KCSE HISTORY PAPER 1 REVISION KIT

Pre-History

This refers to the study of past events before writing was developed.(Unrecorded history)

History
Is the study of mans past events in relation to his environment.
SOURCES OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE ON PRE-HISTORY

1. Oral traditions
2. Anthropology
3. Artifacts / fossils / archaeology
4. Language of the people / linguistics
5. Genetics

Why East Africa is regarded as the cradle of mankind.

1. Presence of many archaeological sites around L- Vitoria and R / Valley area.
2. The presence of savanna grasslands found in Kenya favored hunting as a means of survival by man e.g. forests.
3. Existence of permanent rivers which provided water for use by man.
4. Warm tropical climate which was ideal for man's existence.
5. Geographically, Africa of which Kenya is part was centrally located, making it possible for the early man to spread to the other parts as the continents were drifting.

Sources of History of the E. African Coast.

1. Swahili histories and Chronicles.
2. Periplus of the Erythrean sea.
3. Ptolemy's Geography
4. Christian Topography
5. Accounts of Arab travellers.
6. Graeco Roman documentary
7. Natural history of Pliny.

Sources of History on Kenyan communities.

1. Oral traditions (Folk tales / stories / myths / legends, songs, proverbs, riddles and tongue twisters).
2. Archaeology / artifacts.
3. Written records e.g. books.
4. Linguistics.
5. Genetics.
6. Anthropology (myths and legends).
7. Geology.
8. Rock painting.

How archaeologists obtain information on the history of Kenya.

1. Locating Historical sites.
2. Excavating or digging the site.
3. Dating the fossils and artifacts.
4. Recording the findings.

How the study of history and government Inspires a sense of patriotism in a learner
1.It enables one to be loyal to his country.
2.helps one to be patriotic to his country
3It helps one to develop positive attitude towards his country

PEOPLES OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

- Kenya was 1st occupied by the Khoisan stock who spoke a language with a 'clicking' sound.
- Their remnants were absorbed in the Rift valley as Okiek / Dorobo
- The others included Athi, Gumba, Onguye and Okuro.

Origin, Migration and settlement of the people of Kenya

- Kenya has three main communities; Cushites, Nilotes and Bantu.
- The Cushites are Southern and Eastern.
- They came from Ethiopian Highlands.
- They (Southern) include Sanye or Dahallo in Kenya.
- The Eastern include Borana, Somali, Oromo/Galla, Gabra, Rendile, Burji/Surji, and Shaggila / Dasenech.

Reasons for migration of Eastern Cushites

1. Internal conflicts over leadership and control of resources.
2. External attacks from their neighbouring communities.
3. To look for better grazing fields and water for their livestock.
4. Spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity
5. Outbreak of natural epidemics e.g. human and animal diseases.
6. Outbreak of natural calamities e.g. drought
7. Population pressure, hence they had to look for land for settlement

Results of their migration and settlement into Kenya

1. Intermarriage which strengthened relationship with other communities.
2. Exchange of cultural activities and practices / Some communities were absorbed / assimilated. e.g. Bantu copied some customs from the Cushites like circumcision and age-set system, and also taboo against fish eating among some Bantu communities.
3. Intensified warfare, hence many deaths over control of resources and raids.
4. Displacement / redistribution of the population e.g. the Bantu were displaced from Shungwaya.
5. Increased trading activities.
6. It led to the spread of iron working in the region.
7. The Cushites formed alliances with other groups to help them overcome their enemies.
8. They learned the art of mixed farming from the Bantu.
9. It led to Population increase in the areas in which they settled.
10. It led to the emergence of new communities.

Results of interaction between the Cushites and the Bantu in Kenya in the pre-colonial period.

1. Intermarriage which strengthened relationships
2. Population increased as they migrated in to the region.
3. Some Bantus adopted Islam from the Cushites.
4. Some Bantus copies some customs from the Cushites, like circumcision and age-set system.
5. Some Cushites copied crop growing from the Bantu.
6. Some Cushites were absorbed / assimilated by the Bantu.
7. They traded with each other.
8. The Cushites displaced the Bantu from Shungwaya.
9. They fought each other for control of resources / increased warfare, hence loss of lives.

NB/ Their main economic activity was Pastralism / Livestock keeping / animal keeping

The Bantu

- They originated from around Eastern Nigeria and Cameroon highlands (Congo Basin).
- They then moved to DRC before further movement towards E. Africa.
- They then settled around Western side of L. Victoria in Uganda.
- From here, they split into two groups; one entered Kenya from the western direction and settled in the Western region of Kenya. They came to be referred to as Western Bantu; and they include; Abaluhya, Abakuria and Abagusii.
- The other group moved southwards into Tanzania, through Kilimanjaro area along the Coast up to Shungwaya in Modern Somalia before Taita hills.
- Some entered Kenya through Kilimanjaro area while others entered from the Eastern side / Coast from Shungwaya.
- They settled along the coast while others penetrated into the Central region of the country / around Mt. Kenya.
- At the Coast, they include Mijikenda while at the Central include Agikuyu, Akamba etc.

Reasons for their migration

1. There was population pressure and hence need for land for settlement.
2. They migrated to look for land for cultivation
3. They needed land for grazing their livestock, thus additional pastures and water.
4. Internal conflicts forced some of their communities to migrate.
5. External attacks from their neighbours especially Galla / Oromo, forced them to migrate for security / External pressure. (**MAIN)** This affected them in Shungwaya.
6. Outbreak of natural calamities e.g. floods killed some of them, thus prompting them to migrate.
7. Outbreak of natural epidemics e.g. diseases killed them and their livestock, thus forcing them to migrate.
8. They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure / curiosity / exploration

Results of their migration (Bantu)

1. Displacement of some communities / Redistribution of population.
2. Intermarriage with other communities
3. Expansion of trade with their neighboring communities
4. Cultural exchange with the other communities / Assimilation of some communities by the others e.g. Bantus learned the art of circumcision from them and taboo against fish eating.
5. It led to pressure over land, hence conflicts and warfare
6. Intercommunity conflicts led to loss of lives and destruction of property
7. Other communities learned some agricultural practices from the Bantu.
8. They spread the knowledge of iron working to different parts of Kenya.
9. Enrichment of language with word borrowing.

Nilotes

- They fall in three main groups: plain, highland and river-lake
- The names were coiled from the environment in which they settled.
- The plain Nilotes include- Iteso, Maasai, Njemps, Turkana, Samburu
- The highlands Nilotes include Sabaot / Kony / Bok / Bongomek, Turgen, Marakwet, Elgeiyo, Pokot, Kipsigis, Nandi etc
- The river lake Nilotes include Luo.
- The Nilotes originated from around R. Nile in Southern Sudan in a region called Bar-el-Gazen.
- They entered Kenya through the area of L. Turkana.

Reasons for migration

1. Population pressure, hence look for land for settlement
2. Internal conflicts forced some of their communities to migrate for security.
3. External attacks from their neighboring communities.
4. They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity.
5. Natural calamities e.g. floods which killed them, thus forcing them to migrate.
6. Natural epidemics e.g. disease and famine which killed them and their livestock, thus forcing them to migrate.
7. Desire for greener pasture and water for their livestock / overstocking, hence they were looking for new land for grazing and water.
8. They migrated to look for land for cultivation and cattle rearing.
9. Those near water bodies needed new fishing areas.

Results of the migration and settlement of the Nilotes into Kenya

1. It led to increase in population in the areas where they settled.
2. It intensified conflicts for resources for resources control
3. Intermarriage with the other communities
4. Exchanged cultural practices with other communities / It brought about assimilation of some communities
5. It resulted in to displacement of some communities / redistribution of population.
6. It led to enhancement of trade with the neighboring communities
7. Some adopted agricultural skills and practices from their neighboring communities.
8. It enriched the language spoken in the area / region.

Ways of interaction between Kenyan societies in the 19th Century

1. War fare / Raiding
2. Trade
3. Intermarriage
4. Cultural exchange / activities e.g. language / Sporting activities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN COMMUNITIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Reasons why Kenyan communities fought against each other during the pre-colonial period.

1. Competition for land for cultivation / settlement.
2. Competition for water / pasture.
3. To demonstrate their military power.
4. To raid for cattle.

Functions of warriors among Kenyan societies in the 19th C.

1. Defending the community.
2. Raiding for property
3. Used for territorial expansion.

Bantu

Social organization

1. They practiced circumcision, some for boys and others for both boys and girls.
2. They believed in a universal God.
3. They had diviners and medicine people.
4. They sang and danced during ceremonies.

Political Organization

1. They were ruled by councils of elders
2. They had decentralized forms of government
3. Councils of elders settled disputes, presiding over religious ceremonies, declaring war and peace, sound warning when disaster stroke, spokesperson of their communities, decided on inter-tribal marriages, set dates for social functions.
4. Some had hereditary leadership.

Economic Organization

1. Traded with their neighbouring communities
2. They Cultivated and grew crops like millet.
3. They practiced livestock keeping like cattle.
4. They fished along rivers and lakes
5. They made crafts like Pottery and basketry
6. They did iron working for tools and weapons.
7. They practiced hunting and gathering for wild animals and fruits
8. They also practiced cattle raiding from their neighbouring communities

Agikuyu

Social

1. The family was the smallest social unit.
2. Related families formed a clan (Mbari) which lived in defined area.
3. They marked initiation by circumcision both boys and clitoridectomy for girls.
4. They joined age sets after initiation (riika and mariika), and they were taught about the values of the society.
5. They believed in the existence of a creator God whom they referred to as Ngai. They believed he lived on top of Mt. Kenya.
6. They had diviners who interpreted God's message.
7. They had medicine men & women (Mundu Mugo)
8. They had sacred places / shrines for worship, prayers and offerings e.g. Mugumo tree.
9. They believed in ancestral spirits, and hence poured libations to appease them.
10. Marriage was important, but exogamous.
11. They had division of labour according to gender and age.
12. They had generation sets-Mwangi and Maina.

What they borrowed from the Gumba.

1. Age-set system
2. Taboo against fish eating.
3. Breeding of cattle
4. Circumcision / Clitoridectomy
5. Hunting and gathering
6. Iron working and smelting

Economic

1. They practiced Crop growing e.g. millet
2. They also practiced livestock keeping e.g. sheep
3. They learnt Iron working for tools and weapons.
4. They conducted barter trade with neighbors e.g. Maasai.
5. They made traditional crafts e.g. baskets and pottery.
6. They hunted and gathered for wild animals and fruits.
7. They collected honey from forests for traditional brew.

Political

1. They had a decentralized system of government.
2. They had clans and sub-clans (Mbari) living in the same ridge.
3. A clan or ridge was under a spokesperson (Muthamaki).
4. They were ruled by councils of elders (Kiama).
5. The councils of elders performed various tasks including religious, administrative and judicial.
6. There existed 2 generation sets (Mariika): Mwangi and Maina, with each performing leadership skills for a period of time.
7. They had a class of warriors for defense, directed by councils of elders.
8. They had other leaders like the prophets, priests and diviners who played important political role in the society.
9. Some individuals rose to the position of political importance in the 19th Century as a result of exemplary contribution to the society and wealth acquired.

Functions of Councils of Elders among the Agikuyu.

1. It settled disputes / Maintained law and order.
2. It made laws for the community.
3. It punished law breakers / Acted as court of appeal.
4. It declared war and peace.
5. It presided over religious functions like blessed warriors before going for war.

Ameru

Social

1. Related families formed a clan e.g. Igembe, Tigania, Tharaka, Imenti, Mwimbi and Chuka which were mostly found on ridge tops (Mwiriga).
2. In some cases, individual ridges combined to create larger units especially during period of war.
3. Marriage was important and exogamous.
4. There was a system of age-sets (Nthuki) based on circumcision of both boys and girls after which they were grouped on to.
5. After circumcision, the young boys joined the warrior class (Ramare) for defence.
6. After marriage, a woman looked for an elderly lady who would be her mid-wife, and the former could give her gifts oftenly.
7. Male children underwent several stages before they were considered mature and responsible.
8. The stages ensured upright behaviour, instill courage, enhance devotion to the community etc.
9. They believed in a supreme God (Murungu / baba wiitu)- the Sun / creator.
10. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits who watched over the living.
11. They gave sacrifices, libation and offerings to their God.
12. There existed a class of medicine people who treated the sick and cleansed the people who became unclean through their bad behaviour.

13. They also had prophets (Aroria) including Raiboni who had the ability to foretel the future.
14. Construction of houses was done by ladies.

Economics

1. They cultivated land and grew crops like millet
2. They kept livestock e.g. goats.
3. They traded with their neighbours.
4. Iron workers and they made tools and weapons
5. Some of them did hunting & gathering, which they learnt from the Athi.
6. Made crafts e.g. baskets and pottery / Made leatherworks e.g. sandals.

Political

1. Basic political unit was the family head by the father.
2. They had a decentralized government structure / They were ruled by senior councils of elders (Njuri Ncheke).
3. Several related families formed a clan headed by a clan council of elders (Kiama).
4. Councils of elders settled disputes, deliberated on day to day activities administered justice, solved disputes.
5. Njuri Ncheke solved land and inheritance disputes, presided over major social / religious functions, acted as court of appeal, advised warriors, negotiated peace, and made laws.
6. They had warriors who defended the community, provided by age-sets.
7. Religious leaders like Raiboni or prophets influenced political administration.
8. Their system of government alternated between two organizations namely Kiruga and Ntiba every 14 years and each had its own army regiment.

Akamba

Social

1. The family was the smallest social unit.
2. They had clans formed by related families
3. Marriage was exogamous.
4. One who violated the norms of the community e.g. murdered was banished.
5. They had age-sets formed by boys who were circumcised together. They also circumcised girls.
6. They had creator God (Mulungu)
7. They prayed through ancestral spirits
8. They offered sacrifices
9. They had herbalist and medicine men and women
10. They had sacred places / shrines, mostly under fig trees/baobab.

11. They had ceremonies where they sang and danced.
13. Daily prayers were said by the family head.
14. Games like gambling were also popular in the community.
14. They believed that God existed in 3 forms: Mulungu Mumbi (creator), Mulungu
Mwalwangi (diviner) and Mulungu (giver).

Economic

1. They kept livestock e.g. cattle
2. They also grew crops e.g. millet
3. They hunted and gathered for wild animals and fruits
4. They made crafts e.g. baskets and pottery.
5. They iron worked for tools and weapons
6. They were bee-keepers for traditional brew.
7. They traded with their neighbouring communities.

Political

1. The basic political unit was the clan, formed by related families
2. They were ruled by council of elders / Decentralized system of government.
3. They had age-sets and age-grades, which provided warriors for defense.
4. They had junior elders / Anake, Intermediate / medium elders / Nthele, full elders / Athumia ma kivalo and Senior most elders / Athumia ma Ithembo.
5. They also had clan elders.
6. The retired elders advised senior elders on important matters affecting the community
7. Councils settled disputes
8. They had a military group (kivalo) which was disbanded after war.
9. In the 19th Century, certain personalities acquired political status and were referred to as chiefs following amassing of wealth from trade.

Functions of councils of elders among the Akamba.

1. They prepared the youth for war / Declared war and peace.
2. They presided over religious and other rituals.
3. They were the custodians of the social code of ethics among the Akamba.
4. They offered advice to the people when need arose.
5. They ruled the community / Settled disputes.

Abagusii

Social

1. Several related families formed a clan.
2. Initiation was marked by circumcision for boys and girls.
3. The initiated boys formed age-sets
4. They believed in creator God (Engoro) and mankind (Ebirecha)
5. They offered sacrifices
6. They had special people like diviners, seers called Omuraguri
7. Marriage was exogamous.

Economic

1. They kept livestock e.g. cattle
2. They practiced land cultivated for millet
3. They practiced fishing along rivers and lakes.
4. They hunted and gathered for wild animals and fruits.
5. They practiced Iron working for weapons and tools.
6. They made crafts e.g. baskets.
7. They raided for livestock from their neighbouring communities.
8. They traded with their neighbours like the Luo and the kipsigis.

Factors that influenced the Abagusii to become crop farmers by the beginning of the 19th Century.

1. Possession of iron and iron working skills.
2. Settlement in areas with suitable climate.
3. Existence of indigenous crops.
4. Fertile soils in their areas of settlement.

Political

1. The basic political unit was the clan, formed by related families
2. They had hereditary clan chiefs (Omugambi), who were a crown (chindogote).

3. They had a decentralised system of government.
4. They were ruled by councils of elders.
5. The councils of elders solved land disputes and maintained law and order.
6. Abagambi presided over religious ceremonies.
7. The age-sets provided warriors for defense.
8. Cattle bomas were used as military ground for training.
9. There were ritual like diviners, medicine men and healers who played political roles.

Mijikenda

They fall under 9 clans, namely: Ribe, Rabai, Jibana, Giriama, Chonyi, Kambe, Digo (kwale), Kauma & Duruma.

Social

1. The smallest social unit was the family.
2. They were organized in clans formed by related families.
3. They formed age sets after circumcision.
4. They believed in the existence of one God- Mulungu.
5. They offered sacrifices to appease Mulungu
6. They made prayers directly to Mulungu.
7. Priests presided over ceremonies and rituals.
8. Other people such as prophets, medicine men and diviners (Wafisi) played an important role in the society.
9. They believed in ancestral spirits who guided families and mediated between them and Mulungu.
10. The elderly members of the society imparted societal values and norms to the youths.
11. Labour was divided according to gender as men built the houses and children looked after domestic animals.
12. Social ceremonies were marked with songs and dance.
13. They practiced exogamy.

Economic

1. They cultivated land and grew crops e.g. yams
2. They made crafts e.g. baskets and pots.
3. They kept livestock e.g. goats.
4. They fished along rivers and lakes.
5. They barter traded with their neighbours.
6. They hunted and gathered for wild animals and fruits.
7. They also practiced iron working for weapons and tools.

Political

1. They were organized in 4-6 clans with many sub-clans.
2. Age-sets provided warriors for defense
3. They had councils of elders (Kambi) / They had a decentralized system of government.
4. Young men became members of age-sets after circumcision and took part in political activities.
5. The council of elders administered the clan and was final court of Appeal
6. Council meetings were chaired by headmen.
7. They lived in fortified villages for security/defense.

Functions of Kambi.

1. Administration of the clan.
2. Settling disputes.
3. Maintaining law and order.
4. It acted as the final court of Appeal on judicial matters.
5. It presided over religious matters and ceremonies.
6. It declared war on their neighbours.

Nilotes

Nandi

Social

1. The family was the smallest social unit.
2. They had age-sets; Maina, Korongoro, Sawe, Chumo, Kipkoimet, Kaplelach, Kimnyigei and Nyongi
3. Initiation was marked by circumcision for boys and girls, and thereafter the boys were grouped in to age-sets.
4. They had ceremonies to mark change from one stage to another . This was the saket ap Eito (Slaughter of a bullock).
5. Marriage was polygamous and exogamous.
6. They believed in a creator God-Asis.
7. They prayed to God through ancestral spirits.
8. They had a class of specialists like prophets and medicine people.
9. They had religious leaders, with Orkoiyot as the overall.
10. Related families formed a clan
11. They had sacred places of worshipping and offering sacrifices.
12. Education was informal and the elders imparted knowledge in the youths.

Economics

1. They were involved in hunting and gathering for wild animals and fruits
2. They were pastoralists, they kept livestock like cattle
3. They cultivated land and grew crops like millet
4. They traded with neighbouring communities
5. They practiced iron working for weapons and tools
6. They made crafts e.g. basket and pots
7. They raided their neighbouring communities for cattle and land.

Political

1. The smallest political unit was the family headed by the father who handled internal matters like discipline and inheritance.
2. They had a decentralized system of government, headed by a council of elders who acted as the highest court.
3. They had neighbour-hood political units (Kokwet) under a council of elders who handled matters affecting the neighbour-hood.
4. The clan was 3rd under a clan council of elders who dealt with grazing rights.
5. They had age-sets which provided warriors for defense of the community against external attacks.
6. By the 19th Century, the Orkoiyot had become influential in both spiritual and political affairs of the community.

Functions of Orkoiyot.

1. Presided over religious ceremonies and functions.
2. Advised council of elders on matters of running of the community.
3. Advised and blessed the warriors before raiding or waging war.
4. Arbitrated in cases and disputes between members of the community and a council of elders / Arbitrated in inter-clan disputes.
5. He foretold what was to happen.
6. He was consulted on matters of sacrifice and transfer of power from one age group to another.
7. Had ability to make rain.
8. Was the chief medicine man.
9. Was the overall political leader, hence a unifying factor in the community.

Maasai

Social

1. The basic social unit was the family comprising the father, wife / wives and the children.
2. They had clans made up of related families
3. They had 2 groups; Purko (pastralists) and Kwavi (Iloikop) (cultivators)
4. They had age-sets / age-groups which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period. They circumcised both boys and girls.
5. Believed in the existence of a supreme God-Enkai, who was the creator of the universe.
6. They had religious leaders e.g. Laibon who mediated between the people and Enkai.
7. They offered sacrifices to God in special places / celebrated the Eunoto ceremony that marked graduation from moranhood to junior elders.
8. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they revered.

Economic

1. They practised hunting and gathering for wild animals and fruits
2. They were nomadic pastralists, believed that all the livestock on earth belonged to them.
3. The Kwavi cultivated land and grew crops. They acquired this practice from the Agikuyu.
4. They raided for livestock and land
5. They acquired trading from the Agikuyu
6. They made crafts like baskets
7. They Iron worked for weapons and tools
8. They mined red ochre and salt.

Political

1. They were divided into semi-independent units each with its leader, pastures, animal brand and watering units.
2. They were ruled by councils of elders consisting of rituals leaders and clan heads.
3. The duties of councils of elders included maintaining law and order, declaring war etc.
4. They had age sets that performed leadership roles in the society in turns.
5. They had a class of warriors (morans) who defended the community and carried out raids.
6. Oloiboni was the most important ritual leader, and later (19^{th} century) influenced political matters.
7. They had a decentralized system of government.
8. They had ritual leaders to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crisis.
9. They went through 4 stages: boyhood (1 Laiyak), Warrior hood (1 Imuran), Junior elder and Senior elder.
10. They later had Oloibon as their overall political leader.

Functions of Oloibon.

1. He presided over religious functions like offering sacrifices.
2. He advised and blessed warriors before war/declared war.
3. He administered Maasai land/ he acted as a unifying factor.
4. He advised councils of elders on matters pertaining daily running of the community.
5. He foretold what would happen in future.
6. He arbitrated in cases involving councils of elders and members of different clans.
7. He had the ability to make rain by communicating with the spirits of the ancestors.
8. He was consulted when disasters like drought struck.

Luo

They originated from Pubungu / Pakwach before entering Kenya.

Economic

1. They traded with their neighboring communities like the Abaluhya.
2. They made crafts like pots.
3. They adapted cultivation of land for crops from the Bantu.
4. They kept livestock for skins and milk.
5. They did fishing along rivers and lakes.
6. They learnt iron working from the Bantu.
7. They also practiced hunting and gathering.

Social

1. Family was the basic social unit; headed by the father (Jaduong).
2. Related families formed a clan
3. They were polygamous and exogamous in marriage
4. They had a class of specialized people like prophets.
5. They had special worship places / Shrines
6. They believed in a creator God-Nyasaye
7. They believed in life after death and reincarnation
8. They believed in good and bad spirits.
9. They had religious leaders who possessed a spirit-Juogi.
10. Initiation was marked by removal of 6 lower teeth for both men and women.
11. After initiation, one could marry
12. They offered sacrifices
13. They had ceremonies where they sang and danced.

Political

1. They were organized in clans, made up of related families
2. The clans formed a larger territorial unit (Gweng) which was self-governing.
3. Each clan was governed by a council of elders
4. The council administered justice and served as court of appeal
5. They had a system of chieftainship (Ruoth) who administered with help of council of elders
6. There were ritual experts e.g. diviners who played different political roles.
7. Family affairs were under a lower council called Doho comprising of several male heads.
8. There was a class of warriors for defense (Thuondi) with Osumba Murwayi as the leader.
9. They had a decentralized system of government, with a military leader (Osumba Murwayi)

CUSHITES

Somali

Results of the migration and settlement of Somali in to Kenya.

1. They intermarried with the other communities around their areas of settlement.
2. There was expansion of trading activities with their neighbours.

3. Expansion of agriculture in the region due to demand of agricultural produce by Somalis.
4. Increased conflicts over control of resources.
5. Displacement and redistribution of people in the areas where they settled.
6. Cultural exchange e.g. communities borrowed Islam from Somali.
7. Assimilation of some communities e.g. Oromo.
8. Some of them adopted crop farming practice when they settled along potential areas like river valleys.

Social

1. Related families formed a clan
2. They had age-sets
3. They marked initiation by circumcising their boys and girls.
4. They had supreme God-Waq.
5. They had religious leaders who presided over religious functions.
6. They later adopted Islam.
7. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits.
8. They had special places of worship/shrines.
9. Marriage was exogamous and polygamous.
10. Property was inherited by the eldest son, and then shared with the others.
11. They had ceremonies in which they sang and danced.

Their religious practices.

1. They believed in God whom they referred to as Waq.
2. They had religious leaders.
3. They had ancestral spirits.
4. They had sacred places for worship.
5. They later embraced Islam in the 16th Century.

Political

1. They had a decentralized system of government based on clans made up of related families
2. Each clan was independent of each other but could come together to face a common enemy
3. The clan was headed by a council of elders
4. The council of elders had duties like presiding over assemblies, maintaining law and order etc.
5. They had an overall chief (sultan) but his powers did not supersede those of the council of elders.
   He was mainly a negotiator between different clans as well as confirming a new a Sultan in to office as a formality
6. They had age-set system which provided warriors for defense of the community against external attacks and acquiring wealth for them.
7. Each age-set performed specific political duties for a period of time.
8. With the introduction of Islam, the council of elders was replaced by Sheikhs as community leaders.
9. With the introduction of Islam, their political system was then based on the Islamic or Sharia law.

Economic

1. They were nomadic pastoralists and kept camel.
2. Their staple foods was camel meat.
3. They traded with their neighbouring communities.
4. They made crafts e.g. baskets.
5. They hunted and gathered for wild animals and fruits.
6. They fished along rivers and lakes.
7. They iron worked for weapons and tools.
8. They also practised land cultivation in crops like millet.

BORANA

Social

1. The nuclear family was the smallest social unit headed by the father.
2. They had clans formed by related families
3. They also had the camp, made up of unrelated families, led by most senior married man.
4. They had age-sets made up of boys circumcised at the same time.
5. They also had age-grades ranging from infancy to old age having its own rights and duties.
6. There existed other special people who were respected like medicine people and prophets.
7. They worshipped a powerful God-Wak/Waq to whom they offered individual and family prayers.
8. The head of the family offered sacrifices at every new moon.
9. They had religious shrines where they offered prayers and sacrifices.
10. They believed in ancestral spirits who protected the living.
11. They had patrilineal system of inheritance, by the 1st born who shared with the younger ones.
12. Marriage was polygamous and exogamous.

Economic

1. They were nomadic pastoralists / Kept livestock like camel, sheep, goats and cattle.
2. They traded with their neighbours like the Pokomo and Mijikenda.
3. They did hunting and gathering for wild animals and fruits to suppliment locally produced foodstuffs.
4. They made crafts like baskets and pottery.
5. They iron worked for weapons and tools.
6. They raided for cattle which earned the community additional wealth.
7. They did fishing for those who settled around rivers and lakes
8. Those who lived in watered areas cultivated and grew crops like millet, sorghum and yams.

Political

1. Related families formed a clan which was the basic political unit.
2. They had a centralized system of government.
3. They also had a council of elders
4. The council of elders maintained law and order, enforced rules, regulated behavior of the clan members, made decisions concerning war and peace; and their decision was final
5. They lived in a camp with the senior married man recognized as the head, who enforced laws and settled disputes within the camp.
6. They were divided in to 2 groups / halves for effective administration.
7. Each half was administered by a leader called Kallu.
8. The position of Kallu was hereditary and he had both political and religious duties.
9. Kallu settled major inter-clan disputes.
10. He also administered with the help of the council of elders.
11. They had a class of warriors who defended the communities against external attacks and organized raids against

neighbours.

CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WOLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTUARY.

-The **early** visitors to the East African Coast included Egyptians, Phoenicians (from Lebanon), Indonesians, Turks, Romans, Syrians, Greeks, Indians, Chinese, Persians, Arabs, people from Burma, Thailand, Spice and Malaysia.
The **earliest** included Egyptians, Indonesians, Romans, Persians, Syrians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Chinese, Arabs, Indians.

Evidence.

1. The Graeco-Roman Documentary which makes direct references to the East African Coast.
2. The Book- Periplus of the Erytherean Sea, written during the 1st Century AD by a Greek Merchant; it talks about the people and places along the East African Coast.
3. The writings by a Greek Scholar-Claudius Ptolemy (Geography). In this book, he made reference to the East African Coast (AZANIA) and the trade along the Coast.
4. The Swahili Chronicles (Histories) written by the Coastal people, based on the Oral Traditions.
5. Natural History written by a Roman Geographer and Historian-Pliny about trade between the Coast and India.
6. Arab travelers e.g. Al-Mosudi, Al-Idrisi and Ibn Batuta wrote about places they visited at the East African Coast and intermarriage along the Coast line of E. A.
7. Archaeological sites along the East African Coast also have evidence in form of artifacts e.g. Pottery; this is evident at Gedi and Kilwa by Dr Kirkman and Chittick (Archaeologists).
8. Christian topography of Cosmos Indico Pleatustes.

Types of evidence about contacts between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world up to the 1200AD.

1. Archaeological e.g. ruins, coins etc.
2. Written e.g. Ptolemy's Geography.
3. Presence of crops indigenous to the other parts of the world.
4. Linguistics.

Arabs.

Reasons for the coming of the early visitors.

1. They wanted to trade and control the Indian Ocean trade.
2. Some came as political / religious refugees.
3. They came to spread their religion-Islam.
4. They came to establish settlements.
5. They also came for exploration / wanted to find out about the resources along the coast.

Factors that facilitated their coming.

1. Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast via Red sea and Indian ocean.
2. Knowledge of boat making / sailing ships / dhows.
3. The monsoon winds which powered their dhows on to the Coast.
4. Marine technology, as the compass was developed to help them locate direction of travel.
5. Deep natural harbours to dock their ships at the East African Coast.

How the knowledge in marine technology facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan Coast.

1. It enabled them to use the compass point in locating direction.
2. It facilitated the construction/use of boats.
3. It enabled them to develop/apply the skills of map reading.

Organization of the trade between the Arabs and East Africa.

- Foreign traders came to the East African Coast using dhows or sailing ships which relied on monsoon winds for travel.
- They exchanged their goods with the Coastal goods at various market Centres like Sofala.
- Major exports from the Coast included Gold, Ivory, Slaves, Rhino horns, Tortoise shells, Honey, Bee wax, Coconut Oil etc.
- Gold came from Sofala and Kilwa.
- Imports included Cotton clothes from India, Silk, Weapons from Middle East.
- Mode of trade was barter.
- The Coastal rulers organized the trade from within their Coastal towns.
- Major markets were Europe, India, China and the Middle East.

Results of the trade between the East African Coast and the outside world.

1. Many Africans were converted to Islam.
2. New crops were introduced at the E. African Coast.
3. Growth of towns and city-states.
4. Rise of a class of rich merchants.
5. Decline of local industries as the locals tasted foreign goods.
6. Destruction of wildlife due to continued search for Ivory.
7. Warfare due to slave trade.
8. Introduction of currency as a medium of exchange.
9. International relations were introduced between E. Africa and the outside world.
10. Exposed E. Africa, hence colonization.
11. Trade routes later developed in to main roads.

City States.

- This is a town or a city with its own government responsible for its own affairs independent of any external influence.
- Such city States were introduced at the East African Coast by the Arabs.
- They included Mombasa, Kilwa, Pemba, Sofala, Malindi, Pate, Zanzibar etc.

Factors for the growth of the coastal city states by the 19th Century.

1. Lucrative India Ocean Trade based on items like slaves, gold and iron.
2. Favorable climate in terms of plenty of rainfall.
3. Fertile soil which encouraged the development of agriculture.
4. Good deep natural habours which made the docking of ships easier.
5. Monsoon winds which ensured cheap transportation for traders.
6. Actual settlement of people at the coast with urban cultures i.e living in clustered settlements.
7. Rise of Islam in Arabia encouraged Arab settlement at the coast.
8. Defensive site / security e.g. Islands
9. Wealthy and powerful sultans who controlled trade and set up competitive commerce and took pride in building cities.
10. Strong centralized governments based on sharia law encouraged the growth of some of them like Malindi.

Characteristics of the City States.

1. Kiswahili was the language.

2. Islam was the religion.
3. They ate oriental foods / Spices.
4. Arabic and Persian architecture was used in construction of houses.
5. Trade was the main economic activity / India ocean trade.
6. The also practiced spinning and weaving.
7. They fished on the Indian Ocean.
8. The people were divided in to Muslims and Africans.
9. They were ruled by Imams / Sultans / Sheikhs.
10. They were independent political entities.
11. They minted and used their own coins / money.
12. The people wore woven and silk clothes / Practised spinning and weaving.

Reasons for the decline of the coastal city states after 1500.

1. Corruption by the Portuguese, hence loss of revenue.
2. Constant warfare between the Portuguese and the Coastal towns.
3. Invasion of the Coastal settlements by the Zimba, who disrupted the economic activities.
4. Increased conflicts between city states.
5. Drought spell hindered economic activities.
6. Conflict between the Mazrui and Bussaidi families over leadership.
7. Taxes levied from the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the city states.
8. Rivalry between European nations over the control of the trade along the coast / European colonization of the region and their desire to control trading activities.
9. Outbreak of diseases e.g. in Gedi.
10. Exhaustion of commodities like Gold in Sofala.

Results of the interaction between the people of the Kenyan Coast and the Arabs.

1. Some people along the Kenyan Coast were converted to Islam.
2. The Arabs introduced Islamic culture / architecture to the Coastal people.
3. The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal people.
4. Introduction and demand for imported crops led to the decline of traditional industries.
5. Some communities like the Akamba resorted to Long Distance Trade in search for commodities.
6. There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast.
7. The Arabs established city states / towns at the coast.
8. The Islamic law (sharia) and system of administration was introduced by the Arabs at the coast.
9. There was the development of Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and coastal people.
10. Intermarriage between Africans and Arabs led to the emergence of Waswahili people.

The coming of the Portuguese.

Reasons for their coming.

1. They came to control the Indian Ocean Trade / They came to trade with the Coastal towns.
2. They came to find the sea rout to India.
3. They came for exploration of the East African Coast.
4. They came to look for the Legendary Christian king Prester John and form an anti-Muslim alliance with him.
5. They came to protect their trading interests/ create a trading empire at the East African Coast.
6. They came to make the place a refilling station where they would obtain fresh supplies e.g. fruits.
7. They wanted to force the wealthy Coastal merchants / States to pay taxes to Portugal
8. The place was strategic for the protection of Portuguese ships against the Turks and the Egyptians in the region.

Their Conquest.

