

SOCIAL STUDIES

STD 7 NOTES

SOCIAL STUDIES

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

POSITION, SHAPE AND SIZE OF AFRICA

POSITION

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

Separated by water from all other continent except at the point where it joins Asia.

NOTE; When giving the position start with the latitude and then longitude.

Mostly Easterly point is called ras hafun(cape guardafui)

Mostly westerly is cape verde

Mostly northerly is cape bon

Mostly southerly is cape agulhas

Africa is connected to sinai peninsula by suez canal

Separated from spain by strait of gibraltar

Separated from rabia by strait of bab el-mandeb

Shape

The northern half is very wide while the southern is much narrower

At the cape guardafui extends outwards in the shape of a horn therefore the horn of africa.

Size

Africa is the second largest continent in the world

Has an area of about 30.3 million square kilometres(20% of the total land surface)

It measures 8000 km from north to south and 7400km from east to west

Other continents

1. Asia – 43608000km²
2. Africa – 30335000km²
3. North america – 25349000km²
4. South america – 17611000km²
5. Antarctica – 13340000km²
6. Europe – 10498000km²
7. Australia – 8923000km²

Countries of africa and thier location

Africa has the largest number of countries in the world making a total of 55 countries

The newest country is south sudan

African countries are given below in alphabetical order:

Algeria	2381741km ²
Angola	1246700km ²
Benin	115773km ²
Botswana	600372km ²
Burkina faso	274200km ²
Burundi	28490km ²
Cameroon	475900km ²
Cape verde	7275km ²
Central africa republic	622984km ²
Chad	1284000km ²
Comoros	2117km ²
Congo	34965km ²

Cote d'ivoire

322463km²

djibouti

23310km²

DR congo	2345409km ²
Egypt	1101449km ²
Equatorial guinea	28051km ²
Eritrea	124320km ²
Ethiopia	1221900km ²
Gabon	267667km ²
Gambia	11369km ²
Ghana	238537km ²
Guinea	245957km ²
Guinea bisau	36125km ²
Kenya	582648km ²
Lesotho	30460km ²
Liberia	111369km ²
Libya	1775000km ²
Madagascar	592900km ²
Malawi	118484km ²
Mali	1240192km ²
Mauritania	1030700km ²
Mauritius	2040km ²
Morocco	724730km ²
Mozambique	802000km ²
Niger	1267000km ²
Namibia	824295km ²
Nigeria	923773km ²
Rwanda	26338km ²
Sāo Tome & principe	964km ²
Senegal	196192km ²
Seychelles	453km ²
Sierra leone	72325km ²
somalia	626541km ²
south africa	1221037km ²

south sudan	644329km ²
sudan	1886068km ²
swaziland	17368km ²
tanzania	947419km ²
togo	56785km ²
tunisia	164154km ²
uganda	236036km ²
western sahara	252120km ²
zambia	752618km ²
zimbabwe	390759km ²

The largest country in africa is Algeria while the smallest is sychelle.

Offshore island also form part of africa;

- a) Seychelle
- b) Sao Tome and principe
- c) Mauritius
- d) Comoros
- e) Madagascar
- f) Cape verde

Activity

Draw and label map of africa(including all countries)

Major latitudes and longitudes

Major longitude is called prime meridian also called greenwich meridian

In africa it passes through:

- a) Ghana(Accra)
- b) Algeria
- c) Burkina faso
- d) Mali

All other longitudes are measurd and named from prime meridian upto 180 on both sides

Major latitude in are three passing through africa

- a) Equator 0 - divides africa into two parts
 - It passes through;

1. Gabon
2. Congo
3. DR congo
4. Uganda
5. Kenya
6. Somalia

b) Tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}$ north of equator

It passes through;

1. Western sahara
2. Mali
3. Mauritania
4. Algeria
5. Libya
6. Egypt

c) Tropic of capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ south of equator

It passes through:

1. Namibia
2. Botswana
3. South africa
4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar

Other important lines of latitude are far from africa are:

1. Arctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}$ N
2. Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}$ S

Rotation of the earth

This is movement of earth on its own axis

One complete rotation is 360

The direction of the rotation is from west to east i.e.anticlockwise direction.

One complete rotation takes 24 hours

Effects of rotation of the earth

1. Differences in time along different longitudes

2. Occurrence of day and night

Effects on time note:

$$24\text{hrs}=360$$

$$1\text{hr}=?$$

$$360 \div 24 = 15$$

$$\text{Therefore } 1\text{hr}=15 \text{ or } 360 = (24 \times 60) \text{minutes} = 1440 \text{min}$$

$$1 = 1440 \div 360 \times 1 = 4 \text{min}$$

Example 1

The time in accra 0 is 7.00am. calculate time in bermbera 45 E

$$1\text{hr} = 15$$

$$? = 45 = 45 \div 15 \times 1 = 3 \text{hrs}$$

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

Revolution of the earth

It is the movement of the earth around the sun on its own axis through a path known as orbit

Effects of the revolution of the earth

1. Causes different seasons

- a) Summer
- b) Winter
- c) Spring
- d) Autumn

The four seasons follows

Summer → Autumn → Winter → Spring (SAWS)

2. Differences in length of day and night

In december North pole experiences longer hours of darkness than days

In june south pole experiences longer hours of darkness than day

In March and September days and night are equal. This is because neither south pole or north pole is facing the sun or away from it.

3. Position of the midday sun

On 21st june the sun is overhead at the tropic of cancer. This is called summer solstice

On December 22nd the sun is overhead at the tropic of caprocon. This is called winter solstice.

On March 21st and September 23rd the sun is overhead at the equator. This is called Equinox.

Map reading and interpretation

A map is a representation of the earth or part of it on a flat surface.

The symbols used in a map help to identify;

- a) Economic activities
- b) Population distribution
- c) Relief
- d) Drainage of an area

Economic activities

These are things that people engage in to obtain wealth, e.g. – mining, fishing, farming, livestock keeping, trading,

	Quarry	People keep cattle or livestock
	Road	People and goods are transported using road
	Fish trap	People practise fishing
	National park	Tourism activities are carried out

Relief

This is the physical appearance of the earth's surface. They include;

- a) Hills
- b) Valleys
- c) Plateaus
- d) Mountains
- e) Plains

High ground or plateaus may be identified by the presence of;

- a) Mountain
- b) River source
- c) Tea
- d) Coffee
- e) Pyrethrum

Low altitude or plains may be identified by presence of;

- a) Swamps
- b) Direction of flow of rivers
- c) Cotton

On the atlas colour – light green represent plains

Yellow represents plateaus

Brown represents highlands

Purple represents mountain tops

Drainage

Includes all water features. They are;

- i. Rivers
- ii. Lakes
- iii. Swamps
- iv. Ponds
- v. Wells
- vi. Human made lakes

Colour is used to represent drainage

Seasonal rivers – broken blue lines

Permanent rivers – continuous blue lines

Swampy areas have few settlements because they are breeding ground for mosquitoes

Population distribution and settlement

Many dots in an area indicate there are many people living there. Such areas are said to be densely populated.

When dots are far apart or scattered the area is said to be sparsely populated.

Physical features

Main physical features of Africa

The main physical features in Africa are:

- a) Plateaus
- b) Basins
- c) Valley
- d) Swamps
- e) Lakes
- f) Rivers
- g) Mountains and highlands

Activity

Our lives today pg 17

Draw map of africa showing main physical features

a) Plateaus

It is a high area which is generally level or flat at the top

They are made up of very old and hard rocks

Plateaus surface	Country where found
Fouta Djallon	Guinea
Bie plateau	Angola
Nyika plateau	East africa
Jos plateau	Nigeria

b) Basins

These are broad and shallow depressions

Most prominent ones are:

- i. Congo
- ii. El Djouf
- iii. Sudan
- iv. Chad
- v. Kalahari
- vi. Danakil depression

Other smaller basins – qattara in egypt, Lake victoria – kyoga basin

The lowest depression in africa is danakil depression

c) Valleys

It is a long depression on the earth surface

The world's biggest and most famous is the great rift valley. It covers a distance of 5600km. great rift valley is divided into four sections

- i. Ethiopia rift valley
- ii. Eastern branch
- iii. Western branch
- iv. Malawi rift valley

Ethiopian rift valley

It begins from the red sea and extends down to lake turkana

Eastern branch

Begins from lake turkana through kenya down to tanzania

Western branch

Starts from lake rukwa in tanzania and runs along the borders of uganda and DRC to south sudan border.lake tanganyika, kivu,goerge,albert and edward are found in this branch.

Malawi rift valley

It is a continuation of the eastern branch

Starts from lake malawi and ends at port of beira in mozambique

River shire valley, luangwa of zambia and the urema trough of mozambique are found here

d) Mountains and highlands

The main highlands in africa include:

- i. Ethiopian highlands
- ii. Guinea highlands
- iii. Adamawa highlands in cameroon.

mountain	Country where found
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania
Kenya	Kenya
Elgon	Kanya/uganda
Cameroon	Cameroon
Gimbala	Sudan
Ras dashan	Ethiopia
Margherita	Uganda/congo
toubkal	Morocco

Mountain range	Country where found
Atlas	Morocco
Drakensberg	South africa,lesotho,swaziland
Usambara	Tanzania

Cape ranges	South africa
Ruwenzori	Uganda
Ahaggar	Algeria
Tibesti	Chad
aberdare	Kenya

e) Lakes

natural lakes

lake victoria, tanganyika, malawi, chad, bangweulu.

Victoria is the second largest lake in the world

Tanganyika is the deepest (second)lake in the world

Human made lakes

Volta – ghana, kainji – nigeria, nasser – egypt, kariba on border of zambia and zimbabwe.

Some lakes are salty e.g. magadi, natron, shala, bogoria, nakuru.

Salty lakes have no river flowing out of them.

f) Rivers

Major rivers include the:nile, congo, niger, zambezi, benue, orange, limpopo, volta, senegal,

River Nile is the longest in africa

Rivers that form delta are; niger, and Nile

Niger delta is the largest in africa

Other rivers drain into the sea or lake in a singlechannel called estuary.

Examples are zambezi, congo and senegal.

g) Swamps

They are areas of soft,wet land covered with vegetation.

They are named according to the types of vegetation in them e.g.papyrus swamps have papyrus reeds

Mangrove swamps have mangrove trees.

Examples of swamps are;

Okavango and makarikari in botswana

Sudd along the Nile in south sudan

Lorian in kenya

Lake – kyoga in uganda

Malagasi in tanzania

Swamp around lake chad

Formation of mountains

There are four types of mountains

- i. Block mountain
- ii. Volcanic mountain
- iii. Fold mountains
- iv. Residual mountains

Fold mountains

Formed after sedimentary rock fold amt the edges

Examples of fold mountains includes:atlas in north africa

Cape ranges in south africa

Drankenberg in south africa

Residual mountains

Formed when rock masses are reduced in size after many years of erosion

Examples are namuli – mozambique, homboli – mali

Other smaller features which may be formed in smaller manner are inselbergs

Formation of lakes

A lake is hollow or depression on the surface of the earth which is filled with water.

Lakes are formed in different ways

- a. Erosion
- b. Tearth movements
- c. Deposition

- d. Volcanic actions
- e. Human activities

Erosion

May be either through action of wind or glaciers

Wind actions

Examples are maghra, birket(lake siwa)both in egypt

Glacier actions

A glacier is a big block of moving ice

It is found on top of high mountains

Glacial lakes are known as tarns or corrie lake examples are teleki, hanging, gallery

Materials eroded by ice(moraine)may be deposited to form a barrier in a valley.

Behind such a barrier water may be collected to form a moraine dammed lake.

Earth movements

They are of two types.these are;faulting and downwarping

- a. Faulting

Examples are:

Lake tanganyika – tanzania

Eyasi – tanzania

Malawi – malawi

Edwajrd and george – uganda

Turkana, baringo and magadi – kenya

- b. Downwarping

Examples of downwarping lakes are:

Victoria

Kyoga

Bangweulu

Chad

Depression

The lakes formed in this manner are ox-bow lakes

Examples are:

Utange – on river rufiji in tanzania

Kanyaboli – on river yala in kenya

Gambi – on river tana in kenya.

Such lakes can also form in a delta areas e.g. lake manzala on Nile delta.

Activity draw diagrams on our lives today pg 24.

