

CLASS SEVEN

1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

POSITION, SHAPE AND SIZE OF AFRICA

POSITION

Definition: is a large mass of land.

1. **Asia** is the largest continent.
2. **Africa** is second largest continent.
3. **North America** is the third largest continent.
4. **South America** is the fourth largest continent.
5. **Antarctica** is the fifth largest continent.
6. **Europe** is the sixth largest continent.
7. **Australia & New Zealand.**

NB: Africa lies between latitudes 37° N and 35° S and longitudes 18° W and 52° E

THE WATER MASS THAT SURROUND AFRICA;

- The Indian ocean to the East.
- The Atlantic ocean to the West.
- The Mediterranean Sea to the North.
- The red sea to the north-East.
- The Antarctica Ocean to the South.

N.B. A **Cape** is a piece of land projecting into the sea or ocean.

- **Sinai Peninsula** –connect Africa and Suez Canal.
- **Strait of Gibraltar** –connect Africa and Spain

TYPES OF CAPE

1. Cape Verde
2. Cape Palmas
3. Cape Lopez
4. Cape Fria
5. Cape of Good Hope
6. Cape Aulhas
7. Cape Ambe
8. Cape Sainte- Marie
9. Cape Guardafui

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA AND THEIR LOCATION

There are 54 countries in Africa including (southern Sudan) but when we include Western Sahara there is 55 countries therefore there is 53 independence countries.

- The biggest countries in Africa are Algeria.
- The second is Dr. Congo
- The third is Chad.
- The third last is Mauritius.
- The second last is Sao Tome & Principe
- The last/smallest country in Africa is Seychelles.

NB; Southern Sudan is newest country in Africa.

ISLAND IN AFRICA

Island –This is land that is surrounded by water.

Archipelago – These are collection of several small islands that make one group of islands .i.e. Seychelles is made up of 115 islands and Cape Verde is made up of 18

1. Seychelles
2. Comoros
3. Madagascar
4. Cape Verde
5. Mauritius
6. Sa tome and principle

Differences between Bay and Cape

Bay –This is a section of the water that stretches into the land.

Cape- This is the section of the land that stretches outward into the ocean.

BAYS AND THEIR COUNTRY OF ALLOCATION

1. Deragoa –Mozambique
2. Alexander –South Africa
3. Walvis- Namibia
4. Ugwana- Kenya
5. Agulhas – South Africa

Definition: landlocked countries- These are countries that does not have direct access or boarder with the sea.

NB; Africa has 15 countries which are landlocked.

Examples:

1. Niger
2. Chad
3. Uganda
4. Rwanda

5. Burundi
6. Central Africa rep
7. Zambia
8. Botswana
9. Zimbabwe
10. Burkina Faso
11. Mali
12. Malawi
13. Ethiopia
14. Lesotho
15. Swaziland

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDES

Latitudes; run from West to East

Longitude; Run from North to South and meet at the poles.

Prime meridian is also known as Greenwich meridian is 0o longitude it passes through town of Accra in Ghana and Greenwich in London.

The three major latitude are:-

Equator –divide Africa by two parts it is marked 0⁰ latitude.

Hence passes through the following country .Gabon, Congo, Democratic republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Kenya and Somalia.

Tropic of cancer: - Lies 23.5⁰ North of equator it passes through Western Sahara Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Libya and Egypt.

Tropic of Capricorn: lies 23.5⁰ South off equator it passes though Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar.

Aretic Circle –which is positioned at 66.5⁰ north of the equator.

Antarctic Circle –is positioned at 66.5⁰, South of the equator.

NB; the area to the North of the equator is called the **Northern Hemisphere** while to the South is **Southern hemisphere**.

ROTATION AND REVOLUTION

Rotation –is spinning of the Earth on its own axis. It takes 24 hours or 1 day to rotate.

Revolution –It is a complete movement around the sun following its own orbit or path .It takes 365.25 days or one year or 366 in each leap year (Feb- 29 days)

Causes (effect) of the rotation

1. It causes differences in time along different longitudes.
2. It causes occurrence of day and night

Cause (effect) of the revolution

1. It causes different season ;(summer- June .Winter –December, spring- March, autumn –September)
2. It causes differences in length of day and night.
3. It influences the position of the midday sun.

NB: On June 21st the sun is overhead at midday at the tropic of cancer.

This is called the summer solstice On December 22nd, the sun is overhead at the tropic of capricon .This is called Winter Solstice.

On March 21st and September 23rd the sun is overhead at midday at the Equator .This means that day and night are of equal length .This is called the EQUINOX

MAP READING AND INTERPRETATION

Definition: is a representation of the earth or part of it on a flat surface.

ELEMENT OF THE MAP

1. Title
2. Scale
3. Compass
4. Key
5. Frame

TYPE OF THE MAP

1. **Atlas maps** –found in atlas books.
2. **Sketch maps**- drawn on our book & chalkboard
3. **Walls maps**- contain more information than atlas maps.

QUESTION REVOLVE ON THE FOLLOWING;

Relief on drainage –general appearance of landforms i.e. hill. Mountain & water features i.e. Lake Rivers, swamps e.t.c.

1. Climate
2. Agriculture (cash crop ,food crops)

3. Human & economic activities
(mining ,farming ,tourism ,industries ,fishing ,transport ,forestry)
4. Settlement

- iii. Valleys
- iv. Swamps
- v. Lakes
- vi. Rivers
- vii. Mountains and highlands
- viii. Islands
- ix. Depressions

TYPES OF SETTLEMENT

- Densely populated
 - Sparsely populated
 - Linear populated
 - Clustered populated
5. Urban centre

PLATEAUS

Plateau –A high area which is generally level or flat at the top.

It is made of old and hard rocks.

Examples of plateaus surface in Africa

4. Administrative boundaries
(provincial district, divisional, locational, sub locational boundaries)
e.t.c.
5. Approximation length & area
6. Direction
 - Rise from –Bottom to top
 - Slopes from-Top to bottom

- i. Founta Djallon –Guinea
- ii. Bie Plateau-Angola
- iii. Nyika Platea –East Africa
- iv. Jos Plateau – Nigeria
- v. Ahaggar –Algeria
- vi. Tibesti –Chad
- vii. Jebel –Abyad
- viii. Teiga –Sudan

7. Religious beliefs i.e. (Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Shrines)

BASINS

N.B. when measuring a distance on the map we use string & a piece of paper.

Definition; A broad, shallow depression formed during the formation of the earth .

TYPES OF CLIMATES

The main basins in Africa are:

1. **Cool & Wet** -occur in the highlands
(coffee, tea, pyrethrum e.t.c.)
2. **Ho & Wet** –near water bodies e.g.(lakes ,sea, oceans)
3. **Hot & Dry** –desert ,semi-arid
(desert) or presence of desert vegetation .

1. Volta
2. Djouf
3. Nile
4. Niger
5. Congo
6. Zambezi
7. Limpopo
8. Orange rivers basin

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN AFRICA

DEPRESSIONS

- i. Plateaus
- ii. Basins

1. Danakil in Ethiopia this is the lowest depression in Africa.
2. Qattara – Egypt
3. Lake Victoria –Kyoga basin

VALLEY

Definition: This is long depression on the surface of the earth.

TYPES OF RIFT VALLEY

1. Ethiopia rift valley –red sea to L. Turkana.
2. Western branch –L. Rukwa to Sudan border (L. Tanganyika, L. Kivu, George Albert and Edward.
3. Malawi rift valley –L. Malawi to Beira in Mozambique.
4. Eastern Branch –Enter Kenya through L. Turkana up to Tanzania.

MOUNTAIN & HIGHLANDS

The main highlands in Africa are:

1. Ethiopia highland
2. Adamawa highlands –Cameroon
3. Guinea highland

MOUNTAINS & COUNTRIES

1. Mt. Kilimanjaro –Tanzania
2. Mt. Kenya –Kenya
3. Mt. Elgon -Kenya & Uganda
4. Mt. Cameroon –Cameroon
5. Gimbala –Sudan
6. Ras-Dashan –Ethiopia
7. Margherita –Uganda /Congo
8. Toubkal –Morocco

MOUNTAIN RANGE

1. Atlas- Morocco

2. Drakensberg- South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland .
3. Usambara –Tanzania
4. Cape Ranges –South Africa
5. Ruwenzori- Ugandan
6. Ahaggar –Algeria
7. Tibest –Chad
8. Aberdare –Kenya

LAKES

- **L.Victoria** is the second largest freshwater lake in world.
- **L.Tanganyika** is the second deepest lake in the world.
- **Other are:** Malawi, Chad, Bangweulu
- **Human-made lakes** include Volta in Ghana, Kainji in Nigeria ,Nasser in Egypt ,Kariba in border in Zambia & Zimbabwe
- **Salty lakes are;** Magandi ,Natron ,Shala ,Bogoria & Nakuru

RIVERS

- a) Nile –longest River in Africa.
It flows out of Lake Victoria and drains to Mediterranean Sea. It forms Delta as it enters the mouth.
Delta –is the low lying swampy plain found at the point where a river ends in many channels.
Estuary –This is where the river drains into the sea in one channel.
- b) Congo
- c) Niger
- d) Zambezi
- e) Benue
- f) Orange
- g) Limpopo
- h) Volta

i) Senegal

SWAMPS

This is the an areas of soft, wet land covered with vegetation.

Examples are:-

- Okavango and Makarikari in Botswana
- L.KYOGA IN Uganda
- Sudd in Sudan along river Nile
- Lorian in Kenya
- Malagasi in Tanzania

FORMATION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

MOUNTAIN FORMATIONS

TYPES OF MOUNTAIN AREA:

1. Fold Mountain
2. Volcanic Mountain
3. Residual Mountain
4. Block (horst) Mountain

FOLD MOUNTAIN

NB: The raised sections are called **anticlines** while the sunken sections are called **synclines**.

It is formed through compressional forces pushing the rock on both sides examples are; atlas, Drunkensburg and cape ranges)

RESIDUAL MOUNTAIN

This is what have remained after erosion take place of the snow at the top of the mountain .Examples i.e. Mt. Kenya, Mt. Kilimanjaro and the Mt. Drakensburg,

Homoli (Mali),Namuli mountains (Mozambique) other which may be formed in similar manner is inselbergs.

FORMATION OF LAKES

Lake is a hollow or depression on the surface of the earth.

Examples Are:

1. Volcanic lakes e.g. L. Bunyonyi in Uganda, Lake Kivu in DRC, L.Niosin Cameroon
2. Fault lakes –Lake Edward ,Kivu ,Naivasha ,Malawi ,Tanganyika ,Turkana ,Eyasi ,Albert ,Abaya and Natron .
3. Downwarping (depression) Lakes-L. Victoria, Kyoga ,Bangweulu and Chad .
4. Crater lakes e.g. Lake paradisim ,marsabit ,I. Chala,L.Jipe in Kenya ,L.Katwe and L.Nyungu in Uganda ,L. Ngozi in Tanzania,L. Shalla in Ethiopia ,Pajam in Nigeria ,Wum in Cameroon and Lake basomtwi in Ghana.
5. Ox bow lakes –Gambi bisisa ,Shakababo ,along river Tana and L.Utange on R.Rufiji .
6. Tarn lake- Teleki Hanging ,Gallery and Nanyuki tarn in Mt. Kenya and speke ,Catherine in Mt. Rwenzori.
7. Deposition lakes –lutange ,R.Rufiji in Tanzania ,L.Kanyabori on R.Yala and L.Gambi on R.Tana in Kenya.