1. Their conquest started in 1487, when Bartholomew Diaz came to find the sea rout to India.
2. Vasco da Gama then came to Malindi in 1498.He revealed to the King about the wealth of the E. African Coast.
3. The King then sent troops to capture the control of this Coast for the wealth.
4. The first one came in 1500 led by Pedro Alvares Cabral and tried to capture Sofala.
5. The second one came in 1502 led by Vasco da Gama. He conquered Kilwa and forced the Sultan to pay tribute to Portugal.
6. Another troop was sent in 1503 under Ruy Laurenco Ravasco. He attacked Sofala, Mafia, Zanzibar, and forced the Sultan to pay the tribute he had agreed.
7. Francisco d' Almeida came with another fleet in1505.He conquered Sofala, Kilwa and Lamu.
8. Between 1506 to 1507, Tristao da Cunha came with another fleet. He attacked Oja, Brava, Socotra, Pate and Lamu.
9. By 1509, most of the important towns, North of the Ruvuma had fallen under the Portuguese rule, but resistances continued.
10. By 1589, all the settlements were under the Portuguese rule.
11. In 1593, they built Fort Jesus.
12. They were later challenged by the Dutch, British and the French.

Why they built Fort Jesus.

1. Act as a hiding place against attacks from their enemies.
2. Used as a base for sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast.
3. Used it for storage of armaments / items before transportation.
4. Used as watch tower to see attackers from a distance.
5. To be used as an administrative base by the Portuguese.
6. To be used as a store for trade items.
7. To be used as prison for war captives.

Reasons for their success.

1. They had superior weapons like canons as compared to the Coastal communities.
2. They had a well-trained army / they organized surprise attacks and fought with determination.
3. Disunity and rivalry between the coastal towns had made the divided and weak while the Portuguese fought as a united force / people.
4. They got reinforcement from Goa, India, Mozambique and Portugal.
5. The Portuguese formed alliances with some coastal towns like Malindi .
6. Constant raids of coastal states by interior communities like the Galla / Oromo and the Zimba further weakened them.
7. The Turks and the Persian navies in the Indian ocean were too weak to offer any help to the coastal communities.
8. The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. fort Jesus enabled them to sustain their control over the area.
9. The harshness of the Portuguese administrators made the Africans to submit to their rule.

Functions of their captains

1. Collect taxes from the coastal rulers.
2. To impose import and export duties.

3. To suppress any form of resistance or rebellion.
4. They were responsible for good governance on behalf of the Viceroy based in Goa-India.

Reasons for the decline of their rule.

1. Competition from other European powers like the Dutch, French, Germans and the British, which reduced their profits
2. Coastal communities were assisted by Persians, Turks and the Omani.
3. Delays in reinforcement due to long distance.
4. Tropical diseases affected and even killed most of them.
5. They had corrupt officials who squandered the taxes and other gains from the coast.
6. Trade at the coast declined and therefore the Portuguese saw their control as a liability.
7. Their settlements at the Coast were attacked by the Zimba people, thus making their life difficult (Looting and Killing).
8. Harsh Portuguese hash rule made the Coastal communities to resent and resist against the Portuguese.
9. Shortage of personnel for administration and defense as Portugal was small with a small population.
10. Forcible union of Portugal and Spain between 1580-1640 led to their neglect of their possessions at the East African Coast.
11. Shortage of essential supplies like food.
12. Fall of fort Jesus in 1698 after 33 months siege by Oman Arabs.

Impact of their rule.

1. They built **Fort Jesus** for defense purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
2. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to **loss of lives.**
3. They introduced **new food crops** which are staple foods for many Kenyans.
4. Constant rebellion against the Portuguese rule **interfered with the trading activities** leading to its decline.
5. The coastal towns that resisted the Portuguese rule were **destroyed and left in ruins / destruction of property**.
6. They educated the coastal people on how to use **animal manure in farming** thus increasing crop yields.
7. Some words borrowed from Portuguese language **enriched Kiswahili language.**
8. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which **impoverished the coastal people.**
9. They fostered **good relations** between the E. African coast and India.
10. The heavy taxation they imposed on the coastal people **hindered economic development** along the coast.

Establishment of Oman Rule.

- The Oman Arabs took over the control of E. Africa from the Portuguese.
- The **Mazrui , Nabahan and Busaidi** families provided the rulers.
- Coastal communities resisted the Oman because the later wanted tax levied on trade.
- In 1741, Mohammed Ibn Azthman al-Mazrui was appointed as new governor of Mombasa.
- He failed to recognize the new Imam of Oman-Ahmed bin Said al-Busaidi.
- Ahmed revenged by having him murdered.
- In 1806, this then caused a struggle between the al- Busaidi and al- Mazrui families.
- Sayyid Said took over as the new Imam (Busaidi family), at the age of 15 years, supported by the British.
- In 1817, he captured Pate.
- In 1822, he captured Pemba and Brava.
- In 1823, he captured Bajun Islands.
- In 1837, He captured Mombasa.
- In 1840, he moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

Causes of conflicts between the Mazrui and Busaidi

1. To expand control over Mombasa.
2. The Mazrui wanted to be independent.
3. Mombasa had fought against the Portuguese and did not want to be ruled by another foreigner.
4. To control trade.
5. The Mazrui of Mombasa were aware of the problems facing the ruler of Oman / civil war.

Reasons why he moved his capital.

1. Zanzibar had a pleasant climate as Muscat was a desert / hot and dry.
2. Need to control the towns of E. African Coast more effectively.
3. Deep harbors for docking their ships.
4. Zanzibar was strategically located to the mainland and other towns thus easily defensible.
5. Fertile suitable soils for cloves and coconuts.
6. Need to exploit trade potentialities between the E. A. C and the outside world.
7. Clean and soft drinking water.
8. The people of Zanzibar had been loyal to him throughout the struggle.

Contributions of Sayyid Said to the community of Kenyan Coast in the 19th Century.

1. He introduced glove growing.
2. He introduced the Indian coins / Rupees, making trade easier.
3. He encouraged foreign trade with the coastal inhabitants.
4. He ensured peace and stability both at the coasts and the interior.
5. He encouraged Arab and Swahili traders to venture in to the interior.
6. He attracted Indian Banyans to trade and act as money lenders.
7. He signed commercial treaties with foreign nations like USA, France, Germany and Britain.

Factors that influenced Sayyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century.

1. Zanzibar had favorable climate for clove growing.
2. Availability of slave labour.
3. Availability of fertile soil.
4. Availability of deep natural habours which would promote trade in agricultural products.
5. Availability of market.
6. Availability of unoccupied tracts of land in the mainland.

Reasons why Oman rulers were interested in establishing their control over Kenyan coast.

1. Expand their commercial empire.
2. To establish political control over Kenyan coast.
3. To assist in ending Portuguese rule.

Reasons for the decline of the Omani rule

1. Civil wars in Oman.
2. Rebellion by Coastal towns especially Mombasa.
3. Threats of Persian invasion

Effects

1. Plantation agriculture was established.
2. Clove growing started.
3. Slave trade intensified.

Factors that favoured the development of plantation agriculture

1. Sayyid Said's interest in development of the overall economy of East African possession
2. Sayyid Said's policy- cut one, plant 3
3. Suitable soils for cloves and coconuts
4. Adequate rainfall which favoured agriculture.
5. Sayyid said encouraged settler farmers from Oman & Zanzibar
6. Availability of slave labour / transport by water.
7. Availability of unoccupied land
8. High demand for cloves and farm produce in Arabia and Europe.
9. There already exited trade in agricultural products.
10. Good deep natural harbours.

Why slave trade intensified along the Kenyan Coast after the establishment of plantation agriculture.

1. There was internal demand for slave labour in clove plantations in Pemba, Zanzibar, Malindi etc.
2. Demand for slave labour in the French sugar plantations in the islands of Reunion and Mauritius.
3. Slaves were needed as porters in the ivory trade in which India, Britain and USA participated.
4. Porters were needed for transportation of agricultural goods in Malindi.
5. Slaves were needed to work as domestic workers and soldiers in Arabia.

Effects of the development of plantation agriculture

1. The economy of the Coast grew
2. Slave trade intensified, with the appointment of TIPU TIP
3. Warfare intensified in the region due to the weapons got from trade
4. Militarization of the interior of East Africa.
5. Attracted European interest, hence colonization
6. Farming and farming skills improved with the arrival of Arab farmers.
7. Trade expanded with new and more goods from trade.
8. Food sufficiency
9. Population expansion
10. Emergence of wealthy merchants
11 Development of urban centers.
12. Opened up the interior of East Africa
13. Indigenous people were rendered landless and became squatters as their land was grabbed for plantation agriculture.

Why British were against slave trade

1. Britain was getting industrialized and she wanted people back on the farms in Africa for cheap raw materials.
2. The slaves could also be a market for their (British) products.
3. Machines were preferred as they required less human labour.
4. Many writings influenced the idea, e.g. Dr. David Livingstone who termed the trade as in-human.
5. Influence from British economists e.g. Adams Smith who argued that free people could perform better than slaves.

Consequently, they signed **treaties** with the Sultan of Zanzibar in a bid to end slave trade and slavery

1. 1822, **Moresby** Treaty was signed to stop slave trade.
2. 1845, **Hammerton** treaty was signed to stop slave trade between the E. African Cost and Oman.
3. 1873, **Frere** Treaty was signed by Sayyid Barghash to stop slavery.

Methods used to abolish slave trade

1. Declaring slave trade illegal
2. Prohibiting slave trade
3. Naval patrol on high Seas to arrest slowing ships.
4. Signing treaties

Reasons for the failure of anti-slavery activities before 1873

1. Slave trading was very profitable and merchants were prepared to risk capture
2. There were only a few British ships to patrol the coast
3. Sayyid Said did not want to stop slave trade, as he knew it would make him unpopular-with his subjects who used slave labour in clove plantations.
4. The French twisted the law by giving passports to slaves (free immigrants scheme)
5. No attempt was made to penetrate inland and stop slave trade act its source.

Factors that facilitated the spread of Islam in East Africa.

1. Through trade.
2. Arab migration and settlement along the Coast led to the conversion of local Bantu.
3. Establishment of Islamic education.
4. Some local people became Muslims to avoid enslavement.
5. Islamic religion did not conflict with African indigenous religions and cultural practices.

Characteristics of Islamic culture at the East African Coast by 1500AD.

1. Dressing depicted Islamic as women wore buibui and men wore Kansu.
2. Sharia was used in the administration of justice.
3. Adoption of Islamic titles like Sheikhs.
4. Adoption of Islamic religion.
5. Utensils comprised of porcelain bowls and water jars.
6. Architecture was influenced by Arabic designs.
7. Learning was done in madrasa using Arabic language.

Impact of Islam on the people of Kenya.

1. Replacement of indigenous religions / Spread of Islam.
2. Development of a system of leadership.
3. Introduction of Islamic culture like mode of dressing.
4. Introduction of Islamic law / Sharia.
5. Introduction of Arabic architecture.
6. Introduction of new crops.

Effects of slave trade on the African communities of Kenya.

1. The people live under insecurity and fear.
2. There were many deaths during the capture of slaves.
3. Loss of skilled labour e.g. Iron smiths / Decline in traditional industries.
4. Destruction of property during raids for slaves.
5. It led to human suffering e.g. burning of houses to acquire slaves.
6. Displacement of some communities.
7. Promoted interaction between Kenyan communities like the Akamba and Agikuyu.
8. Change of social roles as most men were targeted for slavery /

separation families.
9. Establishment of freed slave's settlements at Frere town and Bagamoyo after the abolition, hence regain moral status by Africans.

Long distance trade

- This trade developed between the coast of the East Africa and the interior.
- It involved the Yao, Nyamwezi, Swahili, Mijikenda, Akamba Baganda, and Arabs.
- The Akamba organized caravans that led to the coast weekly.
- They also set up markets.
- They organized themselves into hunting and trading parties.
- Some of the centers in Kenya included Taveta, Mbooni Hills, Elureko in Wanga & Miazini near Ngong.
- The goods from the interior included ivory / Tusks, Bee wax, Rhino horns, animal skins / hides, tortoise shells, Gold and slaves.
- From the coast, were had iron axes and hoes, utensils, silk, beads etc.
- The Khartoumers (Egyptians & Sudanese) also participated in the L.D.T.

Routes involved

1. Mombasa-Mijikenda-Taita Taveta, to Kilimanjaro & Victoria, another branch from Taita Taveta to Galana river-Mt. Kenya region to Western parts of Kenya.
2. Bagamoyo-Tabora-Buganda-Ujiji-Zaire.

Factors that favoured.

1. Existence of enterprising merchants eg the Indian Banyans who gave credit to traders.
2. Natural habours ensured safe docking of vessels and fueling and off-loading supplies.
3. Introduction and use of guns for protection, slave raiding and hunting.
4. Personal initiative by Sayyid Said as he encouraged Arab traders to organize caravans to the interior.
5. Roles played by prominent leaders like Chief Kivoi of Akamba.
6. Local trade existed which provided a base upon which the Indian Ocean trade was built.
7. High demand for the goods from the coast by consumers from foreign countries.
8. High demand for slaves in the 19th Century to be used in the farms and as porters.
9. Availability of items of trade from the East African Coast and foreign countries.
10. Establishment of trade routes linking the interior and the coast.

Effects on the people of Kenya.

1. Some trading centres developed in to towns e.g. Lamu.
2. In certain areas, slave raids caused suffering, insecurity and loss of lives.
3. Traders paved way for European colonization.
4. Inter-community trade promoted cultural interaction e.g. Swahili language and Islamic religion.
5. There were intermarriages between communities.
6. Some people got a lot of wealth and became very powerful people, some rising to position of importance e.g. Chief Kivoi.
7. New crops were introduced in the interior, hence more food production.
8. People were introduced to money economy, thus making transactions easy.
9. African slave labour led to development of plantation agriculture along the coast.
10. There was depopulation as many Africans were captured / sold as slaves.
11. It opened up the interior, thus leading to colonization.
12. Trade routes later developed in to roads and highways.

Factors that favored the growth of the I.O.T. / IT

1. East Africa had trade links with the Far East before this period.
2. Well established regional trade in East Africa.
3. Sayyid Said encouraged foreign traders to the East African
4. Arab & Swahili traders were given the flag of the Sultan to ensure security.
5. Uniform levy of 5% by the Sultan along the Coast.
6. Sayyid said introduced copper coins from Indian people to replace silver currency, Maria Theresa Dollar & the Spanish crown. He also employed Indian Banyans as money lenders.
7. Availability and demand for goods
8. Physical features of the East African coast e.g. deep harbours attracted foreigners to trade
9. Existence of wealthy merchants
10. Establishment of trade routes and markets.
11. The Sultan's identification of the British as the sole trading agents overcame rivalry.
12. Having secure and sound trade policy, Sayyid Said established links with foreign countries e.g. America.

How the long Distance traders acquired slaves

1. Exchange with other goods / Buying slaves from Africans.
2. Raiding.
3. Enticement and gifts.

Factors that favoured the participation of Akamba in long distance trade

1. Unsuitable environmental conditions as the region was dry and infertile.
2. They were strategically / centrally located between the coast and the interior.
3. Existence of entrepreneurs like Chief Kivoi who encouraged trading activities among his people.
4. They had much experience in local and inter-community trade.
5. There was high demand for some of their commodities of trade.
6. They were skilled iron workers and hunters.
7. There existed well established trade or caravan routes.
8. There existed the items of trade.

Reasons for the decline of the importance of Akamba in long distance trade in the 19th century

1. Competition from better organized Arab and Swahili traders
2. Constant raids from Oromo and Maasai.
3. Their trading partners e.g. Agikuyu and Aembu became reluctant as they considered the Akamba as slave traders.
4. The decline of elephant population
5. The fight against slave trade.
6. Colonial intrusion eg the British colonization of the interior.

Roles of Sayyid Said

1. Signed treaties with various European nations for trade.
2. Established Zanzibar as a market centre for international trade.
3. Organized Indian Banyans for finance.
4. Provided security.

Effects of the Long Distance Trade on the people of East Africa in the 19th Century.

1. It led to the settling of people in urban centres that were developed along trade routes.
2. It led to the emergence of wealthy class of people along the coast / in the interior of Kenya. / Emergence of kings and kingdoms.
3. It led to the acquisition of foreign / new goods through trade / decline of traditional industries.
4. People acquired / cultivated new crops leading to increased food production.
5. Some people were converted to Islam by Muslim traders.
6. People were introduced to money economy thereby making transaction easy.
7. African slave labour led to the development of agriculture along the coast.
8. There was depopulation as many Africans were captured / sold as slaves.
9. It caused untold suffering / misery as people were raided / captured as slaves.
10. It opened up the interior for colonization.
11. Trade routes later developed in to roads and highways.

Organization of the I.O.T.

1. It was conducted between the East Africa Coast and the outside world eg from China we had Porcelain bowls and silk.
2. The traders included Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Indians and Coastal people.
3. Africans controlled the trade between the interior and East African coast.
4. Middlemen were used in the trade
5. From East African Cost, we had gold, ivory, slaves etc.
6. From outside we had ironware, glassware, cloves, guns, spices, silk etc.
7. It was conducted in commercial centers.
8. The method of trade was mainly barter.
9. Ivory was got by hunting elephants and slaves were mainly war captives.
10. At the coast, trade was controlled by Muslims of Asian origin.

Factors that contributed to the development of trade between the East African Coast and the outside world by 1900.

1. Availability of trade items and those from outside.
2. The E. African coast had trade links with the Far East long before the reign of Sayyid Said.
3. Sayyid Said signed treaties with Britain, France, America and Germany, which gave foreigners the right to trade with the coastal towns.
4. Sayyid Said allowed these European nations and America to open consulates in Zanzibar.
5. Existence of the long distance trade provided the base for the trade.
6. Sayyid Said improved the monetary system to facilitate trade by introducing small copper coins from India, Maria Theressa dollars and the Spanish crown.
7. High demand for trade goods from the East African Coast and those from outside.
8. Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast by sea / Indian Ocean.
9. Presence of enterprising merchants at the Coast and outside.
10. Improvement of transport system especially the building of strong sailing ships.
11. Existence of monsoon winds which facilitated movement of sailing ships.
12. Establishment of specific trade routes and markets like Zanzibar and Mombasa facilitated the movement and exchange of goods.
13. Presence of natural harbors at the coast for docking their ships.
14. Relative political stability at the Coast.
15. Advancement of ship building in Europe was an added advantage to the traders as it facilitated travel.
16. Support given to the traders by the sultan of Zanzibar / Availability of credit facilities from the Indian Banyans and wealthy merchants.

Effects of the IOT (trade between E. African Coast and the outside world).

Social

1. Intermarriages between the E. African communities and the Arabs, hence emergence of Swahili people.
2. Emergence of Swahili culture.
3. Construction of stone houses / Architecture / urbanization.
4. New ways of dressing as women wore buibui and men wore kanzus.
5. Convertion of Africans to Islam and Christianity.
6. Depopulation of the coast / loss of lives / slavery
7. Change of social roles as families were separated.
8. Destruction of property.
9. Inter-community conflicts.
10. Some people became wealthy as a result of trade.

Political

1. Establishment of the Arab city states
2. European interest in the coast developed.
3. Increased warfare and corruption
4. Growth of chiefdoms under successful traders.
5. Opened the interior of East Africa for European

Economic

1. Over-exploitation of East African resources
2. Use of currency was introduced
3. Emergence of successful traders e.g. Sayyid Said and Tippu Tip.
4. Commercial companies e.g. British East Indian Company were formed.
5. Wealth increased along the E. African coast.
6. New crops were increased.

Reasons for the decline of the I.O.T.

1. Coming of the Portuguese
2. Attacks from the man-eating Lions
3. Decline of gold supplies from the interior.
4. Abolition of slave trade.
5. European invasion of the E. African coast.
6. Rivalry between Arabic ruling dynasties e.g. Mazrui and Busaidi.
7. Introduction of legitimate trade.
8. Rivalry between coastal towns e.g. Malindi and Mombasa.

Spread of Christianity by 19th Century

- This was done by Christian missionaries e.g. Church Missionary Society (CMS). The White Fathers (WF), African Inland Mission (AIM), Holy Ghost Fathers (HGF), Church of Scotland Mission(CSM), United Methodist Church (UMC), Presbyterian Church of Scotland (PCOS), African Inland Church (AIC), Consolata Fathers (CF), The Mill Hill Fathers, Seventh Day Adventists (SDA), Quakers/Friends Mission (FM) & Church of God Mission (COGM).

Reasons for the coming of the missionaries

1. To spread Christianity
2. To spread formal education and western civilization
3. To stop slave trade and slavery / To start legitimate trade

4. To fight Islam
5. For adventure / Exploration.

Missionary work

This was achieved by Dr John Ludwig Krapf, Johann Rebman, Jacob Ehardt and Thomas Wekefield.

a. John Ludwig Krapf

- He came in 1844.

1. He built a mission church at Rabai in 1846.
2. He converted people to Christianity.
3. He translated the New Testament into Swahili.
4. He wrote and published the first Kiswahili dictionary.
5. He trained the first catechists who later on spread the gospel.
6. He encouraged other missionaries to come to Kenya.
7. His exploration of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities before returning to Germany In 1853 due to ill health.

b. Johann Rebman

- He came in 1846 and confirmed that there was snow on Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- With Krapf, he established mission centres in Kenya.
- He was the 1st European to see the snow-capped peak of Mt Kilimanjaro, before returning to Germany in 1873.

c. Jacob Erhardt

- He came in 1848

1. He drew the map of East Africa, though it was not accurate
2. He converted Kenyans to Christianity
3. He founded mission stations with Krapf and Rebman.
   -He left back home in 1855.

Contributions of the early missionaries in the field of education.

1. They set up schools / encouraged Africans to go to school.
2. They taught Africans how to read / write.
3. They taught the Africans vocational skills.
4. They translated the bible in to local languages.
5. They wrote books / dictionary.

Factors that favoured the early spread of Christianity in E. Africa in the 19th Century.

1. Existence of already established trade routes / railway linking the coast and the interior facilitated their movement.
2. The use of African guides and porters made their movement and transportation of their luggage easy.
3. The learning of local languages by the missionaries facilitated their activities among different communities.
4. The translation of the bible and other Christian literature to Kiswahili and other local languages made the religion accessible to many African communities.
5. Training of African catechists and other religious leaders assisted in spreading Christianity.
6. The discovery of the cure of some diseases like quinine for treating malaria fever reduced the number of death cases among the missionaries.
7. Support and protection given to them by some African communities promoted their activities.
8. Support from church organizations in Europe enabled them to carry out their activities.
9. The existence of displaced people like freed slaves also helped in spreading Christianity.
10. The establishment of mission stations which were used as bases for operation.
11. Support and protection from the colonial government.
12. Establishment of mission stations which were used as bases of operation

Challenges to the missionaries

1. Hostility from believers of the traditional religions who saw them as threats to their beliefs and cultural practices.
2. Desertion by porters while they were in the interior / jungles of Africa
3. Opposition from leaders of Islamic faith and those who had been converted to Islam.
4. Theft of their supplies like food, medicine and clothes.
5. Harsh tropical climate together with tropical diseases.
6. Attacks by wild animals like Lions.
7. Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities.
8. Shortage of supplies like food and medicine.
9. Rivalry among different Christian groups.
10. Slave traders were hostile to them as they were a threat to their activities.
11. Hostility from African rulers who often identified them with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.
12. Lack of common language to facilitate communication with Africans.
13. Limited transport and communication facilities.
14. The vastness of the area to be covered by individual missionaries was a challenge.

Reasons for the establishment of mission stations in Kenya

1. To work as homes for the needy where the Africans were converted.
2. To serve as centers where Africans could be taught basic literacy to enable them read the Bible and be preached to.
3. To teach the Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry.
4. To train African Catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.
5. To act as centers to spread Christianity.
6. To serve as health centers where basic health services were provided to Africans as they were preached to.
7. To serve as centers for the pacification of Africans to promote European colonization.
8. To serve as bases where European missionaries could operate from.
9. Existence of churches where preaching was done.

How mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity

1. They were homes for the needy, where Africans were converted.
2. To serve as learning centers, where learners were preached to.
3. They were health centers as the sick were preached to.
4. African catechists were trained there and hence spread the gospel among Africans.
5. Existence of churches where preaching was done.

Reasons for the failure of the Portuguese attempt to introduce Christianity to the Coastal people before 1500-1700 AD.

1. Harsh and cruel administration by the Portuguese.
2. They were anti-social as they failed to mix freely with the locals / they lived in segregated settlements.
3. Islamic dominance at the Coast had taken root.
4. Rebellion from the local people.
5. They never made any attempt to spread Christianity.
6. Christianity was not accommodative to the African culture as compared to Islam.

Results of the coming of missionaries to Kenya.

1. Many Africans were converted to Christianity.
2. They built schools where Africans were taught how to read and write.
3. They built hospitals which were used to improve the health of people.
4. They introduced new crops and farming methods.
5. They introduced new vocational skills e.g. carpentry.
6. They translated the bible in to local languages.
7. They undermined the authority of the African leaders.
8. They drew the map of the interior of the Great Lakes region which inspired many explorers to come to Africa / opened up the interior / Exploration.
9. They influenced their governments to take interest in the region which later led to colonization.
10. They introduced Western culture which undermined the African culture.
11. They wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
12. They established settlements for the freed slaves and gave security to the destitute.
13. They helped in improving in transport system by developing roads connecting their stations.
14. They promoted disunity among the people of different denominations and non-Christians Vs. Christians.
15. Independent churches developed afterwards.
16. New architectural designs were introduced.
17. African nationalism developed to fight for independence.

CITIZENSHIP

- Citizenship is a legal right of a person belonging to a particular country.

Ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen

There are two ways: Birth and registration.

1) Birth

Conditions:

1. If the father or mother was / is a Kenyan citizen on the day of his / her birth.
2. A child gauged to be below 8 years and whose nationality or parentage is not known.
3. A Kenyan citizen by birth but had lost citizenship by acquiring another country's citizenship.

2) Registration

One can apply to become a Kenyan citizen under the any of the following conditions.

Conditions:

1. A person who has been married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years.
2. A person who has lawfully resided in Kenya continuously for 7 years.
3. A non-Kenyan child who has been adopted by a Kenyan citizen.

Reasons for revocation of citizenship by registration.

1. If the person registered has been convicted of treason or an offence whose penalty is at least 7 year imprisonment.
2. During war, he or she may have sold out Kenya's secrets or even assisted the enemy.
3. If one is imprisoned for 3 years or more within the 1st five years after registration.
4. If the registration is fake or obtained through unfair means.

Reasons for revocation of Kenyan citizenship acquired by birth

1. If citizenship was acquired through fraud / false representation.
2. If it is discovered that the person was 8 years and above, when found in Kenya.
3. If the nationality / parenthood of the person becomes known and reveals that he/s was a citizen of another country.

Rights of a citizen

Rights are powers of free action.
They are legal claims that universally belong to all people from the time they are born regardless of their place of origin, sex, tribe, age, political affiliations or beliefs.

The rights / freedoms of a citizen.

1. Right to life.
2. Right to equality and freedom from discrimination.
3. Right to Human dignity.
4. Right to freedom and security of the person.
5. Right to freedom from slavery, servitude and forced labour.
6. Right to privacy.
7. Right to freedom from conscience, religion, belief and opinion.
8. Right to expression.
9. Right to freedom of the media.
10. Right to access information.
11. Right to freedom of association.
12. Right to political rights.
13. Right to assembly, demonstration, picketing and petition.
14. Right to freedom of movement and residence.
15. Right to protection right to property.
16. Right to clean and healthy environment.
17. Right to economic and social rights.
18. Right to language and culture.
19. Right to freedom to found or start a family.
20. Right to consumer rights.
21. Right to fair administrative action.
22. Rights of arrested persons.
23. Right to fair hearing
24. Rights of persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned.
25. Right to fair labour practices.
26. Right to access justice

NB/ The social rights of a Kenyan citizen include:

1. Right to health care services which are of reasonable standards.
2. Right to housing facilities which are accessible and adequate.
3. Right to have adequate food which is of acceptable quality.
4. Right to regular supply of water which is clean and safe.
5. Right to appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents.
6. Right to accessible formal education in order to promote literacy.
7. Right to embrace culture / language of one's choice regardless of his/her background.
8. Right to clean environment / sanitation which is free from pollution.

1. **Right to life**, which guarantees that all people have a right to live from the time of conception.

Conditions under which it can be taken away

1. When defending one's life or country incase of war.
2. When defending one's property against violent attack.
3. When the life of law enforcement officer is in danger when apprehending criminals.
4. Abortion can be done under emergency treatment or if the life of the mother is in danger based on opinion of a trained health professional / mercy killing.
5. If one is found guilty of an offence punishable by death e.g. murder, treason and robbery with violence.
6. When preventing the escape of lawfully detained person.
7. When preventing a person from committing a crime.
8. When suppressing a riot / rebellion / mutiny.

2. **Right to Human dignity**

This guarantees every individual's dignity to be respected and protected. Ridicule and embarrassment of a person is unlawful.

3. **Freedom of expression**, which guarantees all Kenyans the freedom to seek, receive or impart information.

Can be deprived when:-

1. If one makes untrue or malicious utterances about another (Defaming).
2. If one publishes seditious documents or reveals governments secretes.
3. If one incites others against the government or other people.
4. Commenting on matters that are already in court.
5. When one publishes pornographic material.

4. **Freedom of Association**, which provides all the citizens the freedom to form, join or participate in activities of an association of any kind.

Can be deprived when:

1. When one is a convicted criminal
2. A suspected criminal and in custody.
3. When maintaining law and order.
4. Controlling the spread of a contagious disease
5. During curfew or state of emergency.
6. When one is of unsound mind.

5. **Freedom of conscience, religion, belief and opinion**, which gives a citizen the freedom to manifest any religion or belief through warship, practice, teaching or observance, including the day of worship.

Can be deprived when:

1. If it is being used to cause hatred among people.
2. If it is not registered
3. If it is going or teaching against humanity and African norms.
4. Devil worshipping is not allowed.

6. **Right to clean and healthy environment**, which guarantees a citizen the t is responsibility to ensure that our environment is clean.

7. **Right to language and culture**, which guarantees a citizen the freedom to use the language, and to embrace the culture of his choice.

8. **Right to family**, which guarantees an adult with the freedom to marry a person of the opposite sex.

Under-age and same sex marriages are not allowed.

9. **Right to assembly, demonstration, picketing and petition.**

- Freedom to assemble and participate in peaceful demonstration and even present petitions to public authorities.
- But the demonstrators should not interfere with the peace of the others

10. **Political Rights.**

The right to make political choices e.g. forming and joining political parties.

11. **Freedom of the media.**

This is the print and electronic media etc.
Media owners and those who work for the media, freedom to operate without being paralyzed for their opinion.

Can be deprived when:

1. One is not allowed to incite others to violence / hate speech.
2. No one is allowed to publish obscene information / pornography.
3. No one is allowed to reveal state secrets / confidential information.
4. No one is allowed to spread false information / rumours / defamation.
5. Wrongful access to information / hacking classified information.

12. **Access to information.**

This give all individuals right to access information held by the state and others, which affects the nation.

13. **Protection of Right to property**

A citizen can own property individually or as a group anywhere in Kenya.

Can be deprived when:

1. If illegally acquired
2. In need for use by the government/public e.g. for construction of a road.
3. Administrative intervention e.g. distributing to the neglected like children.
4. When one defaults to pay debt e.g. loan.

14. Right to fair labour practices.

This gives the workers the freedom to enjoy fair remuneration, reasonable working-conditions, join or participate in trade union activities and right to go on strike.

15. Freedom of movement and residence

This gives an individual the freedom to move and reside anywhere in the country.

Can be deprived when:

1. Areas of state security e.g. state house.
2. Private farms
3. During state of emergency (curfew)
4. During crisis, an area can be declared a no-go zone.
5. By the government to compel one to attend court proceedings.
6. When transferring suspected person to another country (deporting a suspect)
7. Controlling spread of a disease.
8. When one is a minor.
9. When one is a Vagrant.

16. Freedom from slavery, Servitude and forced labour

This right gives an individual the freedom not be held as a slave or perform forced labour.

Can be deprived when:

1. One is convict
2. One is a culprit / court order or sentence
3. Paying for goods or services
4. As part of communal or civic commitments
5. Under lawful detention, he may be asked to clean his environment.
6. Member of armed forces, in the course of his or her duty.
7. During war.

17. Right to Privacy

This guarantees an individual the right not to have himself, herself, his or her home or property searched, or his or her possession seized.
Information pertaining one's family or private life should not be revealed unnecessarily, or private communication interfered with.

Can be deprived when:

1. One is of unsound mind
2. Drug addict
3. One has an infectious disease
4. One is suspected to have committed, about to commit, or caught committing an offence
5. Court of law orders for one to be held in custody.
6. One is a minor / under 18 yrs.
7. If one is a vagrant.
8. If one is a convicted criminal.
9. To prevent illegal entry of persons in to Kenya.

18. Freedom and security of the person.

This guarantees an individual the right to protection from being detained without a good reason and without trial, and from being subjected to physical or psychological torture, corporal punishment or cruel and inhuman treatment.

Can be deprived when:

1. Religious law takes course e.g. Sharia for Islam
2. Customary law takes course e.g. traditional / cultural

19. Equality and freedom from discrimination

This gives an individual the freedom not to be discriminated on whatever ground. All persons are equal before the law.

Can be deprived when:

1. When law enforcers are to arrest a criminal
2. When public officers e.g. tax inspectors on duty.
3. When one has infectious diseases.
4. When law requires special standards or qualification.
5. When customary law is applied.
6. When one is of unsound mind.
7. When one is immoral e.g. rapist.
8. If one is a non-citizen.

20. Economic and social rights.

Include Right to health care services, Accessible and adequate housing, freedom from hunger, clean and safe water, social security and education.

21. Consumer rights

Consumers have a right to reasonable-quality goods and services, and information to enable them gain from it, right to protection of their health, safety and money, and compensation in case of loss or injury arising from use of products with defects.

22. Fair administrative action

This is the right to efficient, lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair administrative action.

23. Access to justice

A reasonable fee will be charged, if required for judicial justice.

Sheltering criminals, bribing law enforcers, aiding a criminal from arrest, concealing criminal acts, and lying to help culprits to evade punishment are acts against this right.

24. Rights to arrested persons.

1. The arrested should be informed in a language he understands of the reason for his / her arrest.
2. To remain silent and be informed of the consequences of remaining silent.
3. Right to get legal assistance from a lawyer.
4. Right to refuse to be forced to make a confession or admission before a trial as this could be used against the person.
5. Right to be held separately from persons serving jail terms.
6. Right to be brought before court of law within 24 hours after arrest.
7. Right to be informed of the charges one is facing.
8. Right to be released on bond or bail pending trial unless there are good reasons for refusal to be released.
9. Right not to be remanded in custody for an offence that is punishable by a fine only or by prison term not exceeding 6 months.

25. Fair hearing for an accused person

1. One is innocent until proven otherwise.
2. Have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense.
3. A public / camera trial before a court.
4. To be informed of the charges.
5. To be present when being tried.
6. To be represented by an advocate and to be informed of this right immediately.
7. To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings.
8. To be informed in advance, of the evidence the prosecution intends to present, and to have reasonable access to the evidence.
9. To challenge the evidence.
10. To refuse to give self-incriminating evidence.
11. To have the assistance of an interpreter if the accused person cannot understand the language used at the trial.
12. To have trial begin and concluded in the shortest time possible.
13. If convicted, to appeal to, or appeal for review by a higher court.
14. Right to remain silent when being tried.