4. Volcanic activity

i. Crater lakes

Examples of crater lakes are:

Lake Shala – Ethiopia

Lake Nyos – Cameroon

Lake Paradise – Kenya

ii. Lava – dammed lakes

Formed when water accumulates behind the lava barrier to form a lake

Examples:

Lake Kivu – Uganda

Lake Tana – Ethiopia

Lake Itasy – Madagascar

Lake Bunyoyi – Uganda

5. Human activities

Lakes formed as a result of human activities are called artificial lakes

Exxamples:

Lake nasser

Lake kariba

Lake volta

Revision exercise our lives today pg 25 book 7

Relief regions of africa

Relief regions in africa are

- i. Plateaus
- ii. Rift valley
- iii. Highlands and mountains
- iv. Coastal and lowlands

Plateaus

Is high and generally level ground

They lie between 400 – 2600 m above sea level

They have residuals hills (inselbergs)and valleys

They are separated by short steep slopes known as scarps or escarpments.

The rift valley

The great rift valley enters africa from the red sea to beira in mozambique.

The narrowest part is about 30km wide while the widest is about 100km.

There are depressions occupied by lakes; e.g. bogoria and malawi etc

There are hills and mountains e.g. mt.longonot, suswa and ruwenzori

Some rivers flow along the floor of the rift valley .e.g. kerio, ewaso nyiro, and semliki

Highlands and mountains

Areas lying above 2000m can be described as highlands

Areas lying above 2600m form mountains

The main highlands and mountains in africa

1. Atlas mountains – morocco
2. Ethiopia highlands – ethiopia
3. East african highlands
4. Ahaggar and tibesti mountains – chad
5. Adamawa highlands – cameroon.

6. Drakens berg and cape ranges – south africa

7. Guinea highland – guinea

Mt.kilimanjaro is the highest in africa 5895m

Mt kenya – 5199m

Mt ruwenzori – 5109m

Coastal plains and lowlands

These are low – lying areas that border coast

They lie 0 – 400m above sea level.

They are narrow

Many parts are covered by sandy beaches

Activity pg 27 our lives today bk 7

Climate

Climate is the average weather conditions of a particular place over a long period of time normally 30-35years

Factors affecting climate

- i. Relief and altitude
- ii. Wind
- iii. Latitudes
- iv. Ocean currents
- v. Shape of the coastline
- vi. Distance from the sea

Relief and altitude

It influences the temperatures, the higher you go the cooler it becomes. The rate for every 100m of vertical height is 0.6 C.

It also affects rainfall

Winds

Onshore wind absorbs water vapour from the sea and therefore bring rain to the land.

Offshore wind are dry winds and bring no rainfall.

The wind which influence climate in africa are;

- i. Westerly winds – bring rainfall to mediterranean
- ii. North-east trade winds – they are offshore wind since they originate from asia.
- iii. South-east trade winds – they bring alot of rainfall to eastern africa
- iv. South-westerly winds – they bring alot of rain to west africa and congo basin.
- v. Hamarttan winds – they are hot and dry. They cause dry conditions to the north and west africa.

Activity

Draw map of africa showing the winds.our lives today bk 7 pg 29

Latitude

This is the distance from equator.

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

Africa lies within the tropics that is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. This region does not experience big change in temperature during the different seasons.

Places outside the tropics experience winter and summer seasons. This is because the farther away one moves from the tropics the cooler it gets

Ocean currents

These are the horizontal movements of water in the ocean.

They can be either be cold or warm.

Cold moves toward the equator while warm away from the equator.

The cold ocean currents are;

- i. Canary current
- ii. Benguela current

Cold current cause fog and mist to land

Warm currents are;

- i. Somali current
- ii. Mozambique current
- iii. Guinea current

Warm currents causes rainfall to the land

Distance from the sea

Places that are far away from the sea receive low rainfall than those that are near.

This rainfall is called convectional rainfall

The sea also helps in the formation of cool sea breezes and land breezes

Shape of the coast line

When winds blow parallel to the coastline, they bring no rainfall to the land e.g. coast of Ghana

Example Axim town receives more rainfall than Accra.

Climatic regions of Africa

Africa has the following climatic regions

- i. Equatorial
- ii. Tropical/savannah
- iii. Mediterranean
- iv. Mountain
- v. Desert and semi desert
- vi. Humid subtropical
- vii. Warm continental

Characteristics of climatic regions of Africa

- i. Equatorial climate

Also called hot and wet climate

It is experienced in;

Nigeria

Liberia

Cote d'Ivoire

Sierra Leone

Gabon

Cameroon

Congo

Democratic Republic of Congo

Characteristics

Receives heavy rainfall – highest rainfall between April to June and lowest rainfall between September to October

Have double maxima rainfall

Most of the rainfall is convectional

Rainfall is accompanied by thunder and lightning

Temperatures are high throughout the year

No dry season

Diurnal temperature range is small

High humidity

ii. Savannah climate

Also called tropical climate

Mainly found within the tropics

Characteristics

Experiences hot rainy season and a cool dry season

Temperature range is between 15 °C to 25 °C.

When the rainy season is being experienced in the north of the equator, the dry season is in the south of Africa and vice versa

Rainfall ranges from 380mm to 2000mm p.a.

iii. Mediterranean climate

It is experienced to the north Africa along coast of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and around Benghazi in Libya.

Also experienced in South Africa around Cape Town.

Characteristics

Experience hot, dry summer and cool, wet winter

During the winter season, winds are on shore hence rain, while during summer winds are offshore hence no rain.

Annual rainfall varies from 500 – 750mm

Most rainfall is brought by westerly winds

Temperatures range between 13 °C and 24 °C.

iv. Semi – desert climate

Experienced in Kalahari and the Sahel regions

This region has low rainfall and high temperatures

Characteristics

Rainfall between 380-500mm p.a.

Temperature between 22 °C to 27 °C

The skies are generally clear

v. Desert or arid climate

True deserts are experienced in the Sahara in North Africa and in the Namib in Namibia

Characteristics

Lands are dry

Highest temperatures 58 °C and lowest 4 °C

The skies are normally cloudless

Diurnal

Temperature range is very big.

Rainfall is less than 250mm p.a. it falls within short periods accompanied by storms.

vi. Humid subtropical climate

Experienced in the coastal areas of Eastern Cape Province and Natal in South Africa and also in Mozambique

Is influenced by warm Mozambique currents and South East trade wind.

Characteristics

Rainfall between 900 to 1150mm

Most rainfall falls in summer.

Both convectional and relief rainfall are received.

Temperature range between 13 °C to 26 °C.

vii. Warm continental climate

Also known as the high veld climate

Experienced between the Mediterranean climate zone of Cape region in South Africa and the humid subtropical zone.

Characteristics

Rainfall received all year

Annual rainfall between 780mm in the east and 400mm in the west

Winds from the Indian Ocean influence the rainfall.

Temperature from 10 °C to 19 °C.

viii. Mountain climate

Also known as alpine climate

It is influenced by altitude

Characteristics

Temperature decreases with increase in altitude

High rainfall is received in mountain areas due to rising of moist air.

Seasons experienced in africa

Activity draw the diagrams on our lives today bk 7 pg 37

Places outside the equatorial regions but within the tropics, we have tropical regions. These regions experience dry seasons and rainy seasons during other parts of the year.

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

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

Arid and semi-arid regions experience hot and dry seasons throughout the year.

Influences of climate on human activities

1. Savannahs are used for grazing
2. Wild animals in savannah encourage tourism
3. In the humid subtropical region of south africa sheep are reared for meat and wool.
4. Sawmilling is common in equatorial regions
5. Nomadic pastoralism is practised in desert and semi desert regions
6. Farming is practised in equatorial, modified equatorial, tropical and subtropical climatic zone.
7. Tourism is practised at the top of mt.kenya, kilimanjaro and ruwenzori mountain because of snow.
8. Climate influences types of houses to be built e.g. in wet areas the roof is steep for water to drain while flat tops are built in hot areas e.g. manyatta among the maasai.
9. Areas that encourage breeding of mosquitoes and tsetse discourage settlement e.g. miombo woodland in tanzania and lambwe valley in kenya.

VEGETATION

Vegetation refers to the total plant life/cover on the earth surface.

It consists of trees, bushes, thickets and grasses.

We have – natural vegetation

Planted vegetation.

Natural vegetation

This is a type of vegetation that grows on its own

Planted vegetation

Also called man-made or artificial vegetation

This is a type of vegetation cultivated by human beings.

Vegetation zones in africa

1. Tropical rainforest
2. Savannah vegetation

3. Mediterranean vegetation
4. Temperate grassland vegetation
5. Mountain vegetation
6. Desert and semi desert vegetation
7. Mangrove vegetation

Factors influencing distribution of vegetation

1. Climate
2. Altitude and relief
3. Soils
4. Human activities
5. Government policy
6. Animal activities

Characteristics of vegetation in different zones

Tropical rainforests

It is also called equatorial vegetation

Is located latitude 5° N and 5° S of equator

Are found in equatorial climatic zone

Are found in

- Eastern Madagascar
- Gabon
- Congo
- Ghana
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Cameroon
- Nigeria
- Benin
- Togo

Characteristics

1. Tall evergreen trees
2. Tops of trees form layers called canopies
3. Trees have straight trunks

4. Trees have buttress roots
5. Trees have broad leaves
6. The forest has little or no undergrowth
7. Has climbing plants such as lianas
8. Consists of different tree species
9. Trees are mainly hardwood e.g.

Oak

Ebony

Obeche

Rosewood

Sapele

Camphor

Teak

Mahogany

Iroko

Ironwood

Mvule

Heartwood.

Savannah vegetation

It covers the largest portion of Africa

Is found between 5° N and 15° S of equator

Grows in tropical type of climate

It is made up of; savannah woodland and savannah grassland

Savannah woodland

Main vegetation are trees

Trees are of medium height

Trees have umbrella shape at the top

Trees are widely spaced

Trees are deciduous

Tall grass grow between the trees

Trees have thick barks and deep roots

Main trees are acacia and baobab

Savannah grassland

Main vegetation is grass

Is made up of grass and trees

Trees are few and scattered

Grasses are tall and have stiff blades

Main trees are acacia and baobab

Trees have small leaves and thorns

Trees have deep roots and thick barks

Examples of savannah woodland in africa

1. Miombo woodland in tanzania
2. Shimba hills forest of kenya
3. Zambia
4. Malawi
5. Angola

Mediterranean vegetation

Also called maquis vegetation

Grows in the mediterranean climatic zone

Characteristics

Is made up of woodland(trees)and shrubs

Trees are short and thin

Main trees are oak, olive, fir, cedar, beech, pine, cypress, parasol.

Trees are short and cone shaped

Trees have small hard evergreen leaves

Trees have deep taproots and thick stems

Aromatic shrubs such as thyme, lavender, rosemary, aloe, sage.

Other plants have fleshy stems and shiny leaves.

Desert and semi-desert vegetation

Found in areas experiencing arid and semi-arid climate

Found in sahara and namib desert, kalahari and sahel regions

Consists mainly of drought resistance shrub

Characteristics

Mainly includes fleshy and thorny plants e.g.cactus and euphorbia

Plants are deep rooted

Plants have thin, spiky needle shaped leaves

Scattered thorny bushes and tough bunch of grass

Plants store water in fleshy stems and leaves

In some places the ground is bare

Temperate grassland vegetation

Grows in warm temperate climatic zone

Is also called the veld

Main vegetation is grass

Characteristics

Tuft/short grass and shrubs

Grass turns yellow-brown during the dry season

Has shrubs,bulbons plants and few trees.

Few trees are found along the river valleys.

Mangrove vegetation

Is found along the muddy coasts of eastern and western africa.

Characteristics

Trees grows in salty water

Trees are hardwood and of medium height.

Trees are evergreed and they grow close together

Trees have aerial/breathing roots above the water surface.

Mountain vegetation

Is found in the highlands and mountain regions

It grows in belts or zones according to the altitudes

It changes with increase in altitude

It is also known as afro-alpine vegetation

At av altitude above 400m there is no vegetation. It

grows on the slopes of :

- i. Nyandarua ranges
- ii. Cameroon highlands
- iii. Ethiopia highlands
- iv. Atlas mountains
- v. Mt.kilimanjaro
- vi. Mt.kenya

Revision exercise

Our lives today bk 7 pg 47-48

Pg social studies bk7 pg 55-57

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

MAJOR LANGUAGE GROUPS IN AFRICA

A language group is a group of who speak same or similar language.

Communities in africa belong to different language groups

The people of africa are grouped geographically

They include;

- i. The people of west africa
- ii. The people of north africa
- iii. The people of central africa
- iv. The people of southern africa

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AFRICA

This region is made up of egypt, morocco, libya, algeria, western sahara, tunisia and mauritania.