8. Lava dammed lakes –L.Kivu ,IN Uganda ,Lake Tana in Ethiopia ,L.Itasy in Madagascar.
9. Human made lake-L. Nasser ,L.Kariba ,L.Volta ,Nyungu ya mungu on R.Pangani.
10. Samps lake-L.Kyoga ,L.Amboseli ,L.Kanyaboli ,L.Chad ,L.Okavango in Botswana.

RELIEF REGIONS OF AFRICA

Relief of land refers to its appearance and the differences of height between mountain, hills and valleys.

Relief region is the large are where appearance and height are generally similar.

Examples are:

1. Plateaus –it’s a high flat land.
2. Highlands and mountains
3. Rift valley
4. Coastal plains and lowlands –This is the low lying land bounding the seas surrounding Africa.

N.B; Inselbergs –These are residual resistance.

FEATURES THAT IS FOUND IN COASTLINE

Sand beaches –it’s found on shallow shores of the coastline are found deposits of sand.

Sand bars-these are deposit of sand into the sea by large rivers.

Lagoons- this is the water between the sand bars and the coastline.

Coral reef- this is hard and limestone rocks found on the floor of the sea .They are formed from Dead Sea creatures known as **polyps**.

FEATURES OF THE DESERT

Sand Dunes – this is a long ridge formed sand is deposited by wind.

Barchans – This is a deposit of sand also lead to the formation of hills resembling cow horns.

Oases –These are depression formed by the blowing wind filled with water.

Dates & Palms –These are desert plants that grow around the oases.

CLIMATE

Definition: Average weather condition of a place observed over a long period of time.

Factors influencing climates in Africa

1. Relief and altitudes
2. Winds
3. Latitudes
4. Oceans currents
5. Distance of the sea
6. Shape of the coastline

Formation of relief rainfall

TYPES OF OCEAN CURRENTS

Definition: this is the movement of water in the ocean.

1. **Cold currents** –blows toward the equator away from the pole.

2. **Warm currents**- blow away from the equator or toward the pole.

Cold currents are: -

- canary current
- Benguela current causes Namib Desert due to dry condition experienced on the coast of Namibia.

Warm currents are:

- Mozambique currents
- Agulhas current
- Somalia current
- Guinea current

Winds that influence the climate of Africa are;

- Westerly winds
- North east trade winds
- South east trade winds
- South –westerly winds

CLIMATIC RELIGION OF AFRICA

1. Equatorial /rain forest
2. Mediterranean
3. Tropical /savannah
4. Desert and semi desert
5. Temperate
6. Mountain

EQUATORIAL/RAINFOREST CLIMATES

Characteristic are;

1. It receive heavy rainfall throughout the year (2000mm)
2. Most of the rain is conventional and fall in the afternoon.
3. The temperature is high throughout the year with average of (25-26)⁰C
4. Humidity is high throughout the year.

SAVANNAH/TROPICAL CLIMATE

Characteristic are:

1. Temperature range between (15-25)⁰C
2. Rainfall ranges from 380mm to 2000 mm per year depending on the palces.
3. Have two dry season and two wet seasons.

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE

Characteristics are;

1. Annual rainfall varies from 500mm-750mm in the highland areas.
2. Temperatures ranges between 13⁰C in the winter and 24⁰C in the summer.
3. The region experiences hot, dry summer and cool, wet winter.

SEMI DESERT CLIMATE

Characteristics are:

1. Rainfall ranges 380mm-500mm
2. Temperature range 220c to 270c
3. The sky is generally clear.

DESERT OR ARID CLIMATE

Characteristics' are:

1. It is dry.
2. Temperature is 58°C during the day while 40°C during the night.
3. Rain fall is irregular of 2500mm.
4. The skies are normally cloudless.
5. The diurnal range of temperature is very big.

HUMID SUB-TROPICAL CLIMATE

Characteristics

1. Rainfall is between 900 mm-1150 mm.
2. Most of the rainfall falls in summer.
3. Receives both conventional and relief rainfall.
4. Temperatures range between 13°C - 26°C.

WARM CONTINENTAL CLIMATE

Characteristics

1. Receives rainfall.
2. Annual rainfall varies between 780 mm in the east and 400 mm in the west.
3. Winds from the Indian Ocean brings the rainfall in the region.
4. Temperatures range from 10°C to 19°C

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE /ALPINE CLIMATE

Characteristics

1. Temperatures decrease with increasing altitudes.
2. Heavy relief rain is received in the mountain.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES

EQUATORIAL

- They grow annual and perennial crops e.g. cocoa, rubber, coffee, tea and palms.
- High rainfall that encourages thick forests.
- Dairy animal keeping.

TROPICAL REGIONS

- More rainfall
- Grow annual crops
- Tourism
- Pastoralism tropical crops e.g. tea, pyrethrum, sugarcane

MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS

- Growing of unique vegetation e.g. palms, dates, fruits, grapes, vines and peaches.
- Tourism
- Pastoralism

DESERT REGIONS

- Irrigation activity is done.
- Crops grown is dates and palms
- Pastoralism
- Transhumance

TEMPERATE REGIONS

- Livestock farming (dairy & beef)
- Crop grown e.g. Wheat, maize, barley and fruits.

VEGETATION IN AFRICA

Definition: refers to the plant life in a particular area.

Variety of vegetation types are:

1. Natural vegetation
2. Planted vegetation

TYPES OF VEGETATION

Tropical rainforest or equatorial vegetation

1. Tropical grassland or savannah vegetation.
2. Mediterranean vegetation
3. Temperate grassland vegetation
4. Desert and semi-desert vegetation
5. Mountain vegetation
6. Mangrove vegetation

Factors that influence vegetation distribution

1. Climate
2. Relief
3. Soil type
4. Animal Activities
5. Human Activities

CHARACTERISTICS OF VEGETATION IN DIFFERENT ZONES

Tropical Rainforest

Characteristics

1. Trees grows together.
2. Tops of the trees join to form a canopy.
3. Trees have thin and smooth barks.
4. Trees are tall and have a thick base.
5. Trees have shallow roots.

6. Trees have large and broad evergreen leaves.
7. Trees shed leaves at different times of the year.
8. Trees grow to different heights.
9. Floor of the forest has or no undergrowth.
10. Species and other plants grow.

Tropical Grassland or Savannah

Characteristics

1. Consist of either grasses or shrubs.
2. Trees are widely spaced and of medium height.
3. Grasses are tall and have stiff blades.
4. Trees are umbrella shaped.
5. Main trees are acacia and baobab.
6. Trees have small leaves and thorns.
7. Trees shed leaves during dry seasons.
8. Trees have deep roots and thick barks.

Mediterranean Vegetation

Characteristics

1. Types of trees include cork, oak, pine, cypress and cedar.
2. Some forests have deciduous trees.
3. Aromatic shrubs are found in the lower altitudes.
4. Esparto grass is common.
5. Trees are cone shaped and have small hard evergreen leaves.
6. Trees have thick stems.
7. Trees have long taproots.
8. Scrub vegetation is found in the drier areas.

Temperature Grassland Vegetation

Characteristics

1. Consists of a continuous cover of tuft grass.
2. Grass is green and short
3. A few trees are found along the river valleys.

Desert and Semi-Desert Vegetation

Characteristics

1. Includes fleshy and thorny plants.
2. Scattered thorny bushes and tough grass grows.
3. Plants have long taproots.
4. Plants store water in leaves, roots and stems.
5. Plants have thin, spiky needle shaped leaves.
6. In some places, the ground is bare.
7. The seeds of the grass and herb species have thick tough skins.

Mangrove Vegetation

Characteristics

1. Trees grow in salty water.
2. Trees are medium-height and hardwood.
3. Trees grow close together and are evergreen.
4. Trees have roots which are above the ground.

Mountain Vegetation

Characteristics

1. At the lower levels, there is a belt of tropical grassland with scattered acacia trees.

2. From 1500 metres-2800 metres, there is tropical hardwoods.
3. Between 2800m-3800m (bamboo thicket)
4. Between 3800m and the snow line (heath moorland)
5. Beyond the snow line (bare rock)

Swamp Vegetation

Consists of reeds such as papyrus grows. These plants are able to survive very wet or moist conditions.

PEOPLE AND THE POPULATION

Major language groups in Africa Language groups-is a group of people who speak languages that have similar words.

TYPES OF THE LANGUAGE GROUPS IN AFRICA

1. Bantus
2. Nilotes
3. Cushites
4. Semites
5. Europeans
6. Asians
7. Khoisan
8. West Atlantic
9. Woltaic Speakers
10. Afro-Asiatic
11. Nilo-Saharan
12. Benue- Congo

Main language groups of Africa

N.B. Sub-division language groups of Africa are;

- Eastern Africa
- Central Africa
- Southern Africa
- Western Africa
- Northern Africa

The People of Central Africa

Occupied mainly by Bantu –speaking

- a) Yao –Mozambique
- b) Ovimundu – Angola
- c) Shona ,Ndebele – Zimbabwe
- d) Bemba –Zambia
- e) Nyasa –Malawi
- f) Bakongo ,Balunda-DR.Congo

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Bantu

- a) Zulu, Xhosa-South Africa
- b) Ovambo ,Herero-Namibia
- c) Tswana- Botswana
- d) Swazi- Swaziland
- e) Sotho –Lesotho

The Khoisan

- a) Khoikhoi ,San –South Africa

The Europeans

- Boers from Holland speak Afrikaans
- British from Britain speak English

The Asians-South Africa

- Came from India
- They settled as traders, miners and plantation workers.