26. Rights of persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned.

This person retains all the rights contained in the Bill of Rights except those that are impractical under the circumstances.
This individual has a right to an order of habeas corpus (a suspect should not be detained beyond a certain given time before being sentenced by court of law). He should be treated in humane manner

Responsibilities of citizens

1. Participate in all democratic process in the country like elections and referendum to ensure good governance.
2. Obeying the laws of the land so as to enhance peace in the society.
3. Contribute positively one's views on issues affecting the community like taking part in debates.
4. Promotes rule of law by report law breakers and those intending to break the law to the police.
5. To promote and protect the rights and freedoms of all people in the society for harmonious co-existence.
6. Maintain high moral and ethical standards in the society / fights corruption / promotes proper utilization of resources for all.
7. Participate in community development activities to improve the welfare of the people in the community.
8. Paying tax to the government to ensure smooth financial operations.
9. Take care of the environment to promote healthy living.
10. To contribute to positive development of the country through hard work, regardless of the work one is doing.
11. Ensure proper use of public and private facilities and property / taking care of the environment for a healthy living.
12. Be mindful of other people's welfare, like helping the disabled, the aged, the children and the less fortunate in the society.

Values of a good citizen

1. He /she should be patriotic to the country.
2. One should take part in activities that foster national unity, including economic activities.
3. One should participate in democratic process either as a contender or a voter.
4. One should protect human dignity; e.g. should discourage mob justice.
5. One should respect social justice; e.g. protest against grabbing of public land.
6. One should observe equity by respecting the interests of every citizen, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or race.
7. One should respect inclusiveness in the society, thus the whole community should be consulted for views concerning them.
8. One should respect equality of all citizens.
9. One should respect human rights.
10. One should ensure that there is no discrimination against any member or section of the population and ensure protection of the marginalized.
11. One should support good governance; e.g. by paying taxes.
12. One should maintain high integrity in the society; e.g. by desisting from unethical practices like corruption.
13. He/she should ensure transparency and accountability, especially the civil servants.
14. He/she should support the government by taking part in projects that ensure sustainable development.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

National integration is the process of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds in a country.
It leads to National Unity.

Importance of national integration

1. It promotes rapid social and economic development in a country / enables people to develop a country.
2. Promotes peaceful co-existence of different ethnic groups and races in a country.
3. It helps limit suspicion and enhances security.
4. It enables people tackle problems together.
5. It enhances political stability in a country.
6. Promotes collective responsibility among citizens in a country.
7. It makes Kenya to speak with one voice in international fora like UNO.
8. It attracts foreign investment.
9. It unites Kenya and hence earning herself recognition and can be invited to take part in international activities like peace keeping missions or being chosen as a headquarters of an international agency e.g. UNEP.

National unity

Factors that promote national unity

1. The unitary constitution provides for equality of all Kenyans before the law.
2. One government which is recognized by all Kenyans and thus, runs the affairs of the country, hence promoting unity.
3. The institution of the presidency which is recognized by the constitution as the spokesperson and the international representative of all Kenyans.
4. One education system promotes unity through the use of one curriculum in all public schools, use of one medium of instruction, common national examinations, Centralized training and deployment of teachers and existence of national schools. Teaching of subjects like History and Religion as well as drama and music activities in schools also promotes national unity.
5. The economic growth that includes equitable distribution of resources like schools and health services and provision of water, urbanization where people live in unity regardless of their backgrounds, employment opportunities and use of common currency.
6. Use of Kiswahili and English as official languages enables Kenyans to interact freely and with ease.
7. Existence and commemoration of national activities like national holidays, agricultural and other shows as well as games and sports.
8. The mass media, thus modes of communication that are used

to pass information to a large number of people at the same time. They include newspapers, magazines, radio and television. They enable all Kenyans from any part of the country to contribute to national debates before decisions of national importance are made.

9. Various symbols of national unity like the national anthem, loyalty pledge, Coat of arms as well as National philosophies promote a sense of belonging, thus unity.

How the constitution promotes national integration

1. It guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans.
2. It provides protection to all individuals against any form of discrimination / Bill of rights.
3. It provides for a unitary government.

Symbols of national unity

1. The national flag
2. The national anthem
3. The coat of arms
4. The public seal

Importance of National unity

1. It creates unity for national development
2. It promotes peaceful co-existence
3. It promotes patriotism and nationalism
4. It enhances communication as it involves an official language
5. It promotes political stability
6. It eliminates suspicion

Factors that may limit national unity

1. Tribalism / racism / nepotism / ethnicity.
2. Religious conflicts and fanatics may lead to differences between individuals.
3. Discriminatory law e.g. based on gender
4. Party membership / affiliations which may lead to discrimination based different parties.
5. Political ideologies / intolerance of divergent political views and ideologies.
6. Greed on the side of political leaders (corruption)
7. Ignorance arising from lack of information.
8. Poverty which may lead to vices like theft can cause disunity.
9. Irresponsible utterances by political leaders.
11. Misuse of power by leaders for their own gains disunite the people.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

A conflict is a disagreement between two people or groups (dispute) Conflict resolution is the process of settling a dispute / discord / disagreement when it occurs.

Causes of conflicts

1. Religious differences.
2. Nepotism
3. Tribalism
4. Racism
5. Party loyalties
6. Irresponsible statements by leaders / abuse of office by leaders.

Levels of conflicts

1. Individual vs. individual
2. Individual vs. group
3. Country vs. country / State vs. state
4. State vs. group
5. Group vs. group
6. State vs. individual

Effects of conflicts

1. Many deaths as a result of war.
2. Destruction of property during violence.
3. Displacement of people / internally displaced persons.
4. Insecurity as people lose trust in each other.
5. It undermines national unity
6. Enmity and hatred erupts among people
7. Violation of people's rights and freedoms
8. Economic setbacks / Lack of development in the society
9. Suspicion, fear and poor relations

Peaceful methods of resolving conflicts

a) Compromise

- Each party involved has to sacrifice something to bring peace.

b) Arbitration

This is used to solve conflict out of court

Advantages of arbitration

1. It is flexible as one chooses the time to meet.
2. One can choose his / her own arbitrator.
3. It is private and confidential / no publicity.
4. It is fast as one chooses the time.
5. One chooses his / her rules.

c) Mediation

This is used to solve conflicts from political factors e.g. between political parties or international conflicts leading to signing of agreements.

e) Negotiation / Reconciliation

- Agreeing on issues, but not necessarily with facts

f) Collaboration

Agree and co-operate and work together

g) Isolation/avoiding / accordance

Keep the two parties separate

h) Legislation

Passing of legislations by parliament to criminalize certain activities

i) Administrative machinery

- Like the Chief or DO

j) Litigation / Court system.

- It involves the use of a legal panel to listen to the 2 parties and make a judgment.

l) Problem solving

- Trace and deal with the root cause of the conflict

Process of solving conflict by mediation

1. Accept that conflicts do exist
2. Diagnosing the conflict to establish the nature and causes
3. Examine the causes and symptoms critically (grievances)
4. Determine how far the conflict has advanced i.e. depth and stand of the parties involves.
5. Manage the conflict by:
   - ə Defining the problem and presenting all the possible solutions available
   - ə Implement the solution
   - ə Follow up to see how effective the solution is.
   - ə Evaluate i.e. reasons for failure or success

NB. If in court, court procedures have to be followed before prosecution is reached / done.

Violent ways of solving conflicts

a) Subjugation

- ə One side loses and another one wins
- ə Order can come from above-for one side or both to stop hostility or else force be used.
- ə May not be effective since mistrust and hostility may continue.

b) Policing

c) Armed forces

CONSTITUTION & CONSTITUTION MAKING

A Constitution is a set / collection of agreed principles, rules and regulations that guide a government and the government in their duties, responsibilities and limits of their freedoms.

Composition of a constitution

1. Structure of a government.
2. All rules pertaining to the head of state.
3. Composition, powers and functions of parliamentary law.
4. Composition of the executive organ of the government.
5. Composition of the judiciary with powers of courts.
6. Duties and rights of citizens.
7. Guarantee of fundamental human rights.

Factors that determine the formation of a constitution

1. Historical background of a country
2. Geographical factors e.g. it has Islands.
3. Religious beliefs of the people e.g. if to incorporate Islamic Sharia.
4. Racial composition.

Functions / Importance of a constitution

1. It provides a legal ground for making a country's laws.
2. It spells out powers of government and its relationship to the governed.
3. Rights and duties of citizens are defined by the constitution.
4. It ensures equality of all citizens.
5. It is a symbol of unity.

The constitution as a fundamental law of the country

1. All the other laws are either dependent or limited by it.
2. It prescribes the form, administration and body politics of the country
3. It determines the relationship among organs and institutions of government and between the citizens and their government.
4. It guides the direction that should be taken in case a contradiction arises between it and any other law of the land.

Characteristics of a good constitution

1. It should contain clear and realistic provisions for its amendments
2. Its content is clearly defined / it should be definite and spell out its contents in a simple language.
3. It is comprehensive, thus covers all aspects of government.
4. It should be durable and rigid, thus not easily changed or tampered with.
5. It should be elastic or flexible to adapt to the changing needs of the society.
6. It must be able to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens.
7. It should take care of all groups in the society.

Types of constitution

1. Unwritten
2. Written

a) Unwritten

This kind of constitution contains laws, customs and traditions which may be written in various places or may not be written at all e.g. British constitution.

b) Written

It is documented

Advantages

1. It is not easily altered by selfish persons for their own interests.
2. In case of a crisis, it provides a clear guideline on the procedure to be followed.
3. It is usually rigid as it recognizes the fundamental rights in the country.
4. It is good for a newly formed state to start in an orderly manner.
5. It recognizes all the people in the country, regardless of their status.
6. It unites the people as it is made after a thorough consultation.

Its demerits / disadvantages

1. It is too rigid for amendment.
2. It gives the judiciary too much power.
3. The procedure to amend is slow and costly.
4. It is too detailed to be understood by the ordinary people.

Sources of Kenyan Law.

1. Custom of parliament / Standing orders and other regulations.
2. Conventions and practices.
3. Statutes / Acts of parliament.
4. Customs / Ancient or traditional practices.
5. Precedents / Application of accepted principles to a situation.
6. The common law.

Roles of Kenyan constitution in governing of the country

1. It spells out the rights of citizens of Kenya and enables them to know what is expected.
2. It spells out the duties, responsibilities and limits of those in power, thus the leaders can only act according to the provisions of the constitution.
3. It ensures equality of all Kenyans irrespective of their status.
4. It is the basis of all legislations in the country. Any law that is contrary to the constitution is rendered null and void
5. It spells out the structure of the government and outlines the functions of each arm.

The independence constitution

This constitution was formulated during the 2nd Lancaster House Conference of 1962.

Its features / provisions

1. It provided for a Governor General who was the Head of State on behalf of the Queen.
2. It provided for an independent Judiciary to ensure justice and prevent corruption.
3. It set up a Judicial Service Commission to appoint Judicial Officers.
4. It provided that, the Governor in consultation with Regional Authorities and the Prime Minister, appointing of Chief Justice.
5. It provided for seven regional governments and whose power included land, education, health and the police.
6. It comprised rules and fundamental rights of citizens.
7. It provided for the establishment of the Public Service Commission and the Central Land Board to ensure fair and effective governance.
8. It provided for the Tenure of Office of the Judges and the Attorney General.
9. It provided for the Multi-Party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government.
10. It defined the amendment procedure such that special majority of two third majority required to change the constitution.
11. It provided for the separation of powers for the three arms of government.
12. It was bi-cameral / provided for two chambers of parliament, Senate and House of representatives
13. It provided for the position of the Prime Minister as the head of government.

NB. The senate authorized declaration of state of emergency, approved constitutional amendment and approved bills.

Constitution making in Kenya

- This started from the time when the British annexed Kenyan in 1885.
- They ruled Kenya through the imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) which was started by Sir William Mackinnon.
- Anglo-German agreement of 1886 gave Tanganyika to Germany & Kenya to Britain.
  Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty) gave Uganda to Britain as they (Germans) took Heligoland (a small Island in Europe).

Role of the company

1. Maintain law and order
2. Appoint administrators
3. End slave trade
4. Promote legitimate trade
5. Collect taxes

- When the company failed, the Europeans formed the colonialists Association in 1902 to handle administrative issues in Kenya.
- Between 1923-1954, there were several constitutional developments as Africans struggled for more representation in the legislative council (LegCo).

I. East African order in Council (1897)

- This set up the office of the commissioner, appointed by the Queen.
- This was the office charged with the establishment of a system of administration.

Its role

1. Set up the necessary administrative bodies in the protectorate.
2. Had authority to make laws
3. Had authority to establish courts of law
4. He was answerable to secretary of state in London.

I. East Africa Order in Council (1902)

1. This empowered the commissioner to divide the country into provinces and districts for the purposes of administration.
2. He could also hire and sack public servants
3. He established a central government system.
4. The Kenya-Uganda railway facilitated the increase of European and Asian settlements in Kenya as workers and Europeans as missionaries and traders and game hunters.
5. The commissioner-Eliot chances invited many settlers to come and settle in Kenya to enable the pay for the railway construction.

I. East Africa order in Council (1905)

1. It enhanced the office of the commissioner.
2. It changed the title from commissioner to 'Governor and commander in-chief'
3. It gave the Governor & Commander-in-Chief power to appoint judicial officers.
4. LegCo was set up and Executive Council.

1920, Kenya was declared a British Colony.

/. Devonshire White Paper (1923)

It declared Kenya an 'African territory' and interests of Kenyan were paramount.

- Governor became president in 1925 with the following powers.
  i. He could initiate legislation on finances
  ii. Could suspend and remove members other than the ex-officio members.
  iii. Could prolong or dissolve the LegCo.

- In 1948, Royal instructions were issued to increase representation in the LegCo.
- 1944, Eliud Mathu was nominated to the legCo.
- 1946, Walter Fanuel odede followed.
- In 1946, KAU (Kenya African Union was formed as a political party.
- In 1954, Littleton constitution was set up and it recommended for a multi-racial government with African election to the Leg-co.
- 1958, African representation in the LegCo was increased by the Lenox Boyd constitution.

/. 1st Lancaster House Conference -1960

- From the conference, 4 Africans were appointed as ministers.

VI. 2nd Lancaster House Conference 1962

The independence constitution was set up.

Stages in constitution making.

1. Debate over contentious issues.
2. Collecting of public views.
3. Civic education.
4. Convening constitutional conferences.
5. Drafting of the constitution.
6. Referendum.
7. Enacting of the constitution.
8. Promulgation of the constitution.

The process of Constitution making in Kenya.

1. The members of parliament start by debating over contentious issues ie what include and what to change.
2. The collection of views from the citizens on the same follows.
3. Civic education is then conducted to enable the citizens understand what it means.
4. A constitutional conference is then held to discuss the ideas from the public.
5. The constitution is then drafted by experts to ensure it is properly done.
6. A referendum is then conducted where the citizens are given a chance to vote for or against the draft constitution.
7. If it is approved by the electorate, it is then enacted by the parliament.
8. The constitution is the presented to the people by the president, thus promulgation.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1964

- The post of the Prime Minister was replaced with an executive president.
- Post of vice president was also created and he/she would be appointed by the president
- Powers by the regions in the regional government were reduced as financial support from the Central government was denied to them.

1965

- Approval for state of emergency to be declared was reduced from 65% to a simple majority of the MP's
- Period to seek parliamentary resolution over state of emergency was extended from 7 to 21 days.
- Regional Assembly was replaced with provincial councils.

1966

- Common wealth citizens became legible for Kenyan citizenship, unlike before when they were entitled to it.
- A member of parliament who was jailed for 6 months of more was to forfeit his seat.
- An MP who missed 8 consecutive sessions without permission from the speaker, he would also lose his seat.
- An MP who defected from the party that sponsored him / r was to forfeit his seat and seek fresh mandate on his new party's ticket.
- The president was empowered to appoint / dismiss senior civil servants at will.
- President was empowered to detain a citizen without trial, if he/she was perceived to be a threat to state security.
- President could control the freedom of press.
- Unicameral house was adopted with the merger of the two houses.

1967

- Cleared the interpretation of sec-42A, thus it meant that one's actions could be taken to mean actions that he/she had forfeit a seat (parliamentary) by virtue of supporting a different party.

1968

- Abolished all provincial councils.
- All candidates for general elections were to be nominated by registered political parties.
- President would be directly elected by the people.
- If the presidential seat fell vacant, the Vice President would over for 90 days within which, elections would held.
- 12 MPs would be appointed by the president to replace the specially elected members of House Representatives.

1969

- All members of the ECK would be appointed by the president.

1974

- Voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years
- Age for presidency was lowered from 40 to 35 years.
- Kiswahili became official language in parliament.
- Proficiency in both English and Kiswahili was required for qualification to stand as a parliamentary candidate.

1975

- The Legislative and financial reports were allowed to be quoted in English, though they could be debated in English or Swahili.
- The President could pardon election offenders, otherwise, could contest again after 5 years from court's verdict.

1977

- Court of Appeal was established, following the collapse of East African Community& East African Court of Appeal.
- Chief Justice became judge of court of Appeal and high court.

1979

- Public officers were to resign 6 months in advance to qualify for parliamentary candidature.

1982

- Kenya became a one-party state, (Section 2A of the constitution was amended)
- Office of the chief secretary was created as head of public service.

1985

- High court could handle election petitions.
- High court judge appointed to court of appeal could continue hearing cases he / s was handling in High Court.
- Membership of the Public Service Commission was increased to 15, including the chairman and vice chairman.
- Acquisition of citizenship for anyone born in Kenya after 11/12/1963.

1986

- Removal of security of tenure of offices of AG, Controller & Auditor-General and Chief Secretary.

1988

- Removal of security of tenure of judges of high court and chairman of public service commission.
- Police could hold a capital offence suspect for 14 days.

1990

- Security of tenure for office of AG and Controller & Auditor General-Reinstated.

1991

- Multi-partism was re-introduced.
- Security of tenure of president was limited to 2 terms of 5 years each
- A presidential candidate must attain 25% votes cast from five of the provinces to be declared the winner.

1996

- Parliamentary seats were increased from 188 to 210

1997

- Political parties were to nominate the MP's (Nominated).
- Coalition government was introduced.
- Leader of runners up party became officially head of opposition in parliament

1998

- The new constitution would be based on the principles of democracy, accountability, human rights, people's participation and social justice.

2001

- Constitutional review commission was set up to work on a draft constitution.

2008

- Grand coalition was introduced in government, with post of PM and two deputies

.

2010, the new constitution was promulgated by the then president Mwai Kibaki.

How the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, 2008 affected the composition of the government.

1. It created a coalition government.
2. It created the office/position of the Prime Minister.
3. It created the offices/positions of the two deputy prime ministers.
4. It increased the number of ministers/cabinet ministers.

According to this new constitution, we have the following key changes:

1. Reduction of the president's executive powers.
2. Devolution of power to the regions by the creation of national and county governments.
3. Creation of the senate and the national assembly, thus two chambers of parliament.
4. Establishment of the Judicial Service Commission which shall promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the judiciary for efficiency.
5. Only two ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen are recognized, thus by birth and registration. Dual citizenship is also legal.
6. Creation of the Land Commission which will ensure effective land use and settle land disputes in the country.
7. Expansion of the citizens' Bill of Rights to guarantee equal representation for either gender in all governance structures and increased citizen' participation in democratic governance.
8. Recognition of the Kadhi Courts as a Subordinate court in the Judicial system.
9. The constitution can only be amended by parliamentary approval.
10. It provides for the rule of law, thus all legal matters are handled in accordance with the law.
11. The separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

Chapters of the new constitution.

1. Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution

- The power belongs to the people and it shall be exercised according to the constitution.

2. The Republic

- Kenya is a sovereign republic divided into counties.
- **Kiswahili** is a National language, while **English & Kiswahili** are official languages.

3. Citizenship

- Dual citizenship is legalized.

4. The Bill of Rights

- It comprises 26 rights and freedoms of citizens.

5. Land and Environment

- All land in Kenya belongs to the people of Kenya collectively as a nation, communities and individuals.
- Therefore the land is clarified as public, community and private.

6. Leadership and integrity

- This comprises the guidelines for state officers.

7. The Legislature

- It has a bicameral type of legislature: **National assembly** (representing the people of the constituencies-290 seats).
- Minimum of 47 seats for women, 12 nominated members to represent the youth, persons with disabilities and workers.
- The Speaker is an ex-officio member of the national assembly.

The Senate represents the counties.

- It has 47 members elected by registered voters of the county.
- 16 women are nominated by the political parties.
- 1 male and 1 female represent the youth.
- 1 male and 1 female represent persons with disabilities, and the speaker as the ex-officio member.

8. Representation of the people

- It provides guiding principles to the electoral process.

9. The Executive

- This arm of gov't executes law and implements gov't policies.
- It comprises the President, Deputy President, and not fewer than 14 or more than 22 cabinet secretaries (ministers), Secretary to the cabinet and Director of public prosecution.
- It should reflect the regional and ethnic diversity of the people of Kenya.

10. The Judiciary

- This comprises the law courts and the judicial officers.

11. Devolved Government

- Kenya is divided in to 47 counties, with a County Assembly and a County Executive.

12. Public finance

- A Consolidated Fund has been established in which all the money received by the national government is paid.
- A commission on Revenue Allocation is also in place to make recommendations concerning the basis for equitable sharing of national revenue.

13. The public Service

- It deals with employing competent civil servants.

14. National security

- The organs of national security include Kenya Defense Forces, The National Intelligence Service and the National Police Service.
- They are supervised by the National Security Council.

15. Commissions and Independent Offices

They are 10 commissions:

1. The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission
2. The National Land Commission
3. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
4. Parliamentary Service Commission
5. Judicial Service Commission
6. Commission on Revenue Allocation
7. Public Service Commission
8. National Police Service Commission
9. Teachers Service Commission
10. Salaries and Remunerations Commission

16. Amendment of the constitution

- It stipulates that amendments can be done by 2 third majority votes in parliament.
- Others amendments can be done by a referendum with 20% of registered voters in 24 counties.
- The other way of making an amendment is by a simple majority of the citizens voting in the referendum.

Thus the **parliamentary initiative** and the **popular initiative**.

17. General provisions

- This is a guideline on the enforcement and the interpretation of the constitution.
- Any citizen can go to court if he / she feels the constitution has been contravened or it is faced with a threat of contravention.

18. Transitional and consequential provisions

- The timetable for implementing the new constitution must be adhered to.
- The parliament should enact legislation to govern particular matters, otherwise any citizen can go to court for the same and the Parliament can be dissolved by the president on advice by the Chief Justice.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS
Democracy

Means government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is based on political, social and economic aspects.

Types of democracy

a) Direct / Pure

People directly run the government e.g. Athens.

Ways of applying

Referendum

All adult voters express their view on issues through ballot.

Initiative

People initiate legislation and pass on to legislature to endorse.

Recall

Elected officials are removed from office by the voters by vote of no-confidence

Plebiscite

Obtain a direct vote on matters of policy or political importance from the people.

Advantages

1. The laws made are welcome by all the people in a short time.
2. Promotes patriotism as the people feel they own the government decision-making process and the laws they pass.
3. They understand their own laws better and hence obey them easily.

Disadvantages

1. Only suitable in small states with a small population.
2. Not easy to succeed since it is difficult to mobilize all the people.

b) Indirect / representative

ɜ The people govern through elected representatives.

Ways of applying

1. Parliamentary democracy
2. Presidential democracy

Advantages of representative democracy.

1. The people elect leaders of their own choice.
2. The supreme power is vested in the hands of the people.
3. The people can recall their leaders.
4. It is easy to make decisions.
5. The elected leaders are accountable to the people / People are able to air their grievances.

Advantages of democracy

1. It is popular as the government is elected by the people, hence it can not afford to ignore them.
2. In a democratic country, anyone can rise to power as all people are equal before the law.
3. It develops initiative and sense of responsibility in people.
4. It balances the liberty of the people and the power of the state where the later makes laws based on the consent of the former who willingly obey them.
5. It promotes patriotism where people feel they are part of the government, and this reduces the desire of those who would like to remove it.
6. It promotes peaceful co-existence within a country as well as with other countries.

Disadvantages of democracy

1. It promotes dictatorship by majority.
2. It encourages class struggle and corruption.
3. It encourages the government to be slow and wasteful.
4. It promotes elections that are not based on merit.
5. It may encourage incompetence.
6. It is the elected majority who rule.
7. It may enable bad leaders can sail through by corruption.

Principles of democracy

1. Freedom of speech, debate and equality.
2. Participation of the people in their government.
3. Open and accountable mass media.
4. Economic democracy.
5. Equality before the law.

Human rights

ɜ This refers to the powers of free action by human beings
ɜ They are basic to survival and are contained in bill of rights.

Why it is important to respect human rights.

1. It promotes human dignity as the rights of the people are observed.
2. It promotes unity among the people by encouraging harmonious co-existence.
3. It promotes the rule of law by enhancing justice / good governance in the society.
4. It promotes respect for the other people's cultures by appreciating cultural diversity.
5. It promotes democracy as other people's opinion / views are respected.
6. It promotes tolerance by accommodating other people's views and ideas.
7. It promotes international relations by observing conventions / treaties on human rights.
8. It promotes development by creating enabling / conducive environment.
9. Rights justify special treatment of minority / disadvantaged communities.
10. It provides guidance to state organs regarding the exercise of

State power.

Its principles / charter

1. Equality for the sovereign member states.
2. All members to obey the charter.
3. International conflicts to be settled amicably.
4. No use of force against others.
5. Should support and assist the UN.
6. Non-member states should not go against the UN.

UN Charter on human rights

1. All human beings are born free and equal
2. No discrimination under any circumstances
3. Right to life, liberty and security
4. No one should be enslaved.
5. No torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
6. Recognition of all as a person before the law.
7. All are equal before the law and are protected by the law.
8. We are all outfield to right of redress if wronged.
9. No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile
10. Right to a fair and public hearing
11. We are innocent unless proved guilty.
12. Right to protection of law against attacks on our privacy, home or correspondence.
13. Freedom of movement
14. Right to enjoy asylum in other countries
15. Right to nationality
16. Right to marry and start a family
17. Right to own property individually and in association
18. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
19. Freedom of opinion and expression
20. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
21. Rights to take part in the governance of the nation
22. Right to social security
23. Right to work and free choice of employment
24. Right to rest and leisure
25. Right to enjoy a fair standard of living
26. Right to education
27. Right to participate in cultural life of community
28. Right to international order (peace and stability)
29. We all owe duty to our communities.

Why the UN Charter on Human Rights was formulated by the UNO.

1. To bring about international cooperation in fostering and promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without discrimination based on race, language, gender or religion.
2. To avoid repetition of atrocities which were committed against innocent people during the 2nd World War like to the Jews.
3. To preserve the dignity of individuals and their

communities.
4. To promote social justice and potential for all human beings.
5. To show that subjecting people to inhuman treatment / conditions as in prisons or concentration camps is a violation of their inalienable rights.

Importance of the UN charter on HR.

1. It promotes the establishment and maintenance of peace and security.
2. It enhances the promotion of good governance.
3. It enables the promotion of development.
4. It helps in eradicating poverty.
5. It facilitates the prevention of terrorism.
6. It helps in conflict prevention
7. It helps in Peace-making
8. It facilitates humanitarian assistance.
9. It has also contributed positively to the promotion of the rights of the women and their empowerment.
10. It works for the championing the rights of the vulnerable groups

Bodies that monitor human rights

1. Police / law enforcement officers
2. Lawyers and judges
3. Trade unions
4. Journalists
5. Religious organizations.
6. Associations and special commissions e.g. women's groups, business, Law Society Kenya etc.

The Kenyan Bill of Rights

These are the rights of an individual by virtue of being a human being. They are contained in the international covenant on civil and political rights.

Specific groups of the people in Kenya and how the rights are applied to them.

1. **Children**

They should enjoy all the
-Survival rights,
-Developmental rights,
-Rights of protection,
-Rights to participation.

2. **Persons with disabilities**.

They should enjoy the following rights:
-Treated with dignity and respect and be addressed and referred to not in a manner that is demeaning.
-Access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that are integrated in to the society to the interest of the person.
-Reasonable access to all places, public transport & information.
-Use the sign language, Braille or any other appropriate form of communication.
-Access materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the person's disability.

3. **Youth**- between age 18-35 years

-Access to relevant education & training.
-Opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life.
-Access to employment.
-Protection from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.

4. Minorities and the marginalized groups.

-The marginalized are those Kenyans who are disadvantaged by discrimination on ground like race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth.
-They include a community of relatively small population, a community that has remained outside the integrated social & economic life of Kenya to preserve their unique culture, a community which has chosen to retain and maintain a traditional and livelihood based on hunting or gathering, and Pastoral persons and communities, whether nomadic or settled.
-They participate and are represented in governance and other spheres of life.
-To be provided with special opportunities in education and economic fields.
-Special opportunities for access to employment.
-Freedom to develop their cultural values, language and practices, but not the negative cultural practices that hinder development.
-Should have reasonable access to water, health services & infrastructure.

5. Older members of the society-aged 60 years and above

-Fully participate in the affairs of the society.
-Pursue their personal development.
-Live in dignity and respect, and be free from abuse.
-Receive reasonable care and assistance from their immediate family members & the state.

6. Rights of the arrested persons

1. One is innocent until proven otherwise.
2. Have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense.
3. A public / camera trial before a court.
4. To be informed of the charges.
5. To be present when being tried.
6. To be represented by an advocate and to be informed of this right immediately.
7. To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings.
8. To be informed in advance, of the evidence the prosecution intends to present, and to have reasonable access to the evidence.
9. To challenge the evidence.
10. To refuse to give self-incriminating evidence.
11. To have the assistance of an interpreter if the accused person cannot understand the language used at the trial.
12. To have trial begin and concluded in the shortest time possible.
13. If convicted, to appeal to, or appeal for review by a higher court.

7. **Detained, held in custody or imprisoned**.

-They should be subjected to human treatment in accordance to the International Human Rights Convention.
-However, they have the duty to be responsible and obedient to the regulations of the department of correctional services.

How the Bill of Rights protects the rights of individuals.

1. It states that every individual has a right to life.
2. It guarantees liberty of all citizens by forbidding enslavement, detention or imprisonment without trial.
3. It protects the individual from all forms of torture and inhuman treatment.
4. It guarantees the protection of private property and allows Kenyans to own property anywhere in the country.
5. It protects individuals' freedom of speech and expression.
6. It protects individuals' freedom of Conscience and religion / worship.
7. It gives Kenyans the right to move freely throughout the country and to reside in any part of the country. Kenyans are protected from being expelled from the country.
8. It guarantees the individual against any form of discrimination on the basis of colour, creed, gender, religion etc.
9. Guarantees free basic rights-education, food and shelter.
10. Provides for the freedom of assembly / association.
11. It protects individuals from arbitrary arrest, search and entry into one's property without his consent.

Characteristics of Human Rights

1. They are universal –they apply equally to all human beings
2. Are indivisible- One cannot be applied while the other one does not exist.
3. Have limitations- One should respect the rights of the others.
4. Derogation- may be suspended under certain circumstances.
5. One can only enjoy them as long as he is not interfering with others' rights and freedoms
6. They are a precondition for peace and stability and form a basis for development
7. They are enshrined in the constitution.

Aspects of rights

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social

Classification of Human rights

I. Civil and political rights

- These are the rights that provide a secure space for individual to pursue their values and interests
- They limit interference in personal lives. E.g. right to vote, think and have access to information.

II. Social, Economic and cultural rights

- They require the state to take specific action to facilitate their enjoyment
- This is through honest administration, equitable distribution of resources and appropriate policies e.g. right to own property, work start and found a family, and education etc.

III. Solidarity rights

- These rights focus on the whole country.
- They require the state to pursue policies that do not destroy natural resources or waste financial resources e.g. right to clean and healthy and sustainable environment, peace and development

Social rights of an individual in Kenya.

1. Health care which are of reasonable standards.
2. Housing facility which is accessible and adequate.
3. Adequate food which is of good quality.
4. Regular supply of water which is clean and safe.
5. Appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents.
6. Access formal education in order to promote literacy.
7. Embrace culture/language of one's choice regardless of his/her background.
8. Clean environment/sanitation which is free from pollution.

Rights of a child

- A child is anybody below the age of 18 years
- They are contained in the UN convention on the rights of a child which was put forward in 1990.
- For the Kenyan child, the rights are contained in the Children's Act of 2001.

Classification of rights of a child

i. Survival rights

These are necessary for the survival of the child e.g.

1. Right to life
2. Name and identity
3. Good medical care
4. Good clothing
5. Good shelter
6. Good food

II) Developmental rights

These facilitate the child's development of the mind, body and soul.

1. Right to compulsory education up to secondary level to equip him / her with skills, habit and values which are necessary for life.
2. Play and leisure to enable the child to be physically fit and have a healthy mind.
3. Access to information to help the child grow in to a responsible person.
4. Social security
5. Parental care, love and protection

III) Rights to protection

These help to protect the child against neglect, discrimination and cruelty e.g.

1. Protection from exploitation e.g. child labour
2. Disaster e.g. famine, war etc
3. Sexual abuse
4. Discrimination
5. Abuse, neglect and drugs

IV) Rights to participation

These promote the child to take part, and be heard thus right to express themselves. E.g.

1. Association

2. Thought and opinion
3. Contribution
4. Not make wrong decision
5. Their feelings should be allowed to influence the direction of development.

V) Others

1. Right to adoption.
2. Special protection and assistance.
3. Practise their religions and beliefs.
4. Protection and assistance to refugees.

The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC)

Objectives.

1. To protect the sovereignty of the people.
2. To ensure secure observance by all state organs of democratic values and principles.
3. To promote constitutionalism.

Its functions.

1. It promotes respect for human rights and develops a culture of human rights in the Republic.
2. It promotes gender equality and equity generally and coordinates and facilitates gender mainstreaming in development.
3. It promotes the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions.
4. It monitors, investigates and reports on the observance of human rights in all spheres of life in the Republic, including observance by national security organs.
5. It receives and investigates complaints about alleged abuses of human rights and take steps to secure appropriate redress where necessary.
6. It investigates or researches a matter in respect of human rights, and make recommendations to improve the functions of the state organs.
7. It acts as the principle organ of the state in ensuring compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.
8. It investigates any conduct in state affairs, or any act or omission in public administration in any sphere of government, which is alleged or suspected to be improper.
9. It investigates complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment, manifest injustice or unlawful, oppressive, unfair or unresponsive official conduct.
10. It gives a report on the results of investigations in the conduct of state affairs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

Scramble and Partition of East Africa

Why the British were interested in Kenya in the 2nd half of the 19th Century.

1. They wanted to gain access to Uganda to control the source of R. Nile for their interests in Egypt.
2. They came to look for market for their manufactured goods.
3. They wanted to use Kenya as an outlet for Surplus capital investment.
4. They wanted to protect missionaries and other British Nationals who were already settled in Kenya and Uganda.
5. To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers.
6. Imperialism / expansionist policy / For prestige / national pride as this would add to her advantage as a great nation / National pride, as they felt that power rested in the number of colonies.
7. Public opinion which favoured the acquisition of colonies by governments.
8. They came to stop slave trade and establish legitimate trade.
9. They came to control the fertile Highlands for their agricultural benefit.
10. They came to establish strategic stations along the coast to safeguard their interests in India.
11. They wanted to spread her civilization.
12. They came to secure settlement for their surplus population.
13. They saw Kenya as a source of Raw Materials.

Fighting tactics

1. Scorched earth policy
2. Horn of a cow
3. Tortoise shell
4. Guerilla

Categories of the treaties signed

1. Europeans Vs. Africans.
2. Between various European powers.

Course

- It was mainly between the British & Germans
- The German leader (Karl Peters) signed treaties with the East African leaders to administer certain areas in the region.
- Misunderstanding them arose, which resulted into the formation of a commission to settle the boundary dispute.