People in this region include.

B – Berbers

A – arabs(semites)

T – tuaregs

Arabs mainly came to: trade, spread islam.

Berbers are found in tunisia, morocco, western sahara, libya, algeria.

Arabs are found in tunisia, libya, egypt, algeria, morocco and north sudan.

Tuaregs live in ahaggar plateau in algeria.

THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN AFRICA

This is the largest group in africa

They include;

- i. Mande speakers
- ii. Kwa speakers
- iii. Voltaic speakers
- iv. West atlantic speakers
- v. Nilo – saharan speakers
- vi. Afro-asiatic speakers

The mande speakers

They are also called mandinkas or mandigoes

They are mainly cultivators

They live in;

- a) Mali
- b) Senegal
- c) Ghana
- d) Guinea bissau
- e) Burkina faso
- f) Sierra leone

They include;

S – Soninke

M – mande

S – susu

M – malinke

B – bambara

The kwa speakers

They are the largest language group in west africa

They initially lived in north africa

Mostly live in ghana and nigeria

They include;

Ashanti, kwahu, akyem, akwapim, fanti, wassa, nzima, fula, denkyira and ga.

Igbo, yoruba, nupe edo, ijaw, igala and efik.

Voltaic speakers

They moved from lake chad.

They live between the upper and lower volta rivers

They were prominent traders

They are found mainly in ghana and burkina faso

They include;

Ewe – ewe

Mo – mossi

Gu – gurma

Da – dagomba

Be – bergu

Fo – fon

Eg – egun.

West atlantic speakers

They live along the coast of atlantic ocean.

They are mainly pastorists

They are found in senegal, mali, gambia, guinea, mauritania, guinea bissau.

They include

Fu – fulani

Tu – tukolor

Wo – wolof

Se – serer

Te – temme

C – creole

K – kru.

Afro-asiatic speakers

Are as a result of intermarriage between africans and arabs

Were mainly traders

Played an important role in the tras-saharan trade

They include

Ha – hausa

Tu – tuaregs

A – andarawa

Hawa	In northern nigeria
Tuaregs	Niger, chad, mauritania, sahel region in mali
Andarawa	Burkana faso.

The nilo-saharan speakers

They migrated from Nile region to west Africa through Sahara.

They live in Nigeria, Niger, Mali and Cameroon,

They include;

So – Songhai

Za – Zarma

De – Dendi

Ka – Kanuri.

The people of central Africa

Majority of the people are Bantu

The earliest inhabitants of the region were the Khoikhoi, San, and Pygmies.

The Pygmies are also called the Bambuti

The Pygmies lived in the forests

The San and Khoikhoi were forced to move southwards

The Bantu were mainly cultivators

Some of the Bantu groups of central Africa are:

Bakongo, balunda, baluba, banyamlenge	D.R.C
Yao, Makwa.	Mozambique
Nyanya, Yao, Chewa, Lambya, Sena, Manganja, Mgonde, Mgoni, Nyasa, Tonga.	Malawi
Shona Ndebele, Ngoni	Zimbabwe
Mbundu, Ovimbundu	Angola
Bemba, Lozi, Onga, Lala Lunda, Luba, Kaonde	Zambia
Tutsi, Twala, Htu	Rwanda and Burundi
Sara	Central Africa Republic
Farig	Cameroon

Pygmies

Also called bambuti

Are forest people

Are mainly hunters and gatherers

They lead a communal life i.e. sharing most of the food they get.

They are found in the forest lands of:

- a) Central african republic
- b) Congo republic
- c) Gabon
- d) D.R.C

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. Southern africa countries include;

South africa

Lesotho

Botswana

Swaziland

Namibia

Madagascar

2. Main language groups in southern africa are the khoisan, bantu, afrikaners
3. Majority of the people here are the bantu

The khoisan

They are the earliest and oldest inhabitants of southern africa

They migrated from congo forest

They speak with click sounds

They are made up of

Khoikhoi and the san

The khoikhoi

Also called hottentots

Are pastoralists

Are mainly found in namibia

The san

Also called the bushmen

Are hunters and gatherers

Are mainly found in kalahari desert in botswana and namibia

The bantu speaking people of southern africa

Tswana, bechuana, bulala, kalahari,	Botswana
Sotho, bajuto	lesotho
Swazi	Swaziland
Ovambo, herero, griqua	Namibia
Xhosa, zulu, ndebele, tsonga, ovahimba, bakwena, venda	South africa

The afrikaners

They are also known as the dutch

They migrated from the holland/netherlands

They came as settlers in 1652 in south africa

They were also called boers a dutch word for farmers

They speak a language called afrikaans

They fought with british colonialists and were granted independence 1934

Other language groups in southern africa

They include asians and coloureds.

Asians

Are mainly indians

They were brought to work in sugar plantations of natal

They live in towns as businessmen

Coloureds

Are as a result of intermarriage between

Whites and blacks, white and asians, asians and blacks

Are mainly found in the urban centres of south africa

Exercise

Pry s/s pg 68 no. 1-10

Our lives today bk 7 pg 52

Interactions among african communities

Interactions refers to the coming together of different communities

Communities in the past interacted through the following ways:

- a) During migrations
- b) Through intermarriages
- c) During wars and raids
- d) Through games and sports
- e) During famine and drought
- f) Through trading(main)

Modern ways of interaction

- i. Trade i.e local and international trade
- ii. Games and sports e.g. CECAFA,All african games, african cup of nations.
- iii. Regional organisations e.g.E.A.C, IGAD,AU
- iv. International workshops, seminars and conferences
- v. Intermarriages
- vi. Reliious organisations e.g. catholic women association
- vii. Ceremonies and celebrations
- viii. Migrations e.g.emmigration
- ix. Women and youth groups e.g. federation for african women educators
- x. Employment i.e places of work
- xi. Local and international tourism.

Benefits of interaction among communities

It promotes trust among people

It promotes economic development

It promotes friendly relations

It enables people to appreciate other's culture

It facilitates learning and exchange of new ideas and skills

It promotes spiritual growth through religion

Promotion of international peace and security

It improves transport and communication

Rich nations offers support to the poor countries

Factors influencing population distribution

1. Population distribution is the way people are spread over an area
2. Population is not evenly distributed in africa
3. Some areas are densely populated whereas others are sparsely populated
4. Most people of africa live in rural areas
5. Urban centres have high population densities
6. Densely populated areas include;
 - i. Major towns and cities
 - ii. Mining areas
 - iii. Highland areas
 - iv. River valleys
 - v. Lake basins
 - vi. Coastal lowlands
7. Sparsely populated areas include:
 - i. Deserts
 - ii. Forests
 - iii. Swamps
 - iv. Mountain tops
 - v. Pest infested areas
 - vi. Steep slopy areas

Factors influencing population distribution in africa

Climate

Areas receiving high rainfall are densely populated

Areas receiving low rainfall and high temperatures are sparsely populated

Relief

Steep slopes of hills and mountaions are sparsely populated

Gentle slopes of highlands are densely populated

Cold and rocky peaks of mountaions are uninhabited

Drainage

River valleys are densely populated due to irrigation

Poorly drained areas such as swamps are sparsely populated

Soils

Areas with fertile soils are densely populated

Areas with infertile sandy soils are sparsely populated

Vegetation

Areas with thick rainfall do not allow human settlement

People are not allowed to live in forest reserves

Pests and diseases

Areas infested with pests like tsetse flies discourages human settlement e.g. miombo woodland and lambwe valley.

Urbanisation

Urban areas are densely populated because of development of trade industries, employment opportunities and good social amenities.

Mining activities

Presence and discovery of minerals attracts large number of people

This encourages setting up of business centres and related industries

Natural disasters/calamities/catastrophies e.g floods, eruption of volcanoes, landslides

Such areas are sparsely populated

Security

Areas with good political stability are densely populated

Areas experiencing instability due to civil wars are sparsely populated.

Social amenities

Areas with good social facilities like schools, hospitals, roads and recreational facilities are densely populated.

Government policy

Government ideas of settlement or irrigation schemes attracts large population

Gazettement of forest reserves makes some areas to have little or no population.

Our lives today bk 7 pg 58-59

Pry s/s bk7 pg 73-74.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Social relations refers to the way members of the society relate or get on with each other.

Cultural activities refers to things or activities done according to the way of life of people.

The family

Is a group of people related and joined by blood, adoption or marriage.

Is the smallest basic unit of a society.

It begins when an adult man and an adult woman are joined together in marriage.

Marriage

Is a lawful union between an adult man and woman as a husband and wife.

Marriage is for companionship, love and procreation.

Marriage systems

- i. Customary marriage
- ii. Civil marriage
- iii. Religious marriage

Customary marriage

Also called traditional marriage

Is conducted according to the traditional customs and culture of the community.

Is presided over by the elders within a community.

Dowry is paid as per the customs of the community

It allows polygamy

Dowry strengthens the marriage bond.

Marriage certificate is not issued.

Civil marriage

It takes place in a government office

Is presided over by a government officer e.g.attorney general, magistrate, a district commissioner

The couple gives 21 days or three weeks notice

It is strictly monogamous

Is registered after the exchange of vows.

A marriage certificate is issued

Bride price is usually given to the brides parents before the wedding .

Religious marriage

Is carried out according to the religious beliefs of the couple.

Is presided over by a religious leader

Is conducted in a mosque, church or a temple.

It is monogamous except in islam.

Islamic law allows a maximum of 4 wives(polygamy)

Vows are exchanged

Marriage certificate is issued

Bride price is paid before the wedding.

Importance of the institution of marriage

It ensures the continuity of the family and community.

It provides companionship

It is the base for building family life.

It provides security to family members

It gives identity/sense of belonging to family members.

It enriches the culture of different communities.

It helps to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

It promotes responsibility for both men and women.

Exercise our lives today bk 7 pg 62.

The school

This is a place where children go to learn.

Is a place where children acquire knowledge and skills.

The school administration

This is the day to day management of the school.

This refers to how an institution or organization is run or managed.

Public schools are built and managed by the government

A well managed school runs properly and pupils learn well.

The team involved in school administration include;

- i. School committee
- ii. Headteacher
- iii. Deputy headteacher
- iv. Teachers
- v. Pupils
- vi. Parents

The school committee

Is responsible for managing each public primary school

Is made up of ;

- o Headteacher
- o Members of local community
- o Parents representatives
- o Schoolsponsors
- o D.E.B rep

It is headed by a chairman

The headteacher is the secretary to the school committee.

The headteacher

Incharge of day to day running of the school

Links between the teachers and the ministry of education.

Ensures good discipline and cleanliness in the school.

Secretary to the school committee.

Keeps important school records.

Takes care of the school property

Ensures safety of everyone in the school

Admits new pupils to the school.

Supervises work done by teachers, pupils and other workers.

Receives all school funds on behalf of the school committee.

Ensures school finances and resources are well used.

Assigns duties to other members of staff.

Deputy headteacher

Assists the headteacher

Heads disciplinary committee in the school

Supervises teacher lesson attendance

Writes minutes during staff meetings

Prepares school timetable and duty roster.

Incharge of discipline in the school.

Teaches his/her subjects.

Teachers

- Main role is to teach
- Supervising pupils on their responsibilities
- Maintaining discipline among pupils
- Guiding and counseling pupils
- Role model to the pupils
- Day to day running of the school as teachers on duty.
- Preparing and maintaining class registers and progress records.
- Identifying and developing talents in pupils.

Parents

- Making sure their children attend school
- Making sure their children attend to their homework.
- Attending all school meetings called by the school management.
- Contribute funds and other materials to build the school.

Importance of the school administration

- It decides on the pupils enrolment
- Coordinates the running of the school and its programmes
- Promotes high standards of discipline
- Ensures high academic standards
- Ensures that pupils needs are met.
- It looks for teachers to teach the pupils who come to school.
- Purchases school books, desks and other equipment.
- Is a link between the community, the school and the government.

The role of the school in community development

- Teaching pupils to obey the law of the land.
- Equip pupils with necessary skills to help them in their life.
- Helps pupil to discover and nurture their talents
- Offering employment the community in the school.
- Helps in preservation of the community's culture.
- It provides facilities such as playing fields, halls for use by the community.
- Pupils and teachers participate in community projects e.g. tree planting and cleaning the environment.

Contributions of the community in the school development.

Taking their children to school

Source of labour for the school

Donates land for building or expanding the school

Donating materials needed for constructing school.

Providing resource personnel for guidance and counselling.

Allows schools to use their facilities.e.g halls

Giving moral support to the school e.g.

During prize giving

Sports days.