The people of western Africa

a) Mande –Speakers

- Susu,Bambara

b) Kwa Speakers

- Asante,Kwahu,Akyem,Wassa ,Akwapim,Fanti,Nzima,Ewe, Gas,Denkyira,Nupe, Yoruba,Ibo,Edo

c) Voltaic-Speakers

- Mossi,Dagomba,Gurma,Bergu

d) West Atlantic

- Wolof, Fulani ,Tukolor

e) Nilo-Sahara

- Kanuri-Songhai

f) Afro-asiatic

- Hausa ,Tuareg

The people of North Africa

- Arabs
- Berbers

The People of Eastern Africa

Bantu

- Akamba ,Abalughya-Kenya
- Baganda,Banyoro-Uganda
- Nyamwezi ,Chagga Sukuma-Tanzania
- Hutu-Rwanda ,Burundi

Nilotes

- Shilluk ,Dinka-Sudan
- Acholi ,Karamanjong’-Uganda
- Luo,Maasai –Kenya
- Maasai –Tanzania

Cushites

- Tutsi – Rwanda
- Rendille, Borana – Kenya
- Iraqw – Tanzania
- Somali – Ethiopia
- Somalia-Kenya

Semites

- Arabs- Sudan
- Amhara, Tigreans-Ethiopia

INTERACTION AMONG COMMUNITIES IN AFRICA

1. Trade
2. Games and sport
3. International workshops, seminars and conferences.
4. Intermarriages
5. Women and youth groups
6. Religious organizations
7. Ceremonies and celebrations
8. Migrations
9. Regional organizations

Benefits of interaction among communities

- a) Promote peace.
- b) Brings unity
- c) Helps to make different cultures through exchange of values.
- d) Exchange of goods
- e) Promotes economic development through trading.
- f) Promotes spiritual growth through religious interactions.
- g) Facilitates the learning of new ideas and skills.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN AFRICA

Factors that influence population distribution

- Climate
- Soils
- Relief
- Drainage
- Historical events
- Government policy
- Urbanization
- Mining activities

Densely and sparsely populated areas in Africa

1. Densely Populated Areas

- a) Towns e.g. Cairo, Lagos, Abidjan, Cape Town
- b) Along the coast in west Africa, morocco, East Africa, eastern Madagascar
- c) L. victoria basin in Kenya
- d) Rwanda and Burundi
- e) The highlands east of the Rift Valley in Kenya.
- f) Northern Nigeria around Kano.
- g) The natal Coast of South Africa.
- h) The Witwatersrand region of South Africa
- i) South-eastern parts of Dr Congo
- j) The Nile Valley

2. Areas with medium population density

- a) South of the Sahara Desert

- b) A small part of North Africa along the coasts of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.
- c) The central part of South Africa

3. Sparsely Populated Areas

- a) Sahara and Namib deserts
- b) Angola, Namibia and Botswana

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

THE FAMILY is a group of people related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption or it is the basic unit in the society.

The marriage; is the union between a man and woman who have agreed to live together as husband and wife.

The institution of marriage can be established through:

1. **Customary ceremony** –This conducted accordingly to the African traditions and customers.
2. **Civil ceremony** –is conducted by the attorney general, magistrate, district commissioner.
3. **Religious ceremony**- it is conducted according to the religious beliefs and practices of the people involved.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIGE

1. It enhances unity and cooperation as it brings the family of the bride and bridegroom together.
2. It provides companionship, friendship and love for the people in marriage.

3. It gives sense of belonging and self-fulfillment to the person involved in marriage
4. It enriches culture especially in cases where the man and woman come from different communities
5. It proves an opportunity for people to have children and raised a family
6. A health marriage helps in controlling the spread of hiv and aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
7. Encourage the development of a sense of responsibility to wife and husband
8. Children have chance to grow up under the loving care of both parents.

THE SCHOOL

The school is a place where children go to learn.

The school administration refers to the process of organization and running a school so to carry out its activities well.

Those in charge of school are:

The school committee:

its responsible for running or management of school

It consist of parents the sponsor and representative from district,education office.

The head teacher

The deputy head teacher.

Duties of head teacher

- I. Ensure day to day activity are carried well
- II. Receive information from the ministry of education on the behalf of school
- III. Ensure maximum utilization of resources in the school.
- IV. Ensure pupil teacher workers are safe in school.
- V. Supervise the worker being done in the school by eg: teachers,pupil
- VI. Ensure good academic standards are maintained in school.
- VII. Act as secretary to the school committee and write minutes during committee meetings
- VIII. Disciplines pupil who fail to observe school regulations
- IX. Admits new pupils who satisfy the school requirements to the school.
- X. Ensure that the resources of the school are well managed for example finances.

DUTIES OF DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER

1 is the in charge of school disipline in the school

2is the coordinator of the activities and duties of member of the staff.

3teaches some lessons

4 supervise class attendance by teacher.

5 writes minutes during staff meeting

IMPORTANCE OF THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

- i. It decides on the pupils' enrolment.
- ii. It looks for teachers to teach the pupils who come to school.
- iii. It purchases school books, desk and other equipment and other material needed.
- iv. It ensures the welfare of the teachers and pupils in the school are taken care of
- v. It coordinates the running of school and its programmes
- vi. Supports the activities of the school,
- vii. It is an important link between the community, the school and government

THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- I. Children acquire knowledge and skills.
- II. Some members of community work in the school,
- III. Members of school community contribute ideas on development of community ,
- IV. Members of school community participate in school communal work.
- V. School help in detecting and developing talent in pupils.
- VI. School facilities are sometime used by community.
- VII. School some time help in preservation of culture.
- VIII. School advices of need of their pupils.
- IX. School help in shaping of discipline of the pupils.

**CONTRIBUTION OF
COMMUNITY IN THE SCHOOL
DEVELOPMENT**

- i. Community is the source of labour to the school.
- ii. Communities sell or donate land for setting up school.
- iii. Some member donates material needed in the school.
- iv. Community provide resources person to the school to offer guidance and counselling.
- v. Local administration helps in admission of children in the schools.
- vi. Community allows the school to use their facilities such as hall.

**RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC
ACTIVIES**

Resources- thing we do to create wealth and meet our needs.

Economic- activities activity that people do to earn income wealth.

Agriculture- dfn this is growing of crop and keeping of animals

Cash crop farming: the main cash crop are:

Coffee,tea,sisal,sugarcane,cocoa,cloves and pyrethrum.

COCOA IN GHANA

It's the largest producers in cocoa; the two varieties are.

Cacao criollo- it is the low yielding but superior quality.

Cacao forasteo-it is high yield but low quality.

**CONDITION FAVOURING THE
GROWTH OF COCOA**

- I. Plenty of rainfall ranging 1500mm and 2000mm
- II. High temperature of 24oc 28oc
- III. Humid condition
- IV. Shelter from strong winds
- V. Deep and well-drained soil
- VI. Protection from direct sunlight
- VII. Low altitude of up to 750 meters above sea level

Cocoa growing area

- Central, Eastern, Western, Volta Region of Ghana.
- The main cocoa growing area is cocoa triangle this Accra Kimasi and Takoradi.

**Importance of cocoa to the economy of
Ghana**

- i. Help to earn foreign exchange
- ii. Help to creation of job
- iii. The built of artificial harbor at Takaradi
- iv. Help in growth other industries
- v. It help in improve of living standards of peoples
- vi. It help in improvement of road and railways

CLOVES IN TANZANIA

It originate from Indonesia

Conditions favouring the growth of clove

- i. Rainfall of 1500 mm and 2000mm
- ii. High temperatures of averaging between 270c and 300c
- iii. Deep fertile soils
- iv. High humidity throughout the year

*clove growing area; island of Pemba
Zanzibar, Tanzania*

Importance or cloves to the economic of Tanzania

- i. help to earn foreign exchange
- ii. help to create employment
- iii. cloves serve as raw material for industries
- iv. Farmer earns income for domestic use.

PYRETHRUM IN KENYA

It is introduced from Australia.
It is grown for its flower which produces a substance called pyrethrum which is used to make pesticides.

Conditions favouring the growth of pyrethrum of pyrethrum

- i. Rainfall 1000mm and 1500mm per year.
- ii. Cool temperatures
- iii. High altitude of over 1800 meter above sea level.
- iv. Well drained fertile soils.

Pyrethrum growing areas in Kenya

- Molonyeri ,Meru ,Kiambu ,Kisii ,Nyandarua ,Kericho

Importance of the pyrethrum to the economy of Kenya

- i. Help the country to earn foreign exchange.
- ii. Help to earn income for domestic use from the sale of pyrethrum.
- iii. It helps to create job opportunities to the people.

PASTORAL FARMING

Definition: This keeping of animals as a way of life and move with them from place to place in search of water and pastures.

NB: Migration of pastoralist seasonally between the wet and dry seasons in search of pasture is called **Transhumance**

Major pastoral community in Africa is;

Massa of east Africa

Furani of West Africa

Tswana of Botswana

THE MASSAI

- They occupy part of Kenya e.g. Kajiado , Narok ,Transmara.
- Tanzania occupy around Arusha.

Condition favouring pastoral farming among the Maasai

- i. The population of the Maasai is low.
- ii. Climatic conditions in the Maasai grazing areas.

- iii. Pasture land used by the Maasai is flat.
- iv. Maasai cross border of the two countries easily with animals.

- f) Create employment opportunities slaughter houses and butcheries.
- g) The animals provide food for pastoralist.

THE FURANI

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among Fulani

- i. It occupy extensive grassland belt.
- ii. Population is low
- iii. Absence of tsetse flies in the grasslands.
- iv. There is enough rainfall that supports growth pasture.
- v. Seasonality of rainfall.

THE TSWANA

They live in Botswana

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the Tswana

- i. Botswana has very low population density and the country is small.
- ii. Presence of grassland in the most parts of the country.
- iii. Low and unreliable rainfall

Benefit of pastoral farming

- a) They are assured of livelihood since they earn a lot of income.
- b) They earn foreign exchange because of export of meat.
- c) It is the source of wealth to the individual pastoralists.
- d) Good economic use land where unreliable rainfall is experienced.
- e) Help to support other industries e.g. tanneries

Problems facing pastoral farming in Africa

- a) Diseases
- b) Drought
- c) Overstocking
- d) Poor quality pasture
- e) Poor quality breed
- f) Fire
- g) Harsh climatic condition
- h) Political boundaries
- i) Transport
- j) Land pressure
- k) Inadequate capital
- l) Cattle rusting
- m) Attack by wild animals

Developments in pastoral farming areas in Africa

- a) Pastoralists are encouraged to treat their occupation as an activity.
- b) They started finding alternative economic activities e.g. curios
- c) Construction borehole and dams in pastoral areas.
- d) They sell their livestock to control overstocking.
- e) Improvement of pastures through controlling burning of grass.
- f) Introduction of group and individual ranching.
- g) Establishment of veterinary services to enhance the quality of animals reared.

- h) Introduction of mixed farming especially where rainfall is quite high.
- i) Construction of dispensaries and boarding school help pastoralist live a more settled life.
- j) Government reduces the problem of tsetse flies in pastoralist areas.
- k) Research has been carried out to improve quality of livestock.

- The river Tana development project involved construction of seven dams.
- The seven dams are:-

Multi-purpose river project

- It involves the development of a river to serve more than one purpose.
- River project is undertaken to:-
 - a) Control floods
 - b) Provide water for transport and irrigation.
 - c) Provide water for use in urban centres.
 - d) Generate electricity.
 - e) Promote fishing and tourism activities.
- Multi-purpose river project involves construction of a dam across a river.
- A dam is a wall that is built across a river.

| DAM | M W | YEAR COMPLETE D |
|----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1) Kindaruma | 40 | 1968 |
| 2) Kamburu | 94 | 1977 |
| 3) Gitaru | 200 | 1980 |
| 4) Masinga | 40 | 1986 |
| 5) Kiambere | 140 | 1988 |
| 6) Mutonga | | Not completed |
| 7) Grand falls | | Not completed |

Examples of River Projects in Africa

- 1) The river Tana projects in Kenya.
- 2) The Aswan high dam in Egypt.
- 3) The Volta river scheme in Ghana.
- 4) The Kariba Dam in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

REASONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT

- 1) Production of Hydroelectric power.
- 2) Availability of large river.
- 3) Needed to control flooding in the lower Tana.