Anglo-German agreement (1886)

Terms

1. Sultan got 16km (10 miles) coastal strip and the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, & and towns of Merca and Mogadishu.
2. Coastline of Witu & the area between R. Umba & R. Ruvuma would be German.
3. Britain took the area between R-Umba & R. Juba to the North.
4. The Western boundary was not defined hence Uganda was left for whichever power got there first.

- The treaty failed to address the issue fully, and hence another treaty was signed.
- The main reason for the 2nd one was the continued conflicts between the British & Germans over Uganda/Western region.

Anglo-German (Heligoland) treaty-1890

Terms

1. Germany recognized Uganda as a British Sphere of influence.

2. Germany abandoned her claim of Witu, and Britain gave her Heligoland (small Island in North Sea).
3. Germany got a strip of land on Lake Tanganyika and purchased the Coast of Tanganyika from the Sultan.
4. The Sultan of Zanzibar retained the 16km Coastal strip.
5. Germany got access to the port of Zanzibar.
6. Zanzibar and Pemba came under the British.
7. Western boundaries of both Uganda and Tanganyika were defined.

British occupation of Kenya

Methods used

1. Use of military attacks against the unfriendly communities / use of expeditions / force.
2. Signing of treaties between the colonial agents and the African leaders / agreements / collaborations / diplomacy.
3. Established administrative posts or operational bases in the interior from where they operated.
4. Use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching.

They used direct rule in Kenya for the following reasons:

1. Most communities in Kenya did not have centralized systems of administration, thus the British appointed chiefs.
2. There were many ethnic groups with diverse socio-cultural systems which made it difficult for the British to apply indirect rule.
3. Most communities resisted the British rule and so they had to be controlled directly.
4. There was an existing system of direct rule used by the Imperial British East Africa Company on which the British built their administration.
5. The British had enough administrators.
6. The British also had enough funds to pay for the direct administration costs.

Company Rule

- The British used the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) to rule.

Its roles

1. It was to establish administration posts / maintained law and order / Levying and collecting taxes
2. It was to conduct and organize legitimate trade with local communities.
3. It discouraged slave trade.
4. It was to suppress African resistance against the British.
5. It was to promote spread of Western civilization / Secured British sphere of influence.
6. It also provided information about the E. African interior.
7. It built the Kenya-Uganda railway.
8. It pioneered the construction of roads / improved infrastructure.

Its achievement

1. It quelled local aggression.
2. It laid basis of local administration by establishing forts e.g. Fort Smith
3. It developed rubber industry in the interior
4. It pioneered the building of roads to facilitate transport.
5. It secured freedom of several slaves / Discouraged slave trading and encouraged legitimate trade.
6. It built the Kenya-Uganda railway.

Why the British used company rule in Kenya.

1. The company was familiar with the area.
2. The British lacked a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.
3. They lacked enough personnel.
4. They lacked sufficient funds/inadequate funds.

Why the British used indirect rule in Kenya.

1. They had inadequate personnel to be stationed in all parts of the country for administration.
2. Shortage of funds for administrative costs.
3. They were not conversant with the region.
4. They wanted to spend minimally for maximum profit.
5. They wanted to avoid direct confrontation with the Africans.

How it was done in Kenya

1. Among the Wanga, Mumia was made paramount, and his appointees were also replaced gradually.
2. Among the Akamba, they appointed certain chiefs from prominent families e.g. Chief Kivoi, and also used the council of elders (Nzama) which also failed.
3. Among other individuals, the British also found prominent individuals e.g. Karuri wa Gakure of North Agikuyu.

Problems it encountered

1. Shortage of funds to finance / capital to run its day to day activities.
2. Poor transport facilities infrastructure, which hampered trade between the interior and the coast.
   No navigable rivers.
3. Co-ordination between colonial office in London & the offices on the spot was poor.
4. The company lacked experienced and trained administrators.
5. There was mismanagement of funds by the company officials / corruption.
6. Continuous resistance / rebellion by some Africans communities
7. Competition / rivalry from the German East Africa Company.
8. Hot and dry tropical climate with tropical diseases e.g. malaria.
9. The area was too vast for the few officials to manage.

- In 1895, Kenya was then declared British Protectorate after the company rule failed.

Response by Kenyans

- They accepted them at first, but later some of them started resisting them.
- The resistances were in two ways:-active and passive.
- Others collaborated
- Resisters included Nandi, Bukusu, Agiriama & Somali.
- Collaborators included Maasai, Wanga.
- Others posed mixed reactions, thus some sections resisted as others collaborated e.g. Akamba, Agikuyu and Luo.

Why the Kenyan Communities resisted the establishment of colonial rule.

1. Some communities had established strong socio-political systems which they were not willing to allow foreigners to destroy.
2. Those communities which were militarily superior to their neighbours believed that no other race / community could

defeat them and thus resisted.
3. Some communities' socio-economic and political set ups were strong enough to sustain resistance.
4. Wanted to protect their independence against foreign invaders.
5. Some of the communities were encouraged by their religious leaders to resist. Such leaders promised their people that they would receive supernatural protection against fire arms.
6. Most communities under estimated the military strength of the British.
7. They were against the land alienation of their land.
8. They were opposed to the payment of taxes / Kipande system / Lack of political representation.
9. They were opposed to government policy of destocking.
10. They were opposed to forced labour on European farms.
11. Racial discrimination by the British.

Why they were defeated.

1. Lacked unity, hence were defeated easily.
2. They had inferior weapons.
3. They had little knowledge about the British fighting tactics.
4. They had been weakened by catastrophes like famine.
5. Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills of mobilizing the people.
6. The British used treachery when dealing with some communities / collaboration by some.
7. They were demoralized when many soldiers were captured and killed.
8. The British used ruthless methods to suppress the resistance, like Scorched earth policy.
9. The Kenya-Uganda railway facilitated fast movement of British troops.

Factors that facilitated the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya.

9. Some African leaders collaborated with the British eg the Mumia of the Wanga.
10. Some African leaders were ignorant of the true implication of the protectorate treaties which they signed with the British.
11. The British had superior military weapons compared to African communities.
12. European missionaries who were already operating in Kenya persuaded some African leaders to accept European rule. They also persuaded their home governments to come and protect them.
13. There was disunity among the Africans.
14. Some African communities had been weakened by civil wars, diseases and slave trade.
15. The Europeans had worked out their strategies of occupation during the Berlin conference. They also agreed to co-operate to deal with Africans.
16. The discovery of quinine reduced the European mortality. This made it possible for them to stay in Kenya and impose their rule.
17. European traders persuaded their governments to acquire territories which they considered as their commercial spheres.

Nandi Resistance

1895-1906

Factors for their rise

1. Adoption of the institution of the Orkoiyot-Barsabotwo, thus unity.
2. Military organization-The age-set system ensured continuous supply of soldiers & a standing army.
3. Strong economic base- mixed farmers-fertile soil and reliable rainfall.
4. Raiding earned them wealth inform of foodstuffs and livestock.
5. Contact with the other communities exposed them to new ideas, crops and tools for agriculture.
6. They had able leaders e.g. Koitalel Arap Samoei who provided the right direction.

Reasons for their resistance

1. Physical appearance of the whites. The pink skin complexion and way of dressing was strange and the Nandi felt they were devils who needed immediate expulsion.
2. Land alienation by the British / Wanted to protect their land wealth which they had acquired through raiding.
3. They did not want strangers to pass through their territory, following Kimnyole's prophesy.
4. Nandi unity under Koitalel as they had won many battles under his leadership.
5. Need to safe guard their independence.
6. They had successfully raided / fought their neighbours / intruders in the past.
7. Nandi pride, as they were experiencing notable success over their neighbours.
   This made them determined to safeguard their community at all costs / They hated foreigners.

Reasons for the Nandi long resistance

1. The use of guerrilla warfare made it difficult for the British to defeat the Nandi warriors with ease.
2. The prevalence of tropical diseases reduced the efficiency of the British army.
3. The forested and hilly terrain which made it difficult for the soldiers to move swiftly.
4. The Nandi mixed economy ensured their good and reliable food supply for the soldiers / warriors.
5. They had well-trained, experienced and disciplined army which enabled them to face the British with confidence.
6. They had some knowledge of weapon manufacturer by the iron workers.
7. Their unity through 'Orkoiyot' gave them courage to fight.
8. They had a systematic spy network, thus could obtain needed information for the struggle.
9. They had able leaders who provided the right advice.

Reasons for their defeat

1. The British got reinforcements in 1905 from Indians, Swahili and Somali fighters, and also the Maasai.
2. The superiority of the British weapons and tactics.
3. The scorched earth policy by the British caused starvation and famine among the Nandi
4. Natural calamities like Small pox left them weak.
5. Lack of support from their neighboring communities.
6. The British used Treacherous methods e.g. 1905, they arranged for a meeting with Kimnyole in which they murdered him.

Results

1. The land that belonged to Nandi was alienated for the White settlement as the Nandi were pushed to reserves where they could not carry out their farming activities.
2. The Nandi lost their independence as the British established their rule.
3. The Nandi were forced to live as squatters on European farms where they provided cheap labour.
4. There was massive loss of lives as the British forces raided /

carried out punitive expeditions.
5. The Nandi lost property which was either destroyed or confiscated by the British, especially livestock and hence famine broke in Nandi land.
6. The Nandi lost their military superiority in the region as they were subdued by the British.
7. The Nandi warriors were conscripted in to colonial security forces.
8. There was an outbreak of diseases in Nandiland, eg smallpox.
9. There was security along the railway as the Nandi were moved to
areas far from it / many British forts were built in Nandi land.
10. The British confiscated livestock belonging to the Nandi and gave
to their enemies like the Maasai.

Agiriama

They were led by Mekatilili wa Menza & Wanje wa Madorika.

Causes

1. The British did not respect their culture especially the police at Kitengeni who raped the Agiriama women.
2. The British disrupted trade in Ivory by taking over as middlemen.
3. They were opposed to forced taxation.
4. The Agiriam were opposed to forced labour.
5. They disliked the British appointed headmen who collected taxes and recruited labour.
6. They were forced to provide able bodied men to join the king's African rifles who were to take part in the World War I.

Conditions under which the war ended.

1. Agiriama were to offer labourers for European settlers and public works.
2. Able-bodied men were to serve in the king's African Rifles.
3. The British would occupy all the land to the North of R. Sabaki.

Roles of Mekatilili wa Menza

1. Encouraged the Agiriama to fight the British by administering oaths for unity (Mkushe Mkushe).
2. She presented the grievances of Agiriama to British.
3. She rallied the Agiriama together against a common enemy.
4. Her leadership highlighted the role of women in the struggle for independence.

Effects

1. Mekatilili & Wanje were deported to Kisii.
2. Closure of Agiriama shrine at Kaya Fungo and opening of a new one at Mangea.
3. Agiriama lost their independence.
4. Many lives were lost.
5. Property was destroyed.
6. Agiriama were disallowed to brew their traditional liquor.

Bukusu resistance.

Causes

1. They were being pushed by the British to recognize Nabongo Mumia (of Wanga) as the overall leader of Abaluhya.
2. To safeguard their independence.
3. In 1894, the British demanded the Bukusu warriors to surrender all their guns.
4. Hated Swahili whom British employed in their forces.

Effects

1. Land alienation as the Bukusu were pushed out to reserves.
2. There was great loss of lives.
3. The Bukusu lost their sheep and cattle.
4. The Bukusu women & children were taken prisoners.
5. The Bukusu lost their independence.

Somali resistance

They were led by Ahmed Bin Murgan.

Causes

1. They did not want to be dominated by the Christian British.
2. The British interfered with their pasture land and watering points.
3. The British were against the Somali raiding activities against their neighbours.
4. The British interfered with their nomadic life style.
5. They had divided them into Italian and British Somali/Spheres of influence (Darod & Hawiye) in 1890.
6. Punitive expeditions sent by the British to Somaliland were rejected by the Somali.

ə At first, the British were hesitant in attacking and fighting the Somali.

Why

1. It was demanding in terms of weapons and military personnel.
2. It was time consuming as the Somali were nomadic.
3. There was no justification since they would only gain a small territory.
4. There was no economic viability as the region / land was infertile.

Effects

1. Loss of human lives.
2. Their cattle were confiscated.
3. British divided them into Darod and Hawiye in 1890.
4. Declaration of protectorate status as the Somali lost their independence.

COLLABORATIONS

Maasai

Reasons

1. They had been weakened by numerous animal and human diseases e.g. pneumonia, cholera, small pox and Rinderpest.
2. Natural calamities e.g. drought and locust invasion which destroyed the grass leaving behind a huge of loss of livestock.
3. Severe famine caused by natural calamities e.g. drought leading to deaths.
4. Rise of Nandi as a strong power was a threat as they raided the Maasai.
5. Civil wars by the Purko & Kwavi between 1850-1870 had weakened the Maasai.
6. Lenana expected military support against his brother Sendeyo of the Loita Maasai.
7. Lenana needed food for his starving Maasai
8. He was scared of the British following the Kedong Massacre, in which Scottish trader-Dick Andrew and two French travelers gunned down about 100 Maasai warriors.
9. He wanted to consolidate his power and his kingdom's.

10. Maasai wanted help to get their women and children back from the Agikuyu. They had been left in custody of the Agikuyu during 1891 famine.

- In return, the Maasai were rewarded the confiscated livestock.
- Following the Kedong Massacre, the Maasai had to seek peace.
- Maasai agreements of 1904 and 1911 sealed the good Anglo-Maasai relation
- The 1904 agreement created Maasai reserves of Laikipia plateau and Ngong.
- 1911 treaty pushed the Maasai from Laikipia to the South.

Benefits.

1. British supported Lenana against Sendeyoin1894 succession disputes.
2. Maasai were protected against raids by their neighbours.
3. Lenana was made the paramount chief.
4. Maasai were rewarded with the cattle acquired from uncooperative people e.g. Nandi and Agikuyu.
5. The Maasai were employed as mercenaries by the British.

Results of the collaboration

1. Lenana was recognized as the paramount chief of the Maasai 1901.
2. The Maasai nomadic grazing habits were curtailed.
3. The Maasai lost their independence.
4. Their land was alienated as they were displaced.
5. Separation between the Loita & Ngong of the Purko Maasai separated related clans.
6. Maasai economy was disrupted as their livestock was reduced.
7. They were rewarded with materials things e.g. grains and cattle conflicted from the other communities.
8. Some Maasai were used as mercenaries against other resisting communities.
9. Their custom of cross-breeding livestock with the Samburu was stopped, which weakened their stock.
10. The Maasai freedom to conduct their rituals like the initiation was restricted to only a 5-square-mile reserve.

Wanga Collaboration

Reasons for their collaboration

1. Mumia wanted to acquire modern weapons from the British which he would use to fight against his traditional enemies e.g. Bukusu and Luo.
2. He wanted the British to support him to expand his territory.
3. He wanted to gain prestige for associating with the British.
4. He wanted to get protection against his traditional enemies like the Luo of Ugenya and the Nandi.
5. He wanted to consolidate his power in the whole of Western Kenya.
6. He was influenced by his neighbours like the Baganda.
7. He wanted to benefit by trading with the British.
8. He had a tradition of welcoming strangers as he had worked with long distance traders.
9. He realized the futility in resisting the British after seeing how they had crushed the Bukusu.
10. He was interested in European / British civilization especially-education and religion.

Effects of the collaboration.

1. Mumia was made the paramount chief of the Wanga-1909
2. Some of his relatives were used as agents of the British administration and were deployed as chiefs to other areas of Western Kenya.
3. Mumias / Elureko became the centre of Colonial administration in Western Kenya.
4. Mumia enjoyed trading activities with British, with Mumias being a major terminus for trade caravans to Uganda.
5. Intensified hostility between Wanga and other Abaluhyia communities.
6. The British assisted him to expand his territory to Samia, Bunyala and Busoga.
7. The Wanga acquired material benefits like clothes and firearms from the British.
8. The Wanga lost their independence.
9. Many people from the community were converted to Christianity.
10. He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies like the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluhya clans.
11. His Kingdom was used as a base to colonize communities in Western Kenya.
12. He provided the colonial administration with vital information over appointment of chiefs and headmen.

Benefits to the Kingdom.

1. Mumia was made the paramount Chief of the region.
2. The kingdom was strengthened using the British military support.
3. Wanga rulers / princes were used to administer the surrounding communities.
4. Wanga kingdom was expanded.

Similarities between the results of the Maasai and Wanga collaborations.

1. The British recognized their leaders.
2. Both communities lost their independence.
3. The people in both communities were used as mercenaries.
4. Both communities got material gains/rewards.

MIXED REACTIONS

Akamba

Reasons for resisting

1. They did not want to lose their independence
2. The British cut down Ithembo Tree (shrine) for a flag pole at Mutituni in 1891.
3. Company agents disrupted their long distance trade.
4. Abuse of their culture by the British who raped their women and looted their property.
5. The British disrupted their peace by continuously sending expeditions who caused deaths and destruction of property.
6. The British tried to stop them from raiding their neighbors e.g. Agikuyu.
7. They were forced to provide labour for public works.

Resisters – Iveti, Kangundo / under Mwatu wa Ngoma and Mwana Muka.

Reasons for their collaboration

1. They had been defeated on various occasions and hence, felt demoralised / Ruthlessness of the British.
2. 1899 famine had weakened some sections making them unable to stage a meaningful resistance.
3. The missionaries had pacified some sections of the Akamba.

Reasons for their defeat

1. Emergence of self-serving opportunists who were interested in enriching themselves by allying with the British
2. They were highly segmented, hence lacked proper co-ordination.
3. Famine of 1899 weakened them, hence not able to fight against such strong power like British.
4. Missionaries had pacified some of their sections by undermining their traditions and beliefs.
5. Disruption of Akamba trade and raiding activities by the British cut off their source of livelihood, thus weakening them.

Effects of their reactions

1. The Akamba lost their independence.
2. The land of the Akamba was alienated by the British.
3. Loss of many human lives during the resistance.
4. Valuable property was destroyed and looted.
5. Interference with Akamba culture as the British brought in Christianity.
6. Introduction of taxation on the Akamba which affected their economy.
7. There was recruitment of Akamba into king's African rifles.
8. There was no more free food for the British officials while on tour of Kambaland.

Agikuyu

Collaborators-Kinyanjui wa Gathirimu, Wang'ombe wa Ihura, and Karuri wa Gakure.

Reasons for collaborating

1. For personal wealth
2. Safeguard their position
3. Protection from their local enemies.

Resistors-Waiyaki wa Hinga

Reasons for resistance

1. The Agikuyu feared loss of independence.
2. The Agikuyu also feared loss of their positions.
3. They were forced supply of grains to traders.
4. Interference with their culture by the British.
5. IBEAC raided Agikuyu for cattle and grains
6. Massive land alienation by the British
7. Harassment and ruthlessness of the British.

Results of the mixed reaction

1. Animosity between collaborating sections and the resisting ones.
2. Land alienation by the British.
3. Some leaders who collaborated rose to prominence.
4. They Agikuyu received Western education and converted to Christianity
5. Loss of lives as they tried to resist.
6. Triggered the emergence of home guards.
7. Loss of independence as they were ruled by the British.
8. Shifting of British from Fort Dagoretti to Fort Smith and later Fort Hall due to continuous raids by the Agikuyu.
9. Massive destruction and looting of property.

Luo

Collaborators – Gem and Asembo
Resisters – Sakwa, Seme, Uyoma, Ugenya and Kisumu

Reasons for their reaction (Resistance)

1. The Luo needed to protect their land.
2. The Luo feared losing their freedom.
3. The British had the habit of attacking them for grains and livestock.
4. Punitive expeditions sent by the British and Mumia.

Reasons for their Collaboration

1. There was some influence from the neighbors-Wanga for benefits like education
2. There was need for assistance against neighbours like Luo of Seme, Uyoma, Sakwa etc.
3. They realized the futility of resisting the British-from the experience with the neighbors.

Effects of their reaction

1. Loss of independence by the Luo.
2. Loss of property through looting and burning.
3. Loss of lives while trying to resist.
4. Hatred between collaborators and resisters.
5. Leaders gained Western education and religion.
6. African leadership was undermined as it was replaced with British administration
7. Luo land was alienated by the British.

COLONIAL SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN KENYA

Central and local government.

Hierarchy

1. Colonial Secretary

- Based in London.
- Political head of British administration.
- Overall coordinator of colonial policies.

2. Governor

- He represented British government in the colony.
- He assented law before implementation.
- He was the overall in charge of the colony / Head of executive council.
- He supervised the provincial administration.
- He appointed administrators.

3. Provincial Commissioners

- He represented governor in the province.
- He implemented government policies in the province.
- He supervised work of District Commissioners , District Officers.

4. District Commissioners

- He implemented government policies in the districts.
- He maintained law and order and security in the district.
- He presided over district advisory committees.
- He coordinated work of District Officers and Chiefs.

5. District Officers

- He implemented orders from DC's.
- He co-coordinated work of the chiefs

- He maintained law and order in divisions.

6. Chiefs

a. They maintain public law and order.
b. They were also involved in hearing of petty cases.
c. They also organized for clearing of roads and footpaths.
d. They could also employ other persons to assist them e.g. messengers.
e. They assisted the European DO's in collection of taxes.
f. They controlled the brewing of illegal liquor, cultivation of poisonous plants and carrying of weapons.
g. They mobilized African labour for public work.
h. They convened public meetings.
i. They communicated directives from the government.

7. Headmen

- They connected the government and the people at grassroots
- They mobilized people for development within villages.

Local government

It was aimed at involving the local people in the running of the government

Functions

1. To provide legal forum for locals to make decisions through committees for their affairs.
2. To utilize local resources for development.
3. To link people with central government.

LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS (LNC-1922)

Objectives

1. To encourage and develop a sense of responsibility and duty among the Africans.
2. To provide a way for the educated Africans to air their view at district level.
3. To restrict the Africans in their reserves.
4. To enable the government to contain the Africans properly.

Achievements

1. It restricted African political activities.
2. It provided basic social needs.
3. It maintained basic infrastructure.
4. It collected taxes.

Impact of the establishment of local government

1. It exploited local resources and initiatives in development.
2. It maintained law and order using a small police force set up to in 1896.
3. It promoted development of infrastructure and African welfare.
4. It arbitrated African cases/disputes through District African Courts.

Challenges

1. Shortage of trained and experienced workers.
2. Poor transport and communication, hence poor coordination.
3. Inadequate funds to run their activities.
4. Struggle/rivalry between locals and settlers.
5. Racial discrimination.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Kenya-Uganda Railway

Reasons 1896-1901

1. To facilitate fast movement of troops to the troubled areas in the interior for effective administration.
2. To transport administrators in to the interior for effective administration of British East Africa.
3. To facilitate the movement of Christian missionaries to the interior to spread Christianity.
4. The British wanted to control Uganda as it was the source R. Nile.
5. They wanted to use it to exploit resources in the interior.
6. To abolish slave trade and promote legitimate trade.
7. To transport raw materials from the interior to the Coast and manufactured goods from the coast to the interior.
8. To obtain revenue from the interior for administration.

How it speeded up colonization of Kenya.

1. It enhanced the transportation of troops/administrators.
2. It opened up the country to European settlement.
3. It led to forceful displacement / loss of land by some communities.

Problems encountered

1. Tropical diseases e.g. small pox, jiggers etc.
2. Man-eating Lions in the Tsavo and other wild animals.
3. Heavy rains in some regions washed away the rails.
4. Hostile communities stole materials.
5. There was inadequate labour which led to importation of workers from India.
6. Terrain across the highland plateau caused engineering problems which cost time to be solved.
7. Shortage of basic supplies like water especially in the Nyika plateau.
8. Under-developed port facilities at the coast also brought delays.

Consequences / Effects

1. It facilitated transport of goods and people.
2. It led to the development of urban centers.
3. It opened up the interior for economic development.
4. It facilitated the movement of traders and promoted trade.
5. It led to the development of other forms of transport and communication e.g. road and telecommunication.
6. It led to creation of employment opportunities.
7. It was a major source of revenue for the colonial authority
8. It encouraged the coming of settlers to Kenya.
9. It promoted interaction between different Kenyan communities.
10. It facilitated the building of industries.
11. It led to land alienation by the British and thus, creation of reserves for Africans

How it promoted economic development in colonial Kenya.

1. It hastened the transportation of goods / services.
2. It promoted the growth of trade / commercial activities.
3. It opened the interior for better farming / agriculture.
4. It led to the growth of industries / mining.
5. It led to the growth / development of urban centres.
6. It created employment.
7. It led to the development of other means of transport.

How the Kenya-Uganda Railway contributed to the settler farming in Kenya.

1. It provided cheap and reliable labour network.
2. It opened up the Kenya Highlands for settlers.

Settler farming in Kenya

Characteristics of African farming during colonial period.

1. Subsistence crops were grown.
2. The Africans had no advisory and other services.
3. They used the traditional methods of farming.
4. Africans worked on their own farms.
5. They had small pieces of land.
6. It was characterized by overstocking.

Why the settlers came to Kenya.

1. There was need to exploit the land for money to run the administration
2. There were large tracts of unoccupied land
3. The Whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans.
4. The governor Northey saw the need to develop the highlands to meet administrative costs.
5. The settlers would help to control Asian immigration and influence in Kenya.
6. The climate of the White highlands was suitable for White settlement.

Factors that promoted / favoured settler farming in Kenya.

1. The government snatched land from Africans and gave to the settlers and laborers and loans by government.
2. Favorable climate / adequate temperature and rainfall.
3. Fertility of the soil.
4. Building and maintenance of various forms of transport e.g. roads.

How colonial government acquired land for the European settlers.

1. Alienation of African land through signing treaties.
2. Through legislation that allowed Europeans to buy or lease land.
3. Forceful eviction of the Africans by the colonial government.
4. Using missionaries to pacify the Africans.
5. The British also used trading companies like the Imperial British East Africa Company.
6. They also used trickery / giving gifts to the Africans in exchange for land.

How colonial government encouraged settler faming in Kenya.

1. European settlers were provided with large tracts of land which were alienated from the Africans through various land legislations.
2. The colonial government came up with ways to provide labour to the White settlers.
3. Africans were forbidden from growing some cash crops and keeping some exotic animals to force them to seek wage employment in settler farms.
4. Establishment of African reserves in remote and unproductive areas to deprive them of market or their goods/produce.
5. The Northey circular of 1918-1919 required chiefs to supply a number of labour recruits for settler farms and government projects.
6. The government offered credit facilities to settlers to develop farming/extension services e.g. development of agriculture
7. Establishment of agro-based industries provided ready market for their produce.
8. Development of transport and communication system facilitated settler farming.
9. The government ensured there was protection to settlers against possible African rebellion.

Why the colonial government encouraged settler farming in Kenya.

1. To make Kenya a white man's country.
2. To help finance the administrative expenses of the colony.
3. To help pay for the construction and maintenance of the railway.
4. To counter the Arab influence in Kenya.
5. The Kenya Highlands were suitable for European settlement.

How European settlers got labour force.

1. Introduction of taxation by the British government payable in cash.
2. Forced recruitment / conscription /denying them the opportunity to grow cash crops.
3. Using the Kipande system
4. Alienation of African land / Creation of African Reserves.
5. Use of squatter system, as the Africans were encouraged to settle on in European farms as squatters and were given small plots of land in return for labour.
6. Use of labour as a punishment.
7. Use of colonial chiefs and police / they were threatened with imprisonment if they did not provide labour
8. Presenting gifts or presents to Africans like clothes and food in return for labour / Labour was also exchanges for manufactured goods.

Why the African were against providing labour to the settlers in Kenya during colonialism.

1. The wages provided by settlers were low.
2. Many did not like leaving their families to go and work for Europeans.
3. They hated the harsh conditions they were subjected to by the settler farmers.

Problems encountered by settlers.

1. Raids by locals whose land had been taken.
2. Unwilling Africans to offer labour, there was a shortage.
3. They lacked basic skills and experience as many had not practiced agriculture before.
4. The settlers were not familiar with the seasons & therefore could not predict when and what to plant.

5. Shortage of capital to invest in agriculture.
6. They were unable to market their produce during the world wars.
7. There was inadequate transport & communication network which affected the movement of people & goods.
8. Pests and animal & crop diseases, hence high cost in production.

NB / Crops cultivated included coffee, wheat, sisal, tea and pyrethrum.

Why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops till 1937

1. African- grown coffee would be prone to diseases which would spread to white farms.
2. Africans could lower the quality as they had neither knowledge nor skills.
3. Ensure labour for European farms.
4. To avoid unnecessary competition in cash crop farming.

Features of African farming during colonial period.

1. It was subsistence in nature / for consumption.
2. It was communal in nature.
3. They used traditional methods of farming.
4. The Africans worked in their own farms.
5. They had small pieces of land.

Colonial land policies

Land acts / ordinances

1. **Indian acquisition Act -1896**
   According to this act, authorities could take over land for railway,
   government construction and public utilities.

2. **Land Regulation Act -1897**
   It allowed the government to issue a certificate of occupation and a
   lease of 99 years.

3. **East African Land Order in Council -1901**
   It defined crown land as 'All Public Land' which is not private

4. **Crown Land Ordinance -1902**
   This allowed the government to sell or lease crown land to Europeans at 2 rupees per 100 acres or rent at 15 rupees per 100 acres annually.

5. **Maasai agreement -1904**
   The Maasai were pushed to Laikipia and Ngong reserves.

6. **Four (4) more African reserves were created in 1905-In Kikuyu and Nandi areas.**

7. **Reservation of highlands for white settlers -1906**

8. **2nd Maasai agreement -1911**
   It pushed out Maasai from fertile Laikipia reserves for European settlement.

9. **Crown land ordinance -1915**
   It preserved the White highlands exclusively for the White settlers.
   The settlers were given a lease up to 999 years.

10. **Kenya Annexation Order in Council 1920.**
    Africans were tenants of the Crown even in reserves.

11. **Land commission -1924**
    It fixed the boundaries of reserves.

12. **Native Lands Trust Ordinance -1930**
    African reserves belonged to the Africans permanently

13. **Carter commission -1932**
    It fixed boundaries of the White Highlands.

14. **Kenya Highlands Order in Council -1939**
    It reserved white highlands permanently and exclusively for
    Europeans.

Swynneton plan – 1945 –consolidation and registration of Africa Land with a view of better land management.

Impact

1. The Africans lost their land to Europeans.
2. Most land was used for the construction railway, European settlement and missionary work.
3. The Africans were pushed to reserves and they became squatters.
4. Traditional structures were disrupted by the situations in reserves.
5. Kipande system was introduced to ensure labour supply.
6. Taxation was introduced.
7. Indians were denied access to agricultural land.
8. Nationalism rose and grew in Kenya.
9. It increased European immigration in to Kenya.
10. Land became a great source of African resentment.

Devonshire White Paper -1923

- It was put forward by settlers and Duke of Devonshire.
- It stopped the call for self-independence in Kenya by settlers

Terms

1. Kenyan highlands were to be reserved for white setters alone.
2. Indians would elect 5 members to the Legislative Council and also be represented in the County Councils
3. Racial segregation in residential areas and restrictions on Indian immigrations were abolished.
4. African interests were paramount.
5. The Colonial secretary would strictly control the affairs of the colony.
6. A missionary would be nominated to the Legislative Council to represent the Africans.
7. The settlers would maintain their superiority in Legislative Council.

Grievances of the Settlers in Kenya.

1. They wanted Kenya highlands to be exclusively reserved for the Whites.
2. They wanted more independence from Britain / Internal self-rule.
3. They wanted restriction on Indian immigration in to Kenya.
4. They never wanted Asians to be represented in the Legislative Council.

Grievances of the Africans.

1. They wanted their land back.
2. They wanted the kipande and squatter system to be abolished.
3. They wanted the Africans to be represented in the Legislative Council.
4. They wanted forced labour to be abolished.

Its significance/results.

1. Africans benefited as Kenya was declared an African territory and the interest of the African became paramount where there was racial conflict.
2. It stopped the settlers from declaring their self-independence from Britain.
3. The African problems more so, that of land and labour were not resolved.
4. The Indians were disappointed as they were not allowed to settle in the white Highlands and have political rights with the Whites.
5. The Africans were represented in the Legislative Council by a missionary called Dr Arthur 1924.
6. The Indians were bitter and even declined to take up their seats in the Legislative Council or in Municipal Council.
7. The Africans became more enlightened politically and they started forming political groups to address their grievances.
8. It led to creation of Local Native Councils in Kenya.
9. It intensified rivalry between the settlers and Indians.

How it affected the Indians

1. Indians were not allowed to settle in the highlands.
2. The government was inviting more settlers to check on Indian immigration into Kenya.
3. They called for direct and adequate representation to Legislative Council on common roll.
4. They objected their separate taxation from Europeans and segregated education.

How it affected Europeans / settlers

1. Opposed Indian call for equality
2. Justified segregation (racial) in all spheres as their culture was 'superior'
3. They argued that they would rather give into the African demands than to the Indian though they had no moral right to protect the interest of Africans.
4. They claimed to have legal right to the Highlands.

Effects of the Devonshire White paper.

1. It saved Kenya from being a White settler dominated colony.
2. It reduced settler dominance.
3. European demand for self-government was rejected.
4. It led to establishment of local native councils for Africans.
5. Dr. Arthur, a missionary was appointed to represent the interests of Africans in Legislative Council.
6. White Highlands were reserved for Europeans alone.

URBANIZATION

Factors that favoured/influenced urbanization in Kenya during colonial period.

1. Existence of administration centres.
2. Existence of social amenities eg mission stations.
3. Availability of minerals / mining activities / industries.
4. Availability of security.
5. Agricultural activities.
6. Commercial activities / trading activities.
7. Availability of transport / communication.

Reasons for movement of Africans to towns during colonial period.

1. The overcrowded / unproductive reserves created by the colonial government made living conditions difficult / unbearable thereby resulting into migrations to towns.
2. Availability of better social services / amenities / health centres / education provided in towns attracted the Africans.
3. The taxes imposed on Africans forced them to towns in search for jobs.
4. Availability of infrastructure / piped water / paved roads / electricity attracted the Africans to towns as they hoped for a better life.
5. Employment / job opportunities attracted people to towns as they were promised better wages.
6. Mistreatment / frustrations by the labour / public workers forced them to move to towns.
7. The wide spread poverty in rural areas / reserves caused untold suffering thereby making them to migrate to towns.
8. African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of trade markets in towns.

Problems faced by Africans in urban centres during colonial period in Kenya.

1. There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of the African people / it led to the development of shanties/slums.
2. Increased population in urban centres led to serious water shortage.
3. The social services provided to the Africans were inadequate and of poor quality.
4. Lack of planning of housing led to poor drainage and sanitation facilities.
5. Establishment of industries in urban centres led to pollution of the environment which affected the health of the inhabitants.
6. Overcrowding especially in shanties/slums led to the outbreak of diseases.
7. There were many unemployed people who got involved in social vices/crime.
8. Africans working in urban centres received low wages which affected their standard of living / Africans were subjected to racial discrimination.

How the colonial government controlled the migration of Africans to urban centres.

1. Taking headcount of those who were supposed to live in towns / reserves.
2. Enacting strict rules about migrations in to urban centres / Creation of African reserves.
3. Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban areas lived there.
4. Introducing the Kipande system.