Providing pupils with necessary materials e.g. books, pens.

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Things that we use to create wealth and meet our needs are called resources.

Activities that people undertake in order to earn income and create wealth are called economic activities

Agriculture

This is growing of crops and rearing of livestock

Cash crop farming

The main cash crops grown in africa include.

Coffee

Sisal

Sugarcane

Tea

Cocoa

Cloves

Pyrethrum

Cocoa in ghana

Was brought from central america

Introduced to west africa countries like:

Ghana

Cote d ivoire

Nigeria

Cameroon

Ghana is one of the largest producer of cocoa.

NB cote d ivoire is the leading producer of cocoa

Varieties of cocoa are;

a. Cocoa criollo

Best in central america

Low yielding but superior

Quality

b. Cocoa forastero

Best in west africa

High yield but lower quality

Conditions favouring the growth of cocoa.

- i. Plenty of rainfall – 1500mm and 2000mm is most preferred.
- ii. High temperatures – 24 °C and 28 °C
- iii. Humid condition
- iv. Shelter from strong winds
- v. Deep and well drained soils
- vi. Protection from strong sunlight – intercropping with bananas.
- vii. Low altitudes of up to 750m.

Cocoa growing areas

Grown in small family farms.

Main growing areas is called cocoa triangle.

Cocoa triangle areas are; accra, kumasi, takoradi.

Importance of cocoa to the economy of ghana.

- i. Earns the country foreign exchange.
- ii. Leads to creation of jobs
- iii. Building of an artificial harbour at takoradi which enhanced transport in the region.
- iv. Growth of other industries e.g. drugs, cosmetics, and chocolate industries.
- v. Improved the living standards of the employed
- vi. Improvement of the infrastructure e.g. road and railway.

Cloves in tanzania

Grows in tropical climates

Grow in clusters

Picked when the buds are full but not open.

It has a life-span of 50-60 years

It originated from Indonesia.

They were introduced to the island of Zanzibar by the Arabs

Originally grown in plantations.

Today also grown on small scale farms

Conditions favouring the growth of cloves

Plenty of rainfall – 1500mm and 2000mm per year.

High temperature – 27 °C and 30 °C

Deep fertile soils

High humidity throughout the year.

Growing areas

- a) Island of Pemba
- b) Western highland of Zanzibar

Importance of cloves to the economy of Tanzania

- i. Earn foreign exchange – produces about 80% of the world yields
- ii. Creates employment
- iii. Serve as raw materials for industries e.g. perfume, spices, soap and medicine industries.
- iv. Used in the cigarette and confectionary industry.
- v. Farmers earn income for domestic use.

Activity

Draw map on our lives today pg 70 showing cloves in Tanzania.

Pyrethrum in Kenya

Kenya is the world's largest producer and exporter.

The plant was introduced from Australia in 1929

Grown for its flowers substance called pyrethrin which is used to make pesticides.

Conditions favouring the growth of pyrethrum

- i. Well distributed rainfall- 1000mm and 1500mm per year
- ii. Cool temperature

- iii. High altitude 1800m
- iv. Well drained and fertile soils

Growing areas in Kenya

Mainly grown in small farms;

- a) Molo
- b) Nyeri
- c) Kiambu
- d) Meru
- e) Kisii
- f) Nyandarua
- g) Kericho
- h) Mt. Elgon

Importance of pyrethrum to the economy

- i. Earn country foreign exchange
- ii. Farmers earn income for domestic use
- iii. Creates job opportunities
- iv. The main growing area is Nyandarua county.

Pastoral farming

Keeping of animals as a way of life is called pastoral farming

Animals mainly kept are

- a) Cattle
- b) Sheep
- c) Goats
- d) Donkeys
- e) Camels

Transhumance – is the migration /movement of pastoralist seasonally between the wet and dry season in search of pasture

Pastoralism is mainly practised in the grassland savannah and some semi-arid areas of Africa.

Major pastoral communities in Africa:

- a) The Maasai
- b) The Fulani
- c) The Tswana.

The maasai

Best known nomadic pastoralists of east africa.

Mainly keep cattle, goats and sheep.

They practise transhumance

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the maasai

- i. Low population
- ii. Favourable climate
- iii. Flat land for easy movement
- iv. Crossing border easily i.e.kenya and tanzania.

The fulani

Are found in west africa

Are largest nomadic group in the world

They keep cattle, sheep, goats and horses

Occupy the savannah area between chad and senegal.

They practise transhumance

They use horses to search for places where water and grazing land are available.

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the fulani

- i. Extensive grassland belt
- ii. Low population
- iii. The absence of tsetse flies in the grassland
- iv. Favourable climate to support pasture.
- v. Seasonality in rainfall means pasture grows in seasons.

The tswana

Are found in botswana.

Kalahari desert lies to the west of the country

Soil is sandy

Soil mainly supports savannah grassland vegetation

Water is tapped by drilling wells and boreholes.

Animals kept are cattle, sheep and goats.

Grazing areas are often far from the homestead

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the tswana

- i. Low population
- ii. Presence of grassland in most parts.
- iii. Crop farming is generally difficult.

Benefits of pastoral farming

- i. Source of income/livelihood.
- ii. Earn foreign exchange
- iii. Source of wealth for individual pastoralists e.g. fulani.
- iv. Good economic use of land
- v. Animal products support other industries e.g. tanneries
- vi. Create employment
- vii. Animals provide food for the pastoralists.

Problems facing pastoral farming in africa

- i. Diseases – foot and mouth, rinderpest, east coast fever, antrax.
- ii. Drought
- iii. Overstocking
- iv. Poor quality pasture
- v. Poor quality breeds
- vi. Fires
- vii. Harsh climatic conditions
- viii. Political differences
- ix. Transport
- x. Land pressure
- xi. Inadequate capital
- xii. Cattle rustling
- xiii. Attack by wild animals.

Development in pastoral farming areas in africa

- i. Cross-breeding
- ii. Reduce problem of tsetse flies
- iii. Constructed boarding schools and dispensaries
- iv. Introduction of mixed farming
- v. Veterinary services are provided

- vi. Introduction of group and individual ranching
- vii. Selling some livestock to prevent overstocking to K.M.C
- viii. Construction of dams and boreholes
- ix. The maasai have started alternative economic activities e.g.making and selling handicrafts and curios.

Activity

Our lives today test yourself pg 78.

Multi-purpose river projects

- a) The river tana projects in kenya
- b) The aswan high dam in egypt
- c) The volta river schemes in ghana
- d) The kariba dam in zambia and zimbabwe
- i. River tana projects

Location

Found along river Tana

Source in the highlands around mt kenya

Involved the construction of seven dams hence the name seven forks schemes

- a) Kindaruma – 1968
- b) Kamburu – 1977
- c) Gitaru – 1980
- d) Masinga – 1986
- e) Kiambere – 1988
- f) Mutonga – not completed
- g) Kgrand falls – not completed

Reasons for establishment

Production of HPE

Control flooding

Availability of large river. Benefits

from the river tana projects

- i. Reduce flooding in the lower tana valley
- ii. Fishing e.g. masinga and kiambere
- iii. Lakes behind the dam modify the climate around the area

- iv. Tourists attraction
- v. Expansion of industries due to availability of HEP
- vi. Provide water for domestic use
- vii. Production of HEP.

PROBLEMS FACING THE TANA PROJECTS.

- i. Inadequate fund to complete the projects
- ii. Expensive to resettle people
- iii. Reduction of water during the dry season
- iv. Siltation of dams
- v. Some sections have no water because water moves through underground tunnels to neighbouring dams.

The aswan high dam

Found in egypt

Located on river Nile

Completed in 1971

Behind the dam is lake nasser 550km long.

Lake nasser is the second largest after kariba.

Reasons for establishment

- i. Provide water for irrigation(main)
- ii. To produce HEP
- iii. To contro floods
- iv. To pvide water for domestic use.

Benefits resulting from the construction of the dam

- i. Control floods in the lower Nile region.
- ii. Irrigated land receives a rugular and sufficient water supply
- iii. Improve transportation in southern egypt– linking to sudan due to lake nasser.
- iv. Development of fishing
- v. Growth of industries due to production of HEP.
- vi. Create employment.
- vii. Create tourists attraction
- viii. Lake nasser has modified the weather conditions.

Problems facing the aswan high dam.

- i. Displacement of people
- ii. Moving of ancient egyptian temples of abu simbel to new location
- iii. Expensive to construct dam and egypt to look foreign assistance.
- iv. Siltation
- v. Reduction of nutrients that flow down to the mediterrean sea to support aquatic life.
- vi. Lack of enough silt to costruct bricks and for pottery.
- vii. Erosion of the Nile delta due to lack of silt.

The volta river scheme

It is the largest river in ghana

Found across river volta a place called akosombo

A dam is also known as the akosombo dam

The location of the dam was chosen because of its narrow position.

Started in 1962 and completed in 1966.

A lake called lake volta was formed behind the dam

Lake volta is the world's largest in terms of surface area.

Reason for establishment

Control the waters of river volta at akosombo

Generate HEP.

Reduce the cost of generating electricity from oil.

Benefits from the development of the scheme.

- i. Establishment of fishing industry
- ii. Improved water transport between northern and southern ghana through lake volta.
- iii. Irrigation increased food production.
- iv. Development of industries
- v. Led to earning of foreign exchange, since HEP is sold to togo and benin.
- vi. Create employment.

Problems facing the volta river scheme

- i. Requires alot of capital to construct a dam.
- ii. Displacement of people
- iii. Transportation became difficult

- iv. Water borne diseases e.g. bilharzia.

The kariba dam

Located at kariba gorge along river zambezi

Found on the boundary between zimbabwe and zambia in central africa.

Construction began in 1955 and completed 1977.

Lake kariba was formed behind this dam.

It is the world's largest artificial lake by water volume.

Reasons for establishment

- i. There was need for cheap power for industries by the two countries.
- ii. HEP production save forest clearing
- iii. Existing railway could not transport coal.

Benefits resulting from the kariba dam.

- i. Production of HEP.
- ii. Reduction in the cost of energy.
- iii. Creation of jobs
- iv. Existing railway station was reduced
- v. Reduction of flooding of river zambezi downstream.
- vi. Lake kariba provides a safe and cheap method of transport.
- vii. Tourist attraction due to dam and lake
- viii. Reduction of over-reliance on coal as a source of fuel.
- ix. Increased fishing activities.
- x. Forest around the area provides home for wildlife

Problems facing the establishment of the dam

- i. A lot of capital is required to construct a dam.
- ii. Negotiation and agreement between zambia and zimbabwe.
- iii. Endangered wild animals
- iv. Political problems delayed construction.
- v. Bilharzia causing snails spread due to stagnant water
- vi. The earth quakes pose danger due to weight of the dam.
- vii. Displacement of people.

Activity

Our lives today pg 86-87.

Forestry

A forest is a group of trees growing close together over a large area of land.

Forestry is the practice of planting and taking care of forests and trees in order to serve different purposes.

Forests in Africa are both natural and planted

Natural forest mainly consists of hardwood and some softwood trees.

Planted or cultivated forests consist of softwood trees.

Location of major forests in Africa

Draw map showing location of major forests in Africa on our lives today pg 88

The main type is the extensive tropical rain forest or the equatorial forest. It covers Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ghana, DRC, Liberia, Cameroon and eastern coast of Madagascar.

Mountain or mountain forest

Occurs in the highland and mountain regions of Africa

Found at;

- a) Drakensberg mountains
- b) Ethiopia highland
- c) Highland of East Africa

Mangrove forests

Found ;

- a) Eastern coast of East Africa between Somalia and Natal in South Africa.
- b) Western coast of Africa between Angola and Sierra Leone.

Savannah woodlands

Found in the savannah belt of Africa.

Mediterranean forest

Mixture of hardwood and softwood forest

Found at;

- a) Atlas mountain in North Africa
- b) Cape province in South Africa

Planted forests

- i. Mostly found in highlands
- ii. Planted to replace indigenous trees

- iii. Example is the great usutu in swaziland.
- iv. Forestry in the DRC.
- v. 57% of the total land is covered by forest
- vi. Most forest is natural
- vii. Are found in the northern region of the country
- viii. Trees include;
 - a) Teak
 - b) Ebony
 - c) Mahogany
 - d) African cedar

Importances of forest to the economy of DRC

- i. Source of valuable hardwood timber
- ii. Protect the water resources in the country
- iii. Home to rich and diverse wildlife
- iv. Attracts a lot of attention in scientific research
- v. Provided employment opportunities
- vi. Source of revenue to the government.