River Tana Projects in Kenya

- R. Tana sources from Mt. Kenya and flows into the Indian Ocean.

Benefits resulting from the River Tana projects

- 1) The dams helped to reduce flooding in the lower Tana.
- 2) Provision of fish.
- 3) The lakes behind the dams modify the climate.
- 4) Human-made lakes are a tourist attraction.
- 5) Availability of hydroelectric power.
- 6) Production of electricity saves foreign exchange.
- 7) Availability of water for domestic use.
- 8) Expansion of industrial activities.

Problems Facing the River Tana Projects

- During development:-
 - i. Lack of adequate funds to complete the projects.
 - ii. Displacement of many people.
- Currently problems
 - i. Reduction of water downstream.
 - ii. Silting of the dams reduces the amount of water .the reservoirs can hold.
 - iii. Some sections of the river have no water.

THE ASWAN HIGH DAM

- It is found in Egypt
- It is located on River Nile
- It was completed in 1971.
- Behind the dam Lake Nasser was created which is the second largest artificial lake in the world.

Reasons for establishment

- 1) To provide water for irrigation.
- 2) To produce hydroelectric power.
- 3) To control floods.
- 4) To provide water for domestic use.

Benefits resulting from the construction of the dam

- 1) The dam helped to control floods in the lower Nile.
- 2) Provided water for irrigation.
- 3) Creation of Lake Nasser improved transportation to Sudan.
- 4) L. Nasser led to development of fishing.

- 5) Hydroelectric power generated from the dam led to industrial growth.
- 6) Creation of employment opportunities.
- 7) The dam and the lake are tourist attractions.
- 8) L. Nasser modified the weather conditions of the surrounding area.

Problems Facing the Aswan High

- 1) Displacement of the people.
- 2) It causes flooding make some of ancient Egyptian temples of Abul Simbel to be reallocated.
- 3) Expensive to construct the dam.
- 4) Siltation was no longer available so more fertilizers were used.
- 5) Siltation at the bottom of the dam causes reduction volume of water.
- 6) Declined fishing in some part of the river beyond the dam.

Volta River Scheme

It's the largest river in Ghana.

It is constructed across R.Volta at place called AKOSOMBO.

This is known as AKOSOMBO DAM hence it forms artificial lake called L.Volta being the largest world human made lake.

Reasons for the establishment

- 1) Control the waters of River Volta as Akosombo.
- 2) Generate hydroelectricity (H.E.P)
- 3) Reduce the cost of generating electricity from oil.

Benefits resulting from the developing of the scheme

- 1) A large fishing industry has been established around L.Volta.
- 2) It improves water between northern and southern Ghana through Lake Volta.
- 3) Establishment of industry in Ghana due to H.E.P
- 4) Help the country to earn foreign exchange.
- 5) Help in creation of employment opportunities because of establishment of industry.

PROBLEMS FACING THE VOLTA RIVER SCHEME

- 1) A lot of capital was required for the construction.
- 2) The spread of bilharzias to the people due to presence of snails during flooding.
- 3) Expansion cultivation land.

KARIBA DAM

- Found along R. Zambezi on the boarder of Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Reasons for Establishment

- 1) There was a need power of the both countries.
- 2) Because of clearance local forest so there was high need of fuel.
- 3) Existing railway networks could not transport enough coal for the industry.

BENEFITS RESULTING FROM KARIBA DAM

- 1) It is major source of electricity or two countries.
- 2) It led in reduction in the cost of energy.
- 3) Help in creation of many jobs due to more industry.
- 4) Reduction of strain on the existing railway network.
- 5) It reduces the flooding of R. Zambezi downstream.
- 6) Provide a cheap and safe method of transport.
- 7) Lake and dam is a tourist attraction.
- 8) It reduces over reliance of coal as source of fuel.
- 9) Help to increase the volume of fishing activities.
- 10) Shores of the lake and surrounding areas are covered with forests which provide a home for wildlife.

Problems facing the establishment the dam

- 1) A lot of capital is required to construct the dam.
- 2) There was a need of negotiation and agreement by the two countries sharing thee river before the dam could be constructed.
- 3) Many large and small wild animals were endangered by the rising water.
- 4) Construction delayed by political problems between two countries.
- 5) Stagnant water causes bilharzia.
- 6) Earth quick caused by weight of the dam.
- 7) Displacement of the people near the dam.

FORESTRY

Definition: development and care of forests.

Two types of the forests

- 1) Natural forest –contain indigenous tree
- 2) Planted forest –contain exotic trees.

Types of forest in Africa

- 1) Tropical rainforest or equatorial forest it cover part of Ghabon ,Ivory Coast ,Nigeria ,Ghana, DRC, Cameroon, Liberia
- 2) Mountain or montane forest-occur in the highland.
- 3) Mangrove forest- found in the coast of Africa-Tree found are oak, Olive, Pine fir, and cedar.
- 4) Savannah woodland occurs in the savannah belt of Africa.
- 5) Mediterranean forests

FOREST IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

It is the second largest rain forest.

Importance of forest to the economic of DRC

- 1) Source of hard wood timber.
- 2) Source of income
- 3) Source of energy
- 4) Source of medicine
- 5) Home of wild animal
- 6) The forests are attracting a lot of attention in scientific research.
- 7) It provides job opportunities.
- 8) Protect water in the countries.

Problems facing forestry in the DRC

- 1) Deforestation
- 2) Political instability
- 3) Mismanagement
- 4) Poor road
- 5) Mining activities in the forest.
- 6) Poverty
- 7) Poor harvesting techniques

FOREST IN SWAZILAND

- 1) Source of employment
- 2) Foreign exchange earner.
- 3) Means of livelihood
- 4) Best use of the land
- 5) Source of energy
- 6) Timber for construction

Problems facing forestry in Swaziland

- 1) Deforestation
- 2) Encroachment
- 3) Population pressure
- 4) Frequent fires
- 5) Insect and disease
- 6) Uncontrolled tree felling
- 7) Poverty

MINING IN AFRICA

Mineral: This is valuable products either in solid gaseous or liquid form which are found on the surface of earth .

Examples are;

- 1) Petroleum in Nigeria
- 2) Soda ash in Kenya
- 3) Copper in Zambia
- 4) Gold in South Africa

PETROLEUM IN NIGERIA

It is called crude oil

Method of drilling bit (derrick)

Oil refineries are;

- a) Port Harcourt
- b) Warri
- c) Kaduna
- d) Eleme

Uses of petroleum

- 1) Used in making chemicals
- 2) Used in tarmacking roads.
- 3) Kerosene is used to light lamps and stoves.
- 4) It is used in motor vehicles and locomotives.
- 5) Cooking gas is obtained from petroleum.
- 6) It is used in making of plastics, fertilizers and medicines.
- 7) Used to make lubricating oil for reducing the friction.

Contribution of Petroleum to the economy of Nigeria

- 1) Help to earn foreign exchange.
- 2) It helps in creation of employment.
- 3) Help government to earn revenue
- 4) It helps country to reduce money which may be used to buy petroleum.

COPPER IN ZAMBIA

Dr. Congo and Zambia are the leading producers of copper in Africa.

The method of mining is **Opencast or stripping**.

Shaft or pit method are used where rock are deep in the ground.

Uses of Copper

- 1) Making electricity wire because is the good conductor of electricity.
- 2) Making telephone wires.
- 3) Making water and gas pipes.
- 4) Making coins
- 5) Making motor vehicle radiator
- 6) Making ornament medals and utensils
- 7) It is mixed with other metals to make bronze and brass.

Contribution of copper to the economy of Zambia

- 1) Help country to earn foreign exchange.
- 2) Help to raise the living standard of the people.
- 3) Development of other sectors of the economy such as education and health services in Zambia.
- 4) Worker in the mines provide a ready market for the agriculture products from the surrounding areas.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA

- South Africa is the largest producer of gold in the world.
- Mining of gold began in 1886.
- It is mined at Witwatersrand near Johannesburg in Transvaal province and at Orange Free State.
- The method of mining used is shaft or underground.

Uses of Gold

- 1) Used to make medals, ornaments and Jewellery.

- 2) Used by dentist to replace and coat teeth.
- 3) Gold coins were used as money in the past.
- 4) It is used to coat items such as pens, cigarette lighters and frames of spectacles.
- 5) Used as a symbol of wealth and power by kings and emperors.

Contribution of gold to the economy of South Africa

- 1) The country earns foreign exchange.
- 2) Create employment opportunities.
- 3) Led to the growth of towns.
- 4) Led to the improvement and expansion of the transport network.
- 5) Development of industries.

SODA ASH IN KENYA

- Obtained from a rock called trona.
- It is mined at Lake Magadi.
- The method used is dredging.

Uses of soda ash

- 1) Making glass, soap, paper and aluminium.
- 2) Used in the used to manufacture dyes, drugs and chemicals.
- 3) Used to treat water.
- 4) Used for softening water in the cooking oil refineries.
- 5) Used to soften vegetables when cooking.

Contribution of soda ash to the economy of Kenya

- 1) The country earns foreign exchange.
- 2) Has led to the improvement of transport network.
- 3) Has led to the growth of Magadi town.
- 4) Has improved the living standard of the people.
- 5) Development of Magadi area through establishment of social facilities such as schools and health centre's.
- 6) Development of industries

Problems associated with mining in Africa

- 1) Some mining method is very dangerous.
- 2) Displacement of people.
- 3) Outbreaks of diseases due to air pollution of environment.
- 4) Cause of remoteness
- 5) Collapsing of miners.
- 6) Competition from developed countries.
- 7) Depletion of the minerals
- 8) Insecurity
- 9) Control by foreign companies.
- 10) Price fluctuations
- 11) Over-dependence on minerals
- 12) Deaths in the mines

Effect of the mining on the environment

- a) Make the land ugly
- b) Land degradation
- c) Land instability
- d) Damage to buildings
- e) Spread of waterborne diseases
- f) Pollution
- g) Destruction of natural vegetation

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development –Refers to the growth and expansion of different types of industries in an area.

Factors favouring industrial development in Kenya

- a) Availability of power
- b) Availability of raw materials
- c) Government policy
- d) Research information
- e) Economic policy
- f) Availability of capital
- g) Availability of labour
- h) Political stability
- i) Availability of transport
- j) Availability of ready markets.

Contribution of industries to the economy of Kenya

- a) Creation of jobs opportunities
- b) Growth of industries is expanded.
- c) Improvement of infrastructure e.g. roads
- d) Help to earn government foreign exchange.
- e) Reduce the cost of importing similar goods.
- f) Improvement of technology

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Factors favoring growth of industries in South Africa

- a) Large reserves of coal
- b) Presence of agricultural raw materials
- c) Presence of wide range of minerals

- d) Availability of labour
- e) Government policy
- f) Infrastructure
- g) Cheap power
- h) Gold mining
- i) Ready market
- j) Favorable climate
- k) Availability of capital

Contribution of industries to the economy of South Africa

- a) Growth of industries in South Africa has increased the demand for raw materials.
- b) It enables country to be self-sufficient.
- c) Help to earn income for the country.
- d) Help in development of infrastructure.
- e) Help to promote trade.
- f) Help in development of towns and urbanization.
- g) Help to save the country a lot of foreign exchange.
- h) Help to create job opportunities.
- i) Help to develop high technology in country.