Consequences of urbanization in Kenya during colonialism

1. It brought about interaction hence exchange of ideas
2. It resulted in to end of differences between Kenya communities due to contacts formed.
3. Welfare and associations were formed
4. Sports perfected relations between Kenyan communities

5. Africans got employed
6. Unemployment, hence poverty
7. Industries expanded
8. Slums developed for poor earners.
9. Erosion of African culture
10. Poor working conditions/remunerations
11. Kipande system became more strict
12. Change of traditional division of labour

Education and Health

Education was offered by missionaries, government then local councils and community organizations e.g. Asians.

Its features

1. It was elementary-religion, writing, reading, hygiene and arithmetic.
2. It was industrial and technical in approach.
3. It was denominational.

Why Africans were not given academic education during colonialism.

1. They were considered as lacking the mental capacity to acquire academic education.
2. To avoid competition with the whites for job market.
3. To use them for manual job only.
4. To limit African political awareness.

Objectives of Missionary education

1. Impart agricultural skills in Africans probably to promote settler farming.
2. To provide technical skills for Africans to improve industrial knowledge.
3. To train Africans to spread Christianity.
4. To offer Africans skills to read the Bible and do simple arithmetic.

How they fulfilled the objectives.

1. Designing a curriculum with emphasis on agriculture, tailoring, masonry and carpentry.
2. Establishing the first secondary schools for Africans like Alliance-1926, Kabaa-1927, Maseno-1938 and Yala-1939.
3. Training African teachers who managed the 'bush schools'.
4. Offering the necessary financial and material support to make these schools operational.

NB-The ***Fraser*** Commission of 1908 had recommended a racially segregated system of education, Provision of technical education to Africans, Maintenance of racially segregated schools, more cooperation between the colonial administrators and the Christian missionaries and appeals for grants-in-aid for mission schools.

In 1924, the ***Phelps-Stokes*** Commission recommended a uniform system of education in all government and missionary schools, sufficient training for teachers and related personnel be established by starting colleges and those schools be built in rural areas.

Role of Africans in providing formal education

1. They started their own schools
2. They established colleges for training teachers
3. They paid fees which were used to run the schools and colleges.
4. They provided land for the construction of schools and colleges
5. They provided basic needs for schools and colleges e.g. food.
6. They were trained as teachers and heads of learning institution.

Health

1. Health centers were set up-to eradicate diseases, train medical personnel, and improve health and hygiene for Africans and Asians in towns.
2. 1921 –Public Health Ordinance empowered medical department to use preventive rather than curative measures.
3. 1949- Bureau of Medical Research was set up as agency of East African High Commission.
4. 1951, King George VI hospital (Kenyatta) was set up.
5. Africans also used herbal medicine to cure diseases.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919-1963)

Grievances of Kenyans between 1919-1939

1. The Africans were unhappy as they were not represented in Legislative Council.
2. Introduction of kipande system which limited their movement was resented by the Africans.
3. Introduction of destocking policy / undermining African culture.
4. Landlessness after their land had been alienated by the British.
5. Introduction of taxation was oppressive as it made the Africans work for Europeans against their will.
6. The Africans were against the introduced forced labour by the colonial administrators.
7. They were meant to work for long hours yet they were paid low wages.
8. The Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops and this denied them the opportunity to participate in economic development of their country.

Methods used by the Africans in Kenya in the struggle for independence.

1. They used armed struggle against the colonial administration.
2. They used strikes and boycotts as a means of challenging the colonial power.
3. Use of trade unions to encourage their struggle among the workers.
4. They used representation in the Legislave Council.
5. They used mass media to mobilize the people.
6. They formed social organizations & political parties to press for change.
7. They used independent churches to sensitize the Africans about their political rights.
8. Africans sent petitions and delegations to the governor & colonial office in London / International fora.

1) Kikuyu Association (KA)

- ɔ It was formed 1920
- ɔ Chief Kinyanjui wa Gathirimu & Chief Koinange wa Mbiyu as patron.
- ɔ It fought for alienated land, increase in African wages and abolition of Kipande.
- ɔ 1921, it was changed to Young Kikuyu Association

2) East African Association (EAA)

- ɔ It was formed in June 1921 by Harry Thuku and Abdalla

Tairavan from Kikuyu Association.
Harry Thuku was the chairman.

Grievances-

1. They demanded for the return of the alienated land.
2. They wanted the colonial government to abolish hut / poll tax.
3. They demanded for the abolition of Kipande.
4. They demanded for better working and living conditions.
5. They demanded that the elections to the legislative Council be done on a common roll.
6. They demanded for the abolition of forced labour.
7. They demanded for more education for Africans.
8. They demanded an end to compulsory destocking.
9. They demanded for the revocation of the colonial status.

- Thuku sought assistance from Asians to provide vehicles for transport and publish articles of EAA in newspaper.
- He also established contacts with Pan-Africanists e.g. Dubois
- He travelled and publicized the African problems abroad.

3) Kikuyu Central Association

It was formed in 1924-Joseph Kang'ethe (President)

Objectives-

1. It advocate for growing of coffee by Africans
2. It worked towards resolution of alienated African land.
3. To have laws written in Kikuyu.
4. To pressurize colonial government to abolish kipande system.
5. To pressurize colonial government to abolish racial segregation.
6. To respect African culture and customs.
7. To agitate for the release of political prisoners.

Grievances

1. Racial discrimination against the Africans.
2. They wanted more educational facilities for the Africans.
3. They wanted the Africans to be issued with Land title deeds.
4. They wanted lift of the ban on growing cash crops by Africans especially coffee.
5. They wanted the laws to be translated in to Kikuyu language.
6. They demanded for the protection of Agikuyu customs especially female circumcision.
7. They wanted more African representation in the Legislative Council.
8. End to the Kipande system which restricted the African movement.
9. Taxation which was imposed on the Africans
10. Forced labour which had been introduced upon Africans.
11. The release of Harry Thuku and the other African nationalists who had been arrested.
12. Land problem, as the African land had been alienated and left the Africans as squatters.

4) Kavirondo Tax Payers Welfare Association (KTPWA)

- It was formed in 1921 by Jonathan Okwiri
- It demanded for Paramount chiefs for Central and Southern Nyanza
- Kipande, forced labour, land, status (representation to Legislative Council for Nyanza with an elected president), Title Deeds for individual land.

5) Ukamba Members Association (UMA)

It was formed in 1937 December by Samuel Muindi Mbingu & Elijah Kavula and its main issues were land, destocking.

6) Taita Hills Association (THA)

-It was formed in 1938 by Daniel Mapinga

It was formed to fight for the return of their alienated land, protest against destocking policy, kipande system, forced labour,
to be allowed to grow cash crops and have equal rights with the Europeans

7) Coast African Association (CAA)

- It was formed in 1941 by Harry Stephen and Francis Khamisi
- It demanded for:

1. Removal of uneducated chiefs.
2. Improved education for Africans.
3. Adequate health facilities.
4. Abolition of taxation.
5. Taxes collected from African traditional drinks be used to develop the rural areas.
6. Appointment of African administrators
7. Formation of co-operative unions for Africans.
8. African representation of the Coastal region in the Legislative Council.
9. Land alienation which affected the Mijikenda.
10. Elevation of Shimo la Tewa to a high school.

Problems faced by early political parties

1. Harassment by colonial government
2. Wrangles within the parties for positions and ideologies.
3. Shortage of funds.
4. Mismanagement of funds due to incompetence and inexperienced leaders.
5. Disunity.
6. Collaboration with the colonists.
7. Criminalization and eventual banning of the parties.

Characteristic of early political parties / organizations in Kenya

1. They were led by missionary educated Africans.
2. They had inter-regional co-operation.
3. They got materials and legal help from Asians.
4. They were not after independence, but against exploitation and oppression.
5. They were ethnic based/lack national outlook.
6. They had small membership.
7. Their demands were focused on welfare of the people.

Achievements of these early political parties

1. They provided political education to African communities / Re-awakened masses by making them conscious of political situation in the country.
2. They communicated communities' problems to colonial government.
3. They defended African culture against further erosion.
4. They fought for the welfare of workers.
5. They publicized Africans grievances to international community.

Factors that enabled the missionaries to carry out their activities in Kenya by 1920

1. Construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway made their movement easier.
2. Political stability which provided a conducive atmosphere for

missionary activities.
3. Lack of strong opposition from other religions made the Africans accept Christianity easily.
4. Establishment of churches, schools and health centers attracted Africans who became converts.
5. Translation of the bible into local languages enhanced missionary activities.
6. The discovery of quinine which was a cure for malaria facilitated missionary work.
7. Some African rulers were friendly to missionaries therefore they supported missionary activities.
8. African converts became evangelists, and thus spreading Christianity.
9. Use of Swahili as a language of communication.
10. East African communities including Kenya lacked well organized political systems that were able to resist missionary work.
11. Explorers reports about the region, e.g. H.M. Stanley's report about Uganda.
12. Christian teaching of equality.
13. Support from the colonial government.

Role of colonizers in the growth of Christianity in East Africa.

1. They divided African into spheres of influence and this allowed missionaries to get different areas for their work.
2. They provided security for the missionaries.
3. They opened up the interior and constructed Kenya-Uganda Railway which facilitated the travel of missionaries.
4. They invited the missionaries.
5. They maintained law and order.
6. They included the missionaries in the government and this gave them an opportunity for a greater say.
7. They financed the missionaries.
8. They fought some African practices like female circumcision and these made the missionary work easier.
9. Colonial attitude of hostility and oppression to the Africans made them (African) turn to the missionaries.
10. Communication system laid by the government made their work easier.

Objectives of Christian missionary education during colonial time.

1. To teach Africans basic literacy and numeracy skills.
2. To teach the Africans better farming methods.
3. To train African as Catechists.
4. To teach Africans basic technical skills.
5. To civilize / better methods of hygiene.

Independent churches and schools

Factors behind their emergence

1. They were against westernization influence by Christian missionaries against African Culture.
2. Inadequate missionary education.
3. Colonial domination and exploitation.
4. They viewed European missionaries as colonial agents.
5. Devine calling him by some Africans.
6. Dissatisfaction with the interpretation of the Bible.
7. To accommodate traditional practices
8. Little say in mission churches (paternalism).

Reasons for the establishment of Independent schools.

1. To provide more education opportunities for Africans / To provide additional education opportunities for Africans.
2. To preserve their cultural heritage/ values / Identity
3. To create job opportunities for the educated Africans as teachers.
4. To address discrimination in the education system.
5. To provide quality education to the Africans.

Factors for the establishment of independent churches.

1. To develop worship patens which were relevant to their needs.
2. To avoid being discriminated against in the mission churches.
3. To preserve their cultural heritage which was being threatened by European missionary.
4. To provide a forum for cultural activities.

Results of the establishment of independent churches.

1. African cultural practices and beliefs were incorporated in church.
2. It gave African clergy an opportunity of leadership in church.
3. Accelerated the spread of Christianity.
4. More Africans were trained as clergy.
5. It led to the establishment of independent school.
6. It led to the formation of nationalism.

Characteristics of independent churches and schools

1. They were founded by missionary educated Africans.
2. They tolerated African cultural practices.
3. They were against patronizing attitude.
4. They co-operated with early political parties / Associations.

Characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during and after independence.

1. They were formed / started by the Africans.
2. They accommodated African cultural values e.g. polygamy.
3. Africans held senior positions of leadership in the churches / they were led by Africans.
4. The churches worked closely with African political parties.

Others

1. They valued Christianity and western education but were against westernizing influence by missionaries.
2. Membership was purely African.
3. They adopted the use of drums and African musical instruments in their worship.
4. Different independent churches adopted special attire for their members.
5. They adopted doctrines of mission churches.

Problems they faced

1. Hostility from colonial government and missionaries, hence the government looked for the slightest opportunity to close them down.
2. Internal wrangles among founder members for leadership positions and recognition.
3. Inadequate funds to finance their operations.
4. The missionaries undermined these institutions as they looked down upon them.
5. Splinter groups developed and this hindered the necessary unity among the churches.
6. Inadequate trained personnel to run the schools and churches, leading to inefficiency and confusion.
7. Lacked support from fellow Africans who preferred mission schools.
8. Competition from mission-run schools and churches for followers.
9. Forced to follow official syllabus and become members of District Education Board

Independent churches and schools during colonial period

1. Nomiya Luo Church by John Owalo -1910
2. Dini ya Roho (Holy Spirit Church) -1927
3. Joroho by Alfayo Odongo Mango- 1932
4. Christian Universal Evangelical Union by Ishmael Noah- 1938

Other leaders were: Eliot Kamwana, Charles Domingo & John Chilembwe.

- Kikuyu Independent schools Association (KISA) was established -1929.
- Kikuyu Karing'a Educational Association (KKEA) was also formed -1930.

1. In Central we had churches like Gituamba Independent church.
2. Mumboism of Luo & Abagusii -1920's.
3. African Independent Pentecostal Church.
4. African Orthodox Church.

Problems faced by independent schools

1. Lack of trained teachers.
2. Shortage of funds
3. Inadequate facilities.
4. Leadership squabbles.
5. Threat with closure by the colonial government / hostility from government.
6. Competition from colonial government.

Effects of missionary work in the 19th Century.

1. They represented Africans in the Legislative Council.
2. They spread Christianity.
3. They condemned African practices e.g. polygamy.
4. The missionaries also created job opportunities.
5. They spread Western European civilization and education.
6. They provided medical services and constructed health centers.
7. They abolished slave trade.
8. They gave rise to independent churches.
9. They improved agriculture e.g. with new crops and new farming methods.
10. They introduction of formal / western education.
11. They also led to the later colonization of the region.

Political Organizations and movements after 1945 / Factors that hastened the struggle for independence after 1945.

1. The signing of the Atlantic Charter by Winston Churchill-British PM & Franklin Roosevelt in 1941-which advocated for independence for states.
2. The failure of the colonial government to reward the ex-soldiers of World War 2 increased the agitation for independence.
3. The experience of the ex-soldiers of the World War 2 made them realize that the Europeans were not superior hence they demanded for self-rule.
4. Independence for former British colonies like India, Pakistan and Ghana inspired nationalists in Kenya to demand for independence.
5. Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to understand political development at international level and forcefully demand for independence.
6. Realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to administer hence the need to grant them self-rule / rise to power of the British Labour Party.
7. Pan-Africanism movement inspired the nationalists by supporting and encouraging them for independence.
8. The UNO was established and advocated for African nationalism.

Others

9. The return of Kenyatta -1946 and his role of uniting the Kenyans.
10. The role of independent churches and schools
11. The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need for granting Kenya independence.
12. The role of nationalists in demanding for constitutional reforms.
13. Pressure from AEMO groups.
14. Support from Afro-Asian people and solidarity organizations and socialist states.
15. Political parties were legalized after 1945, which enhanced mobilization of masses against colonial rule.The role of independent churches and schools.

NB/ Some of the factors are external while others are internal.

Characteristics of political parties formed in Kenya after 1945.

. They had a national outlook as membership was drawn from all parts of the country.
. Their main objective was to fight for independence.
. They were led by educated elites.
. They were militant.
. They had similar grievances eg demanded for fair taxation, improved workers' conditions and return of the alienated land.
. They had large membership.
. They were closely linked to independent schools and churches.

Factors that undermined nationalistic activities in Kenya between 1939-1963.

1. Inadequate funds to run their activities.
2. Disunity among the African nationalists which affected coordination and their strength against colonialism.
3. Banning of political parties, KAU members had to operate by hide and seek.
4. Declaration of state of emergency undermined movement among member and officials.
5. Mass illiteracy, hence the civilians did not understand and support the activities of KAU.
6. Denial of mass media access to publish and spread the ideas of the party to reach more public.
7. Colonial harassment frustrated the effort of the officials.
8. Arrest and detention of their leaders which demoralised the members.
9. Lack of cooperation by all communities as some even collaborated with the colonial government.
10. Betrayal by the loyalists / home-guards.

Kenya African Study Union (KASU)

- Founded -1944 to assist Mathu Eliud, to unite Kenyans to advance African interests, constitutional reforms and improve working and living conditions for Africans.
- By Harry Thuku, Khamisi.
- KASU became KAU in 1946.
- Demands of KAU included; self-rule, release political prisoners, more seats for Africans Legislative Council, return African Land, free and compulsory quality education, stop taxation, stop forced labour and better working conditions.

Roles of KAU in the struggle for independence

1. It united the Kenyans.
2. It mobilized people for mass movement.
3. It organized for military struggle (Mau mau).

4. Moral and material support to Mau Mau fighters.
5. Guidance and political guide to Eliud Mathu.

How KAU promoted nationalism in Kenya between 1944- 1953.

1. It influenced colonial government to increase African representation in the legislative Council.
2. It opened up branches in various parts of the country to educate Africans on the need to unite against Europeans.
3. It published its own paper 'Sauti ya Mwafrika' to popularize its objectives throughout the country.
4. It supported Eliud Mathu who was appointed to the legislativeCouncil in various ways.
5. It presented the grievances of the Africans in international fora.
6. It supported activities of mau mau freedom fighters by giving them moral and material support.
7. It provided leadership for the nationalistic struggle.
8. It laid down the foundation of KANU which led Kenya to independence.
9. It organized rallies on the rights of Africans.
10. It held discussions with colonial government about Kenya's political future.
11. It supported trade Unions which fought for nationalism.

Problems faced by KAU.

1. Betrayal by some Africans undermined its activities / wrangles between moderates and radicals.
2. Insufficient / inadequate funds hampered its activities.
3. Opposition from the colonial government / settlers.
4. Repressive laws restricted its activities.
5. Arrest / detention of its leaders after the declaration of the state of emergency frustrated its members.
6. Lack of proper communication channels.
7. Banning of the party in 1953.
8. Ethnic division / fear of domination by larger communities.
9. Lack of political awareness due to illiteracy.

Role of Tom Mboya in KAU.

- He was the director of publicity in 1952 and exposed KAU's policies.
- He became the treasurer of the party in 1953 and thereby mobilized financial support for KAU.
- He made KAU have a national outlook / Revitalized KAU.

MAU MAU
Causes

1. Failure of the colonial government to fulfill their promises to the world war veterans e.g. employment.
2. Loss of independence by Africans to Europeans.
3. There was growing unemployment and deteriorating conditions of African workers especially in towns.
4. Africans reacted to the oppression by colonial chiefs and police.
5. Bitterness among Africans due to land alienation which pushed them to crowd in reserves as squatters.
6. Refusal by the colonial government to grant them political reforms.
7. Discrimination in the provision of social services.
8. The police shooting on Uplands Bacon Factory where the workers were on strike, killing and wounding some, thus causing discontent.
9. The Olenguruone episode of 1949 which arose as a result of squatters' problem. The squatters occupying the scheme were evicted and taken to Yatta, a semi-arid area, thus causing a lot of discontent among the Africans.
10. The closure of a vegetable factory at Karatina caused further discontent as it led to unemployment and loss of revenue to the vegetable suppliers.
11. The refusal by the colonial government to lift the ban on KAU turned the association in to an underground movement to fight against colonialism.
12. The Africans disliked the imposition of taxes and forced labour.

- It was organized by nationalists including Jomo Kenyatta, Ramogi Achieng Oneko, Fred Kubai, Bildad Kagia, Kung'u Karumba & Paul Ngei in 1952 (The Kapenguria six).
- Oathing was used to make participants to remain loyal and honest and keep the secrets of the movement. It also inspired courage.
- Asians and African merchants paid protection fee (in Nairobi)
- Due to escalating violence and assassination of leading government loyalists.
  Tom Mbotela & Waruhiu wa Kung'u, the governor Sir Evelyne Baring declared state of emergency on 20th October 1952, and all the leading nationalists were arrested and jailed for 7 years.

Problems faced by Mau Mau fighters.

1. The fighters lacked sufficient transport and communication facilities.
2. Cold temperature and diseases which caused respiratory problems to the fighters.
3. They faced attacks by wild animals.
4. They had a shortage of fighting equipment.
5. There were divisions among the fighters and leaders.
6. They lacked co-ordination as the leaders had no training and their activities were disrupted by the colonial government.
7. They had disjointed recruitment process.
8. Some were forced hence, not committed.

Why mau mau lasted for long / What facilitated the Mau Mau.

1. Oathing united the people and made them for committed.
2. Guerilla warfare used by the fighters made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
3. Support from the civilians for food, weapons and information.
4. It was led by able leaders.
5. Arbadares and Mt Kenya forests provided good hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
6. Adequate weapons which helped them to continue fighting.
7. Some of the fighters were ex-service men and they were able to apply their military experience from the 1st and 2nd world wars.
8. The movement received material and moral support from Independent African countries.

Results

1. Human deaths / Loss of human lives.
2. Africans were arrested, detained and injured.
3. Attracted the attention of international community, hence pushed for independent
4. Speeded up nationalism.
5. Power and influence of settlers was reduced.
6. Destruction of property.
7. Strict rules by government to control activities of African political parties were put in place.
8. Establishment of concentration / detention camps.
   Agikuyu, Aembu & Ameru were evacuated from Nairobi , hence they became bitter.
9. Declaration of state of emergency by the colonial government.
10. It cemented African unity.

NB/ The civilians supplied food to the fighters, supplied information

and gave moral support.

Methods used by the colonial government to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau.

1. Arresting / detaining the activists in camps.
2. Armed forces to suppress the movement.
3. Killing / executing the activists.
4. Used traitors / spies to reveal hiding places of the fighters.
5. Burning / destroying of houses of the activists / Scorched earth
   policy
6. Keeping them in concentration camps to curtail their movement.
7. Banning the Kenya African Union (KAU).
8. Closing down the independent schools.
9. State of emergency was declared / Curfews.
10. Torturing Mau Mau fighters.

Roles of political parties in the struggle for independence.

1. They mobilized mass support for the nationalists.
2. They united the freedom fighters.
3. They prepared nationalists who were to take over leadership after independence.
4. They provided moral and material support for the Mau Mau fighters.
5. They presented grievances of Africans in international fora.
6. They pressurized for constitutional changes which hastened independence.
7. They created awareness among the Africans on their rights.
8. They pressurized for the release by political prisoners.
9. They participated in the drafting of independence constitution at Lancaster House Conference.

Grievances of Africans after 1945

1. Land alienation by the colonial government.
2. Forced labour on the white settlers' farms.
3. Kipande system which restricted the African movement.
4. Racial discrimination in all spheres of life
5. Interference with Africans culture.
6. Poor social services especially in the African areas like reserves.
7. Payment of taxes which was collected with a lot of force and brutality.
8. Lack of political representation in the Legislative Council for the Africans.
9. Poor wages and working conditions for the workers as they worked for longer hours for little pay.
10. Destocking policy which forced the Africans to reduce the number of their livestock.
11. Harassment by colonial administrators.

Why Britain changed her attitude towards colonization of Kenya between 1945-1960.

1. Election of labour party in Britain in 1945, a sign of evaporation /development of imperial spirit.
2. Development of nationalist unrest after world war 2.
3. Outbreak of Mau Mau.
4. Rise of USSR & USA, who were against colonialism.
5. Gaining of independent by India 1947 and China -1957.
6. Colonialism proved expensive.
7. Formation of trade unions and political parties in Kenya.

Kenya African National Union (KANU)

- Formed in March 27th, 1960 by former leaders of KAU
- They pressed for release of Jomo Kenyatta and independence

Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

It was formed in June 1960 by Ronald Ngala, Daniel Moi, Masinde Muliro & Justus Ole Tipis

Roles of KADU in the struggle for independence.

1. It united the smaller communities in Kenya.
2. It educated/mobilized Africans against colonial dominion.
3. It pressed for the release of Jomo Kenyatta.
4. It participated in the drawing up of the independence constitution.

African Peoples Party (APP)

It was formed after the Lancaster House by Paul Ngei to address Akamba interests.

Trade Unions

It started in Kenya after 1914 to improve the workers' welfare

Why trade Unions were not formed in Kenya by 1914

1. Africans were denied the opportunity by the colonial administrators.
2. They had low purchasing power.
3. They were scattered, thus could not come together.
4. Wage earning labourers were few.
5. There were few elites to provide leadership.

Roles of Trade Unions in struggle for Independent

1. They organized strikes and boycotts to oppose the policies of the colonial government.
2. They provided relevant training ground for potential nationalist leaders.
3. They contributed money to political parties and enabled them to sustain the struggle for independence.
4. They sensitized workers on the importance of joining political parties that struggled for independence.
5. They filled the vacuum created by the proscription of political parties in 1952.
6. They mobilized people to support nationalist struggle.
7. They made Kenya's situation be recognized abroad.

Methods used by trade unions to demand for their rights.

1. Strikes
2. Boycotts.
3. Go slows / sit-ins.
4. Demonstrations.
5. Petitions / memoranda

Why Trade Unions were more active in Urban than rural

1. More money and wage labour was in towns.
2. Easy mobilization since they were living in large numbers.
3. Leadership by educated in towns
4. Mass media facilities in towns hence more political awareness
5. Most economic, social and political injustices were suffered by town dwellers.
6. Town dwellers were mixed up hence no language or cultural

barriers.
7. Rural labour was scattered unlike in towns where it was concentrated.

Problems faced by Trade Unions

1. Harassment by which settlers and colonial government.
2. It had insufficient funds to run its activities.
3. Constant wrangles among leaders which weakened the movement.
4. Ignorance of the people on the role of trade unions and hence did not support it.

Causes of the 1947 African workers strike in Mombasa.

1. There was unequal payment of salaries and wages.
2. There were Poor working conditions.
3. There was high rate of inflation.
4. There was disrespect of African workers.

African Workers Federation (AWF)

Its demands

1. Salary fairness for all races
2. Respect for African workers
3. Sufficient allowances
4. Short working hour

Kenya Federation of labour (KFL)

- After state of emergency in 1960, many workers were deported
- Trade unions therefore joined/merged to KFRTU (Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions)
- 1953, it was joined by Kenya local government workers union (KLGWU), with Tom Mboya as General Secretary.
- In 1955, it was changed to KFL

The Trade Unions that joined to form the K. F. L.

1.Transport and Allied Workers union.
2. Tailors, Tent and Sail makers and Garment Workers Union.
3. Local Government Workers Union.
4. Night Watchmen, Clubs and Shops Workers Union.
5. Domestic and Hotel Workers Union.
6. East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers Union.

Role of women in struggle for independence

- Prophetess Moraa in Kitutu.
- Syotume wa Kithuke of Ukambani used Kilume dance.
- Mekatilili wa Menza led the Agiriama 1913.
- Mary Muthoni fought for release of Harry Thuku- 1922.
- Independent churches and schools were established by women to advocate for the welfare of Africans e.g. Legio Maria.

Contribution of women

1. They took part in the armed resistance where some of them were leaders e.g. Marshall Muthoni.
2. They raised funds for supporting political activities.
3. They provided moral support to the freedom fighters to go on with the fight.
4. They demanded for the release of the detained / arrested freedom fighters like Harry Thuku.
5. They supplied arms and food to the freedom fighters in their hideouts.
6. They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.
7. They took part in oathing / they administered oaths of secrecy.
8. They kept their homes intact as men continued with the struggle.
9. They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation.

Constitutional changes leading to independence 1954-1963.

1. Littleton constitution of 1954 led to the appointment of the 1st African minister and nomination of other African leaders to the Legislative Council.
2. 1957, we had the 1st all races elections and Africans were elected in the 8 constituencies.
3. Lenox Boyd constitution gave more seats to the Africans from 8 to 14 members. For the 1st time, more Africans were elected to the legislative Council.
4. The 1st Lancaster House conference of 1960 gave Africans more seats in the legCo. African representation increased from 14 to 33 members.
5. In 1960, state of emergency was lifted and Africans were allowed to form countrywide political parties. KANU and KADU were formed.
6. The 2nd Lancaster House Conference of 1962 drew the independence constitution and Kenya was to become a majimbo / federal state.
7. In 1961, the 1st General elections were held and KANU worn but refused to form government until the release of Jomo Kenyatta.
8. KANU and KADU formed a coalition government with Ngala and Kenyatta as the two leaders of Government.
9. June 1963, Kenya attained independence with Kenyatta as the 1st Prime Minister.

Lyttelton constitution - 1954

It proposed / Reforms:

1. Establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers representing the three races.
2. The ban on formations of political parties by Africans was lifted as they were now allowed at district level.
3. B.A. Ohanga was appointed the first African minister for Community development & African affairs.
4. Each race to elect their own representative to the Legislative Council / election of eight Africans to the legislative Council.
5. Establishment of an advisory council to discuss government policies.
6. Elections on common roll basis / The government provided for elections of 8 Africans to the Legislative Council.
7. A system of African elections to be done every two years.

Results of the Lyttelton constitution

1. An Executive Council was replaced by multi-racial council of ministers
2. Eight African members could be elected to LegCo.
3. Certain property qualification and other educational requirements were specified for African candidates.
4. Multi-racial elections were allowed.
5. There were separate electoral rolls for Africans, whites and Asians.
6. Europeans were given more seats in the LegCo. 148-Afs, 3 Hindus, 3 Muslims, 1 Arabs.
7. There were 29 electoral members as opposed to 30, nominated members.
8. Government allowed Africans to form political parties.
9. It established advisory council to discuss government policies
10. 1957 elections were held in 8 constituencies.

11. African Elected Members Organization was founded.

NB/ The formation of a multi-racial government/society was allowed. (**MAIN**)

Founder members of AEMO

1. Daniel Arap Moi.
2. Masinde Muliro
3. Lawrence Oguta
4. James Muimi / James Nzau
5. Tom Mboya
6. Ronald Ngala
7. Benard Mate
8. Oginga Odinga

Demands of AEMO

1. It demanded for a majority elected African representation in the Legislative Council.
2. That every African of 21 years and above be allowed to vote regardless of education or income.
3. They demanded that registration of voters to be done on common roll / universal suffrage.
4. They called for an end to the state of emergency.
5. They demanded the Kenya highlands to be opened to all races.

Roles of African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (AEMO)

1. They demanded for the release of detained / imprisoned African nationalists.
2. They networked with Pan-Africanists to hasten the achievement of independence.
3. They aired / presented African grievances in international fora.
4. They formed political parties / movements to demand for independence / rights of Africans.
5. They popularized Kenyatta, thereby making him acceptable as a national leader.
6. They took part in the writing of the independence constitution during the 2nd Lancaster house conference.
7. They enlightened / educated the Africans on the need to struggle for independence.
8. They advocated for increased African representation in the Legislative Council.

Lennox Boyd Constitution -1958

- In Oct. 1957, Boyd replaced Lyttelton before he visited Kenya-with recommendations
- Special membership to leg-co 4 from each race elected by other members to LegCo.
- The number of African ministers was to be doubled.

Results of Lennox Boyd constitution.

1. African elected members were increased from 8 to 14.
2. There was to be election of 14 Africans to the LegCo, not representing the constituencies.
3. Setting a commission to review and recommended the abolition of racist laws.
4. The council of ministers was enlarged to 16.
5. Africans were allowed to form nationwide political parties.

1st Lancaster House Conference -1960

- It demanded for 'one-man, one-vote, with African majority in council of ministers, and African government.

Agreements / Outcome

1. All adults above 40 years were allowed to vote.
2. The LegCo was expanded to 65 members.
3. 4/12 members of council were Africans (a 3rd).
4. Africans were allowed to form political parties.
5. The Bill of rights would be included in the constitution
6. All property taken by Europeans would be compensated.

2nd Lancaster house Conference -1962

It was convened on 12th Fe-1962 to draw an independence constitution and reconcile KANU & KADU.

Its provisions

1. The country was to be divided into 6 regions with an assembly for each.
2. The Parliament was to have 2 chambers –senate and house of representatives
3. The Post of prime minister as head of government was created.
4. Governor General was to be head of state and commander in-chief for armed forces.
5. Elections were to be held after 5 years, with requirements for voter or candidate defined.
6. The constitution could only be amended by at least 2/3 majority in the House of Representatives (2 thirds).
7. The Monarch had special powers which she exercised through governor general.
8. Central Land Board was formed to handle land issues.
9. It provided for the protection of the minorities' rights.
10. It created an independent and impartial judiciary.
11. It created Commissions incharge of various responsibilities.
12. It contained a detailed bill of rights.
13. Kenya was to have a multi-party system, with KANU and KADU forming a coalition government.

Asians involved in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

1. A. M. Jevanjee
2. Pio Gama Pinto
3. M. A. Desai
4. Makhan Singh

IB/ Parties in Kenya between 1960-1963 were KANU, KADU, APP African People's Party and NKP (New Kenya Party)

LATEST HIGH SCHOOL NOTES
***0714497530* (Mr Isaboke)**
Maths form 1-4
English form 1-4
kiswahili form 1-4
chemistry form 1–4
Biology form 1-4
Physics form 1–4
Agriculture form 1–4
Business form 1–4
Cre form 1–4
History form 1–4
Computer form 1–4
Geography form 1–4
Homescience f1–4
I.R.E studies f1-4
French notes
Setbooks guides
Primary school notes

KCSE Topicals
***CPA* tuitioning**
Updated *CPA,CIFA ATD* KASNEB notes
Updated *CPS,CICT,ATD* KASNEB Notes
Updated *ICT,IT,ACCA,CFA* notes
Forex trading guidance
***CCTV* installation &Networking services**
Online services
***_All the materials are in soft copy and we'll updated**
Text /call or WhatsApp *0714497530 to get your copy_*
https://wa.me/254714497530

LIVES & CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

Jomo Kenyatta 1892-1978

- He worn as Kamau Ngegi in 1892 in Gatundu-Kiambu.
- He was baptized as Johnstone in 1914, after circumcision in 1913.
- He wore Maasai belt with ornament called Kinyatta.
- From 1924, he developed interest in political activities of James Beauttah and Joseph Kang'ethe.
- In 1927, he became secretary of Kikuyu Central Association.

His role in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

1. He was one of the founder members of KCA which fought for rights of Africans in Kenya.
2. Started KCA newspaper 'Muiguithania' in which he talked about the grievances of the Africans.
   Later he did it in his book-facing Mt-Kenya.
3. During his study in Britain -1929-46, he presented the plight Africans in Kenya in many international meetings.
4. He became president of KAU in 1947 and transformed it into a mass party.
5. In1961, elected into LegCo and attempted to reconcile KANU & KADU.
6. 1962, led KANU delegate to Lancaster House Conference to work on independence constitution.
7. 1963, elections earned him post of 1st Pm
8. He was African spokesman and representative.
9. He mobilized and attended conferences for Kenyan Africans.
10. He organized political campaigns and meetings.
11. He became the 1st president of Kenya on 12/12/1964.

Problems of Kenyans at Independence

1. Split within KANU due to his policy on land as he compromised with the whites.
2. Kenya did not have enough funds for development.
3. Poverty, ignorance and disease were a serious problem.
4. Shortage of manpower.
5. Poor transport and communication network.
6. Existence of banditry (shifter menace) in North Eastern Frontier District Kenya also shifted attention from economic development.
7. Political assassinations of Pio Gama Pinto in 1965, Tom Mboya in 1969 and J. M. Kariuki in 1975 posed a challenge to his regime.