Problems facing forestry in the DRC.

- i. Locating and cutting needed trees species is expensive and difficult due to the closeness
- ii. Buttress roots which make the trees difficult to cut.
- iii. Creepers and undergrowth make it difficult to reach the trees needed for logging.
- iv. Some trees are huge and when fall destroy unnecessarily
- v. Huge size and the heavy weight make them difficult to handle.
- vi. Difficult to maintain roads.
- vii. Expensive to transport logs to the market
- viii. Valuable species take long time to mature and are in danger of disappearing.
- ix. Deforestation.

Forestry in swaziland

- i. Industry mainly depends on plantation forests
- ii. It covers 120000ha of land
- iii. Consists mainly of softwood that is pine and eucalyptus trees.

- iv. Main forests are;
 - a) Great usutu valley
 - b) Piggs peak forest
- v. Swaziland's forests provide softwood for:
 - a) Pulp mills
 - b) Saw mills
 - c) Box factories

Importances of forests to the economy of swaziland

- a) Earn country foreign exchange
- b) The great usutu forest has helped to reduce soil erosion
- c) Protect water catchment areas
- d) Provide good picnic site thus promoting tourism.
- e) Help to conserve the wildlife
- f) Reduce soil erosion help to prevent flooding
- g) Creation of job opportunities

Problems facing forestry in swaziland

- a) Higher rate of forest exploitation than replacement
- b) Demand for arable land
- c) Attacks by pests and diseases
- d) Difficult in transportation
- e) Destruction by forest fires.

Activity

Our lives today pg 92

MINING

Is the process of extracting or removing minerals from within the ground.

Rocks containing minerals are called ores.

Extraction of selected minerals in africa

- i. Petroleum in nigeria
- ii. Copper in zambia
- iii. Gold in south africa
- iv. Soda ash in kenya

a. Petroleum in nigeria

In natural state it is called crude oil

Mined in niger delta

Petroleum drilling

It is done by means of a large metal structure called derrick.

The drill head is called bit.

Mud is mixed with water to lubricate the bit

Where oil deposits are below the ocean floor, oil rig is floated on the water to drill the oil.

Oil is transported by pipeline to the refineries

Refineries are located at elesa eleme near port harcourt at wari and at kaduna.

Uses of petroleum

- i. Making chemicals
- ii. Bitumen(tar)used for tarmacking roads
- iii. Kerosene used to light lamps and stoves
- iv. Petroluem and diesel used to run motor vehicles and locomotives.
- v. Cooking gas is obtained from petroluem
- vi. Making plastics, fertilizers and medicines
- vii. Lubricating to reduce friction

Contribution of oil to the economy of niger

Earning foreign exchange

Created employment

Add revenue to the government

Some oil is used in the country.

COPPER IN ZAMBIA

It is shiny, fairly soft and reddish brown in colour

It is easy to bend and shape.

DRC and zambia are leading producer in africa

Copper belt extend from ndola in zambia to lubumbashi in DRC.

COPPER MINING

Open cast or stripping method is used.

Also shaft or pit method is used.

Machines called excavators are used.

Open cast is done at Nchanga near Chingola

Deep in ground shaft or pit method is used.

Uses of copper

- i. Making electrical wires
- ii. Making telephone wires
- iii. Making water and gas pipe
- iv. Making coils
- v. Making motor vehicles radiators
- vi. Making ornaments, medals and utensils.
- vii. Mixed with bronze to make brass.

Contribution of copper to the economy of Zambia

- i. Earn foreign exchange to the country.
- ii. Create employment
- iii. Copper sales are used to develop other sectors e.g. health services, education.
- iv. Workers provide ready market for the agricultural products.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is a yellow precious metal

South Africa is the largest producer of gold in the world.

Rock containing gold is called reefs

Reefs is the ore that is mined

Mining began in 1886 in South Africa area called Witwatersrand near Johannesburg in Transvaal province.

Other mining areas are Orange Free State

Gold mining

Shaft or underground mining is used as method

Electric drills are used to remove gold reef.

Gold is separated from the rocks using chemical

Gold is melted and made into bars called ingots.

Uses of gold

- i. Make medals, ornaments and jewellery items e.g. rings, necklaces etc.
- ii. Used by dentists to replace and coat teeth.

- iii. In the past gold were used as money.
- iv. Used to coat items e.g.pens
- v. Symbol of wealth and power by kings or emperors

Contribution of gold to the economy

- i. Earns foreign exchange to the country
- ii. Employment
- iii. Growth of towns e.g.krugers dorp, welkam, klerksorp and johannesburg
- iv. Improvement of other industries.

SODA ASH IN KENYA

Rock cointaining soda ash is called trona

Mined at lake magadi.

Mining started in 1914.

Soda ash mining

Method is dredging

Machine is called dredger

Mixed with water to form shiny solution called slurry.

In factory unwanted rocks and dirt are removed from slurry

The product is then dried by evaporating

Soda ash is put in bags and exportedd

Uses of soda ash

Making glass, soap, paper and aluminium

Making dyes, drugs and chemicals

Treat water

Softening water in the cooking refinery

Softening vegetable when cooking.

Contribution of soda ash

Employment

Development of transport network

Growth of town e.g.magadi.

Earn the country foreign exchange – it is the leading mineral export in kenya.

Establishment of industries e.g.drug, glass, dyes and chemical manufacturers.

Problems associated with mining in africa

- a) Led to death e.g. gold mines in south africa.
- b) Displacement of already settled people e.g. kwale district to allow for the mining of titanium.
- c) Other economic activities are neglected.
- d) Leads to diseases e.g. lung diseases due to dust.
- e) It degrades environment through pollution.

Effects of mining on the environment

- i. Ugliness of the land
- ii. Destruction of plant and animal life.
- iii. Pollution

Activity

Test yourself our lives today pg 99.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Is growth and expansion of industries in an area.

Industrial development in kenya

The development of industries in kenya started in 1941

Industries are made more diverse covering processing, assembling, manufacturing, and service industries.

Factoring favouring industrial development in kenya.

- i. Availability of power
- ii. Availability of raw materials
- iii. Government policies
- iv. Research information.
- v. Economic policy
- vi. Availability of capital
- vii. Availability of labour
- viii. Political stability
- ix. Availability of transport
- x. Availability of ready markets

Contributions of industries to the economy of kenya

- i. Creation of jobs
- ii. Growth of industries led to improvement of roads

- iii. Expansion of townsearn foreign exchange
- iv. Increase income to the farmers
- v. Reduce cost of importing similar products.
- vi. Development of new technology.

Industrial development in south africa

South africa is the most developed (industrialised nation in africa)

Factors favouring growth of industries in south africa

- i. Large reserves of coal
- ii. Presence of a wide range of minerals
- iii. Presence of agricultural raw materials
- iv. Availability of labour
- v. Government policy
- vi. Infrastructure
- vii. Cheap power
- viii. Gold mining
- ix. Ready market
- x. Favourable climate
- xi. Availability of capital.

Contribution of industries to the economy of south africa

- i. Increased demand of raw materials
- ii. Country became self-sufficient
- iii. Growth of industries
- iv. Goods are used in domestic market. This saves country foreign exchange.
- v. Leads to growth of towns
- vi. Create employment
- vii. Earns the country foreign exchange
- viii. Provide stable source of income.

Problems experienced due to industrial development

- i. Destruction of the natural environment
- ii. High rate of crime
- iii. Pollution

- iv. Erosion of cultural values
- v. Rural-urban migration
- vi. Displacement of people
- vii. Loss of agricultural land

Fishing

Is harvesting of fish from water bodies or fishing grounds.

Can be harvested from fresh or salty water sources.

Fresh water sources of fish are called inland fishing ground

Sea water sources are salty and are called marine fishing ground.

Main inland fishing ground in africa

Carried out in:

- a) Lakes
- b) Large rivers
- c) Dams
- d) Ponds

Most important fishing ground ;

- a) Lake kyoga
- b) Lake victoria
- c) Lake turkana
- d) Lake tanganyika
- e) Lake malawi
- f) Lake chad

Fish caught are in the above named inland areas are;

- a) Nile perch
- b) Tilapia
- c) Dagaa(omena)

Artificial lakes where fishing is practised;

- a) Lake volta
- b) Lake nasser
- c) Lake kariba
- d) River orange

Rivers where fishing is carried out;

- a) Nile
- b) Niger
- c) Orange
- d) Tana
- e) Zambezi
- f) Congo
- g) Volta

Fish farming is practised in ponds;

- a) Tilapia
- b) Trout which are the main types of fish.

Main marine fishing grounds in africa

Carried out in seas and oceans

- a) Coast of angola, namibia and south africa
- b) Coast of morocco and algeria
- c) Coastal water of west africa, gabon, and cameroon.
- d) Coasts of tanzania and kenya
- e) Main fish caught are;

Tuna

Mackerel

Sardine

Snapper

Barracuda

Cavalla

Methods of fishing

Fishing methods depend on;

- i. The type of fish to be caught
- ii. The area where fish are found
- iii. The purpose of fishing, wheather commercial or subsistence.
- iv. Large scale fishing methods are;
 - a) Longlining method

Improved on the hook and line methods

Mainly used in deep sea fishing

Draw diagram on our lives today pg 108

b) Trawling

Uses boat called trawlers

Used to catch fish which live near the sea bed/deep sea.

Draw diagram on our lives today pg 108

c) Purse-seining

Uses two boats

Used to catch fish living near the water surface and found in large groups.

d) Net drifting

Net stretched across the river or portion of the lake or ocean.

NB dagaa are attracted to the surface near the fishing boat by light from lamps.

Contribution of fishing to the economy of africa

- i. It is a source of food
- ii. It is a source of in come
- iii. It is a source of employment
- iv. Source of raw materials
- v. Source of foreign exchange.
- vi. Led to the growth of some towns
- vii. Led to improvement in living standards
- viii. It is a tourist attraction
- ix. Contributed to growth of other industries.

Problems facing the fishing industry in africa

- i. Overfishing
- ii. Pollution
- iii. Inadequate capital and modern equipment
- iv. Poor transport system
- v. Mismanagement of co-operatives society
- vi. Inability to protect fisheries
- vii. Inadequate processing and storage facilities

- viii. Growth of water weeds
- ix. Use of harmful fishing equipment methods
- x. Destruction by fishing equipment
- xi. Inadequate local market for fish
- xii. Lack of clearly defined boundaries in fishing ground between different countries.

TRADE

Is the exchange of goods and services between people or countries.

Regional trade organizations in africa

a. COMESA

Formed in 1994

Replaced PTA which was formed in 1981.

Mainly formed to increase trade in eastern and southern africa.

Headquarters are in Lusaka Zambia.

Members refer our live today pg 114

Mozambique withdrew and Lesotho in 1997

Tanzania withdrew in 2000

Namibia withdrew in 2004

Angola has also withdrawn.

Objectives of COMESA

- i. Create common market for all members
- ii. Make members states to increase raw materials
- iii. Promote cooperation in transport and communication.
- iv. Promote peace, security and stability among members states.
- v. Promote trade relation between COMESA and rest of the world
- vi. Establish common bank.
- vii. Promote interaction and exchange of ideas
- viii. Widen market
- ix. Promote joint research in science and technology.

b. SADC

Formed in 1980 in Lusaka Zambia

Formed as SADCC.

Headquarters are in gaborone botswana.

Members – refer to our lives today pg 115

Objectives of SADC

- i. Promote trade and widen markets.
- ii. Promote friendly relationship
- iii. Alleviate poverty
- iv. Promote development of transport and communication.
- v. Promote and defend peace and security.
- vi. Develop common political values, systems and institutions.
- vii. Promote sustainable development and economic development.
- viii. To utilize natural resources found in the region.

c. ECOWAS

formed in 1976 in togo.

Headquaters Abuja nigeria

Members – refer our lives today pg 116

Mauritania withdrew in 2000

Guinea suspended in 2008

Objectives of ECOWAS

- i. Promote trade by removing taxes on goods
- ii. Promote free movement of people
- iii. Promote friendly relations.
- iv. Create a common market in the region.
- v. Encourage improvement of infrastructure
- vi. Promote co-operation and integration
- vii. Encourage industrial development
- viii. Raise living standards
- ix. Maintain and enhance economic stability
- x. Prevent and settle regional disputes and conflicts.

Benefits of regional trade in africa

- i. Members become economically stronger
- ii. Create employment

- iii. Increase trade within the organization
- iv. Promote political unity
- v. Creation of large market for goods.
- vi. Improvement of infrastructure
- vii. Create wider market hence lowering prices of goods
- viii. Creation of banks to support trading activities.