PROBLEM ARISING FROM RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION IN KENYA & SOUTH AFRICA

- a) Pollution
- b) Need for more land
- c) Reduced market
- d) low payments in the industries
- e) Rural urban migration
- f) Depletion of resources
- g) Taking away from profits

FISHING IN AFRICA

Fishing; is the harvesting of fish from water bodies or fishing grounds.

Types of Fishing Grounds

- a) Inland fishing grounds-occur in fresh water.
- b) Marine fishing grounds-occur in salty water

Fish farming- This is practiced in which fish are reared in large ponds and fed until they are ready for harvesting.

The main fish reared in inland fishing is tilapia trout, mudfish e.t.c.

The main fish reared in marine fishing grounds –tuna, Mackerel, sardine, snapper, barracuda and cavalla.

METHODS OF FISHING

- a) Longlininng method
- b) Purse-seining
- c) Net drifting
- d) Trawling
- e) Life fishing
- f) Baskets
- g) Hand lines
- h) Harpooning
- i) Traps

Contribution of fishing to the economy of Africa

- a) It is source of food.
- b) It is a source of income
- c) Source of employment
- d) Source of raw materials
- e) Source of foreign exchange
- f) It led of growth of towns
- g) Help in improvement of living standards

- h) It is a tourist attraction
- i) Help to improve infrastructure
- j) Help in growth of other industries

Problems facing the fishing industry in Africa

- a) Over fishing
- b) Pollution
- c) Inadequate capital and modern equipment.
- d) Poor transport network
- e) Mismanagement of cooperative societies
- f) Inability to protect fisheries
- g) Inadequate processing and storage facilities
- h) Growth of water weeds
- i) Use of harmful fishing methods
- j) Destruction by fishing equipment
- k) Inadequate local market for fish
- l) Lack of clearly defined boundaries in fishing grounds between different countries.

TRADE

Definition: This is exchange of goods and services between people or countries.

Regional trade organizations in Africa

- a) COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)
- b) SADC (Southern Development Community)
- c) ECOWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States)

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

It was formed on December 1994 to replace P.T.A. (Preferential Trade Area)

The headquarter is in Lusaka in Zambia

Member State of Comesa

1. Burundi
2. Ugandan
3. Madagascar
4. Libya
5. Seychelles
6. Ethiopia
7. Mauritius
8. Eritrea
9. Sudan
10. Swaziland
11. Comoros
12. Zambia
13. Rwanda
14. Malawi
15. Dr. Congo
16. Zimbabwe
17. Kenya
18. Djibouti
19. Egypt

OBJECTIVES OF COMESA

- a) To promote common market among members.
- b) To enable members states to increase the use of raw materials.
- c) To promote cooperation in transport and communication.
- d) To promote peace, security and stability among member states.
- e) To promote trade relations between COMESA and the rest of the world.
- f) To establish a common bank.

- g) To promote interaction and exchange of ideas and to raise the standard of living of the people.
- h) To widen the market for goods produced in the region.
- i) To promote joint research in science and technology.

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

- Formed in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia.
- The headquarters of SADC are in Gaborone, Botswana

Member states of SADC

1. Angola
2. Lesotho
3. Swaziland
4. Namibia
5. Seychelles
6. Botswana
7. Mozambique
8. Malawi
9. Zimbabwe
10. Democratic republic of Congo (DRC)
11. Madagascar
12. South Africa
13. Zambia
14. Mauritius
15. Tanzania

Objectives of SADC

- i. To promote trade and widen the market for goods among members.
- ii. To promote friendly relations among the people in the region.
- iii. To alleviate poverty and enhance the living standard of the people.

- iv. To promote development of the transport and communication systems.
- v. To promote and defend peace and security.
- vi. To develop common political values, systems and institutions.
- vii. To promote sustainable development and economic development.
- viii. To utilize natural resources and to protect the environment.

Economic community of West Africa States (ECOWAS)

- The countries met in Lagos in Nigeria in 1975.
- Its headquarter was in Abuja in Nigeria.
- **Members states are:**
 - a) Benin
 - b) Ivory
 - c) Niger
 - d) Togo
 - e) Burkina Faso
 - f) Guinea Bissau
 - g) Nigeria
 - h) Senegal
 - i) Guinea
 - j) Gambia
 - k) Liberia
 - l) Mali

Objectives of ECOWAS

- a) To promote trade among member state
- b) To promote free movement of people in the region.

- c) To promote friendly relation among member states.
- d) To create a customs union and a common market within the region.
- e) To encourage the improvement of transport and communication system.
- f) To promote cooperation and integration in economic, social and cultural activities.
- g) To encourage industrial development among member states.
- h) To raise the living standards of the people in the region.
- i) To maintain and enhance economic stability within the region.
- j) To prevent and settle regional disputes and conflicts.

BENEFIT OF REGIONAL TRADE IN AFRICA

- a) They create a large market for goods to be bought and sold.
- b) They help to create harmony and cooperation among the members.
- c) Reduction of the tariffs makes the goods cheaper to the people in the region.
- d) It encourages agriculture and industrial development.
- e) It promotes higher living standards.
- f) It helps to create employment opportunities.
- g) It helps in development of transport and communication.
- h) The member state put funds and resources in a common pool.

PROBLEMS FACING REGIONAL TRADE IN AFRICA

- a) Main problem is production of similar goods.
- b) Poor transport systems
- c) Lack of common currency
- d) Political differences
- e) Political instability
- f) Lack of common tax system
- g) Quota system
- h) Level of purchasing power
- i) Differences in development levels

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 to another.

Major transport networks in Africa

1. Roads
2. Pipelines
3. Railways
4. Cables
5. Water
6. Air

ROAD TRANSPORT

Some major international roads;

- a) Trans-Africa highway-run from Mombasa in Kenya to Lagos in Nigeria.
- b) Great north road-it connects Cape Town in South Africa with Cairo in Egypt.

- c) Trans-Sahara highway-connect Lagos in West Africa with Algiers in Algeria.
- d) Continuo-gao-Oujda highway-connect Benin with morocco

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Some main railway lines in Africa are;

- a) The Tanzania- Zambia railway (Tazara)
- b) The trans-Cameroon railway network
- c) The South Africa railway

WATER TRANSPORT

It is used in some lakes and seas e.g. R. Nile, Congo, Niger, Benue

PIPELINE TRANSPORT

It transport only water petroleum, and gases

AIR TRANSPORT

The major airlines are Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Nigeria

CABLES (WIRE) TRANSPORT

It is mainly used to transport electricity from power station to the customers

Advantages of road transport

- a) It is widely spread
- b) It is flexible
- c) Movement is quite fast
- d) Goods are delivered directly to the destination
- e) Wide variety of goods are transported

Disadvantages of road

- a) Expensive to maintain and use
- b) It is not easy to carry bulky goods
- c) Expensive to transport goods on roads
- d) Delay in the movement of goods
- e) Expensive to construct roads
- f) Affected by robbery of goods
- g) Perishable goods cannot be transported by road

Advantages of railway transport

- a) It is the cheapest means
- b) Accidents are few
- c) It is not affected by traffic congestion
- d) Cheap to maintain

Disadvantages of railway transport

- a) Expensive to built
- b) It is slow
- c) It require large are to build the station
- d) Expensive to buy and maintain
- e) Expensive to transport goods over short distances.
- f) It relies very much on road transport in the movement of goods to and from the railway stations

Advantages of water transport

- a) It is the cheapest means to transport bulky goods over a long distance.
- b) Goods are transported in an enclosed containers there for protect them from damages.
- c) Fewer cases of accident
- d) Cheap to maintain
- e) Few cases of traffic congestion

- f) Best when transporting delicate goods

Disadvantages of water transport

- a) Slowest form of transport
- b) It is not flexible
- c) Few port and harbors
- d) Expensive to construct
- e) Ships and fellies are expensive
- f) Losses are usually high
- g) Sea vessel contribute to water pollution

Reasons why most of river in Africa are not used (not navigable)

- a) Do not contain enough water
- b) Rivers contain cataracts, rapids and waterfalls.
- c) Some rivers are short
- d) Some rivers tare narrow and shallow
- e) Some rivers have weeds flouting e.g. R. Congo
- f) Some rivers are infested with crocodile and hippos which are very dangerous

Advantage of air transport

- g) It is the fastest means
- h) The best to transport perishable goods
- i) Do not saver from traffic congestion
- j) Use of helicopters that lands in remote areas
- k) Some planes are used to spray farms
- l) There are few plane crashes

Disadvantages of air transport

- a) Airports are expensive to built
- b) Aircrafts are expensive to buy and maintain
- c) When accident happen few survive

- d) It is the most expensive form
- e) It is difficult carry bulky goods
- f) It require special skills to run
- g) It is affected by bad weather
- h) A lot of land is required to build up an airports

Advantages of pipeline

- a) It is cheap means of transport
- b) It help to reduce accidents happen on the road
- c) Few accident and few losses
- d) Reduce damages of the road
- e) It ensure lean environment
- f) It easy and cheap maintain

Disadvantages of pipeline

- g) Expensive to build
- h) Accident fire out break
- i) The can transport one commodity

Advantages of cable

- a) It is expensive to install
- b) Can be dangerous if wire drop to the ground

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

They are

- a) Newspaper and magazines
- b) Radio and television
- c) Telephone services facsimile
- d) The internet
- e) Postal services

TOURISM IN AFRICA

Tourism;-is the movement of people from one place to another for leisure, sightseeing and also for business

MAIN TOURIST ATTRACTION IN AFRICA

Tourist attractions- are the features animals and plants that attract tourist to a particular place

The main tourist attraction in Africa is

1. wildlife
2. beautiful scenery
3. historical sites
4. beaches
5. cultural heritage
6. climate

MAIN TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN AFRICA

KENYA

1. Game parks and reserves such as mainsail Mara, Tsavo east and west Samburu and Amboseli
2. The warm sandy beaches of the coast
3. Historical and pre historical such as fort Jesus Shimoli caves, Gedi ruins, Koobi fora Olorgesailie and Kariandusi.

SOUTH AFRICA

1. Kruger national park, Table Mountain, Roben Island and the coastal beaches near Durban.

EGYPT

- a) The pyramid at Giza, valley of Kings, Cairo museum, the Nile cruises and the library at Alexandria.

ZIMBABWE

The victoria falls on river Zambezi at the boundary of Zambia and Zimbabwe ,lake kariba ,Hwago national park and the city of Harare.

MAURITIUS

The coastal beaches and the warm climate the black river gorges national park and the ruins of the European settlements.

MOROCCO

The ancient town of Marrakech ,the sandy beaches ,the Berber villages and atlas mountains.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURIST TO THE ECONOMIES OF AFRICA

1. Earn foreign exchange.
2. Create employment in the set up.
3. Help in development of infrastructure (transport & communication)
4. Growth of the building and construction industries .
5. Creation of a market for goods and services .
6. Increase in agricultural activities.
7. Improvement in relations between Africa and the rest of the world.