TOM MBOYA

1. He was born on 15/08/1930 in Thika
2. He married in 1953 and 1961
3. In 1952, Kenya Local Government Workers Union (KLGWU) was formed and he became its acting treasurer.
4. He condemned colonial injustices in Kenya.
5. In Oct-1953, he was elected the Secretary of Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Union (KFRTU) & KFL.
6. In 1957, he formed the Nairobi People's Convection Party (NPCP) to fight for Kenya's independence.
7. In 1957, AEMO was formed with him as secretary.
8. In 1958, he joined other nationalists to reject the Lenox Boyd constitution.
9. In 1958, he represented Kenya at the PAFMECA (Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa) in Ghana where colonialism was condemned.
10. He affiliated KFRTU to the international confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in USA and the British Trade Unionism, thus strengthening Trade unionism thus strengthening Trade unionism in Kenya which fought for African Rights.
11. In 1959, he boycotted the Legislative Council and demanded for a constitutional
    conference.
12. 1960, he attended the 1st Lancaster House Conference.
13. He was among the founder members of KANU, with him as secretary in 1960.
14. He pressed for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and other detainees.
15. 1962, attended the 2nd Lancaster house Conference.
16. 1957, was elected MP for Nairobi.
17. He developed the social, economic and political master plan 'sessional paper NO. 10' in 1965.
18. He was short dead on 05/07/1969 by Nahashon Njenga outside a chemist along Moi Avenue.

His roles in the development of trade union movement in Kenya.

1. He was instrumental in the formation of trade union movement.
2. He served as a leader in trade union organization both locally and internationally.
3. He organized protests / demonstrations against the arrest and harassment of trade union members / workers.
4. He liaised with international trade union organizations where he gained knowledge / experience of running trade unions.
5. He solicited for funds to finance the activities of trade union movement in Kenya.
6. He organized trade union courses / seminars in various parts of the country to educate he workers / leaders.
7. He agitated for better terms / conditions for workers.
8. He attended courses on industrial relations abroad where he gained knowledge on labour relations.

Ronald Gideon Ngala

1. Ngala was born 1923 at Gatari-Giriama (Kilifi District).
2. In 1943, he became a member of the Coast African Association through which he expressed the problems and hopes of the Mijikenda people.
3. He also mobilized the Mijikenda in to forming pressure group called the Mijikenda Union, through which they pressurized for their grievances to be heard by the colonial government.
4. In 1955, he formed MADU (Mombasa African Democratic Union) which agitated for independence.
5. In 1957, Ngala was elected to LegCo for Coast rural constituency, the position he used to air out the problems of the coastal communities.
6. He became treasurer of AEMO, and pressurized for constitutional reforms for the Africans.

7. He joined by Mboya they went to London to press for constitutional reforms.
8. In 1958, He became the minister for labour, social security and adult education.
9. He participated in 1st Lancaster House which gave Africans more seats in legCo.
10. In 1960, he refused post of Treasurer when KANU was formed.
11. He was a founder member of KADU which advocated for Majimbo at the1st Lancaster House conference.
12. In 1961, He became the minister for education and leader of government business.
13. He attended the 2nd Lancaster House Conference in 1962 where he pressed for regional government while KANU opted for a strong unitary government.
14. In 1964, led KADU members to dissolve and join KANU.
15. He died in an accident on Mombasa Nairobi road in 1972.

His contribution to the struggle for independence in Kenya.

1. He mobilized the Mijikenda on to forming a pressure group-The Mijikenda Union.
2. As a member of AEMO, he pressurized for more constitutional reforms for Africans.
3. In 1955, he mobilized people from Mombasa to form Mombasa African Democratic Union.
4. He was instrumental in the formation of KADU to defend the interests of the minority African groups against possible domination by KANU. He became the president of the party.
5. He and Mboya led the African delegation which attended the 2nd Lancaster House Conference to discuss the independence constitution.
6. He supported and called for the release of the detained nationalists.
7. In May 1963, KADU under Ngala formed the 1st independence government.

Jaramogi Oginga Ajuma Odinga

1. He formed the Luo Thrift and Trading Co-operative which was registered in 1947. He used Achieng Oneko's paper, Ramogi to promote the activities of the Luo Thrift and Trading Co-operative and print anti-government information.
2. In 1950, he attended a KAU meeting in Kisumu where he discussed about political events in the country.
3. He linked up with Kenyatta where he agreed that the Luo and the Agikuyu would work together.
4. In 1953, he travelled to India where he met J. P. Nehru. He was arrested when he came back but later released.
5. In 1957 election, he was elected to the LegCo to represent Nyanza.
6. With other elected members, they formed the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO).
7. He demanded for the release of the detained political leaders and lifting of the state of emergency.
8. He was a founder member of the Kenya independent movement (KIM) which fought for independence for Kenya.
9. He denounced the provisions of the Lyttelton constitution.
10. In 1958, he raised alarm about Kenyatta's condition in prison.
11. In 1960, he participated in the first Lancaster House conference to discuss the country's independence.
12. When KANU was formed in 1960, he was elected the vice president of the party.
13. In 1961, he with other leaders visited Kenyatta in Lodwar and resolved to promote unity among Africans.
14. In 1962, he participated in the 2nd Lancaster House Conference which paved way for Kenya's independence.
15. After 1963 election, he was appointed the minister for Home Affairs.
16. 1964, he became the Vice President of Kenya.
17. 1969, he was put under house arrest by Kenyatta's government following violence in Kisumu when Kenyatta went to open Nyanza Provincial Hospital.
18. 1982, he was expelled from KANU
19. In 1991, he formed Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD)
20. The Party split and he remained in K-(Ford-Kenya)
21. In 1992, he lost to Moi as presidential candidate.
22. He was the MP for Bondo and the opposition leader till his death in 1994.
23. In 1990, he successfully agitated for return of multi-parties.

Daniel Toroitich arap Moi (KAPKORIOS)

1. He was born 02 / 09 / 1924 in Kuriengw'o in Baringo
2. In 1955, he was nominated to LegCo for Rift valley after Ole Tameno resigned
3. In 1957, he was elected MP for R. Valley.
4. In 1959, he was the 1st African leader to visit Kenyatta in prison-Lodwar.
5. In 1962, he participated in 2nd Lancaster house conference.
6. In 1960- he was chairman of KADU
7. In 1961- He bacame the minister for education
8. In 1963, MP for Baringo North and president of Rift valley regional Assembly
9. In 1964, he initiated dissolving of KADU to join KANU
10. In 1966, he was elected as KANU VP for Rift valley
11. In 1967- he became the VP
12. In 1968, he became leader of Government business.
13. In 1978- he became president.
14. After winning 1979 elections, he toured all parts of the country to reconcile Kenyans.
15. He expanded educational facilities in the country, changing the educational system from 7:4:2:3 to 8:4:4 in 1984.
16. He started the Nyayo Philosophy of Peace, Love & Unity.
17. He retired as president in 2002- after elections won by Kibaki against Moi's choice-Uhuru Kenyatta.

His roles in education development in Kenya between 1979 and 2002.

1. Introduction of 8-4-4 system of education.
2. Introduction of school milk / feeding programme in 1979.
3. Expansion of primary / secondary schools.
4. Increase of public university.
5. Expansion of tertiary institutions.
6. Introduction of cost-sharing in education.

The challenges he faced as president.

1. The attempted military coup of 1st Aug, 1982.
2. Constant criticism over his one Party state of governance.
3. Freezing of donor fund by the World Bank and IMF.
4. Opposition from political parties e.g. FORD.
5. Ethnic clashes in some parts of the country / cross border cattle rustling.
6. Political assassinations.
7. Detention and torture of some political activists.
8. Corruption
9. Weakened economy / inflation.
10. HIV pandemic.
11. Strained diplomatic relations.
12. Natural disasters like famine and floods.

Professor Wangari Maathai

- Was born to Muta Njugi and Lydia Wanjiru as a 3rd born on 1st April, 1940 in Ihithe village in Nyeri.
- The family relocated to Nakuru in 1943.
- She went back to Ihithe where she enrolled for her primary school.
- In 1957, she joined St Cecilia (currently Loreto GHS) for her secondary education.
- She got a scholarship to US for a Bachelor of Science degree in 1960 before pursuing a Masters degree in Biological Science in US.
- She then started working at the University college of Nairobi as an assistant researcher in micro-anatomy.
- In 1967, she went to Germany for her Doctorate degree before returning in 1969.
- In May 1969, she got married to Mwangi Maathai.
- In 1971, she was the 1st woman from East and Central Africa to obtain a Ph.D.
- In 1977 while working at the Nairobi University, she campaigned for her female colleagues to be paid same salaries with their male counterparts.
- In 1977, she separated with Mwangi and divorced in 1979.

1. She was a member of the Red Cross before becoming its Director form 1973-1980, among other organizations.
2. In 1977, Wangari and the other NCWK (National Christian Council of Women of Kenya) planted 7 trees at Kamukunji in honor of the historical community leaders.
3. This marked the birth of the **Green Belt Movement.**
4. In 1979, she became the Vice chair of the NCWK before becoming the Chair in 1980 till 1987 when she retired.
5. This earned her popularity as the movement joined pro-democracy movement against the oppressive KANU gov't in the 2nd half of 1980s.
6. In 1989, she learnt that KANU gov't was planning to construct a skyscraper as **Times Media Trust Complex** at Uhuru Park.
7. She wrote letters to several government officials and got support from many people.
8. In 1990, the proposal was cancelled.
9. In 1992 with other pro-democracy advocates, she met and came up with a group which they called **Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD).**
10. They confronted the gov't on suspicion that some members were targeted for assassination.
11. This confrontation earned her several arrests which attracted the attention of the International Community.
12. She also joined and supported the group Release political Prisoners which had been formed by women whose sons had been arrested together with Maathai.
13. They presented a petition to the AG and camped in a corner at Uhuru Park on a Hunger strike, which came to be known as **Freedom Corner.**
16. They continued till 1993 when the political prisoners were released.
17. In Sept 1998, she started the Jubilee 2000, which campaigned for the cancellation of heavy debts owed to rich countries by the poor ones.
18. She fought against corruption especially grabbing of public land and destruction of the environment.
19. In 2004, she became the 1st African woman to win the Nobel Prize.
20. She won it for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.
21. In 2002 elections, she won as an MP for Tetu constituency on a NARC ticket.
22. 2003, she became the assistant minister for Environment, Natural Resources and wildlife till 2005.
23. She remained vocal on matters concerning environmental preservation and human rights till her death on 26 / 09 / 2012 at Nairobi Hospital, due to ovarian cancer.

Her roles in the liberation of women in Kenya.

1. She was a member of the Kenya Association of University women and championed the cause of women education.
2. She championed the liberation of women when she was most active member of the National Christian Council of women.
3. As a chairperson of the National Christian Council of women, she geared towards unifying all women groups in Kenya.
4. She did various researches on ways to alleviate challenges experienced by women like access to medication, safe water and energy.
5. She organized community-based seminars where women openly discussed their socio-economic issues.
6. She gave massive support to a group of women who had formed the 'release political prisoners'.
7. She spoke on behalf of women in the UN special sessions in the General assembly.

Her roles / significance on environmental conservation in Kenya.

1. She was a board member of Environmental Liaison Centre which facilitated the participation of NGO's in the work of UNEP.
2. As a member of the National Christian Council of Women in Kenya (NCWK), she encouraged the planting of trees.
3. She helped in the establishment of the Green Belt Movement which involved women in tree-planting to conserve the environment.
4. She mobilized women to plant more than 20 million trees which would provide a solution to some of their problems.
5. She opposed the establishment of Times Media Trust complex in Uhuru Park which would destroy the recreational park.
6. She addressed the UN on several occasions on issues affecting the environment.
7. In 2004, she won the Nobel prize for her role in environmental conservation.
8. She championed for the preservation of Karura forest.
9. She used her position as the Assistant minister for Environment to formulate policies aimed at preserving the environment.

FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

Electoral Process in Kenya

Methods of voting in Kenya since independence.

1. Mlolongo (Queuing).
2. Acclamation.
3. Secret ballot.

They are two types **General** and **By-elections**.

General

- These are held after 5 years.
- They comprises presidential, Parliamentary (National and County Assemblies).

Reasons for elections.

1. It gives Kenyans an opportunity to choose new political leaders.
2. It enables Kenyans to exercise their democratic right.
3. They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties' manifestos.
4. It is a constitutional requirement.
5. They make elected leaders / prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are re-elected / elected.

Causes for 2007 post-election violence.

11. Irregularities in the voters' registers.
    -Names of some registered voters were missing in the register- about 30%.
    -Kenyans in the diaspora were not given an opportunity to vote.
    -Some of the names of the voters in the register were deceased.
    -Women were under-represented in the voters' register.

2. Imbalanced distribution of registered voters among the constituencies due to unfair demarcation.
3. Several cases of cheating with inflated numbers of votes in the strongholds of the main political parties.
4. Exclusive strongholds as some electoral areas were reserved for certain political parties.
5. Defective methods of vote tallying and relaying of information which was not done transparently.
6. Incompetence of the Electoral Commission of Kenya officials.
   Even the Chairman-Samuel Kivuitu stated that it was impossible to tell who won both Parliamentary and Presidential elections.
7. Integrity in the results as some of the crucial election documents were not signed by some officials as required, eg Form 16A.
8. Composition of Electoral Commission of Kenya.
   This was evident in the manner in which the officials were appointed, unlike before.

Principles of electoral system in Kenya.

1. Freedom of citizens to exercise their political rights.
2. More than 2/3 of the elective public bodies must not be of the same gender.
3. Fair representation of people with disabilities.
4. Universal suffrage based on the aspiration for fair representation and equality of vote.
5. Free and fair elections based on:
   -secret ballot.
   -absence of violence, intimidation, improper influence or corruption.
6. There should be an independent body conducting the electoral process.
   -transparency.
   -administration of the elections in an impartial, neutral, efficient, accurate and accountable manner.

Regulations on elections

1. The constitution of Kenya
   -This stipulates that Kenya is a Sovereign Republic and all the Sovereign Power belongs the people who may exercise it either directly or through their democratically elected leaders.
2. The National Assembly and the Presidential Election Act.
   -This explains the steps to be followed when registering voters, nominating candidates, polling and counting of votes and other related processes.
3. The Local Government Act.
   -This gives the procedure and rules for conducting elections for county, municipal and town councils.
4. The Election Offences Act.
   -It lays down the election offences and penalties. For example bribing voters, threatening voters, voting more than once of causing violence during campaigns or on the polling day.

Requirements for political parties in Kenya.

1. They should reflect a national outlook as prescribed by an Act of parliament.
2. They should have a democratically governing body.
3. They should promote and uphold national unity.
4. They should abide by the democratic principles of good governance, promote and practise democracy.
5. They should respect the rights of all persons to participate in political process.
6. They should respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and gender equality and equity.
7. They should promote the principles of constitution and rule of law.
8. They should subscribe to and observe the code of conduct for political parties.

Prohibitions for political parties.

1. Being founded on religious, linguistic, racial, ethnic, gender or regional basis or seek to engage in advocacy of hatred on any such basis.
2. Engaging in or encouraging violence or intimidating supporters of other parties.
3. Establishing or maintaining a paramilitary force, militia or similar organization.
4. Engaging in bribery or other forms of corruption.
5. Accepting or using public resources to promote its interests or its candidates in elections, except as it is provided by an Act of Parliament.

Functions of Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.

1. It continuously registers citizens as voters.
2. It draws the boundaries of constituencies/wards in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people.
3. It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to ensure proportional nomination of members.
4. It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth / fair elections.
5. It registers all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections / announces and provides an election timetable.
6. It educates voters on their rights/importance of participation in elections so as to make informed decisions.
7. It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honesty.
8. It regulates the amount of money spent by candidates/political parties to prevent some candidates from influencing the voters.
9. It develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating in elections with the view of checking malpractices.
10. It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all parties involved in order to

promote free and fair elections.
11. It distributes/transports electoral materials to all polling stations.
12. It appoints election officials.
13. It announces election results and declares the winners.

Ways of becoming a member of parliament in Kenya.

a) Election.
b) Nomination
c) By virtue of holding office of AG and Speaker.

Process of election

1. Voter and civic education

2. Registration of voters

It is done by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya (IEBC).

Qualification of a voter

1. A citizen of 18 years and above
2. One must have lived, done business, owned land or employed in the constituency five (5) months in the last year before elections.
3. One should not have been convicted of election offence during preceding five years.
4. One should have an original ID or passport which is valid and in good condition.

Why a registered voter may not vote.

1. When in custody.
2. When he is insane / of unsound mind.
3. If he presents himself in a constituency where he is not registered.
4. When discovered to have registered more than once.
5. When he does not have an ID or has a defective ID on the voting day.
6. When his name does not appear in the voter's register.
7. When he is time barred / late.

3. Nomination of candidates

This is County, parliamentary or presidential nominations.

- Party nominations
- Presentation of nomination papers
- Commencement of campaigns / elections.

Requirements for nominations

1. Parliamentary candidates

1. One should be a registered voter.
2. One should be literate.
3. One should be nominated by a political party OR for an independent candidate to the National Assembly, be supported by at least 1000 registered voters in the constituency. For an independent candidate to the senate, by at least 2000 registered voters in the county.
4. One should uphold good moral values.

Disqualification as candidate for National Assembly.

1. If he / she in serving a prison sentence of not less than 6 months as at the date for registration or date of elections.
2. If he / she is of unsound mind.
3. Declared bankrupt by court of law.
4. If he / she is a member of the county assembly.
5. If he / she is a civil servant.
6. If he / she has not been a citizen of Kenya for the last 10 years before date of elections.
7. If he / she has held office of the IEBC within the last 5 years before the date of elections.
8. If he / she is found to have misused or abused public office at any given time.

How a member of parliament may lose his / her seat.

1. Ceases to be a Kenyan citizen.
2. If he / she receives a prison sentence exceeding 6 months or death penalty.
3. If found to have committed an election offence or his election has been nullified by high court.
4. Resigns from the National Assembly by writing to the Speaker.
5. If declared bankrupt by court of law.
6. If found to be of unsound mind.
7. If he / she defects / resigns from the party that sponsored him.
8. Fails to attend 8 consecutive sessions in a particular parliament without permission from the speaker.
9. If he / she was elected to parliament as an independent candidate and decides to join a political party.

2. County.

a) He/she must be a registered voter.
b) He/she must be literate.
c) He/she must be nominated by a registered political party, if she is not contesting as an independent candidate who is supported by 500 registered voters in the ward.
d) He/she should be of sound mind.
e) He/she should not have been declared bankrupt.
f) He/she should not be serving an imprisonment sentence exceeding 6 months.
g) He/she must have been a citizen of Kenya for atlest 10 years preceding the date of election.
h) He/she should not have held office of IEBC within the last 5 years.

Disqualification

1. If he /she is a civil servant.
2. If he / she has, within the last 5 years immediately before the date elections, held office as a member of IEBC.
3. If he / she has not been a Kenyan citizen for the last 10 years before the date elections.
4. If he / she is of unsound mind.
5. If he/she is declared bankrupt by a court of law.
6. If he / she is serving a prison sentence of not less than 6 months.
7. If he / she has been found to have abused or misused state / public office.

Conditions for an independent candidate

1. He/she should not a member of a political party for the last 3 months to the date elections.
2. He/she must be a registered voter.
3. He/she must be literate.
4. For candidates to the National Assembly, he/she should have the support of not less than 1000 registered voters in the constituency.
5. Candidates to the senate, should have the support of at least

2000 registered voters in the county.

Presentation of nomination papers

- Presidential candidates present their papers to the chairperson of IEBC.
- Parliamentary and civic candidates presents their papers to IEBC officials in the constituency.
- They all pay a nomination fee to the IEBC.

Campaigns

- This begins after the candidates have handed over their nomination papers.
- It is done according to the electoral code of conduct
- They inform the police of an intended rally for security purpose.
- Campaigns end 12.00am on the eve of elections / 12 hours before the date elections.

Polling

- Polling stations are opened at 6.00am to 6.00pm
- Presiding officers are in charge of the polling stations
- A voter produces an original ID.
- Ballot papers are then placed in the ballot boxes.
- Voters finger is marked with ink to prevent 2nd voting.
- Lately, counting is done in the polling stations.
- Presiding officer announces the results before sending to the constituency hall for tallying before official compiling, recording and announcement by the returning officer.

By-elections

Reasons

1. Death of Member of Parliament
2. If an MP is declared bankrupt by court of law.
3. Imprisonment of MP for over 6 months.
4. Defection from the party that sponsored him / her to another party
5. Resignation of an MP.
6. Ruled by court of law-not validly elected / Nullification of election results by court of law.
7. Change of citizenship
8. Missing 8 consecutive sessions without permission from speaker
9. When elected as speaker of national assembly.
10. If a member is sentenced to death.
11. If a member is declared insane.

Elections officials

1) District Election coordinator

1. Works at district level as election officer
2. Links the people with Commission Headquarters.

2) Registration officers.

- Register voters at every constituency.

3) Returning Officers

1. They are in charge of elections in a constituency.
2. They set up polling booths in stations.
3. They receive nomination papers form the candidates.
4. They distribute ballot papers and boxes to all polling stations.
5. They supervise voting and counting of votes.
6. They appoint presiding officer in each polling station.
7. They anannounce results in the constituency after tallying.

4) Presiding officers

1. They are in-charge of each polling station
2. They conduct polls
3. They ensure eligible voters vote only once.
4. They assist illiterate voters
5. They seal ballots boxes after counting and transfer them to tallying stations
6. They maintain law and order in the polling station.
7. They ensure fairness and openness in the station.

5) Polling clerks

a) They check voters' documents eg ID cards.
b) They confirm voters' names in the voters' register.
c) They issue ballot papers.
d) They assist the illiterate and the disabled voters.
e) They put indelible ink on voters' fingers.
f) They direct the voters to the ballot box and out of the polling station.
g) They help in the counting and sealing of ballot boxes.

6) Security personnel

- These are police officers assigned duty to maintain law and order during elections.
- They help the presiding officer to maintain law and order.

7) Counting clerks

- They sort out the ballot boxes and do the counting of the votes per candidate before analyzing.

8) Party agents

- They represent the parties/candidates in polling stations or counting halls.

9) Observers

- These are neutral or non-partisan people approved by the IEBC to 'watch over' the elections.
- They write a report on the whole exercise.

Factors that may interfere with free and fair elections.

1. Ethnic loyalties / polarization / allegiance / Tribalism / racism / Nepotism.
2. Party loyalties.
3. Misuse of mass media.
4. Harassment of voters by rival groups.
5. Incompetent election officials.
6. Partisan election officials.
7. Election violence and consequent chaos that mar elections.
8. Gender insensitivity.
9. Election rigging.
10. Fear instilled on candidates.
11. Use of negative propaganda by candidates and supporters.
12. Inefficient distribution of election materials.
13. Corruption / Bribery of candidates and their supporters.
14. Illiteracy of some voters.

15. Inadequate civic education.
16. Inaccessibility of some polling stations due to extreme weather conditions.
17. Communication problems between headquarters and polling stations.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

- The government is formed after elections of the president, the governors, the senators and MP's
- The president then appoints the cabinet secretaries.

The County Executive Committee

- This consists of The county Governor, the Deputy County Governor (both are elected) and Members appointed by the County Governor with approval of the Assembly.

When a County Governor can be removed / leave office.

1. For gross-violation of the constitution or any other law.
2. When there is strong belief that he has committed a crime under national or international law.
3. When found guilty of abuse of office or gross-misconduct.
4. When he/she is Physical or mental incapacity to perform.
5. When he/she dies.
6. When he/she resigns.
7. When he/she eases to be legible for the office.
8. When he/she is imprisoned for at least 12 months.
9. When he/she is removed from the office under the constitution.

Functions of the County Executive Committee.

1. It implements county legislation.
2. It implements national legislation within the county.
3. It manages and coordinates the county administration and its departments.
4. It performs any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation.
5. It prepares proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
6. It provides the county assembly with full and regular report on matters relating to the county.

Structure and functions of the National Government.

1) Legislature / Parliament.

Is falls into 2 categories: The National Assembly and the Senate.

National Assembly

1. It has 290 members representing the constituencies.
2. It has 47 women, one from each county.
3. It has 12 nominated members to represent the special interests including the youth, persons with disabilities and works.
4. The speaker, who is the ex-officio member.

Functions

1. It represents the will of the people at the national legislative level.
2. It deliberates and resolves issues of concern to the people.
3. It makes, repeals and amends laws.
4. It has the power to enact legislation that affects the nation and not the county government.
5. It controls national revenue and expenditure of the republic.
6. It reviews the conduct of the office of the president, the deputy president and other state officers, and if necessary, initiates their removal from office.
7. It approves the declaration of war and extension of state of emergency when declared.
8. It supervises operations of state organs.

Senate.

1. It has 47 members elected from the counties.
2. It has 16 nominated women.
3. It also has 1 man and 1 woman representing the youth.
4. It has 1 man and 1 woman representing the persons with disabilities.
5. It also has the Speaker as the ex-officio member.

Functions

6. The members represent the counties and protect the interests of the counties and their governments.
7. They participate in the process of law making by considering, debating and approving bills concerning counties.
8. They determine the allocation of national revenue among counties.
9. They exercise oversight of state officers by considering and determining any resolution to remove the president or deputy president from power.

Speaker

His / her roles/functions.

1. He/she Chairs parliamentary sessions during which he / she invites members of parliament to contribute to motions/debates.
2. He/she maintains order by enforcing standing orders / rules.
3. He/she gives permission to members who wish to be absent for eight consecutive sessions/He/she marks the register in parliament.
4. He/she swears in members of parliament after elections before they can participate in proceedings.
5. He/she is incharge of the general administration of the National Assembly.
6. He/she chairs the standing orders committee which interprets the standing orders of the National Assembly.
7. He/she declares parliamentary seats vacant in order to pave way for general/by-elections.
8. He/she receives and accepts letters of resignation from members of parliament who have left/defected to other parties or joined parties.
9. He/she chairs the parliamentary service commission which looks after the welfare of the members.
10. He/she represents parliament in international fora dealing with matters of common interest.

Deputy Speaker

- He / she is the chairperson of the committee of the whole house
- He / she performs the duties of the speaker in his/her absence.

The clerk

- He is the Chief Executive of the Parliamentary Service Commission

1. He/she records minutes of proceedings in the house, and advises members on matters of procedure

2. He/she advices the speaker and MP's on matters concerning the parliament
3. He/she records all notices of motion and other matters handed in by the MP's either in the house or his officers and then advises the speaker on order of parliamentary business.
4. He/she maintains response with cabinet secretaries concerning parliamentary matters.
5. He/she prepares and keeps safely all the parliamentary records in the 'Hansard'
6. He/she prepares true copies of bills passed and presents them after certification by the president.
7. He/she organizes and maintains a library for use by the members.
8. He/she controls the finances of the house.
9. He/she educates the public on the working of parliament to foster interest and respect for national assembly.
10. He/she supervises parliamentary staff.
11. He/she acts as branch secretary to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The constitution stipulates that the Parliament shall have the leader of the majority party (Largest party/coalition of parties) and the leader of the minority party (second largest party of coalition of parties)

Roles of the ruling party in Kenya.

1. It formulates policies on running the government.
2. It mobilizes people e.g. to attend rallies and participate in elections.
3. It acts as a link between the government and the people / initiate debate on important issues affecting the people and the government.
4. It provides civic education to the electorate.

Functions of the Party leaders in Parliament.

1. Promoting and upholding of national unity through party activities.
2. Enforcing adherence, democracy, and upholding Human Rights.
3. Working to advance the goals of the party and ensure their programme is carried out to the satisfaction of the party.
4. The leader of the majority party has to ensure and maintain support for legislation.
5. The leader of the minority party has to protect the interests of the minority.
6. The leader of the minority has to ensure accountability and transparency in the party and government.

How the opposition party checks on the Government excesses.

1. They point out on the mistakes made by the government.
2. They point out misuse of public resources.

Functions of the leader of government business in parliament.

1. Seconding bills moved by cabinet secretaries.
2. Chairing committee meetings on all procedural motions.
3. Regularly consulting with the leader of official opposition.
4. He/she is in charge of government's debating team.
5. Notifying the house on when to adjourn.

Sergeant-at-Arms

1. He organizes all ceremonies in and around parliament.
2. He maintains discipline in and around parliament.
3. He/she is the custodian of the mace, which is the symbol of authority of parliament.
4. He/she is responsible for maintenance of parliament buildings and ground.
5. He/she executes orders of the Speaker.

Why parliament is an important institution in Kenya.

1. It is the supreme law making body. Once it makes laws, they are binding to everybody.
2. It is made up of elected representatives who are elected by the people, therefore it represents the interests of the electorate.
3. It checks on the possible abuse of power by the executive, and thus promoting good governance and accountability.
4. It is empowered to control revenue collection and government expenditure. For example, the annual budget is discussed and approved by the parliament.
5. It ensures that government money is spent well. The controller and Auditor General checks on the spending of all ministries and produces a comprehensive report for discussion by parliament.

Privileges enjoyed by Members of Parliament in Kenya.

1. Freedom of speech.
2. Freedom from arrest for civil offence.
3. Right to punish members or strangers for contempt.
4. They regulate their own procedure in parliament.

How the executive controls legislature.

1. The president assents bill before they become law.
2. The cabinet secretaries prepare government bills before they can indirectly influence what goes on in parliament and proceedings.

Parliamentary supremacy

This refers to the parliament as an overall law making organ of the government. All laws have to pass through the parliament before they are formulated.

How the parliament is supreme

1. It is the only body that makes, repeals and amends laws.
2. It can terminate the president's appointment.
3. It can limit the power of the executive by amending the constitution.
4. Cabinet secretaries are accountable to the parliament.
5. It legislates bills.
6. It approves government expenditure and revenue.
7. Can pass vote of no confidence in the president and his government.
8. Members of Parliament enjoy immunity during parliamentary contributions.

Limitations to parliamentary supremacy

1. Increased powers of the president tends to over-rule parliament decisions
2. It cannot make laws contrary to the constitution.
3. It is also be overshadowed by the international law.
4. By-laws are made by the County authorities without consultation of the parliament.
5. Customs and traditions of the people must be respected.

Merits of parliamentary supremacy

1. It can create harmony in the country.
2. It is flexible, hence it can change with time and situations
3. It is effective, as MPs sit and answer questions
4. It gives able Kenyans a chance to participate in debates

5. It allows citizens to participate in their government by election.
6. It gives the electorate a chance to reject non-performing MPs
7. Citizens participate in national political leadership
8. It allows constructive actions of government for good governance.

Demerits.

1. It can create instability when its decision conflicts with other organs.
2. It is not effective during emergencies.
3. It weakens the executive.

Process of law making

This can only begin when the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker is present and if there is quorum of 50 members of the National Assembly or 15 members of the Senate.

1. There are two types of bills, public and private
2. The public bill is further broken into government and private member's bill.
3. The public bills deals with matters of public policy that affects all citizens
4. A private bill intends to affect particular part of the country.
5. There are also Money bills which deals with tax, payments and charges by the public etc
6. It is proposed, then drafted by the Attorney General office by the Parliamentary Counsel.

When the Cabinet is satisfied with the bill, it is then published in the Kenya Gazette, at least 14 days before it is introduced in Parliament.
A bill that concerns the County government can originate in either the Senate or the National assembly.
A bill that does not concern the county Assembly can only be considered in the National assembly.
A bill can be introduced in either of the Houses, but a Money bill can only be introduced in the National Assembly.

The stages a bill goes through before it becomes law.

1. The bill is **drafted by the AG and presented** to parliament / private members bill.
2. It is presented in parliament for the **1st reading** by either the AG a cabinet secretary concerned for familiarization and approval by MPs.
3. The bill is presented for the **2nd reading** where it is debated before it is either approved or rejected.
4. It then goes to the **Committee stage** to incorporate the recommendations made at the 2nd stage.
5. It goes to the **report stage** where it read in parliament to see if the recommendations have been incorporated.
6. It then goes for the **3rd reading** for voting. Further changes can be made.
7. The bill is taken to the president for **assent** before it becomes law.
8. It is then published in the **Kenya gazette** within 7 days for public notice after which, it becomes operational on the 14th day of publication.

Bill-1st reading-2nd reading-Committee stage-Report stage-3rd reading -Presidential assent-Act of parliament.
The President is given 14 days from the date he receives the bill to assent it or return it back to the Parliament.
Incase it is returned to the Parliament, the following steps can be taken by the MPs:

1. Amend the bill in light of the President's reservations, or pass the bill a second time without amendment.
2. Amend the bill in light with the President's reservations and the speaker submit s it to the President for assent.
3. The Parliament could pass the bill after considering the e President's reservations, either without or with amendments that do not fully accommodate the President's reservations.

This is only possible by a vote supported by:
(a) 2/3 of the members of the National Assembly, and
(b) 2/3 of the delegations in the Senate, if it is a bill that requires approval of the Senate.

NB/ Such bill must be passed to President within 7 days for assent and the President should assent it within 7 days. Otherwise it will be considered null and void.

Reasons that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved.

1. When vote of no confidence is passed on the government / president.
2. After the expiry of the 5 year parliamentary period.
3. During state of emergency.
4. When opposition has more members than the ruling party in parliament.

THE EXECUTIVE

- The executive is headed by the president who is elected on a maximum of 2 terms of five year each.
- The other members of the executive include deputy President, Cabinet Secretaries, Attorney General, Director of Public Prosecutions and The Public Service.

Election of the president

- Election of the president is by the citizen and it is based on the principle of universal suffrage (one-man-one-vote).

When the president can leave office.

1. Death of the president.
2. When he/she resigns.
3. When he/she is impeached.
4. When he/she is physically/mentally incapacitated.
5. When he/she loses a petition in Supreme Court.
6. It he/she ceases to be Kenyan citizen.
7. If her/she defectects from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament or if he/she was elected as an independent candidate and joins a political party afterwards.

Qualification for elections as a president

1. One must be a citizen by birth
2. He/she must be qualified to stand as an MP.
3. One must be nominated by a political party, or contest as an independent candidate.
4. One must be endorsed by not fewer than 2,000 voters from each of the majority of the counties.

- For one to be declared the presidential winner, he / she must gunner 50% plus, of all the votes cast.
- He/she should also gunner 25% of the votes cast in 24 counties.
- Dual citizenship is not considered for presidential candidature.
- If he/she dies, the Deputy takes over and fresh elections to be held within 60 days.

Constitutional duties of the president.

1. He/she acts as the head of state, he represents the country both locally and internationally.
2. He/she acts as head of government, he appoints the Deputy president.
3. He/she opens parliament at the start of every session
4. He/she chairs cabinet meetings, and directs and coordinates the functions of ministries and government departments.
5. He/she is the Commander in-chief of the Armed forces.
6. He/she may pardon a convicted person, postpone the execution of punishment for the offender, or substitute with a less severe punishment.
7. He/she confers honors for distinguished services.
8. He/she presides over national holidays in the country.

Duties of the president.

1. To respect, uphold and safeguard the constitution.
2. To safeguard the sovereignty of the republic.
3. To promote and enhance the unity of the nation.
4. To promote respect for all the people in Kenya.
5. To ensure the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

Functions of the Deputy President.

1. He / she is the principal assistant of the president.
2. He / she deputises the president in executing of duties conferred to him / her by the constitution.
3. He / she acts as the president in the absence of the president.

Cabinet

- It consists of the President, Deputy President, Cabinet secretaries who must not be less than 14 and not more than 22, Attorney General and the public service.
- The president appoints the cabinet secretaries with the approval of the National Assembly.

Functions of the cabinet

1. To advise and assist the president in governing the country.
2. To discuss national and international issues.
3. To perform delegated duties by the president e.g appointment of board members of parastatals.
4. They formulate government policies and programmes like giving guide lines on Kenya's domestic policy which include the economy, social welfare, law and order.
5. They initiate new bills and table them in the national assembly.
6. They are incharge of their ministries giving them direction, managing them and ensuring that they are running smoothly.
7. The one incharge of finance formulates the budget and presents it to the National assembly for approval.

Attorney General

- He / is appointed by the president, approved by the NA.