Problems facing regional trade in africa

- i. Production of similar goods.
- ii. Poor transport systems
- iii. Lack of a common currency.
- iv. Political differences
- v. Political instability.
- vi. Lack of a common tax system
- vii. Quota system.
- viii. Level of purchasing power
- ix. Differences in development levels

Activities

Test yourself our livves today pg 118.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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

COMMUNICATION is the sending of messages from one person or place to another.

Major transport networks in africa.

- a) Road transport
 - b) Pipeline transport
 - c) Railway transport
 - d) Cables transport
 - e) Water transport
 - f) Air transport
- a. Road transport
 - i. All-weather

Made of murrum or tarmac

ii. Dry-weather road

They are not tarmacked

Used during dry season.

Major international roads

Trans-african highway

Runs from mombasa to lagos in nigeria.

Great north road

Runs from cape town to cairo in egypt

Trans-sahara highway

Runs from lagos to algiers in algeris

Cotonou-gao-oudja highway

Runs/connects benin with morocco

The road has a branch at gao that stretches to dakar in senegal.

b. Railway transport

Built during colonial period

Few were built after independence.

South africa has the most developed railway network in africa

Somalia, rwanda, burundi and niger do not have a railway.

It transports bulky goods.

a) The tanzania – zambia railway(tazara)

Connects zambia to the port of dar es salam

b) The trans-cameroon railway

Connects chad and the central african republic with the coast

Used to exploit forest and minerals e.g. bauxite in cameroon.

c) The south african railway

Connects other countries such as zimbabwe, zambia, mozambique, botswana and DRC.

NB most railway are narrow gauge

This means they are one metre wide

In zimbabwe, south africa, morocco, algeria, tunisia and the DRC.there are sections of electrified railway line.

c. Water transport

It is cheap form of transport

Water transport in rivers and lakes is called inland water transport.

Water transport in sea and ocean is called sea transport.

Rivers

Mainly not navigable because;

- o Seasonal flow
- o Floating vegetation and weeds
- o Rapids
- o Waterfalls
- o Shallow water depth

1. The Nile

Only navigable from Lake Albert in Uganda up to Nimule on the border with Sudan

Between Juba and Khartoum in Sudan

At Lake Nasser in Egypt.

2. The Congo

Only navigable at between its mouth and Matadi

Between Kinshasa and Kisangani

Between Ibundu and Kindu.

3. The Niger

Only navigable between Kouroussa and Bamako

Ansongo and border between Mali and Niger

4. The Benue

Only navigable between where it joins the Niger and Garoua in Cameroon.

NB Rivers Senegal and Gabia are also navigable.

Lakes

Victoria

Tanganyika

Malawi

Artificial lakes are Lake Nasser, Kainji, Cabora Bassa and Volta.

d. Pipeline transport

Transport water, petroleum and gas

Biggest concentration is in North Africa.

e. Air transport

Major airlines in Africa are;

South Africa

Kenya Airlines

Ethiopia Airlines

Egypt Airline

Nigeria Airways

f. Cable(wire) transport

Mainly used to transport electricity from the power stations to the consumers.

Advantages of road	Disadvantages of road
Wide spread	Traffic jams
flexible	Maximum load is limited
Quite fast	High rate of accident
Goods delivered directly to their destination	Few passengers at a time
Wide variety of goods can be transported by road	Greatly affected by weather.
Convenient all time	Expensive to maintain
	Gases cause air pollution
Railway advantages	Railway disadvantages
Convenient for bulky goods	Expensive to build
Minimal accidents	Expensive to buy wagon, trains
Cost is low for transport	Gauges are narrow
No traffic jam	Require flat land to build
More durable	Stopping points are far
Not greatly affected by thief	Not economical when quantities are small
Low consumption of fuel	Not flexible
Comfortable for passengers travelling over long distances	Greatly affected when there are breakdowns
Does not require a lot of labour.	Generally slow
	Very dependent on infrastructure only when there is

	a railway
Water transport advantages	Water transport disadvantages
Occurs naturally therefore no maintenance	Slow form of transport
Suitable for bulky goods	Waterfalls and rapids
Cheapest	
Suitable for transporting special goods e.g. petroleum	Expensive to construct ports
Can reach many parts of the world bordered by water bodies	Affected by storms
	Not accessed by all especially landlocked countries
	Harsh climate
Air transport advantages	Air transport disadvantages
Fastest form of transport	Expensive to buy and maintain aeroplanes
Few theft cases	Not used for bulky goods
Transport distant countries	Operate on strict timetable
Low damage of goods	carry limited number of people
	Affected by weather e.g. food
	Require high qualified people
Pipeline transport advantages	Pipeline transport disadvantages
Enables continuous flow of commodities	Expensive to build
It is fast	Great losses through leakage
Laid on both land and in the sea	Not flexible
Low maintenance cost	Economical only where gas and oil is constant
Reduces damages on roads	Cannot transport solid commodity
Reduces cases of theft	Cannot transport people
Require very little human labour.	

Cable transport advantages	Cable transport disadvantages
Delivery of the product is constant	Expensive to install
Used above the surface and underground	Dangerous if wire drop to the ground
Power can be transported over long distances	
Last for long time	

Current development in communication systems in africa

The recent ICT development iclude the introduction and uses of;

- a. Mobile phones

Majority replaced the fixed line telephones

- b. Card phones

Used when making calls from public telephone booth instead of coins

- c. Computers
- d. Used mainly to send emails, browse the internet, look for jobs
- e. Cybercafes are opened in most towns
- f. Many radio and television stations(digital)
- g. Fibre – optic cable
- h. Makes connectivity faster and cheaper

Activity

Our lives today pg 130

Tourism

Is the movement of people from one place to another for leisure, sightseeing and also for business.

Main tourist attractions in africa

Wildlife

Historical sites

This tells us about the way of life of the people inthe past.

- a) e.g pyraids and ruins in egypt.
- b) Slave forts and port of goree island- senegal

- c) Shimoni caves – mombasa
- d) Old slave market – zanzibar
- e) Olduvai gorge – tanzania
- f) Kariandusi and olorgesailie – kenya
- g) Sango bay – uganda
- h) Lalibela and lowervalley of river omo – ethiopia

Beaches

Morocco, algeria, south africa, tunisia, mauritius and kenya.

Scenery

Snow – capped mountain

Great rift valley

River Nile and wind surfing

Hot spring and geysers

Cultural heritage

African traditional crafts, artifacts

Dances

Mode of dressing

Traditional foods

Climate

Warm climate

Main tourist destinations in Africa

Is a place where tourists desire to visit.

Country in Africa	Main tourist attraction
Kenya	Game parks and reserves e.g. Maasai Mara, Tsavo, warm beaches, historical and pre-historical sites e.g. Koobi Fora, Gedi ruins
South Africa	Kruger National Park, Table Mountains, Robben Island, coastal beaches
Egypt	Pyramids at Giza, Valley of the King, Cairo Museum, Nile cruises, library at Alexandria
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls, Lake Kariba, Hwange National Park, City of Harare
Mauritius	Coastal beaches and warm climate, Black Gorges

	national park, ruins of europeans settlement
morocco	Ancient town of marakach, sandy beaches, berber villages, atlas mountains.

Contributions of tourism to the economy

- a) Earn foreign exchange
- b) Employment oppounities
- c) Development of infrastructure network
- d) Led to growth of the building and construction of industries
- e) Creation of market for goods and services
- f) Increase in agricultural activities
- g) Improvement on retions between africa and rest of the world

Challenges facing tourism in africa

- a) Overdependence on tourists from particular regions
- b) Poor marketing of destinations
- c) Stiff competition from other tourist destinations
- d) Competition for land e.g. agricultural and wildlife
- e) Poaching
- f) Environmental threats and calamities
- g) Human-wildlife conflicts
- h) Political instability
- i) High taxation costs and fees
- j) Insecurity
- k) Diseases

Possible solutions to challenges facing tourism

- a) Making african destination cheaper
- b) Diversify tourist attraction
- c) Manage well wildlife and human conficts
- d) Improving transport and communication network.
- e) Market tourist destinations

- f) Improve and maintain peace and security
- g) Encourage group tourist visit
- h) Yreducing the cost of tourist trade e.g. cut down taes

Activity

Our lives today pg 137

Urbanization

The growth and development of towns and urban centres

Capital cities in africa

Is town where central government operates from

Also called seat of government

Activity our lives today pg 138 country and their capital cities

Reasons for the rapid growth of towns in africa

Transport systems e.g. road and railway.e.g.nairobi, kisumu, addis ababa.

Establishment of industies and commercial activities e.g.lagos, dar es salaam.

Mining activities – johannesburg, tema and accra.

Administrative centres e.g.nairobi, cairo, addis ababa, kampala, abidjan, antananarivo.

Functions as a port e.g. kinshasa, abidjan, lagos, maputo, mombasa, dar el salaam.

Political factor e.g. dodoma, abuja

Activity

Our lives today pg 140-143.

POLITICALDEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Our live today bk 7 pg 144

Khoisan

They are said to have been the earliest inhabitants of southern africa

They consists of khoikhoi and san

They speak with click sound

They similar physical features

They are short

Khoikhoi

Economic organization

- i. They were formerly known as the hottentots
- ii. They were mainly nomadic pastoralist
- iii. They traded with dutch who arrived in south africa.
- iv. Khoikhoi exchanged cattle and sheep for beads, tobacco and iron.

Political organisation

- i. Clan was the basic political unit.
- ii. The head of the senior clan became the chief of the community
- iii. The position of the chief was hereditary.
- iv. The chief had power because decisions were reached through general consensus(government)by consensus
- v. Nomadic life never allowed them to develop a powerful political system

Social organisation

- i. They believed that God was the giver of all good things on earth.
- ii. Rites of passage were marked with special ceremonies
- iii. They brewed alcoholic drinks during social occasions
- iv. They celebrate festivals of the new moon.

San

Formerly known as bushmen

Economic organisation

- i. They were mainly hunters and gatherers
- ii. Men hunted wild animals such as buffaloes and antelopes
- iii. Women gathered fruits, roots and vegetables.
- iv. They made arrows and spearheads.
- v. They also traded with khoikhoi

Political organisation

- i. They organised into units called hunting bands which consist of about 20 to 40 people
- ii. They did not have a central government
- iii. Disagreement was reached through consensus

Social organisation

- i. They lived in caves or rock shelters
- ii. Boys marry at 14 yrs of age
- iii. Girls married at 12 yrs of age.

- iv. Believed in the existence of God with praying mantis as God's symbol on earth
- v. Decorated with necklaces made from ostrich eggs and sea shells
- vi. Painted themselves for dances
- vii. Painted pictures of the animals they hunted
- viii. Their goods were stored in leather bags
- ix. They also kept dogs used for hunting.

The kingdom of old ghana

- i. Was the earliest of all kingdom of west africa
- ii. Was situated between upper section of the niger and senegal rivers
- iii. Founded by soninke peolpe
- iv. The capital city was at kumbi saleh
- v. The soninke were under kaya maghan
- vi. Factors that contributed to the rise of old ghana
- vii. The king controlled the trans-saharan trade.(main)
- viii. The kingdom had powerful, strong and respected rulers
- ix. Well-equipped, strong and capable army
- x. Favourable climate conditions
- xi. It was situated in a strategic position in the savannah.

Political organisation

- 1. It was ruled by a king
- 2. Position of kingship was hereditary(matrilineal)
- 3. King was assisted by council of ministers and civil servants
- 4. It was divided into;
 - a. Ghana proper or metropolitan ghana
 - b. Provincial ghana
- 5. Kumbi saleh(capital)was divided into two
 - i. Al-ghana – lived by king and african traditional
 - ii. Muslims section – lived by muslims

Social organisation

- a. Lived in mud and grass-thatched houses
- b. King was regarded as the chief priest

- c. They(soninke)believed life after death
- d. King was buried with all his belongings, including servants.