Challenges facing tourism in Africa

1. Overdependence on tourist from particular regions.

2. Poor marketing of destinations.
3. Stiff competition from other tourist destinations.
4. Competition for land
5. Poaching
6. Environmental threats and calamities.
7. Human-wildlife conflicts
8. Political instability
9. High taxation costs and fees
10. Insecurity
11. Diseases

Possible solutions and challenges facing tourist in Africa

1. Building of road to tourist sites
2. Encouragement of local tourist
3. Reduction of hotel charges
4. Provision of security
5. Improvement on marketing
6. Opening of new tourist markets
7. Reducing pollution in the parks

URBANIZATION IN AFRICA

- **Urbanization** –This is establishment and growth of towns.
- **Capital city;** this is a town where the central government operates from.

Reasons for the rapid growth of town in Africa

1. Transport and communication
2. Rich agricultural neighborhood
3. Industrial development
4. Mining activities
5. Tourism activities
6. Government policy
7. Port activities

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

Traditional forms of government

1. Khoisan
2. Old Ghana kingdom

THE KHOISAN

- The name **Khoisan** is drawn from **Khoikhoi** and **san**.
- **Khoikhoi** were also known as Hottentots this is because they were pastoralist.
- **The san** were also known as Bushmen's this is because they were hunters and gatherers

Political organization of Khoikhoi

1. The clans were organized in order of seniority the chieftainship was hereditary.
2. The small clans' heads formed a council of elders which help to maintain law and order & justice and fairness in a community working with chiefs.
3. Decision affecting the community was reached through consultations with clans heads and general consensus or an accepted agreement (this was the government by consensus)

Social organization of Khoikhoi

1. They live in clans of about 250 people.
2. The size of the community was determined by the presence of unity and availability of water and pasture.

3. During social occasion they drink alcoholics.
4. They celebrate festivals of the new moon.
5. They believed that God was the giver of all goods things on earth.
6. Rites of passage such as birth, puberty, marriage and death were marked with special ceremonies.

Economic organization of Khoikhoi

1. They were originally hunters but later they become pastoralist.
2. Each clan had its own grazing land and waterholes
3. They were trading with Dutch
4. They exchanged cattle and sheep for beads tobacco and iron.

THE SAN

Political organization of the san

1. They live in small units of about 40 to 50 people.
2. Leadership among the san was not clearly defined.
3. They did not have councils of elders, chiefs or kings.
4. They were some degree equality among the members of the band.
5. Decisions affecting members were reached through a consensus.
6. Lack of clearly defined laws led to violence and warfare over hunting grounds among the bands.

Social organization of the san

- b) They live in communally in hunting bands where shared the food and belongings.

- c) They lived in caves or rock shelters.
- d) Polygamy were widely practiced but families remain small.
- e) The san believed in the existence of God.
- f) They recognized the playing mantis as God's symbol on earth.
- g) San decorate themselves with necklaces made from ostrich eggs and sea shells.
- h) They painted themselves for dances and other rituals, and especially during the new and full moon.

Economic organization of the san

- 1. They were hunters and gatherers.
- 2. Men hunted wild animals such as buffaloes and antelopes.
- 3. The women gathered wild fruits roots, and edible vegetables.
- 4. They made spear heads from bones which they used for hunting.
- 5. They exchanged bows and arrow for meat from the Khoikhoi.

OLD GHANA KINGDOM

- **Nb:** it is not situated where republic of Ghana in neither related.
- It was allocated between the upper sections of the Niger and Senegal rivers.
- It was founded by the Soninke people.
- The capital city of old Ghana was called **Kumbi Saleh**

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE OF OLD GHANA

- 1. The kingdom had powerful, strong and respected rulers.
- 2. The Soninke army was very strong, well equipped and capable of defending the kingdom.
- 3. The king controlled the Trans Sahara trade routes and the gold-producing areas of wangara and bambuk.
- 4. The kingdom experienced favorable climate conditions while ensured there was plenty of food available to feed the people and foreign traders.
- 5. The kingdom was situated in a strategic position in the savannah belt.

Political organization of Old Ghana

- I. It was ruled by a king whose position was heredity.
- II. The king was assisted by a council of minister and civil servant appointed from close relatives and educated Muslims.
- III. The kingdom divided by two;
 - 1. Ghana proper or metropolitan Ghana consist of original state of old Ghana,
 - 2. Provincial Ghana –consist of conquered states

The city has two sections;

- a) Al-ghaba –this is where king lived.
- b) The Muslim section –this is where the Muslim traders and scholars lived.

Social organization old Ghana

- a) Soninke lived in mud and thatched houses.
- b) They practiced Africa traditional religious
- c) The Soninke believed in life after death.

Economic organization Old Ghana

- a) They traded with North Africa they exchanged gold, ivory and kola nuts with salt, cloth glassware ,and horses.
- b) King controlled the state wealth.

Reasons for the decline and fall of the kingdom

- a) The kingdom was too large to be ruled effectively from one central position (Kumbi Saleh)
- b) Lack of clearly defined boundaries of the kingdom made the administration of faraway territories difficult.
- c) Succession disputes and political rivalry over leadership at the kings’ palace caused disunity.
- d) Overdependence on one source of income which was the Trans Saharan trade.
- e) In later year the army was weakened and not able to defend the kingdom effectively.

The scramble for and partition of Africa

Scramble –means to struggle or compete in a disorderly manner with others in order to get a share of something.

Position of Africa-; refers to dividing up of Africa into smaller parts of European nations to acquire colonies in Africa.

Example of European nations

- a) Britain
- b) Belgium
- c) France
- d) Germany
- e) Portugal
- f) Italy

Reasons for scramble for colonies in Africa

- a) Source of raw materials.
- b) Need for markets
- c) Settlement of surplus population
- d) Show of power
- e) Emerging of new states
- f) Source of river Nile
- g) Ending of the slave trade
- h) Call by missionaries

The partition of Africa

In order to bring order to a process of acquiring colonies in Africa the chancellor of Germany **Otto Von Bismarck** Called a meeting of all European powers that had colonial interests in Africa at berlin’s conference in 1884 in berlin.

The following were colonial agent who signed treaties.

- a) Cecil Rhodes, British –South Central Africa.
- b) Harry Johnston British –central (Malawi)
- c) De brazza ,Frensh-the Congo basin.

- d) Sir George Goldie British – West Africa
- e) Dr. Nachtigal Germany – Cameroon, Togo
- f) Louis Faidherbe French – Senegal
- g) Carl Peter Germany – East Africa
- h) Frederick Jackson British – East Africa

Colonial power and colonies in Africa.

Germany

Togo

Namibia

Cameroon

Tanganyika

Italy

Libya

Eritrea

Somali

Britain

Egypt

Sudan

Uganda

Kenya

Gambia

Sierra Leone

Ghana

Nigeria

Malawi

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Botswana

Swaziland

Lesotho

South Africa

Portugal

Guinea Bissau

Cape Verde

Angola

Mozambique

SPAIN

Morocco, Western Sahara, Guinea

BELGIUM

Dr. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi

FRANCE

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Benin, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Madagascar

NOT COLONIZED

Liberia, Ethiopia

Reasons why Africa were colonized by European power

Africans had inferior weapons compared to those of the Europeans.

Africans were not well organized in protecting their resources.

Lack of unity and constant war among the Africa made it easy for the Europeans to colonize them

African response to the scramble and partition

African response –refers to the way African communities behaved or reacted when Europeans occupied their land and established colonial rule.

Resistance –this is to oppose or prevent the establishment of colonial rule.

Collaboration- this is where some of African accept the rule of colonizer.

RESISTANCE

Samoure toures resistance against the French

- Samoure was born around 1830 in Sansnkaro on South East of Guinea.
- He was a Muslim and took a title (Almamy) meaning religious and political leader.
- He founded an empire called Mandinka empire with a capital called Bissandugu .
- He was having powerful, well-trained and equipped army.
- By 1880s French started arriving to Mandinka Empire.
- The French started invading Samouri’s empire in 1882 because samouri had refused to withdraw from an importance market centre.

- 1882 and 1885 samouri fought the French and neither group won and son they sign treaty in 1886.
- Samouri’s army went to war against French army again in 1888 because French had failed to honor peace agreement.
- Samouri realized that the French army was too strong and better equipped than his.
- 1891 Samouri improved his weapon and reorganize his army and he was able to defeat the French.
- In 1892, French came back again in a force and destroy major centre of Mandinka including capital of Bissandugu.
- Samouri withdrew his army and people to the east of former empire.
- He establish a new empire and a new capital at Dabakala ,due to this Samouri was able to get guns from the coast to equip his army.
- He was unable to control the gold mines which was contributing to the wealth of empire,
- In 1887, he signed a peace treaty called Bissandugu treaty with the French.
- In 1896 to 1898, there was more fight between Samouri and French which eventually Samouri was defeated and imprisoned in Gabon where he died in 1900.

REASONS FOR RESISTANCE

1. He wanted his empire to remain independent.
2. He was against French interference with his trading activity along the coast.

3. He wanted to safeguard purity of Islam against Christianity which French wanted to spread.
4. He had a well-equipped and trained army.
5. He was being supported by Muslim.
6. There was efficient administration of the empire.
7. He used tactic method which was called scorched earth policy.
8. He encouraged young men to join French army in order to learn their tactics and how to use the guns.

REASONS FOR SAMOURI'S DEFEAT

1. Lack of support from other African leaders.
2. Some of his own people who were Muslim did not support him.
3. French cut off the empire from the coast trade and the gold mines.
4. French had better weapons.

COLLABORATION

Examples were:-

- King Lewanika of Lozi
- Laibon Lenana of Maasai

Lewanika collaboration with the British

- He was a king of Lozi people of Zambia.
- He became a king in 1894 until 1916.

Reasons for collaboration with the British

1. He wanted military support.
2. Lewanika realized that much European power wanted to occupy

his kingdom during the scramble for Africa.

3. He wanted British military support his enemy e.g. Ndebele
4. Chief Khama of Ngwata of Botswana convinced Lewanika that collaboration with British could earn him great benefit of becoming a paramount Chief.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN AFRICA

System of colonial and policies

Direct rule

- This is where the colonial government imposes its true rule over the Africa communities.
- All levels were under colonial administrator.

Indirect rule (association)

This system of colonial administration, the local communities whose leaders had accepted to collaborate with colonial administrator were allowed to continue ruling their territory.

Assimilation was used by French in some colonies where they were seen as over-eases of French province.

Britain colonies

They used direct and indirect rule to administer the following:-

- Nigeria
- Ghana
- Benin
- South Africa

- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Kenya
- Uganda e.t.c.

French Colonies

They used assimilation and assimilation to administer the following:-

- Benin
- Ivory Coast
- Libya
- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Mali
- Senegal

Belgium Colonies

- They used direct and indirect rule (association)
- They applied in Congo.