His / her functions.

1. He/she is the legal adviser of the national government.
2. He/she is the Chief state prosecutor.
3. He/she is a member of the advisory committee that assists the president in pardoning any convicted person.
4. He/she is the Protector of public interests i.e protects charitable endowments / advises on disbursement of public funds.
5. He / she is a member of the Judicial Commission that advises the president on the appointment of judges.
6. He/she heads the Attorney General's chambers.
7. He/she handles matters concerning the judiciary like questions and budget in the national assembly
8. He/she registers and receives annual returns of societies and political parties.
9. He/she takes part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament.
10. He/she acts as a friend of the court in civil proceedings.

Director of public prosecution.

He / she is appointed by the president, with the approval of the NA for an 8 year term.

His / her functions and powers.

1. To direct the Inspector-General of the National Police Service to investigate any information or allegation of criminal conduct.
2. To exercises the state power of prosecution.
3. To institutes and undertakes criminal prosecution against any person before any court other than a courts Marshal.
4. He/she may take over and continue any criminal proceedings commenced in any court other than a courts marshal.
5. He/she may discontinue at any stage before any judgment is delivered, any criminal proceedings, with permission of the court.

The public service

- It is headed by the Public Service Commission
- Principal secretaries are in charge of day-to-day running of ministries.
- They include civil servants, military officers, parastatal employees and teachers.
- The Public Service Commission appoints, confirms and disciplines civil servants.
- It is made up of a chairperson, Vice chairperson and 7 other members appointed by the president, and approved by the National Assembly.

Functions of the civil service.

1. It establishes and abolishes the office the public service.
2. It appoints persons to act / hold those offices, and to confirm appointments.
3. It exercises disciplinary control over the people in those offices.
4. It promotes the values and principles of the public service.
5. It investigates, monitors and evaluates the organization, administration and personal practices of the public service.
6. It ensures that the public service is efficient and effective.
7. It develops human resource in the public service.
8. It reviews and takes recommendations to the national government in respect conditions of service, code of conduct and qualifications of officers in the public service.
9. It evaluates and reports to the president and parliament on the extent to which the values and principles of the public service are complied with. Hears and determines appeals in respect of county governments' public service.
10. It performs any other functions and powers conferred by the national legislation.

Organs of National Security.

- These organs protect and guarantee National Security.

National security.

- This is the protection of against internal and external threats to Kenya's national integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity and other national interests.
- The constitution has established the National Security Council to supervise over the National security organs.
- The Council consists of the President, Deputy president, Cabinet secretary in charge of defence, cabinet secretary in charge of foreign affairs, cabinet secretary in charge of internal security, AG, Chief of Kenya Defence Forces, Director general of the National
  Intelligence Service and Inspector-General of the National Police Service.

Functions of the National Security Council.

1. It integrates the domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security for the national security organs to operate effectively.
2. It assess and appraises the objectives, commitments and risks to the republic in respect to actual and potential national security capabilities.
3. It reports annually to parliament on state of the security of Kenya.
4. With approval of parliament, the council may deploy national forces outside Kenya for international peace.
5. With approval of parliament, it may also approve deployment of foreign forces in Kenya.

- The national security organs include **Kenya Defence Forces**, **National Intelligence Service** and **National Police Service.**

The Kenya Defence Forces

- These include the Kenya Army, Kenya Navy and Kenya Air Force
- They protect the country against external aggression.

Their functions

1. They defend the country from external attacks and aggression through the air or water or land.
2. They participate in public works / nation building activities e.g. road construction (public / nation building initiative)
3. They provide emergency services e.g. fighting fire
4. They participate international peace keeping missions.
5. They sometimes assist the regular police in maintaining law and order.
6. They provide entertainment during national functions.
7. The Navy specializes in detecting and fighting off criminals who use water masses to commit crime in Kenya.

Challenges facing the Kenya Defense Forces.

1. Involvement in cases of indiscipline e.g. attempted coup of 1982,
2. Some of them have been involved in corrupt deals in their operations.
3. Regionalism, tribalism and nepotism have also been practiced in the forces.
4. Inadequate funds during economic difficult times
5. Opportunities to further education are not availed to most of the personnel in the forces.
6. Conservative regulations like gender-based discrimination are experienced in the forces.
7. Piracy and militia attacks and raids at the Kenya boarder is also experienced.
8. Invasion of Kenya's territorial waters by foreign fishermen and foreign fishing vessels from foreign countries like China.
9. The location of Moi Air Base at Eastleigh which is human congested interferes with landing.
10. Allegations of violation of human rights e.g. during the 2007 post-election violence,

the army were deployed to restore peace at Mt Elgon area where they rapped women, harassed people, etc

The National Intelligence Service (NIS)

- The force protects the national security interests of Kenya and safeguards the citizens from such threats like terrorism.

Its functions

1. It is responsible for security intelligence and counter intelligence to enhance national security.
2. It performs any other functions according to the national legislation.
3. It liaises with Kenya Police Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to investigate some threats that have criminal implication e.g. terrorism.
4. It protects human rights issues and individual freedoms.
5. It obtains information from both open and confidential sources to assist the government in decision making.

Challenges.

1. Lack of trust from Kenyan citizens denies them the necessary information.
2. Financially and politically, it is accused to be a tool for torture and oppression which disregarded the law and constitution.
3. Lack of clear difference between accountability and necessary secrecy. It should be audited like any other government organization.
4. Growing volume and complexity of communications are a challenge as the government agencies have to intercept and the information can be used in court as evidence.
5. The complexity of the task requires continuous capacity measures like regular training.
6. High ranking politicians have always interfered with operations of the force.
7. Limited financial and human resources to run its operations.
8. Kenyans have no idea of the operations in the NIS e.g. during the 2008 violence, if the force was doing its work efficiently, this could have been prevented, hence blamed by the public.
9. Lack of power to follow up on implementing their advice.

The National Police Service.

- It comprises of the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police (AP).
- The Service is headed by Inspector-General and each unit headed by a Deputy Inspector-General.

Functions

1. To prevent corruption and promote and practise transparency and accountability.
2. To ensure compliance with constitutional standards of human

rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. To foster and promote good relationship with the society.
4. To train staff to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and dignity.
5. To maintain law and order by arresting law breakers.
6. To protect the law to safeguard life and property.
7. To detect crime through patrols and arrest the suspects and hand them over to the relevant authority.
8. To investigate crime and prosecute the suspects in court of law.
9. To confine suspected criminals in remand as they await the hearing and ruling of their cases in court.
10. To regulate traffic and arrest traffic offenders.
11. To provide assistance and relief services to victims of natural calamities e.g. floods.
12. To take part in national projects e.g. construction of bridges.
13. To lead during public holidays by controlling crowds and provide entertainment.
14. To liaise with international police (Interpol), to investigate and arrest international criminals e.g. terrorists

Problems facing the National Police Service

1. Poor and inadequate transport and communication
2. They have been accused of corruption which hampers their operations.
3. High concentration of population in some areas like slums.
4. Political interference which interferes with their activities.
5. Influx and use of sophisticated equipment in crime, which come from neighboring communities.
6. Terrorism activities around the globe.
7. Modernization and advancement in information technology e.g. cybercrimes have increased.
8. Poor and dangerous living and working conditions
9. Poor relationship with the public who are reluctant to give them information.
10. Lack of regular in-service training for the officers of lower ranks, which has lowered their performance in public relations and human rights and quest for promotion.
11. Lack of an information technology policy, as they rely on outdated methods of record keeping, giving rise to cases of lost files.
12. Incompetence of some police officers, which arises from recruitment of low academically, qualified people lack of promotion.
13. Poor methods of investigation, as there is lack of proper training on investigation and lack of access to sophisticated forensic facilities.
14. Lack of accountability and transparency
15. Shortage of personnel
16. Poor remuneration

Remedies

1. Acquisition of modern communication equipment and vehicles to improve transport and communication.
2. Introduction of public relations officer and spokes person.
3. Raise qualification requirements.
4. Introduction of professional training programmes.
5. Improvement in living and working conditions and terms.
6. Community policing has been introduced.

Correctional Services

- This was established in the constitution to provide correction measures to convicted criminals.

Functions

1. They confine inmates convicted by the law courts, to protect public's rights and freedoms.
2. They watch over behaviour of suspected criminals where cases are still pending in law courts.
3. They executive (implement) the decisions of the courts regarding the treatment of the prisoners.
4. They rehabilitate inmates through counseling in an attempt to correct their behaviour.
5. They offer prisoners vocational training to make them productive citizens after then jail term.
6. They take care of the welfare of prisoners by providing them with the necessary basic needs e.g. medical attention.
7 .They help in confining convicted people who are a threat to state security.

Challenges facing correctional services department

1. Congestion in prisons due to rising crime rate.
2. Frequent outbreak and spread of disease due to congestion.
3. Mistreatment of prisoners by prison warders.
4. Inadequate basic facilitates e.g. medical, clothing, etc.
5. Poor living and working conditions for prison warders
6. Poor remuneration and terms of service for the warders
7. Corruption among the warders and other senior officials.
8. Interference by influential people.
9. Rapid changes affecting prisoners.
10. Shortage of finance to run the institutions.
11. Some inmates have hardened hence difficult to rehabilitate them.
12. Long delays in the completion of court cases worsen congestion in prisons.
13. Shortage of trained counselors to rehabilitate inmates.

Remedies

1. Provision of better food and improved medical services.
2. Provision of sufficient clothing and bedding.
3. Efficient transport by purchasing new vehicles.
4. Release of death-row inmates who have served for over 10 years awaiting execution.
5. Stream lining of the hearing of cases to keep prisoners in remand for a short period.
6. Equipping the prisons with means of communication e.g. TV's, Radios etc in their buses and residence.

JUDICIARY

- It consists of the judges of the Courts, magistrates, and the other officers and staff.

Roles of the Judiciary in Kenya

1. Administration of justice
2. Interpretation of the constitution.

Principles of the judiciary

1. Justice must be done to all, regardless of status.
2. Justice shall not be delayed.
3. Alternative forms of dispute resolution must be pursued including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration and traditional.

4. Justice shall be administered without undue regard to procedural technicalities.
5. Purpose and principles of the constitution must be protected and promoted.

Structure and functions of court system in Kenya.

- The court system in Kenya consists of Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, The High Court and Subordinate courts (Magistrates courts, Kadhi's courts, Courts Marshal and any other tribunals that may be established by an Act of Parliament).

NB/ The superior ones are Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and the High Court while the others are subordinate.

Supreme Court

- It comprises the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and 5 judges.
- They retire at 70 years of age, though they can choose to retire at 60.

Qualifications to the Supreme Court.

1. A degree in law from a recognized university or an advocate of the High Court.
2. At least 15 years of experience as a superior court judge or as a distinguished academic, judicial officer, legal practitioner or other relevant legal field.
3. High moral character, integrity and impartiality.

Functions of the Supreme Court.

1. It hears and determines disputes over the election to the office of the president. (Original Jurisdiction).
2. It hears appeal cases from the Court of appeal, High Court and any other lower Courts.
3. It listens to petitions on the interpretation or application of the constitution.
4. On request by the National Government or any other state organ or county, it may advise on any matter concerning the same.
5. It binds all the other courts.
6. It may review certification of the Court of Appeal on matters of general public interest, and may either affirm, vary or overturn the certification / It makes rules for thr exercise of its jurisdiction.

Court of Appeal.

- It consists of at least 12 judges, from whom they elect a president.

They are appointed by the president on recommendation by the Judicial Service Commission (J. S. C.).

Qualifications.

- At least 10 years-experience as a superior court judge or a distinguished academic or legal practitioner or in any other relevant legal field.

- It deals with **Appellate Jurisdiction**.

The High Court

- Judges here are appointed by the president on recommendation by the Judicial Service Commission (J. S. C.).

Qualifications

1. A degree in law from a recognized university.
2. At least 10 years-experience as a superior court judge or professionally qualified magistrate or distinguished academic or legal practitioner or in any other relevant legal field.

Functions of the High Court.

1. It handles civil and criminal case.
2. It determines if a right or a fundamental freedom has been violated, denied, infringed or threatened.
3. It hears any questions regarding the interpretation of the constitution.
4. It hears cases of large amount of money or cases of serious crime.
5. It deals with petition cases.
6. It corrects any irregularities in decisions by the lower courts.
7. It has administrative jurisdiction over maritime or naval affairs.
8. It hears cases regarding inheritance.
9. It exercises divorce jurisdiction.
10. It deals with any case between any persons from any part of the country/ unlimited territorial jurisdiction.
11. It protects the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.
12. It hears an appeal from a decision of a tribunal appointed under the constitution either to consider removal of the person from office.
13. It supervises over the subordinate courts and any other person, body or authority exercising a judicial function.

Termination of a judge from office.

1. Due physical or mental incapacitation.
2. Breach of code of conduct prescribed for judges or superior courts by an act of parliament.
3. If he/she declared bankrupt by court of law.
4. If he /she is incompetent.
5. Gross-misconduct or misbehavior by the judge.

Magistrates Courts

- It is headed by magistrates as judges.
- They exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction limited to a geographic area

Functions.

They deal with criminal and civil matters concerning:

1. Claims under customary law e.g. dowry.
2. Divorce
3. Legitimacy
4. Administration of estates of the deceased person.
5. Customary matters on land, adultery and inheritance.

The Kadhi's Courts

- The Islamic Sharia law is applied in these courts, headed by the Kadhis.
- They deal with matters concerning inheritance, divorce or marriage.
- Both parties must be Muslims

The Courts Martial

- These are military courts convened by The Chief of General Staff and Commander of the armed forces.
- They are mainly concerned with indiscipline issues e.g. assisting an enemy, cowardice, desertion, drunkenness, neglect of duty, malingering and absence without leave.
- There is no appeal to the higher courts unless if on constitutional issues.

The Judicial Service Commission

- This was incorporated in the constitution to handle judicial matters.

It comprises

1. Chief justice as chairperson
2. 1 Supreme Court judge elected by the judges of the same court.
3. 1 Court of Appeal judge elected by Court of Appeal judges.
4. 1 High Court judge and 1 magistrate (a man and a woman) elected by members of the Association of judges and magistrates.
5. Attorney General.
6. 2 advocates, a man and a woman of 15 years-experience elected by the Law Society of Kenya.
7. 1 person nominated by the Public Service Commission
8. A man and a woman representing the public, not lawyers, appointed by the president and approved by the National Assembly.
9. Chief registrar of the judiciary as secretary.

Functions of the JSC.

1. It promotes and facilitates independence and accountability of the judiciary and administration of justice.
2. It recommends to the president the persons to be appointed as judges.
3. It reviews and makes recommendations on the conditions of service of judges and judicial officers other than their remunerations.
4. It appoints, receives complains against, investigates and takes action against judicial officers.
5. It prepares and implements programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers.
6. It advises the national government on improving the efficiency of administration of justice.

NB/ The special courts include Kadhi courts, Military courts / Courts martial, Juvenile / children's courts and Industrial courts / Special tribunals e.g. rent restriction and business premises tribunal / Law society of Kenya.

Sources of Kenyan law

1. African customs / customary law
2. Religion
3. British common law (age-old customs and judicial decisions).
4. Acts of parliament / legislation
5. Judicial precedents e.g. what court of appeal rules is also applied by the other courts.

Objectives of sentencing law-breakers

1. It helps to deter criminals from future crime.
2. It deter others from committing similar crime.
3. It helps to secure for public a period of protection from the offender who is in prison.
4. To reform or rehabilitate the criminal.
5. It helps to satisfy the demand of the people for justice.

Functions of Judiciary

1. It settles disputes among individuals or between individuals and state
2. It guarantees rule of law by exercising justice.
3. It helps in the development of law, e.g. when a judge is faced with a case that is not covered by existing law, he can come up with a decision, using principles of fairness and natural justice.
4. It administers justice, thus punishing criminals according to the law.
5. It guards the constitutional as it makes sure that enacted law conforms to the constitution.
6. It recommends children to approved schools, thus rehabilitating them.
7. It arranges for the administration of deceased's estates by appointing guardians or trustees.
8. It swears in the president and other government officials by the Chief Justice.

How the Judiciary ensures fairness in the administration of justice.

1. The Judicial Service Commission ensures that judges discharge their duties without interference.
2. Suspected criminals are held innocent until proved guilty in a court of law, giving them a chance to be heard by courts.
3. Persons found administering mob justice are liable to prosecution.
4. Suspected criminals are entitled to legal representation through an advocate of the High Court.
5. Suspected criminals of serious crime e.g. murder are guaranteed free government services of being represented by advocate.
6. Persons not satisfied with the verdict are allowed to appeal to a higher court.

Chief Justice

Functions

1. He/she is the head of the judiciary as he gives directives on how the judiciary should administer justice in the arbitration of disputes.
2. He/she chairs the judicial service commission as he advises the President on appointment, removal and promotion of judges of court of Appeal and High Court.
3. He/she prescribes fees to be charges by the courts.
4. He/she exercises the constitutional functions vested in the Supreme Court, High Court and Court of Appeal.
5. He/she swears in the cabinet and the president, advocates of high court.
6. He/she advises on removal of president on ground of incapacity courts.
7. With consultation with Kadhi courts, he determines the establishment of Kadhi courts.
8. He/she appoints judges to be members of the rules committee which draws the procedure to be followed in almost all cases in courts.
9. He/she supervises administratively the subordinate courts, thus magistrates' courts and Kadhi courts.

Independence of Judiciary

-This refers to the capacity of the courts to perform their constitutional
functions free from actual or apparent dependence upon any persons or
institutions, particularly the executive and legislature.

-It requires that the judiciary be free from bias, independent and not answerable to any authority in the exercise of its powers.

Importance of independence of the judiciary

1. It is the basis of the rule of law.
2. It enables the courts to interpret the law without undue fear or pressure.
3. It safeguards the judiciary from the abuse of power by the legislature and the executive
4. It helps the establishment of efficient and effective commercial and financial markets.
5. It promotes liberty for citizens.

Principals of independence of the Judiciary

1. It is constitutional and hence the government has no option but respect it.
2. Judicial officers shall decide matters before them impartially, on the basis of facts according to the law.
3. No interference with the judicial process, nor shall the judicial decisions by the courts be revised.
4. The courts and judiciary must have the confidence of the community in order to maintain their authority.

Limitations of judicial independence

1. Financial dependence on the executive and external assistance.
2. Mass media, questioning the practice of the judicial independence and the ability of courts to be fair.

How judicial independence is protected

1. The judiciary has been separated from the other organs of government.
2. Judges and magistrates are appointed by the Judicial Service Commission and not the Public Service Commission.
3. The longer tenure of judges leads to proficiency and enhances their ability to perform duties with diligence; otherwise the judges could depend on appointing body for re-appointment.
4. Security of tenure for judges makes them impartial; not depending on someone
5. The oath of allegiance by judges to perform duties without fear or favour.
6. Judges and magistrates are not answerable to the executive, hence not subject to victimization and molestation.
7. The judiciary has a separate system of command, headed by the Chief Justice.
8. Remunerations of the judges are not discussed in parliament.

Rule of law

This is the exercise of government authority according to written and established laws and procedures.

Elements of rule of law

1. Principle of legality
   Thus the state can only exercise those powers granted to it by the law, so as to promote a government of law, and not of men.
2. Separation of the 3 arms of government, thus they should have equal powers and control each other through the system of checks and balances.
3. Equality before the law; thus everyone should be treated equally before the law
4. The judiciary should work without fear or favour

Principles of rule of law

1. All laws should be prospective and open, thus when they are passed, they should only apply in future.
2. Laws should be relatively stable, not changing too often
3. The making of certain laws should be guided by open, stable, clear and general rules.
4. The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed.
5. The principles of natural justice must be followed.
6. The courts should have powers to review the implementation of these principles
7. The courts should be easily accessible, thus not too intimidating and expensive, to the disadvantage of the poor.
8. The discretion of security forces should not be allowed to prevent law.

Importance of rule of law.

1. It protects the right of individuals / groups.
2. It spells out rules of conduct / responsibilities among people.
3. It promotes fairness in the administration of justice / equality before the law.
4. It creates peace and order in the society.
5. It gives direction on what is right and wrong.

How the government upholds rule of law in the country.

1. By establishing an independent court system to try criminals and civil offences.
2. Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty, they are sentenced.
3. By allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.
4. By empowering parliament to control the excesses of the executive and the judiciary.
5. By entitling any accused person legal representation by an advocate of the high court.
6. By arresting criminals.
7. By subjecting all citizens in the country to be governed by the same law.

Concepts of natural justice

- This refers to the requirement that the people or bodies that solve disputes adhere to at least minimal standards of fair decision-making
- This is always guided by the question “is this fair”, before the action is taken.

Principles of natural justice

1. The judicial service commission ensures that judges discharge their duties without interference.
2. Suspected criminals are held innocent until proven guilty by court of law.
3. People found administering mob justice are liable to prosecution
4. Suspected criminals are entitled to legal representation through the advocate of the high court.
5. Persons not satisfied with verdict are allowed to appeal to a high court.
6. Suspect criminals of serious crimes e.g. murder are guaranteed free government services of being represented by an advocate.
7. Those involved in a dispute should be given adequate notice before they are heard.
8. No person should be an adjudicator of his / her own case.
9. A judge should not have an interest in a case to avoid bias.

Rule against bias.

- The adjudicator (Arbitrator) should be fair and just, and let the culprit understand how, why and the effect of the decision.
- Natural justice is therefore a concept used to ensure that proper procedures are followed to allow a fair hearing to occur.
- It requires that one is innocent until he / she pleads or is proven guilty by court of law.

Judicial Rights / Fair hearing

1. One must be given an opportunity to defend himself / Should be heard.
2. One has a rights to appeal
3. One should be present when court proceedings are taking place.
4. One has a right to legal representation.
5. One is innocent until proven guilty.
6. One must be informed of the charges with sufficient details so as to prepare a defense.
7. One should not be forced to give evidence.
8. One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate or witness
9. One must be given time prepare his / her defense and consult a lawyer of his choice.
10. One should be given a chance to plead for lenience.

Factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya.

1. Censoring judges publicly on decisions made in court may influence the final judgment / Political interference, as some suspected criminals may be freed on orders from above without following laid down procedure.
2. Corrupt practices by some judicial personnel and police officers.
3. Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgment
4. High incidents of crime may cause delays in the hearing and finalizing of cases.
5. Confining suspects in remand for longer periods without presenting them to court of law for prosecution.
6. Failure to protect the legal rights of the ordinary people when they conflict with the rich and the poor.
7. Lack of commitment / inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
8. Inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court cases.
9. Lack of knowledge on legal procedures hence find themselves implicated unfairly.
10. Failure by legal officers to attend to cases promptly due to pressure of work / inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases / Increased crime rate.
11. Use of outdated colonial laws which do not address the current / contemporary issues / Lack of modern technology.
12. Lack of common law derails the effective administration on justice

DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT

This refers to the granting of power from the central government of a sovereign state to a lower level like regional, thus decentralization of power and resources.

Objectives of devolution of government.

- It mainly aimed at limiting the power of the Central government.

1. To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.
2. To foster national unity by recognizing diversity.
3. To give powers of self-governance to the people and promote their participation in decision-making on matters that affects them at the local level.
4. To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs for further development.
5. To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.
6. To ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout the country.
7. To facilitate the decentralization of state organs and their functions and services from the capital of the country.
8. To have checks and balances and the separation of powers.
9. To promote social and economic development, and the provision of easily accessible services throughout the country.

Principles of devolved government.

1. It shall be based on democratic principles and the separation of power.
2. It will have reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively.
3. Ensure gender balance in their respective bodies.
4. It is founded on the doctrine of separation of powers.

Structure and functions of the county government.

The country is divided into 47 counties, namely 1- Baringo, 2- Bomet, 3- Busia,
4- Bungoma, 5- Elgeiyo Marakwet, 6- Embu, 7- Garisa 8- Homa Bay, 9- Isiolo,
10- Kakamega, 11- Kajiado, 12- Kericho,13- Kisumu, 14- Kisii, 15- Kilifi,16- Kwale,
17- Kiambu, 18- Kitui, 19- Laikipia, 20- Lamu, 21- Mombasa, 22- Mandera,
23- Kirinyaga, 24- Migori, 25- Marsabit, 26-Meru, 27-Machakos, 28-Makueni,
29- Murang'a, 30- Nairobi, 31- Nakuru, 32- Narok 33- Nyandarua, 34- Nyeri,
35- Nyamira, 36-Nandi, 37- Siaya, 38-Trans Nzoia, 39- Tana River,40- Taita / Taveta,
41-Samburu, 42- Tharaka-Nithi, 43- Turkana, 44-Vihiga, 45- Uasin Gishu, 46-Wajir
47-West Pokot

Each county has its own legislative arm called **County Assembly** and executive called **County Executive.**

Requirements to change boundaries of a county.

1. Population density and demographic trends.
2. Physical and human infrastructure.
3. Historical and cultural ties.
4. The cost of administration.
5. The views of the communities affected.
6. The objectives of devolution of government.
7. Geographical features.

County Assembly

- This is the legislative arm of the county.

It consists of:

1. Members elected by registered voters of the wards.
2. Special seat members for gender balance.
3. Members representing the marginalized groups including the disabled and the youth.
4. The speaker, as the ex-officio member.

Qualification for election to the County Assembly.

i) He must be a registered voter.
j) He must satisfy the education, moral and ethical requirements according to the constitution or Act of parliament.
k) He must be nominated by a registered political party, if she is not contesting as an independent candidate who is supported by 500 registered voters in the ward.
l) He should be of sound mind.
m) He should not have been declared bankrupt by court of law.
n) He should not be serving an imprisonment sentence exceeding 6 months.
o) He must have been a citizen of Kenya for atlest 10 years preceding the date of election.
p) He should not have held office of IEBC within the last 5 years.

Conditions that may lead to disqualification of candidature for County Assembly.

1. If one is of unsound mind.
2. If one is bankrupt.
3. If serving a prison sentence of at least 6 months.
4. If one holds a public office.
5. If one has been a member of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission within 5 years before the election date.
6. If one has misused or abused public office.
7. If one has not been a citizen of Kenya for at least 10 years before the election.

Functions of the County Assembly.

1. It exercises the legislative authority in the county by making laws that are necessary for effective performance of the county.
2. It supervises the county executive committee and any other county executive organs.
3. It may receive and approve plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the county's resources.
4. It may approve policies for the development and management of the infrastructure and institutions in the county.
5. It enhances legislation to set out the structure and framework for the better administration and management of the county governments.
6. It approves oversight budgets and development projects.
7. It approves investment decisions and loans.
8. It supervises other units within the county through political authority, guidance and direction.
9. It monitors the execution of projects under approved development plans, and assessing and evaluating their impact on development in the county.

Process of law making at County level.

- The County Assembly has to adhere to the following:

1. The national interests must prevail.
2. It should conduct business openly, holding its meetings in public.
3. It should facilitate public participation and involvement even in its committees.
4. It should not exclude the media or public in its sittings unless in special circumstances where the speaker has established legitimate reasons for doing so.

- The County Executive Committee is made up of:

1. County Governor
2. Deputy County Governor
3. Members appointed by the County Governor with the approval of the CA

Powers and functions of the County Governor.

1. He/she heads the management and co-ordination of the functions of the county administration.
2. He/she nominates the Deputy County Governor.
3. He/she appoints the members of the County Executive Committee with approval of the County Assembly.
4. He/she supervises the functions of the County Executive Committee.
5. He/she participates in the law making process.
6. He/she ensures the implementation of the county and national legislation.

- The Deputy Governor (DG) may take over the Governor's roles in the absence of the later.

Functions of the County Executive Committee (CEC)

1. To implement county legislation.
2. To implement within the county, the national legislation.
3. It manages and coordinates the functions of the county administration and its departments.
4. It performs any other functions assigned to it by the constitution.
5. It may prepare proposed legislation for consideration and debate by the County Assembly.
6. It provides the County Assembly with complete and regular report on matters related to the county.

Functions of the County Governments.

1. Promotion of Agriculture, especially in areas with the potential.
2. Provision and supervision of county health services.
3. Putting structures in place to facilitate cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities.
4. Formulating legislation to facilitate to regulate and control air pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.
5. Ensuring county transport like rods, street lighting, traffic and parking etc.
6. Ensuring animal control and welfare through licensing of dogs and provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
7. Formulating legislation to facilitate trade through activities like tourism.
8. Regulating county development and planning through land survey and mapping, boundaries and fencing,

housing, electricity, gas and energy regulation.
9. Formulating legislation to promote and regulate education at all levels.
10. Implementing specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.
11. Formulate legislation to regulate county public works and services
12. Ensuring that fire-fighting services and disaster management centres are available and working in the county.
13. Putting in place measures to control drug usage and access to pornography in the county.
14. Ensuring the participation of communities in governance at the local level, and assisting them to develop the administrative effectiveness.

Relationship between the national and County Government.

1. The National Government is stopped by the constitution from interfering with the role of the County Governments.
2. The National Government's role in the counties is seen in its functions which are not performed by the County Government.
3. The 2 governments relate as scheduled in the constitution.

How the National Government exercises control over the County Governments.

1. The National Assembly sets legislations to ensure that County Governments have adequate support to enable them perform their functions.
2. Through national legislation, procedures for settling disputes between the County and National Governments are provided.
3. The National Government has powers to intervene in a County Government if it is unable to perform its functions.
4. Incase of a conflict, national legislation prevails over County legislation.
5. A function or power of government at one level may be transferred to a government at the other level by agreement between the two governments.
6. National and County Governments performance of their functions and exercise their powers with mutual respect of each other.
7. The two levels of government assist, support and consult each other in policy implementation.
8. Both governments co-operate in performance of their functions and at times set up joint committees.
9. Both governments work together in exchanging information and co-ordinate policies on administration to enhance capacity.
10. The National Government through the President may suspend the County Government.

Challenges facing County Governments and possible solutions.

1. Revenue allocation, thus it may not be easy to share the revenue from the National government equally.
2. Transfer of functions e.g. Pre-school education is managed by County Government while the other levels are managed by National Government.
3. Inadequate personnel to run key departments within the county / need for capacity building, training of the officers for the new structure of government.
4. The problem of managing structures that overlap across more than one county / Cross-country planning and development.
5. Structural overlaps e.g. in some towns and cities, the functions of certain sections and units are similar.
6. Policy and legal gaps, thus need for clear guidelines in certain areas like the relation between counties and constituencies.
7. Economies of scale where the counties may be required for joint committees for economic development. How to develop policies on this is likely to be a challenge.
8. Restructuring the counties for certain institutions to be in line with the constitution e.g. Provincial administration and CDF.
9. Occurrence of natural calamities like floods, drought and famine calling for emergency relief aid.

1.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

- This is planned and read by the secretary of the ministry of Finance in parliament at the beginning of every financial year in form of a national budget.
- This national budget is a comprehensive statement of estimated National Government and County Government revenue and expenditure during the financial year.

Composition of a government budget.

1. Estimated amount of revenue required by the government during that year.
2. The various sources from which the government hopes to raise the revenue.
3. Projects on which the revenue would be spent.

Reasons for the Preparation of a national budget in Kenya

1. It enables the government to identify sources of government revenue to meet its financial obligations.
2. It enables the government to explain its tax structure to the public and Set the tax level.
3. It helps to ensure that there is a balance in the country's revenue and expenditure, hence avoiding budget deficit.
4. The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.
5. The parliament is able to monitor public source utilization through its watchdog committees.
6. It enables the government to identify / prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year.
7. The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
8. The government is able to set aside some funds to be used incase of emergencies in the course of the financial year.
9. The government is able to give useful information to those organizations and individuals who may want to keep track on the government expenditure / ensures accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
10. The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners / donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.
11. It ensure equitable share of resources and balanced development.

Stages in preparing a National Budget.

1. Each government ministry prepares its estimate.

2. The estimates are forwarded to the ministry of finance.
3. The ministry of finance compiles the estimates in to a single budget / the proposed budget.
4. The proposed / compiled budget is discussed by the cabinet.
5. The gov't announces the budget day.
6. The minister of finance presents / reads the budget before the parliament.
7. The parliament discuses / debates / approves the budget.

Principles of public finance.

1. Openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters.
2. Promotion of an equitable society where the burden of taxation is shared equitably.
3. Equal sharing of national revenue among the national and county governments.
4. Public expenditure geared towards promoting the equitable development of the country.
5. Special provisions to cater for marginalized groups and regions.
6. Sharing the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing equitably between present and future generations.
7. Using public money in a prudent and responsible way.
8. Responsible financial and clear fiscal reporting.

Types of public revenue in Kenya

1. Equalisation Fund

- This is 50% of the revenue collected nationally each year.
- It is used by the National Government to provide basic services like water roads etc.

2. Consolidated Fund

- All the money received or raised by the National Government is paid to this fund.
- It is used to carry out services of the National Government.

3. Contingencies Fund

- This fund takes care of emergencies.

4. Revenue Funds

This established in each county with the money raised from the county.

Domestic revenue sources

- Taxes levied on citizenry, private and public organizations, foreign investors etc.
- They are in 2 groups:

a) Direct taxes

1. Income tax / PAYE
2. Capital gain tax
3. Corporate tax

b) Indirect taxes

- Taxes on goods and services.

They include:

1. Custom duty-on imports
2. Excise duty-goods that are locally produced and sold within the country.
3. Valued added tax (VAT)
   Indirect sales taxes on specific goods like sugar.
4. Traffic revenue tax-on various categories of traffic services.
5. Investment revenue-from parastatal bodies and other profit making institutions through the treasury
6. Trading licenses- on business e.g. hotel, shop, liquor dealers etc.
7. Loan interest receipts-from parastatals to which the government gives money on interest.
8. House rates-from government buildings.
9. Fees-from fuel, wood etc.
10. Court fines
11. Tourism fees.
12. Domestic borrowing-through the sale of treasury bills and post office bonds.

Examples of Sources of Public Revenue.

1. Taxes.
2. License fee.
3. Legal fines
4. Profit from parastatals.
5. Sale of the government bonds
6. Treasury bills and post office bonds.
7. Interest on loans and loan payments
8. Fees from government institutions e.g. schools.
9. Charges from provision of government services e.g. health.
10. Grants, gifts and technical assistance from friendly countries.
11. Institutions e.g. World Bank.

How it is spent.

1. It is used for maintaining government facilities e.g. roads.
2. Initiate new projects e.g. government offices.
3. It is used to finance recurrent government expenditure e.g. paying civil servants.
4. It is used to subsidize public service e.g. health and education.
5. It is used to service loans.
6. It is used to pay subscriptions to international organizations e.g. UNO, EAU etc
7. This is to finance security expenditure e.g. training soldiers.
8. It is used to meet emergencies e.g. floods.
9. It is used to assist countries that may experience emergencies e.g. natural disaster.

Sources of revenue for County Government.

1. They impose property rates within their territories to enable them raise revenue for their operations.
2. They charge for the services they render to the residents of the counties in order to generate income.
3. They are allocated part of the national revenue in order to supliment their income.
4. By borrowing loans from the national government or international organizations to finance development projects.
5. They levy taxes on the services/goods generated in the county to finance their activities.
6. Through licences granted to businesses/services operating in the counties.
7. By charging fees on the use of the counties' property.
8. By renting property/houses to people in order to raise funds for development.
9. Through grants eg from local and international sources.

External revenue sources

a. Bilateral aid-from friendly nation (2)
b. Multilateral-involves many nations.

Challenges to government efforts in raising revenue from domestic borrowing.