Economic organisation

- i. Traded with people from north
- ii. They mined gold from walata
- iii. People kept animals and grew crops for food and trade
- iv. Trading caravans paid taxes to the kings
- v. Tax paid by the conquered states
- vi. NB the main reason for the rise of old ghana kingdom was trans-saharan trade

Reasons for the decline and fall of the kingdom

- i. Kingdom was too large
- ii. Lack of clearlydefined boundaries
- iii. Succession disputes and political rivalry
- iv. Overdependence on one income
- v. The army was weakened
- vi. Attacked by almoravids(main)

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

Scramble – struggle or compete in a disorderly manner

Partition of africa- dividing up africa into smaller parts

The european nations that took part in the scramble for africa were;

- a. Britain
- b. Belgium
- c. France
- d. Germany
- e. Portugal
- f. Italy
- g. Spain

Reasons for the scramble for colonies in africa

- a. Europeans wanted raw materials
- b. Europeans wanted to establish market for their goods
- c. Europeans wanted areas to invest their surplus capital

- d. For prestige and as a show of power
- e. For strategic reasons meant to protect the source and course of the Nile
- f. To end slave trade
- g. To spread Christianity
- h. To settle surplus population.

The partition of Africa

- i. During the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 the European powers agreed to divide up Africa peacefully
- ii. They followed the guideline below
- iii. They recognized Leopold II King of Belgium as leader of the Congo Free State
- iv. River Niger, Zambezi could be used by any traders
- v. Areas not occupied could be claimed by any European power
- vi. European to establish effective administration in their spheres of influence
- vii. Areas where a European power had laid claim were recognised as spheres of influence of that power.
- viii. Any future differences between European nations would be settled through negotiations and agreements
- ix. NB African continent was under European control by 1910 except Liberia and Ethiopia.

a. France colonies

Morocco	Guinea
Senegal	Mauritius
Burkina Faso	Mali
Algeria	Gabon
Mauritania	Niger
Somalia	Comoros
Benin	Madagascar
Cote d'Ivoire	Central African Republic
Congo	
Djibouti	
Chad	
Seychelles	

b. Britain colonies

Egypt	Somalia
Sudan	Uganda

Kenya

Gambia

Sierra leone

Ghana

Nigeria

Malawi

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Botswana

Swaziland

Lesotho

South africa

c. Italy colonies

Libya

Eritrea

Somali

d. Portugal colonies

Guinea Cape

verde Angola

Mozambique

e. Spain colonies

Morocco

Western sahara

Guinea

f. Not colonised

Liberia

Ethiopia

Reasons why african were colonised easily

a. Lack of unity

b. Had inferior weapons(main)

c. Not well organised in protecting their resources

African response to the scramble and partition

Some african;resisted – collaborated

a. Resisted

Samoure toure's resistance against the french

- i. Born around 1830 in sanankaro(guinea)
- ii. He was a trader
- iii. Took title almainly when cnverted to islam
- iv. Founded mandinka empire with capital at bissandugu.
- v. Had powerful well trained and equiped army
- vi. Resisted french
- vii. He signed a peace treaty in 1886 with french
- viii. Later french failed to honour the treaty
- ix. Samouri imroved his weaponry and reorganised his army and he defeated the french
- x. Later french came back and defeated samouri
- xi. He established another empire at dabakala
- xii. He was defeated and imprisoned in gabon
- xiii. Died in 1900

Reasons for resistance

- i. Wanted to remain independent
- ii. Against french interference with his trading activities wiyh the coast
- iii. Safeguard the purity of islam against christianity

Why samouri was able to resist the french for a long time

- i. Used scorshed earth policy tactic (main)
- ii. Well-trained, disciplined and strong army
- iii. Efficient administration
- iv. He used islam as a unifying factor
- v. Encouraged young men to join the french army to learn their tactics and how to use guns

Reasons why samouri was defeated

- i. Lack of support from other african leaders
- ii. French had better weapons(main)
- iii. French cut off coastal trade and gold mines
- iv. Lack of support from his own people

Collaboration

LEWANIKA

- a) He was leader of lozi people of northern rhodesia present day zambia
- b) Reasons for the lewanika's collaboration
- c) Feared the german, portuguese and the dutch from interfering with his affairs of his kingdom
- d) Wanted military support against his enemies such as ndebele and some chiefs
- e) He was inspired by his friend chief khama of the ngwata of botswana.
- f) The above reasons made him to sign;
- g) Treaty with BSAC which allowed to mine minerals
- h) Treaty which allowed british to have administration over barotseland(malawi)
- i) Treaty which made barotseland a british protectorate. Lewanika became a paramount chief. Lost his political authority over his territory.

Activity our lives today pg 157bk 7

Primary s/s pg 183 bk 7

COLONIAL SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

- a. Direct rule

Europeans used the methods used in their own countries to rule the colonies.

- b. Indirect rule

Europeans rule through the existence of traditional rulers and leaders

- c. Assimilation

Making africans the same as europeans in terms of culture especially in french colonies.

Belgians in congo

- a. They used direct rule in congo.
- b. They got involved through their king leopold II who was recognised as the owner of congo during the berling conference of 1884-1885.
- c. Due to oppression of belgians in congo like;
 - a. Severe punishment such as cutting off of people's hands
 - b. Forced labour on rubber plantations.
 - c. Forced taxes
 - d. It led to the babua and bushilele uprising of 1903-1904
 - e. The war made leopold II to surrender it to the belgian government
 - f. The belgians divided the country into;

Minister for colonies – in charge of all colonies

Governor general – in charge of the colony

Provincial governors – in charge of provinces

District officers – in charge of districts

Chiefs – in charge of chefferies(villages)

- a) After the 2nd world war districts were subdivided into zones
- b) Each zone had a native court, dispensary, school.
- c) Belgians believed in civilizing the africans
- d) An african who aquired western culture, christianity, literate in french was known as an evolee and were granted certain privilages

Those who were not civilised were denied

Move from one chefferie to another

Own land

Provide labour on plantation

THE FRENCH IN SENEGAL

French grouped their colonies to form federations

Example 1 french west africa federation

Algeria

Tunisia

Morocco

Mauritania

Senegal

Mali

Burkina faso

Niger

Ivory coast

Example 2. French central africa(equatorial)federation

Chad

Congo brazzavile

Gabon

Central african republic

French regarded their colonies as overseas provinces hence governed directly from france.

Administrative structure

Minister for colonies – in charge of all colonies

Governor general – for each federation

Lieutenant – for each colony

Commandant de cercle – for each cercle(province)

Chef de sub division – for each commune(district)

Chef de canton(chief) – for each canton(location)

Chef de village(headman) – for each sub-location

French used the policy of assimilation

The requirement for assimilation

1. Ability to read and write in french
2. Being a christian
3. Readiness to practise french ways of life.
4. Accepting the french adminitration and the french economic set-up.

Rights enjoyed by a french citizen

- a. Vote and to be elected
- b. Learn in institutions in france
- c. Get employment in france
- d. Start a business in france

The four coastal towns where assimilation was used in senegal

- i. Rufisque
- ii. St.louis
- iii. Goree
- iv. Dakar

Africans in the commune were not subjected to forced labour and taxation

The rest of senegal was subdivided into

- a. Province
- b. Districts

Provinces and districts were administered through the policy of association

Through association Africans were treated as subjects and not citizens of France e.g.

- a) Denied Africans the freedom of movement
- b) Provide forced labour
- c) Pay taxes
- d) Grow cash crops needed in France
- e) Punished without trial
- f) The main work of the chief was to collect taxes and recruit labour

Reasons why policy of assimilation became difficult

- i. French colonies were very many
- ii. Many African (subjects) refused to become Christians
- iii. Africans strongly criticized the French policies
- iv. Africans refused to abandon their culture e.g. polygamy
- v. It became expensive to provide social facilities e.g. hospitals, schools, and roads
- vi. French feared competition from Africans.

THE PORTUGUESE IN MOZAMBIQUE

They were the 1st Europeans to come to Africa

Like the French they considered their colonies as overseas provinces

They used direct policy to administer Mozambique

Colonies – minister for overseas provinces

Colony – governor general

Province – provincial officer

District – district officer

Location – chief (rogedores)

Africans held only junior posts in administration

Land was rented to British and French companies

British set up tea, sugar and cotton plantations

Plantation was called prazeros

In troublesome areas administration was carried out by military commanders

Portuguese administration was harsh and brutal which made Africans to flee to Malawi and Tanganyika as refugees

In 1961 Mozambique formed anti-Portuguese political groups e.g. FRELIMO

BRITISH IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

Comprised of three protectorates

- a. Lagos
- b. Southern Nigeria
- c. Northern Nigeria

In Northern Nigeria British used indirect rule

They used centralised system of traditional rulers called emirs

Each emir was in charge of an emirate

Northern Nigeria was divided into provinces and districts

Emirs worked under district officers

Responsibilities of emirs were

- a) Collecting taxes
- b) Listening to cases in the Muslim court
- c) Maintaining law and order in the emirates
- d) Abolishing undesirable practices among the citizens

Reasons why the British used indirect rule in Northern Nigeria

- i. Poor transport and communication network
- ii. Cost of running the colony was high
- iii. British officers were often sick with malaria
- iv. The protectorate was large
- v. The existence of a well established system of administration among the Africans
- vi. Some chiefs such as Nana of Itsekiri were ready to co-operate

British Overseas Colonial Officer – in charge of colonies (London)

British High Commissioner – in charge of protectorate (Northern Nigeria)

British Resident (Provincial) Commissioner – in charge of province

District Officers – in charge of districts

African Chief (Emirs) – in charge of local areas (emirates)

Effects of colonial rule in Africa

Positive

- a) Introduction of new crops e.g. cocoa, tea, rice, coffee, cloves, wheat
- b) Development of infrastructure

- c) Introduction of western education
- d) Provision of social services
- e) Peace among the people
- f) Abolishment of slave trade
- g) Rise and growth of nationalism
- h) Introduction of new goods e.g.manufactured goods.

Negative pri s/s pg 188-189

- i. Loss of independence
- ii. Separation of communities
- iii. Over-exploitation natural resources
- iv. Mistreatment of africans
- v. Neglect of craft industries
- vi. Loss of land
- vii. Loss of african culture
- viii. Creation of political boundaries
- ix. Loss of lives and property

Activity

Our lives today pg 166 bk 7

Primary s/s pg 190 bk 7

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN GHANA

Ghana was formerly known as gold coast

It was colonised by the british

Climate and high risk of malaria discouraged mass european settlement

Complaints of africa in ghana were

- i. They wanted majority seats in the legco
- ii. Traders denied imports and exports licenses
- iii. Ex-servicemen wanted employment as reward
- iv. Unemployment
- v. Low cocoa prices and the africa being forced to cut down cocoa trees infected with diseases

In 1947 the united gold coast convention (UGCC) PARTY WAS FORMED —LED by J B.Danqah — president and kwame nkrumah — secretary general.

In 1948 — a boycott of european shops. A demonstration of ex-servicemen

Demands of the party were;

- a. An end to colonial
- b. A policy of self-determination and complete national independence.

Leaders of UGCC were arrested

In 1949 nkrumah was released and formed conventional people's party(CPP)

Main aim of CPP was to fight for self-governance

Between 1949 and 1950 nkrumah was arrested and other leaders

In 1951 nkrumah was released due to pressure from africa and elections were held

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

In 1956- there was election again and CPP won

In 1957 march gold coast was granted full independence with kwame nkrumah as the prime minister.

Gold coast was renamed ghana

1960 – ghana became a republic with nkrumah as the 1st president

NB ghana got independence through peaceful means by using ;

- a. Diplomacy
- b. Negotiations
- c. Strikes
- d. Boycotts
- e. Motions through the legco

The struggle for independence in zimbabwe

Formerly known as southern rhodesia

Colonised by british

In 1889 british government granted BSACO the right to

- a. Mine minerals
- b. Collect taxes
- c. Maintain law and order in zimbabwe

In 1923 british declared rhodesia a self-governing colony

Under colonial rule;

- a) African were given poor education and health facilities
- b) Africans not allowed to vote
- c) Africans were overcrowded in reserves
- d) Africans were poorly paid

- e) Africans had limited movements
- f) Africans were forced to pay high taxes
- g) Africans were controlled because their leaders were arrested

In 1934 african national congress(ANC)was formed to demand the removal of pass law and forced labour

Settlers formed the rhodesian front party

The africans realised negotiations would not work and they decided to use armed struggle.

In 1963 ZANU was formed. Its leaders were;

- a. Reverend ndabaningi sitole
- b. Robert mugambe
- c. Herbert chitepo

ZANU liberation army was called ZANLA

ZANLA was to wage guerilla warfare on settler rule.

In 1963 joshua nkomo formed ZAPU.

Later the two parties were banned and its leaders imprisoned

In 1965 rhodesian front party declared unilateral declaration of independence from britain led by ian smith

ZANU and ZAPU established fighting

Ian smith was forced to participate in discussions about the future of rhodesia

Elections were eventually held in 1980

ZANU won and robert mugabe became the prime minister

The name rhodesia changed to zimbabwe.