Portugal Colonies

They used direct and indirect rule (Association)

- Mozambique
- Angola

Italy Colonies

They used direct rule in;

- Somali
- Eritrea

Spain Colonies

They used indirect rule in;

- Morocco
- Western Sahara

THE BELGIANS IN CONGO

- It is presently called DR. Congo
- It was led by King Leopold II
- Berlin conference declare Congo in 1884,
- 1185 as Congo free state under Leopold.
- He organized to collect rubber and ivory.
- Leopold form association called international Africa association with the objective was to end slave trade and introduce legitimate or acceptable trade in Congo.
- He introduced quotas of rubber of if anybody refused to work the punishment was to cut off people's hands.
- He gives out land to private companies.
- African was forced to pay taxes and work on rubber plantations.
- The oppression led to the Babua & Bushilele uprising of 1930-1904 which prevails brutality on the Africa in Congo.
- After uprising Leopold II was forced to surrender Congo to Belgium government
- Belgium used direct rule
- **The majority of Africa were;**
 - a) Not allowed to own land
 - b) Expected to provide labour on plantations.

- c) They were not allowed to move from one Chefferie to another.

1. Rufisque
2. St. Louis
3. Goree
4. Dakar

THE FRENCH IN SENEGAL

In 1904 the French colonies grouped together to form Federations or regions for the purpose of administration.

Hierarchy of administration of French are:

1. Minister of colonies
2. Governor –general
3. Lieutenant-general
4. Commandant de cercle
5. Chef de subdivision
6. Chef de canton-chiefs
7. Chef de village (village headman)

The only last two posts was assigned to the African people.

French use assimilation policy to administer where it aim was to make black people to adopt French culture therefore become assimile (black French people)

Requirements of assimilation

1. Ability to read and write French.
2. Being a Christian
3. Readiness to practice French ways of life.
4. Accepting the French administration and French economic set up.

After qualification one can vote and to be elected, learn in institutions in France, get employment ,start a business.

Assimilation was applied in following coastal town in Senegal;

The four form a commune and formed province where municipal council were in charge e.g. it provide health ,education ,water services and maintain law and order hence they form parliament where the Leopold Sedar Senghor was elected among others.

This policy was held until 1956 by then African had started demanding for independence.

Reasons why this policy of assimilation became difficult to administer

1. By 1900, the French colonies were very many. This meant that many people were to be assimilated.
2. Many of the subjects were Muslims who had refused to become Christians.
3. Africans started criticizing French policies.
4. Most Africans refused to abandon their culture.
5. It was expensive to provide social facilities such as hospitals schools and roads so as to make assimilation successful.
6. The French feared competition from Africa, so they resisted the policy.

THE PORTUGUESE IN MOZAMBIQUE

- Vasco da agama was the first Europeans to reach Mozambique.

- Like French they started to consider colonies as overseas provinces.
- Provinces were governed directly from Portugal by the minister for oversea provinces.
- Law was made by Portugal.

Hierarchy of Administration

1. Colonies
 2. Colony
 3. Province
 4. District
 5. Location
- They imposed heavy taxes on the Africans.
 - They exported Africans to South Africa and Zimbabwe to provide cheap labour in the mines and plantation.
 - Portuguese pay attention to the needs of the native people whom they referred to as indigena.
 - The Portuguese administration was harsh and brutal on the people this made African to flee to Tanganyika and Malawi as refugees.
 - From 1961 the people of Mozambique formed anti-Portuguese political group for the liberation of their country.
 - The front for the liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was one of these liberation groups.

THE BRITISH IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

British use indirect rule

- This meant that the colonial government would use the

centralized system of traditional rulers called **Emirs** to govern.

- Each emir in charge of an **Emirate**.
- The province was headed by Resident or provincial commissioner-British
- The district was headed by District Officer- British

Responsibilities of the Emirs were

1. Collecting taxes in their emirates.
2. Listening to cases in Muslim court.
3. Maintain law and order in the emirate.
4. Abolish undesirable practices among the citizen as directed by the British resident.

Reasons why British used indirect rule in northern Nigeria

1. Poor transport and communication network to the north of Nigeria.
2. Some chief were ready to cooperate e.g. chief nana of itsekiri.
3. The cost of running was high to use colonial directly.
4. Existence of a well-established system of administration among African in the region presented a good opportunity for the European to adopt and use it to their advantages as Africans had already accepted system.
5. Protectorate was large and hence requires many officers for administration.
6. The British who were available were sick with Malaria hence were not effective.

Hierarchy of British administration in Nigeria

1. British overseas colonial officer.
2. British high commissioner
3. British resident (provincial) commissioner
4. District officers
5. African chiefs (Emirs)

EFFECTS OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA

NEGATIVE EFFECT

- a) Loss of independence
- b) Separation of community
- c) Over-exploitation of natural resources
- d) Mistreatment of natural resources
- e) Neglect of craft industries
- f) Loss of land
- g) Loss of African Culture

POSITIVE EFFECT OF COLONIALISM

- a) Introduction of new crops.
- b) Development of infrastructure.
- c) Introduction of western education
- d) Provision of social services
- e) Peace among the people

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

Struggle for independence in Ghana

Ghana was known as Gold coast, and was colonized by the British.

The people of Ghana wanted many people in Legco.

Some complaints of the Ghana people against the British colonizer.

African wanted majority in the legco.

Many African were denied import and export licenses in favour of white traders.

Ex-soldier wanted employment as reward for their participation in Second World War.

Unemployment .

Low cocoa prices and African forced to cut cocoa trees.

British did not deal with these complaints adequately so Ghanaians continue demanding for independence .

In 1947 (UGCC) United gold coast convention party was formed led by Dr.J.B Danquah as president and DR Kwame Nkrumah as secretary.

The party demanded for two things in 1948

An end of colonial rule.

A policy of self-determination (complete national independence)

All these determination cause chaos and confusion in the country.

UGCC leaders were accused for inciting people.

British reacted by arresting them.

They were released in 1949 and Nkrumah broke away from the party and founded CPP (Convention peoples party) whose aim was to fight for self-governance.

Other parties formed were NPP (Northern Peoples Party) (NLM) National liberation movement.

CPP was more popular than other parties.

1949-1950 CPP organize strikes.

Nkrumah was arrested and detained.

Nkrumah was released in 1951.

Due pressure of African British called election 1951 and CPP won but did not have majority to form a government.

1956 election was held again and CPP won and Ghana granted full independence with Nkrumah being a prime minister in March, 1957.

The gold coast changed its name to Ghana.

1960 became a republic under Nkrumah as president.

Ghana use diplomacy of negotiations.

The struggle for independent in Zimbabwe (southern Rhodesia)

It was a British colony under British south Africa company (BSACo)

The name Rhodesia was in the honor of Cecil Rhodes the leader of the company.

In 1889, British government granted the company right to mine mineral, collect taxes and maintain law and order in Zimbabwe.

The company invited settlers and gave them while Africans were moved reserves.

Africa provides forced labour to settler reserves.

Settlers became powerful than company officials.

1923, they declare Rhodesia a self-governing company ending company rule.

Under colonial rule

Poor education and health facilities were given to African.

Overcrowding of reserve because most of African land were taken by settlers.

Africans were not allowed to vote and elect their leaders.

Africans were poorly paid and lack of house facilities.

Africans were having limited movement because of harsh pass law.

Africans were forced to pay high taxes.

Africans were controlled by arresting their leaders.

Due to these problems in 1934, Africans formed African National Progress (ANC) to remove pass laws and forced labour.

Settlers refused to listen the demand of Africans instead they formed Rhodesia front party with the aim of getting more land.

Africans realized that negotiation wont work with settlers and decided to use armed struggle against settlers regime.

1963, Zimbabwe African Union was formed(ZANU) its leaders were Reverend Ndabaningi sithole ,Robert Mugabe and Herbert Chitepo.

ZANU establish a liberation army to fight for independence this army wing called ZANLA(Zimbabwe ,African national liberation army with aim was to wage Guerilla warfare on the settler rule.

1963 Joshua Nkomo formed ZAPU(Zimbabwe African People Party) aim was to fight for self rule.

Two parties were however banned and their leaders imprisoned .

Rhodesian front party led by Ian Smith and declared its independence from Britain in 1965 .This came to be known as Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) because of negotiations.

The OAU and Britain oppose this move but better decision remain.

ZANU & ZAPU establish their fighting bases in Zambia, Tanzania and later Mozambique.

They attack Rhodesia using guerilla armies .

This forced Ian Smith to participate in discussion about the future of Rhodesia .

Election eventually held 1980 and ZANU won and Rhodesia became independence with Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister and name changed to Zimbabwe.

Contribution of prominent African leaders

Examples of the leaders were:

Nelson Mandela-South Africa

Gamel Abdel Nasser- Egypt

Leopold Senghor –Senegal

NELSON MANDELA

Born in July 1918 in Qunu village near Umtata in the Transkei province.

Mandela joined politics and became member of ANC(African National Congress) in 1942.

During second world war ,Mandela ,Oliver ,Walter Sisulu and Anton Lembede formed African National Congress youth league (ANCYL)

1952 Mandela elected deputy president of ANC

MANDELA with ANCYL formed movement called Umkhonto We Sizwe (spear of the nation) with an aim of bringing about change in South Africa.

1964, Mandela was sentenced and imprisonment and sent to Robben Island Prison.

Mandela was released 1990 by Fredrick de Klerk who was the president of South Africa at the time.

1991 Mandela was elected as president of ANC.

Negotiation between ANC and white government led to election of 1994 where ANC won.

Mandela became the first democratically elected president of South Africa he ruled for five years and voluntarily retired from politics in June,1999.

Contributions of Nelson Mandela

He provided leadership to the liberation movement through the ANC.

He led youths through ANCYL to demand for the redistribution of land, free primary education.

He successfully formed the military wing of the ANC to rebel against white rule.

He united people of South Africa to the independent.

He united people of South Africa to the independent .

He united all races of South Africa.

He helped to bring peace through negotiation in Africa countries e.g Burundi .

He set a good example to many Africans leader to voluntarily retired from politics.

He abolished apartheid in South Africa .

Gamel abdel Nasser

- Born on 15th January, 1918 at Alexandria in Egypt .
- He was an army.
- 1952, Nasser and Muhammad Naguib led revolution which removed Farouk of Egypt from power.
- A republic was established in 1953 Mohammed being a president.
- Nasser took over in 1954 as president of Egypt because Muhammad was not willing to continue.

Contribution of Nasser

1. He carried out land reforms.
2. He improved working condition of workers.
3. He abolished Sharia courts and established modern judicial system.
4. More health centres were built.
5. More schools and universities were built.
6. He encouraged the formation of cooperative societies to help farmers.
7. He established industries thus creating more jobs.
8. He changed ownership of Suez Canal from private to government ownership.
9. He planted and completed the construction of Aswala high dam.
10. He participated in the formation of OAU.
11. He played a role in assisting liberation movement in Africa.
12. He died in 1970.

LEOPOLD SENGHOR

- Born on 9th October, 1906 at Joal in Senegal.
- 1981, he completed his studies in poetry and politics.
- France was defeated Germans after Second World War and many of its soldiers captured as prisoners of war, Senghor being one of them.
- Later German released him returned to France.
- 1945, people of Senegal elected Leopold to represent them in French parliament.