1. Many individuals and companies evade tax.
2. In wealth declaration, many companies or individuals give wrong information, thus, reducing the amount due for taxation.
3. Government officials collude with people to cheat about their income.
4. Money being kept in foreign accounts
5. People are ignorant on how to invest in the government through treasury bills.
6. Embezzlement of funds by individuals responsible with revenue collection.

In external revenue, the following problems are met.

1. Donor conditions must be fulfilled before the funding is released.
2. Loans are issued at high interest rates.
3. Increase in government debt due to tendency to rely on foreign aid.
4. Donor nations compel recipients to import goods from them.
5. Amount given depends on generosity of the donor.

How the government spends its revenue

This is done in two ways.
Capital and recurrent expenditures

1. Capital expenditure

- This involves new development projects e.g. universities, dams etc.

a) Construction of new county amenities like stadia, social halls, schools etc.
b) Construction of county facilities like purchase of motor vehicles and equipments.

2. Recurrent expenditure

- To sustain and maintain the already existing facilities and services as in the following examples.

1. Wages and salaries of civil servants, teachers etc.
2. General repair and maintenance e.g. bridges, roads etc.
3. Debt servicing –loans by the government
4. Contribution to international organizations e.g. COMESA, EAC, AU, etc.
5. Grants and bursaries
6. Embassies –maintaining Kenya embassies abroad.

Management of public finance

1. The parliament which approves all national and county expenditure.
2. The Controller of budget who authorizes withdrawals.
3. The cabinet secretary for finance may stop the transfer of funds to any organ of government with the approval of parliament.
4. Financial records and the auditing of accounts of all government and other public bodies will be done.
5. The Auditor General audits the accounts of all government and state organs
6. Most of the public funds are spent on purchasing public goods and services and there is a procedure to be followed.
   - Some of the procurement bodies include the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA), Public Procurement Oversight Advisory Board (PPOAB), Public Procurement Administrative Review Board (PPARB).
7. The National Government will also impose sanctions on contractors who fail to fulfill their contractual agreements e.g. failing to complete their work.
8. All government contracts are publicly advertised for the awarding of tender and awards.
9. The government has vested in certain officers, the power to spend money in the implementation of specific objectives, and they are expected to be accountable and transparent.
10. The government established the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) in 2004.
11. X-ray cameras to verify cargo on arrival at the port of Mombasa.

The committees involved.

1. **Public Accounts Committee (PAC),** which receives reports from controller and Auditor General on behalf of parliament, scrutinize, before presenting to parliament, summon government officials to explain their expenditure or give clarification and closely monitor to public and note weaknesses.

2. **Public Investment Committee (PIC)** which ensures the public finance is spent on intended projects, investments targeted are worthy, monitors project implementation and reports to the parliament if it realises any irregularities.

3. **Committee of Supply-**which verifies estimates forward by government ministries and departments.

4. **Committee of Ways and Means –** which verifies all budges and proposals.

   It also addresses taxation matters.

- The controller and Auditor general audits ministries and government departments and reports findings to parliament.
- Permanent secretaries in ministries answer all questions regarding the ministries expenditure.
- Government contracts are advertised for awarding of tenders.
- The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) established in 2004 which investigates corrupt cases
- Government officers have been given power to spend money in implementing specific projects; hence they have been made accountable.
- Supplementary expenditures are approved by the parliament
- Mechanism has been put in place by the government to curb revenue evasion e.g. use of e-ray scanners to verify cargo on arrival at the Mombasa Port.

County Governments (CG)

- The county has been mandated to establish a revenue fund to run its revenue.
- The County Revenue Fund contains the county's own revenue, transfers from the national revenue, grants and borrowed funds.
- The county's is accountable to the County Assembly.

Financial officers in managing finances

a) Controller of Budget

- He / she is appointed by the president and approved by the

National Assembly on a 10 year term.
- He / she is legible for re-appointment.

His/her roles

1. Overseeing the implementation of the budget of the National and County governments.
2. Authorizing withdrawals from the public funds like the Equalisation, Consolidated and Revenue Funds.
3. Every 4 months, he / she is expected to submit to each House of parliament a report on the implementation of the budget on both the National and County gov'ts.

b) Auditor General

- He / she appointed by the president and approved by the NA on an 8 year term.
- He / she is not legible for re-appointment.

The accounts he / she audits within 6 months:

12. Funds and authorities of the National and the County Governments.
13. All courts.
14. Every commission and independent office established by the constitution.
15. The National Assembly, senate and the County Assembly.
16. Political parties funded from public funds.
17. Public debt.
18. Any other entity that legislation requires him / her to audit.
19. Any entity funded from the public funds.

Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA).

It comprises:

1. Chairperson appointed by the president and approved by the National Assembly.
2. 2 Persons appointed by the political parties represented in the National Assembly. According to the members in the National Assembly.
3. Principal Secretary (PS) in the State Department (Ministry) of Finance.

Its functions

1. Making recommendations of the equitable sharing of revenue raised by the National Government between the County and the National Governments.
2. Making recommendations on the financial matters and financial management by County Government.
3. Defining and enhancing revenue sources of the National and County Governments.
4. Encouraging fiscal responsibility to enhance accountability for funds through appropriate financial procedures.
5. Determining, publishing and regularly reviewing the policy of setting out the criteria to identify the marginalized.

HOW THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS MANAGE PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. Through the preparation of the County budget.
2. All monies borrowed by a County Government must be guaranteed by the National Government and approved by the County Assembly.
3. Money due to a County Government may be temporarily stopped by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance to prevent mismanagement.
4. The County Governments adhere to mechanisms established by the National Government on open tendering of procurement and disposal of public goods and services.
5. The implementation of the County budget is supervised by the Controller of Budget who submits a report to parliament every four months.
6. The revenue and expenditure of County Government is audited by the Auditor General.
7. The government is accountable to the County Assembly for financial management within the County and reports matters pertaining to finance.
8. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission investigates and recommends for prosecution of public officers who mismanage funds within the County.

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES (KENYA)

- After attaining independence, there was need to build the nation.
- Kenyatta therefore had to formulate a philosophy to approach this issue.
- A philosophy therefore is a system of ideological beliefs and values championed by the ruling party's leadership and it is accepted by most of the citizens.
- Since independence, Kenya has had three (3) philosophies, namely African socialism, harambee and nyayoism African Socialism

African socialism

- It was established by KANU in 1963
- The ideas were later modified as sessional paper no. 10 of 1965 –as African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya.
- This African Socialism therefore refers to African political, economic system that is positively African, but capable of being flexible enough to incorporate acceptance. Techniques from whatever source.

Its principles

1. Based on African traditions.
2. Must be acceptable to the dynamic circumstances.
3. Must not rest its success on other countries.

Aims / Objectives

1. To creation of a new society, different from the colonial of inequality.
2. To create a fair and just society with humanity.
3. To unite and free Kenyans with respect to their rights.
4. Political equality.
5. Social justice.
6. Human dignity and freedom.
7. Freedom from want, disease and exploitation.
8. Equal opportunity.
9. Equitable distribution of resources.

Its characteristics.

1. Democracy
2. Equal opportunities.
3. Respect for human dignity.
4. Mutual social responsibility

Its policies

1. To control of resources.
2. To enhance role of government and co-operatives in development.
3. To use planning techniques for resource development.
4. To extend planning to local levels.
5. Nationalization of enterprises where possible.
6. Kenyanization of posts in government institutions and private enterprises.
7. Increase of the country's productive capacity for the future.
8. To encourage family planning.
9. To establish a National Provident Fund and National Health Insurance.
10. To establish a central bank.
11. To take measures to increase saving and investment.
12. To modify tax structure to increase government revenue, domestic savings etc to achieve better distribution of income.
13. To reduce tax for low-income earners.
14. To review industrial earnings to promote employment and expansion.
15. Taxation of idle resources.
16. To emphasize on development of agriculture.
17. To reorganize marketing boards to promote the welfare of consumers and producers.
18. To take measures to ensure better farm management.
19. To control education for the needs and resources of the country.
20. To develop university education for high level manpower.
21. To guide students for appropriate courses.
22. To expand in-service training to meet manpower shortage.
23. To establish a co-operative colleges.
24. Shortage of critical manpower to be sourced externally.
25. To investigate whether to nationalize the major government utilities.
26. To establish a national construction company.
27. To establish a national trading company.
28. To increase in staff and capital resource of industrial and commercial development corporation.
29. To establish Kenya Tourist Development Corporation.
30. To establish a central organization of Trade Unions.
31. To provide equal opportunities for development in all parts of the country.

Impacts of the African Socialism (Achievements)

1. It promoted democratic processes in governance.
2. It promoted respect for human dignity.
3. It encouraged unity and peaceful co-existence.
4. It encouraged rapid development through mutual responsibility.
5. It promoted African cultures.
6. More effort has been made to achieve fairness and justice through D.F.R.D.
7. Commercial and industrial ownership has been Africanized.
8. Agricultural development has been achieved e.g. irrigations schemes.
9. There has been social development in education and health.
10. Co-operative societies have been established.

Harambee

- Is derived from Kiswahili which means 'pulling together' or 'working together'
- Originated from the African culture of spirit of self-help.

Aims

1. To promote development (national building).
2. To promote self-reliance.
3. To promote national cohesion (unity).
4. To promote constructive nationalism.

- It has social and economic aspects.

Its principles

1. Mobilize people at local level to participate in development.
2. Participation is guided by principles of collective good.
3. Choice of project is guided by the needs of the majority.
4. Local resources should be used in the implementation of the project.

Its achievements

1. It has promoted sense of mutual social responsibility.
2. It has encouraged democratic participation in national development.
3. Fairness in distribution of national resources has been enhanced.
4. It has promoted unity.
5. It has boosted education.
6. Agricultural development has been achieved.
7. Bridges and roads have been built.
8. Medical services have been extended.
9. Physically disabled have been assisted.
10. Spiritual growth has been enhanced.
11. Forum for leaders to educate the public has been created.
12. Living standards have been improved.

Ways through which it has promoted education in Kenya.

1. Many education institutions have been constructed using funds raised through harambee effort, thus enabling many children to attend school.
2. Many students have been assisted to pay school fees/pursue further studies, thus enabling the needy to go on with learning.
3. Physical facilities have been constructed /improved through harambee. This enables learning in a conducive environment.
4. Teaching/learning materials have been purchased / donated to schools to improve the quality of education.
5. Additional staff/workers in schools have been paid through harambee contributions by the parents to offset the inadequacy.
6. Through the harambee spirits, co-curricular activities have been supported by well-wishers thus helping the learners to exploit their talents.
7. School furniture has been bought through harambee effort, thus making learning / teaching comfortable.
8. Parents have contributed funds to supplement the government school feeding programme, thus improving enrolment / retention.

Ways through which it promotes national unity in Kenya.

1. It encourages people to work together.
2. It promotes cooperation.
3. It promotes equity in the distribution of resources.
4. It enhances interaction of the people.
5. It promotes patriotism.

Challenges

1. Misappropriation of funds/corruption.

2. Poverty among Kenyans.
3. Forced contribution.
4. Ethnicity/tribalism/nepotism/racism.
5. Abuse of harambee contribution for personal gains.

Nyayoism

- It was established / adopted by Moi when he came to power in 1978, after Kenyatta's death.
- It's from Kiswahili word 'Nyayo' meaning 'foot steps'
- Therefore Moi was to follow in the footsteps of Kenyatta, in which he meant peace, love and unity as the pillars of the philosophy.

Aims of Nyayoism

1. To promoted mutual social responsibility.
2. To perpetuate harambee spirit.
3. To enhance co-operation and unity.
4. To promote Jua Kali sector.

Its achievements in Health sector.

1. It led to the building of health centres, hospitals and Nyayo wards.
2. It mobilized people to contribute money to purchase drugs for the needy.
3. Money contributed through the philosophy enabled the sick people seek for specialized treatment within and outside the country.
4. It motivated some medical personnel to offer free medical services to the people.
5. It led to the construction of medical training institutions and training of personnel.

Challenges to Nyayoism

1. Corruption.
2. Withholding of aid by W.B. and IMF.

Impacts of philosophies

Social

1. Education has been promoted by building schools and colleges.
2. Improved medical services by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.
3. Encouraged co-operation, understand and unity among Kenyan communities.
4. Raised living standards by promoting the spiritual and social welfare of the people by encouraging Kenyans to actively participate in development projects.
5. Disadvantaged groups have been considered by organizing harambee to assist them.
6. Promoted African cultures through borrowing of positive African traditions.
7. They have promoted the spiritual wellbeing through building of churches.

Economic

1. Africanization process and attainment of self-reliance has been enhanced.
2. Co-operative societies have been set up.
3. Agricultural production has been boosted.
4. Improved transport and communication
5. Conducive atmosphere for tourism has been created by the pillars by Nyayoism

Political

1. Nationality and patriotism have been promoted.
2. Democracy has been enhanced.
3. International understanding and co-operation have been encouraged.

Challenges and problems

1. Depending on foreign aid.
2. Fuelled corruption.
3. Leaders tend to exploit citizens e.g. through forced harambee.
4. Lack solutions to emerging problems like HIV/AIDs, corruption and ethnic clashes.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

Political 1963-1991

- After independence, Kenya had 3 major problems, namely; lack of good leadership, suspicion and jealousy, and illiteracy**.**
- At independence, we had the majimbo (federal) government and constitution
- 1964, December KADU joined KANU and established unitary government
- Friction emerged as Odinga, Oneko, Kagia etc. accused Kenyatta of favouring to uplift some communities.
- Consequently, KANU delegates held a conference at Limuru in March 1966.
- At the meeting, Vice President's Post was abolished.
- 8 KANU Vice Presidents were appointed.
- Odinga resigned and formed Kenya People's Union (KPU).
- Mini-election was held, with members of the new party contesting on KPU's ticket.
- Joseph Murumbi was appointed the Vice President in 1966, but resigned in 1967 before Moi was appointed.
- KPU was banned in 1969.

Political Challenges

1. One party dictatorship introduced in 1982.
2. Multipartism which was introduced in 1992.
3. Political assassinations of Pio Gama Pintoo, JM Kariuki, Tom Mboya, Robert Ouko etc
4. Ethnic clashes.
5. Post-election violence of 2007.
6. Political detention and torture.
7. Attempted military coup of 1982.
8. Gender inequality in leadership.
9. Age / Generation struggle for leadership.
10. Border conflicts from neighbouring countries eg Uganda.
11. Formation of militia groups eg Shifta and Al-Shabaab.
12. Leadership wrangles / ideological differences.
13. Manipulation of the constitution by the members of parliament.

Political assassinations

1. In 1965, Pio Gama into was murdered.
2. He was the only Asian critical of Kenyatta's government.
3. 5th July 1969, Tom Mboya, Minister for Finance and Planning was gunned down.
4. This increased tension between Agikuyu and Luo.
5. Consequently, when Kenyatta visited Kisumu in 1969, to open the Russian funded New Nyanza General Hospital, he was pelted with stones and rotten eggs.
6. Presidential guards opened fire and killed about 43 people.
7. Then KPU was banned and its major associates detained.
8. On 5/3/1975, Josiah Mwangi Kariuki's (J.M.) body was found in Ngong Forest half eaten by wild animals.
9. This intensified the tension in the country, as Moi had claimed that JM was in Zambia, only to find his body in Ngong.
10. In Oct. 1975, Martin Shikuku the then MP for Butere claimed that KANU & parliament were dead.
11. He was seconded by Jean Marie Seroney-Speaker.
12. Both were arrested and detained.
13. In 1976, MP for Eldoret North-Chelagat Mutai was arrested and imprisoned for 2 ½ years for inciting her constituents for violence.
14. 1977, George Anyona-MP for Kitutu was detained for accusing the government of corruption.
15. Campaigns started to change the constitution
16. On 22/8/1978, Kenyatta died in his sleep at state House-Mombasa.
17. Moi acted as president for 90 days, before being elected unopposed
18. Moi appointed Mwai Emilio Kibaki as Vice President
19. Moi released political prisoners-in December 1978
20. 1980, banned tribal organizations e.g. GEMA, Luo Union etc.
21. He also strengthened the party by more recruitment
22. In June 1982, Kenya became a de jure (by law) one party state.
23. Many Kenyans were not happy of this introduction of Sec-2A in the constitution.
24. On 01/08/1982, junior officers of the Kenya Air Force led by Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka staged a military coup against the government.
25. Ochuka was hanged, after violence and killings erupted.
26. Moi regime become even more ruthless.
27. In 1988, Mlolongo (queue) voting method was introduced.
28. In 1989, Kenneth Matiba was expelled from the party after claiming that there was rigging in elections.
29. In 1990,KANU discarded Mlolongo.
30. In 1988, Anyona and koigi were detained.
31. Some authors escape to self-exile Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Mugo.
32. In 1990, Dr Robert John Ouko, minister for Foreign Affairs was found murdered.
33. His remains were discovered on 16/2/90 by a heads boy at Got Alila.

Constitutional changes-1963-91

1. In 1964 Dec, Unitary constitution was set up to replace the independence federal constitution.
2. In 1966, Unicameral legislature was established to replace the independence bicameral.
   The president also got power to appoint 12 MP's, who were previously nominated by the legislature.
3. In 1966, only 65% or 2/3 of MP's could pass a bill.
4. On 28/4/66, MP's who resign from party should seek re-election on the new part's ticket.
5. In May 1966- public security Act was passed- president was empowered to detain citizens without trial, if their conduct is a threat to state security.
6. In April 1968, president was empowered to alter provincial and district boundaries.
7. In 1968, mandatory age of voting and was changed from 21 to 18 yrs. Age for presidency from 40 to 35yrs. Incase of death of president, Vice President should act for 90 days during which elections should be held.
8. In 1974, president was empowered to pardon election offenders.
9. In 1982, Kenya was made a one party state.
10. In 1987, President could now hire and fire the AG, chief secretary and controlled and Auditor General at will.
11. In 1988, security of tenure Judges, and chairman of public service commission was removed.
12. In 1988, police could hold a suspect for 14 days before taking him / her to court.
13. In 1990, Security of tenure for AG was reinstated.
14. In 1991, changed sec-2A, Kenya become a multi-party state by de jure.
15. In 1991, presidential tenure was lowered to 2 five year terms.

Some of the parties that emerged after this included:

9. Forum for Restoration of Democracy.

2. Forum for Restoration of Democracy- Kenya. **3**. Forum for Restoration of Democracy-Asili. **4**. Democratic Party of Kenya **5**. Social Democratic Party.
6. Liberal Democratic Party **7**. Forum for Restoration of Democracy-People.
8. Kenya National Congress. **9**. Kenya Social Congress.

Factors that facilitated the formation of many political parties in Kenya by 1990.

External

1. Influence from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union led to multi-party democracy.
2. End of the cold war brought a new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya.
3. Some African countries like Togo, Zambia, Ghana and Nigeria who had adopted multi-partism encouraged Kenya to do the same.
1. Pressure from governments of donor community to democratize as a condition to resume aid.

Internal

1. Amendment / repeal of section 2A of the Kenyan constitution, allowing the formation of many political parties in the country.
2. Economic hardships within the country.
3. Failure by the government to adopt all recommendations forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990.
4. KANU failed to listen to criticism and critics were either suspended or expelled from the party / Discontent within the party.
5. Pressure from multi-party activists drawn from the civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change.
6. Alleged rigging of 1988 general elections led to discontent among the losers.
7. Pressure from the church / clergy.

Challenges of multi-partism

1. Ethnicity / tribalism.
2. Greedy politicians are lured through bribes to defect.
3. Control of government machinery e.g. media outlets by the party in power.
4. Lack of adequate funding by the state.
5. Some members of the civil society take sides in party politics.
6. Some leaders incite their supporters against their opponents.
7. Inadequate civic education.
8. Leadership wrangles.

The role of political parties in governance and nation-building.

1. They formulate policies and programmes on how to run the government efficiently.
2. They select candidates for public office, as the senior official in government are also leaders of political parties.
3. They play a role in mobilizing the people e.g. to attend political rallies.
4. They check the excesses of the government by pointing out its mistakes.
5. They provide civic education to the electorate.
6. They ensure that there is an alternative government in-waiting in the event that the ruling party is unable to rule.
7. They act as training ground for political leadership.
8. They provide a good avenue for political associations in a country, thus enhancing unity.
9. They take part in decision making, as they participate in watch-dog committees like PAC.
10. They link the people and the government as they initiate political debates
on important national issues.
11. They provide an alternative approach to management of the political and economic affairs of the nation through their participation in parliamentary debates.

Economic developments and challenges since independence.

Types of Landholding in Kenya.

a) Public land

It includes:

1. Land that was un-alienated, by the time the constitution was enacted in 2010.
2. Land which is lawfully for the government, and is used by any state organ.
3. Land which has been transferred to the government through sale, land reverted back to government ownership or surrendered to the government.
4. Land which is not legally claimed by an individual or community.
5. Land in which no legal heir can be identified by any legal process.
6. All land containing minerals and mineral oils as defined by law.
7. Government forests, game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks, government animal sanctuaries and specific protected areas e.g. historical sites.
8. All roads and other places as provided by act of parliament.
9. All rivers, lakes and water bodies as defined by act of parliament.
10. The territorial seas, sea bed and continental shelf.
11. Land that is not categorized as private or community under the constitution.
12. Any other land declared public land by act of parliament.

b) **Community land.**

- This is land vested in and held by communities.

This includes:

1. Land legally registered in the name of group representatives.
2. Land transferred to a specific community through a legal process.
3. Land declared to be community land by act of parliament.
4. Land lawfully held or used by a specific community as community forest, grazing fields or shrines.
5. Ancestral lands or land traditionally used by hunter-gatherer community.
6. Land that is lawfully held in trust by County Government on behalf of communities in the counties, excluding public land.

c) Private land

It comprises

1. Registered land held by a person under any freehold nature.
2. Land held by a person under leasehold nature.
3. Any land declared private under an Act of Parliament.

Land ownership by non-citizens

This is possible under the following conditions:

1. On leasehold.
2. Corporate body can only be recognized as a citizen if it is wholly owned by or more citizens.

Land policies since independence

1963, Land Reform exercise was characterized by:
Transfer of land from Europeans to Africans and land consolidation and registration.

Settlement schemes

1. Million Acre scheme -1963, settling African families on 13.5 hectares each.
2. Harambee scheme 1969- establishing about 16.25 hectares per family.
3. Haraka scheme 1970 settling squatters on small plots in Central, Coast, Eastern and Rift Valley.
4. Shirika Scheme -1971 settled landless and unemployed on former European farms.

Benefits of land reforms to Kenyans.

1. Farmers could use their land title deeds to obtain loans for progress.
2. Farmers used the title deeds to purchase land with confidence.
3. Thousands were able to own land.
4. Dairy and cash crop production increased.

National Land Commission

Its functions

1. To manage public land.

2. To recommend a national land policy to the National Government.
3. To advise the National Government on a comprehensive programme for land registration in the country.
4. To conduct research on land in the country, including use of natural resources and make recommendations to the relevant authorities.
5. To investigate present or past historical injustices, either on its own initiative or as a complaint, and recommend appropriate action.
6. To encourage the use of traditional methods of dispute resolution in land dispute.
7. To monitor and oversee the responsibilities over land use and planning in the country.

Several steps were taken by the government to promote large-scale farming

1. A.D.C. (Agricultural Development Corporation) was established to manage large scale farms. Established by the government in Western, Rift Valley, Coast and other parts.
2. KARI- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute was established in dry areas and during drought seasons e.g. Bura Irrigation Scheme-Coast was established to research on crops.
3. Established irrigation schemes to facilitate agriculture.
4. Development authorities have been established e.g. Tana & Athi River Development Authority (TARDA).
5. Commissions have been formed to deal with land issues e.g. 2001, Moi appointed Charles Njonjo to investigate the problem of land ownership and distribution in Kenya, 2003, Kibaki appointed Ndung'u Commission on land.

How the Kenyan government facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963.

1. Resettling people in irrigation schemes.
2. Encouraging people to form co-operative societies / land buying companies.
3. Opening up the former White highlands to willing buyers.
4. Giving / providing loans to those who were willing to buy land.
5. Consolidation/ adjudication of land to enable to maximize production.
6. Issuing of land title deeds to make ownership legal / ease land transfer.
7. Transfer of land from Europeans to Africans.

Problems / challenges facing agriculture

1. Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great losses of farm produce, thus reducing the earnings of farmers.
2. Unsuitable prices for agricultural commodities on the world / local market has discouraged farmers.
3. Various parts of the country have been hit by drought / famine, thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
4. Farmers' produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest, leading to food shortage / poor storage.
5. Poor technology / use of traditional methods have contributed to low yields.
6. Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out intense farming due to insecurity.
7. The population of Kenya has been growing faster than the gains made in the agricultural sector.
8. Corrupt government officials have grabbed / sold research land thereby affecting the operations of research institutions / Mismanagement of funds meant for agriculture development.
9. Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs.
10. Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers.
11. Shortage of agriculture extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields.
12. Mismanagement of co-operatives has impoverished farmers.
13. Competition from COMESA / Industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.

Benefits of Cooperative Societies in Kenya after independence.

They give loans/credit facilities.
They provide banking facilities / Savings facilities.
They provide benevolent / insurance services.
They invest on behalf of members.
They create employment.
They educate members on financial management/investment.

Industrial developments since independence

Factors behind industrial development in Kenya since independence

1. Existence/availability of raw-materials.
2. Fresh water with fish.
3. Production of timber from forests.
4. Rich scenery.
5. Rivers for electricity.
6. Population expansion-labour and market.
7. Rich agricultural farmland.
8. Transport and communication.

Government's aim / objectives in promoting industrial development

1. Attaining rapid growth in industrial production.
2. Creating employment.
3. Creating foreign exchange.
4. Utilizing local resources.
5. Creating local industrial skills.

Steps by the government to boost industries

1. Establishment of the ministry of commerce to expand commercial and industrial activities in the country.
2. Technical assistance was also extended to small scale businesses to help improve enterprises. It also promoted the *Jua kali* sector.
3. Agro-based industries like bakeries, tea and coffee have also been promoted by the government. Textile industries have been expanded.
4. Establishment of state-owned financial and banking institutions has helped to expand economic growth through issuing of loans.
5. The government has sold parastatal shares to the public.
6. The government established light engineering industries to produce basic implements.
7. The government set up a motor vehicle assembling plant in Thika and oil refineries in Mombasa.
8. Tourism industry has been established to boost the country's economy.
9. Establishment of Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE) to provide technical advice and capital for the establishment of

factories by Africans.
10. Prospecting and mining of minerals like oil, coal and gold.
11. Construction of infrastructure like roads.

Challenges

1. The capital was transferred from the country by the whites.
2. Landlessness.
3. Inadequate infrastructure especially African reserves.
4. Rural-urban migration led to inadequate facilities.
5. Control of the economy by European community e.g. large industries and farms
6. Unskilled labour.

Why parastatals are set up

1. Generate revenue.
2. Provide loans to farmers and businessmen.
3. Create employment.
4. Help the government to control key sectors of the economy.
5. To provide essential services to citizens e.g. Kenya Railway Corporation.

20/01/1978, Kenya Ports Authority (KPA)

Was set up to:-

1. To provide modern containers for handling all types of cargo in Kenya.
2. To handles Kenya's exports and imports.
3. To earn foreign exchange for the country.
4. As a source of employment.
5. To stimulated local industry.
6. It appoints pilots who bring big ships to Kilindini harbour.
7. It builds and maintains navigational grids.

- Kenya power and lighting company has also facilitated economic development in Kenya.
- Kenya postal corporation has contributed a lot to the economy.
- 1990's Kenya started liberalizing the economy.

Problems facing industrialization in Kenya

1. Capital is repatriated from Kenya
2. Imported materials are used.
3. Foreigners take most managerial posts.
4. Mismanagement of major industries.
5. Most industries are located near towns, thus hindering expansion.
6. Shortage of financial support.
7. Competition from more industrialized countries.
8. Small domestic market of Kenya.
9. Small quantities of produce due to use of low techniques.
10. Lack of strategic raw-materials e.g. petroleum.

Effects of Kenya industrial development

1. It has increased employment opportunities.
2. It has liberated Kenya from over-reliance on agricultural sector.
3. It has improved the infrastructure.
4. It has enabled Kenya to diversify her economy.
5. It has facilitated utilization of mineral resources.
6. It has facilitated the growth of urban centers.
7. Cultural interaction has increased.
8. It has earned the country self-reliance .

Social developments and challenges since independence

- Poverty, ignorance and diseases were the main social problems after independence.

Education

- Kiswahili was given a respectable status in the country.
- Commissions were set up to streamline education.
- Harambee was used to expand education facilities.

Commissions

1. Kenya education commission / Ominde Commission (1964) – recommended major changes.
2. National committee on education objectives & policies (1976)
3. Presidential working party on the 2nd university (1982) / Mackay commission-Recommended the 8-4-4.
4. Kamunge Commission (1988)-recommended cost sharing in education and reduction of subjects in 8-4-4
5. Davy Koech commission (1988)-recommended introduction of Total Integrated Quality Education and Training (TIQET)

- In 1969, Ministry of education took over the Primary education from the local government.
- In 1978, school milk was introduced in primary school to encourage children to go to school
- In 2002, NARC government introduced free primary education policy
- Vocational institutions have been introduced e.g. village polytechnic colleges
- Teachers' Training Colleges
- Agricultural based colleges
- Universities
- K.I.E. has become the major national curriculum development and research centre.
- Kenya national examination council (KNEC) was established in 1977 to evaluate learners at primary, secondary and middle-level colleges.
- In 1970,University college of Nairobi because a full university.
- In 1984, Moi university was established
- In 1985, Kenyatta University was established
- In 1987, Egerton University followed
- This was followed by Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultural and Technology in 1994, Maseno in 1999 and Western College of Science and Technology as a university in 2003.
- A public university has been proposed for the Coast Province.
- Private universities have also been licensed to provide higher education e.g. Daystar, Baraton, USIU, Catholic University of East Africa, Nazarene and Methodist.
- In 1970's High Education Loans Board (HELB) was established to loan the students to complete education.
- In 1999, parallel degree courses were introduced.

Challenges in education since independence.

8. Inadequate learning and teaching facilities like classrooms.
9. Insufficient funds to adequately remunerate teachers and develop learning facilities.
10. High drop-out rate due to early pregnancy among girls.
11. Indiscipline due to drug abuse which causes strikes.
12. High population strains the few resources available.
13. HIV/AIDS pandemic has taken a heavy toll on teachers.
14. Culture has affected the sector in that some traditional ways of life like nomadic communities do not give value to education.
15. Frequent changes and revision of the curriculum which involves huge financial resources.

16. Quality education is expensive, hence out of reach by ordinary Kenyans like the parallel programmes.
17. Too many unemployed people with higher education and technical skills discourages the youths from pursuing higher education.
18. Political interference on learning institutions by powerful individuals who influence the appointment of incompetent head teachers.
19. Poor performance in Mathematics and Sciences makes the education system not to produce enough manpower in the technical field.
20. Corruption and mismanagement of learning institutions and embezzlement of school funds.

Health

- The government established the ministry of Health to manage health related issues in the country.
- The National Insurance Fund was established to assist inpatients to offset their medical bills.
- The government has encouraged NGOs / religious organizations / individuals to provide health services.
- Research institutions like KEMRI were also established to research on causes and cure for some diseases like Leprosy
- Immunization campaign of children to prevent the spread of communicable diseases was carried out
- A number of hospitals / clinics / dispensaries and Nyayo wards are built using the Harambee motto / Creation of two referral hospitals.
- There has been the training of more health personnel by establishing medical training centers.
- Creating public awareness on health related issues.
- It has employed more health workers.
- It has subsidized the cost of healthcare / free medical services.
- Licensing the activities of herbalists / private hospitals in the country.

Challenges to health

1. Rapidly growing population.
2. HIV/AIDS and other deadly / terminal diseases.
3. Mismanagement of health institutions and embezzlement of funds.
4. Brain drain of qualified personnel has affected the sector.
5. Some cultural practices e.g. taboos, female circumcision.
6. Poverty and malnutrition which cause patients to resort to cheap treatment that is not effective.
7. Illegal abortions and early pregnancies.
8. Inadequate funds which makes it difficult for the government to provide medical facilities has lowered the quality of the services / inadequate medical equipment.
9. High rate of accidents and injuries which strain the few facilities available.
10. Poor transport and communication in some areas undermine the provision of health services.
11. Continued pollution of the environment has led to increased ailments hereby jeopardising the government effort.

Culture & sports

- Cultural activities entertained people, educate masses, unite interact people, promote patriotism and create employment.
- Kenya has excelled in sports like athletics, football, volleyball etc.
- 1980's Moi International Sports Centre-Kasarani was set up.
- The government is encouraging the community to participate in traditional sport like cock ad bull-fighting in Western Province.

Steps taken by the Kenyan government to promote national integration since independence

1. Development of national symbols
2. Declaring Kiswahili a national language
3. Establishing a one-party state in 1982 and multiparty state in 1992.
4. Promotion of harambee spirit
5. Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity
6. Abolition of social segregation
7. Abolition of ethnic organizations and groupings
8. Use of similar national constitution
9. Ethnic balance in public institutions
10. Promotion of games, sports and cultural activities
11. Promotion of national public service i.e. civil servants can serve anywhere in the country.

Challenges in sports

1. Poor attitude towards activities like culture, music and sports.
2. Poor financial rewards.
3. Misappropriation of funds meant for their development.
4. Inadequate facilities of culture and sporting activities.
5. Piracy of artistic works has denied them revenue.
6. Most Kenya's cultural artifacts were taken by the colonists.
7. Foreign team syndrome-Such teams have acquired fanatical support from Kenya at the expense of the local teams.
8. Exploitation of royalty payments in music, art and drama.
9. Influence of foreign cultures has made Kenyans to abandon their own cultures.

How the government has attempted to preserve cultural heritage in Kenya since independence.

1. It has incorporated some aspects of cultural studies in schools.
2. It has promoted competition between schools and other institutions of learning on cultural issues like music festivals.
3. Has encouraged intermarriage between different ethnic groups.
4. It has encouraged people to settle and own property in any part of the country.
5. It has established and maintained centers which preserve cultural values and heritage of different communities e.g. museums, Bomas of Kenya, National Archives, Media programmes on culture.
6. It has encouraged the migration and settlement of people from different ethnic groups in to urban centers.
7. It has established learning institutions where people from different communities interact.
8. It has allowed freedom of worship which provides for interaction of African religious heritage.
9. It has established a ministry in charge of Culture.

Importance of cultural activities in Kenya.

1. For entertainment
2. Educate the masses
3. Unite the people
4. Promote patriotism
5. Source of *employment*

LATEST HIGH SCHOOL NOTES
0714497530 (Mr Isaboke)
Maths form 1-4
English form 1-4
kiswahili form 1-4
chemistry form 1--4
Biology form 1-4
Physics form 1--4
Agriculture form 1--4
Business form 1--4
Cre form 1--4
History form 1--4
Computer form 1--4
Geography form 1--4
Homescience f1--4
I.R.E studies f1-4
French notes
Setbooks guides
Primary school notes
KCSE Topicals
CPA tuitioning
Updated *CPA,CIFA ATD* KASNEB notes
Updated *CPS,CICT,ATD* KASNEB Notes
Updated *ICT,IT,ACCA,CFA* notes
Forex trading guidance
CCTV installation &Networking services
Online services
*_All the materials are in soft copy and we'll updated
Text /call or WhatsApp *0714497530 to get your copy_*

https://wa.me/254714497530