Test yourself our lives today pg 170 bk 7

Primary s/s pg 194 bk 7

Contributions of prominent leaders in africa

Nelson rohlhlahla mandela

- i. Born in transkei province of south africa in 1918.
- ii. Became a member of the african national congress in 1942
- iii. Founded african national congress youth league(ANCYL)together with oliver tambo, walter sisulu, anton lebede.
- iv. In 1952 elected deputy president of ANC.
- v. In 1961 founded a movement called Umkhonto we sizwe(spear of the nation)
- vi. In 1964 sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to roben island prison.
- vii. In 1990 he was released by fredrick de klerk

- viii. In 1991 he was elected president of ANC.
- ix. In 1994 he became president of south africa as the 1st democratically elected
- x. Ruled for five years and retired voluntarily in 1999
- xi. He died in December 2013.

Contributions

- 1. United all races in south africa
- 2. Set example by retiring from politics
- 3. Fought for the abolition of apartheid
- 4. Brought peace through negotiations e.g.chairman of the burundi peace talks
- 5. Led other youths through ANCYL(AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS YOUTH LEAGUE)
- 6. Provided leadership to the liberation movement through the ANC

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

- i. Born on 15th january 1918 at alexandria in eygpt
- ii. Trained as a solder
- iii. In 1952, he led a revolution which removed king falouk of egypt from power.in 1954, he took over as president of egypt.

Contributions of gamal abdel nasser

- i. Carried out land reforms
- ii. Improved woeking conditions
- iii. Abolished sharia courts
- iv. Improved the living standards e.g.use of birth control, provision of clean water
- v. Encouraged the formation of cooperative societies
- vi. Established industries
- vii. He planned and completed aswan high dam
- viii. Participated in the formation of OAU
- ix. Built more schools and universities
- x. He maintained the suez canal
- xi. Died in 1970 while still the president

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

- i. Born on 9th october 1906 at joal in senegal
- ii. Studied poetry and politics
- iii. **J**oined french army and fought germans
- iv. He fought in the 2nd world war

- v. He was captured and released later
- vi. In 1945 he was elected in french parliament
- vii. In 1960 he became president of senagal
- viii. He ruler for 20years

Contributions

- i. He was the greatest writer and poet of africa
- ii. Used poetry to spread culture and values of africans
- iii. Led senegal in their struggle for independence
- iv. Represented p;eople in the french parliament
- v. First african president to retire voluntarily from active politics
- vi. Died on 20th December 2001 at the age of 95yrs

Activity our live today pg 173-174 bk 7

Pri s/s pg 198 bk 7

PRESENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN KENYA AND SWAZILAND

The system of government in swaziland

- i. Swaziland is a landlocked country
 - ii. It is ruled by a king
 - iii. Kingdom was founded by king sobhuza I in 1830
 - iv. Became a british protectorate
 - v. Attained independence in 1968 under sobhuza II
 - vi. King mswati succeeded sobhuza II in 1986
 - vii. Position of king is hereditary
 - viii. Title of king is ngwenyama(lion)
 - ix. Traditional system of government is called tinkhundla
 - x. The king national council is called liqoqo
 - xi. The queen mother is called indlovukazi
 - xii. Swaziland parliament is called libandla
 - xiii. Parliament has two houses
 - a.the senate
 - b. the house of assembly
- country has traditional courts under chiefs
- no political parties in swaziland

there is a civil service

similarities in the system of government in swaziland and kenya

- i. both king and the president are head of state and government
- ii. both king and president are commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- iii. both countries have two houses
- iv. both countries have civil services

differences in the system of government in swaziland and kenya

kenya	Swaziland
It is a republic headed by a president	It is a kingdom headed by a king
It has executive, parliament and judiciary	It has a king, national council and parliament
General elections are held after every five years	No general elections
President rules for a maximum of two five years term	King rules until he dies.
Many political parties	No political parties
Members of parliament are elected by people others nominated.	M.P. are appointed by king and elections by an electoral college

Activity; our lives today pg 176 bk 7

Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

Formation of OAU

Was formed on 25th May 1963

Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Members present during formation were

- a. Julius Nyerere – Tanzania
- b. Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
- c. Ben Bella – Algeria
- d. Gamal Abdel Nasser – Egypt
- e. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
- f. Siaka Stevens – Sierra Leone

First chairman was Haile Selassie

Functions of OAU

- i. Promote peace
- ii. Help countries to get independence
- iii. Promote cooperation
- iv. Protect independence states
- v. Promote friendly relations
- vi. Promote, social, economic and political development.

Achievements of OAU

- a) Has assisted countries to get independence
- b) Has promoted economic development
- c) Has tried to find solutions to conflicts in africa
- d) Has encouraged cooperation in trade through trade blocs
- e) Provided forums where heads of state meet
- f) Has promoted economic development

Problems facing the OAU

- i. Lack of standing army
- ii. Lack of adequate funds
- iii. Lack of unity
- iv. Political instability
- v. Interfered with individual government policies
- vi. New emerging issues e.g.HIV/AIDS
- vii. Border disputes e.g. kenya and uganda
- viii. Misunderstanding among members

The african union(A.U)

OAU was transformed to AU in 2001

AU was officially formed in 2002 in south africa

Reasons for the formation of AU

- a) Some poor policies
- b) New challenges e.g. drought
- c) Hoped that africa will one day work as one economic bloc

Objectives of AU

- i. To achieve greater unity

- ii. Defend the sovereignty, borders and independence of its members
- iii. Encourage international cooperation
- iv. Promote peace
- v. Protect the rights of african people
- vi. To work international parteners
- vii. To promote democratic principles
- viii. To coordinate and harmonise the policies of organizations through NEPAD
- ix. T o promote research in science and technology

Activity

Our lives today pg 182-183 bk 7

Primary social studies pg 203-206 bk7

Ciktizenship our lives today bk 7 pg 184

Drugs and drug abuse

Drugs – substance taken as medicine or illegal substance which when taken changes how the body works.

Drug abuse – misuse or wrong use of drugs

Commonly abused drugs and substances

1. Alcohol
2. Nicotine(tobacco/cigarettes)
3. Marijuana(bhang/hashish/cannabis/hemp)
4. Opium
5. Cocaine
6. Heroine/morphine
7. Miraa
8. Kuber
9. Caffeine
10. LSD(lysergic diethy amide)
11. Inhalants such as petrol and glue(cobbler's glue)

Effects of drug and substance abuse

- i. Phychological instability
- ii. Poor health
- iii. Socail instability
- iv. Increase in cases of road accidents

- v. Increase in diseases
- vi. Financial problems
- vii. Work-related problems

Ways of curbing drug and substance abuse

1. Promoting healthy leisure activities e.g. games
2. Medical drugs are sold with the doctor's prescriptions
3. Strengthening police inspection
4. Educating the danger of drug and substance abuse
5. Enforce strict laws on drugs and substance abuse
6. Parents should be good role models
7. Provide moral guidance to the youth
8. Provide warnings on the effects of the use of certain drugs

Inclusion of persons with special needs in society

These people include

- I. Visually impaired (the blind)
- II. Hearing impaired
- III. Physically challenged
- IV. Mentally challenged
- V. Behaviourally and emotionally disturbed
- VI. Speech problems (dumb)

Others include

1. Street children
2. Orphan
3. Refugees
4. HIV and AIDS
5. Elderly

They can be helped in the following ways

- i. Creating positive attitudes
- ii. Creating friendly environment
- iii. Providing equal opportunities

Collective responsibilities

It is the act of citizens teaming up and joining hands to perform a certain duty or task for the benefits of all in the society

Things that citizens can do to support one another

- a. Supporting work of police
- b. Encouraging every person to take part in development activities
- c. Upholding moral values in the society
- d. Ensuring environment remains clean
- e. Ensuring people do not use dangerous and harmful drugs
- f. Participating in elections
- g. Being mindful of the welfare of others

Activity our lives today pg 191 bk 7

Primary s/s pg 214 bk 7

Democracy and human rights

Benefits of democracy

1. People are treated fairly
2. All people are treated equally before the law
3. Right to own property
4. Freedom to choose meet others or practise their belief
5. People participate in elections to choose leaders of their choice
6. Right to make decisions on issues affecting them
7. People develop a sense of belonging and responsibility
8. Promote equal sharing of national resources
9. Promote peace and prosperity
10. Promote freedom of choice

Abuse of human rights

It is the act of denying or preventing people from enjoying their rights

Examples are;

1. Mob justice
2. Raping
3. Discrimination and favouritism
4. Wrongful arrest
5. Beating of suspects
6. Unfairness before the law
7. Child labour

8. Murder and killings
9. Bullying others in schools
10. Mishandling of suspects by the police
11. Over-working and under paying workers
12. Beating of wives by their husbands at home and vice versa

Importances of respecting human rights

1. Preservation of human dignity
2. Promotion of social justice
3. Freedom from discrimination
4. Success of democracy
5. Fair treatment and equal opportunities for all
6. Positive criticism to the people's in power(government)
7. Involving people in making decisions on matters affecting them
8. Promotes equal treatment of all people before the law
9. Reduces misunderstanding between citizens and the government
10. Controls abuse of power by the government against individual citizens

Activity primary s/s pg 220-222 bk 7

Our lives today pg 197 bk 7

LAW, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict – is a disagreement or quarrels between two or more people

Causes of conflicts

1. Unequal distribution of resources
2. Poverty
3. Inequality before the law
4. Discrimination
5. Lack of involvement in decision making
6. Intolerance
7. Religious differences
8. Unpopular policies
9. Oppression

Ways of resolving conflicts

1. Negotiations

2. Dialogue
3. Mediation- used by ODM and PNU after 2007 elections
4. Judicial settlement
5. Arbitration
6. Enquiry
7. Conciliation

Activity

Our lives today pg 202 bk 7

Pri s/s pg 227-228 bk 7

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

CONSTITUTION is a set of rules or values agreed upon by a people which governs relationships within the group

The constitution of Kenya

It is divided into several elements(chapters)

1. Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution
2. The republic
 - A sovereign republic
 - Devolution
 - National and official languages
 - Religion
 - National symbols and national holidays
 - National values and principles of governance
 - culture
3. citizenship
 - by birth
 - by registration
 - by dual citizenship
4. the rights and freedoms of individuals (bills of rights)
5. use and control of land and environment
 - public land
 - communal land
 - private land
6. leadership and integrity

7. representation of the people
8. the legislature
9. the executive
10. the judiciary
11. devolved government
12. income and use of government money
13. the public service
14. the national security
15. commissions and independent offices
16. reviewing of the constitution
17. general guidelines

new constitution shall be implemented after promulgation (official announcement by the president)

importances of the constitution of kenya

- i. guides kenyan society on how to live peace
- ii. outline rights and freedom of citizen
- iii. guides how the government should be organized
- iv. guides how conflicts should be resolved
- v. guides how government should relate with other countries
- vi. guides how public land and finances should be handled

parliamentary electoral process in kenya

1. dissolution of parliament by parliament
2. IEBC announces election dates
3. Nomination of candidates by the political parties
4. IEBC announces dates for election campaigns
5. Printing of ballot papers (polling papers) and other election materials
6. Education of voters
7. Appointment of election officials
8. Voting day – takes place at the polling stations. Illiterate voters are assisted by clerks
9. Counting of the votes presiding officer announces results at polling stations
10. Complaints concerning the results may make an application in court

Activity state qualification for a candidate for a member of parliament

How one may lose a parliamentary seat

1. Imprisoned for more than six months
2. Declared bankrupt by a court of law
3. If member resigns from the party that sponsored him to parliament
4. If one committed election offence
5. If he/she is of unsound mind
6. If one proved he/she is not a Kenyan citizen
7. If one misses eight consecutive sittings in parliament without informing the speaker
8. If one is elected the speaker

Role of citizens in the electoral process

1. Participate in elections
2. Electing responsible leaders
3. Ensure leaders do not misuse powers
4. Ensure leaders make decisions and perform according to the wishes of people
5. Promoting free and fair elections
6. Evaluating performance of the leaders

Importances of participating in elections

1. Gives opportunity to elect candidates of their choice
2. Help to choose type of government
3. People are given chance to decide on an issue affecting the country
4. Elect leaders who provide good services
5. Enable to change our leaders

Responsibility of the government to its citizen

1. Maintaining peace, law and order
2. Promoting welfare and social services
3. Encouraging unity
4. Making laws and enforcing them
5. Initiating development projects
6. Maintenance of good relations with other countries
7. Protecting rights of people
8. Protecting people against external enemies