- 1960, Senegal attained its independent with Leopold being first president.
- He ruled Senegal for 20 years and voluntary retired from politics in 1980.

Contributions of Leopold Senghor

1. He was a great writers and poet of Africa.
2. He represents people of Senegal in French parliament.
3. He used poetry to spread information about African culture and values.
4. He led people of Senegal until the independence in 1860.
5. He was the first African president to retire voluntary from active politics.
6. Leopold died on 20th December, 2001 at the age of 95 years.

Present system of government in Kenya and Swaziland

- Swaziland is landlocked country.
- The kingdom of Swaziland was founded by King Sobhuza I in the 1830s.
- Swaziland was a British protectorate.
- They were allowed to continue ruling through the traditional system of government.
- Swaziland attains independence in 1968 under king Sobhuza II .He was succeeded by King Mswati III who was crowned king in 1986.
- The position of the king is heredity.
- The title of the king is Ngwenyama meaning lion.

- The Traditional system of government in Swaziland is called Tinkhundla.
- The king is the head of state who appoint the prime minister who assist him to recommend to the king on whom appoint the cabinet.
- The King is assisted by the Swazi National Council called Liqoqo appointed by King.
- The queen mother (Indlovukazi) is one of advisor of a king.
- Swaziland is made of two houses;
 - 1) **The senate-** some members are appointed king and others by Electoral College.
 - 2) **The house of assembly** – some members are appointed by the king and others by Electrol College

N.B. There is no political party in Swaziland the king and Liqoqo are the main center of power.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN SWAZILAND AND KENYA

SIMILARITIES

- a) Both the king of Swaziland and president of Kenya are head of state.
- b) Both leaders are the commanders in chief of armed forces.

DIFFERENCES

- a) Swaziland is a kingdom headed by the heredity kin g while Kenya is republic headed by an elected president.

- b) The government consists of the king, a National council and parliament while Kenya government consists of executive parliament and the judiciary.
- c) Parliament consists of two houses in Swaziland while Kenya has one house in the parliament.
- d) Membership of parliament is by appointment by king in Swaziland while in Kenya MP are elected by people.
- e) No political in Swaziland while in Kenya we have political parties.
- f) There are no general elections in Swaziland while in Kenya election is held after five years.
- g) King rules until he dies while in Kenya the maximum of president rule is two five years terms.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

- It existed from 1963 to July, 2001 when it changes its name to AFRICAN UNION (AU)

FORMATION OF OAU

The conferences of formation were being held by Nkrumah and other African leaders between 1955 and 1963.

The aim was to create unity among African states and political, economic and social freedom from the colonialists.

Haile Selassie became first chairman and Addis Ababa become the head quarter of OAU.

MEMBERS OF OAU

NB: all countries of Africa are member of OAU EXCEPT Morocco withdraws its membership in 1985 where Western Sahara recognized as a country.

Functions of the OAU

- a) To promote unity among African states.
- b) To help African countries that was still under colonial power to gain independence.
- c) To promote cooperation among African states in order to improve the living standards of the people.
- d) To protect the independence of member states.
- e) To promote friendly relations between African countries and other countries of the world.
- f) To promote social economic and political development among member countries.

Achievements of the OAU

- a) It assists some countries that achieve independence.
- b) Its member states spoke with one voice in United Nations agencies on problems facing Africans.
- c) It promotes economic development among its members.
- d) Its member state tried to find solutions to conflict in Africa.
- e) It encouraged cooperation in trade through formation of regional trading blocs.
- f) It provided a forum where heads of state could meet and discuss issues affecting the continent.

Problems that faced the OAU

- a) Occasional misunderstanding among member states at times affected the performance of the OAU.
- b) Some members do not make timely payment of funds to run the activities of the organization.
- c) OAU lack the capacity to implement or enforce its resolutions.
- d) Political instability due to civil wars in some member countries also threatened the effectiveness of the organization.
- e) The former colonial master sometimes interferes with individual government policies.
- f) The challenging of HIV and AIDS pandemic.
- g) Borders disputes have led to quarrels among members states.

THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

- The AU was launched in South Africa on 15th July, 2001.

The objectives of the African Union

1. To achieve greater unity and solidarity among African states and peoples.
2. To defend the sovereignty borders and independence of its member states.
3. To encourage international cooperation

CITIZENSHIP

DRUGS AND DRUG ABUSE

Definition:

Drug –substance taken as medicine or on-medical or illegal substance which when taken changes how the body works.

Drug abuse-refers to misuse or wrong use of drug.

Addictive –there after the user may not be able to do without them.

COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES

1. Alcoholic (beer)
2. Nicotine (tobacco/cigarettes)
3. Marijuana (bhong/hashish)
4. Opium
5. Cocaine
6. Heroin /morphine
7. Miraa /khat
8. Khat
9. Caffeine
10. LSD(Lysergic diethyl amide)
11. Inhalant such as petrol & glue (cobblers glue)

Effects of drug and substance abuse

- 1) Psychological instability
- 2) Poor health
- 3) Social instability
- 4) Increase in cases of road accidents
- 5) Increase in diseases
- 6) Financial problems
- 7) Work- related problems

Ways of curbing drug and substance abuse

- a) Strict laws on drugs and substance abuse should be enforced.

- b) Public should be educated on the laws that govern drug and substance abuse.
- c) Public should be educated on dangers of drugs substance abuse.
- d) Parent should be good role models to their children by not abusing drugs.
- e) Moral guidance should be provided to youth.
- f) Ensure warnings on the effects of drugs
- g) Strengthening police inspection at border crossing point such as lakes, sea e.t.c.
- h) Promoting healthy leisure activities such as games and sports.
- i) Ensuring medical drugs are not sold without the doctors' prescription.

Assisting people with special needs

These includes;

- Visually impaired (blind)
- Hearing impaired (deaf)
- The physically challenged
- The mentally challenged
- The behaviorally and emotionally disturbed.
- The people with speech problem (dumb)
- Street children
- Orphans
- Refugees
- HIV and AIDS
- The elderly

Ways to be done to the special needs

- a) Creating positive attitudes to them.

- b) Creating friendly environments to them
- c) Providing equal opportunities

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Definition: members of community or nation taking responsibility to participate in activities which promote peace, security.

Things that a citizen can do support on another.

- Giving police information about criminals.
- Taking part in development activities.
- Upholding the moral values of the society.
- Ensuring the environment is remaining clean.
- Ensure no harmful drugs taken by the people.
- Participation in election to choose the good leaders.
- Being mindful of the welfare of others.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

DEMOCRACY –means that citizens are given a chance to say how they would like to be ruled.

BENEFITS OF DEMOCRACY

- a) Peoples are treated fairly.
- b) People are treated equally.
- c) Democracy gives people the freedom to choose.
- d) Democracy also gives people the right to own property.

- e) Participation in election by choosing good leaders.
- f) People have right to make decisions on issues that affect them.
- g) People develop a sense of belonging and responsibility.
- h) Democracy practices promote peace and prosperity.
- i) People are able to get an equal share of the national resources.
- j) Promotion of freedom

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

All human being are entitled to right to life security, health education and right to own property.

- 1. It helps people to feel secure and free in their country.
- 2. It enable human to develop their talents.
- 3. It enable people to carry out their economic activities in an atmosphere of peace hence encourage development.
- 4. It helps special groups.
- 5. It helps the people to get efficient services from people in public offices.
- 6. The citizen can criticize people in authority because of the freedom of expression.
- 7. It helps to control abuse of power of government.
- 8. Help in making decision on matters that affect people.
- 9. It reduces misunderstanding between citizen & government.

- 10. All human being are treated equally in irrespective of gender, race or religion.

LAW PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict –disagreements or quarrels between two or more people.

Causes of conflicts in the society

- 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. Negotiation
- 2. Dialogue
- 3. Mediation
- 4. Judicial settlement
- 5. Arbitration
- 6. Enquiry
- 7. Conciliation

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Constitution –This is set of rules or values agreed upon by a group of people which governs relationships within the group.

The new constitution of Kenya has the following chapters;

- 1. Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution

2. The republic
3. Citizenship
4. The rights and freedoms of individuals (bill of rights)
5. Use and control of land environment
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 independence offices
16. Reviewing of the constitution
17. General guidelines
18. Transitional guidelines

Importance of the constitution of Kenya

1. It guides the Kenyans society on how to live in peace and harmony.
2. It outlines the right and freedoms each citizen should enjoy.
3. It help government to reduce conflict among citizen.
4. It provides suggestions on how disagreements should be resolved.
5. It helps government to show good relation with other countries.
6. It gives guideline on how public land and finance should be handled.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORAL PROCESS IN KENYA

The election in Kenya is conducted after five years

1. Dissolution of the parliament by the president.
2. The IEBC announces the election date and provides a timetable for the election.
3. The political parties invite interested candidates to seek the vacant seats.
4. The IEBC gives the dates for the election campaigns and the voting process.
5. The IEBC prints ballots papers and prepares other election materials.
6. On the eve of the election, polling boxes and other election materials are delivered to the polling stations.
7. After voting ballot boxes are moved to the counting hall.
8. Counting is done and the results are announced by the presiding officer in the constituency.
9. Candidates who have complaints concerning the results make an application in court to have the election results cancelled.

Qualifications of parliamentary elections candidates

- a) He or she must be a citizen of Kenya.
- b) He or she must be a revised voter in a constituency.
- c) He or she should be able to speak and read in Kiswahili and English (exception are made for those with visual problems)
- d) He or she should be nominated by a registered political party.

How one may lose a parliamentary seat

- 1) If the member is imprisoned for six months or more.
- 2) If the member is declared bankrupt by a court of law
- 3) If the member resigns from the party that sponsored him or her to parliament.
- 4) if the member committed an election offence that has been proved in a court of law.
- 5) If he or she is of unsound mind
- 6) If it is proved that he or she is not a Kenyan citizen.
- 7) If the member misses eight consecutive sittings in parliamentary without notifying the speaker.
- 8) If the member is elected the speaker of the national assembly

Role of a citizen in the electoral process

- a) Participating in elections once they attain the age of 18 years.
- b) Electing the responsible leaders.
- c) Ensuring that leaders do not misuse their powers.
- d) Ensuring that leaders make decisions and perform their duties according to the will and wishes of the citizens.
- e) Promoting free and fair elections
- f) Evaluating the performance of the elders they choose and removing those leaders who do not serve the needs of the people

Importance of participating in elections

- a) Unsuitable people may be elected as leaders.
- b) Rule by unpopular leaders may lead to dissatisfaction among citizens.

- c) Leaders may become irresponsible and not accountable to anyone.
- d) Leaders who do not take the issues of the people into account may be chosen.

Responsibility of the government to its citizens

- 1) Maintaining peace, law and order
- 2) Promoting people's welfare and providing social services.
- 3) Encouraging unity in the country.
- 4) Making laws and enforcing them
- 5) Initiating development projects
- 6) Establishment and maintenance of good relations with other countries.
- 7) Protecting the right of the people.
- 8) Protecting people against external enemies