

SOCIAL STUDIES

STD 8 BOOK

UNIT ONE : KENYA AND THE WORLD

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Map reading and interpretation

- i. A map is a representation of the earth or part of the earth on a flat surface.
- ii. Real things or features are represented using symbols.
- iii. A symbol is a mark,a letter, a word or a colour or a sign that represens something.
- iv. We use elements of a map to interpret information on maps.

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

- a) Title
- b) Compass
- c) Frame
- d) Scale
- e) Key

Use of symbols to read and interpret maps.

- ✓ Symbols are used to represent something on a map e.g.cattle dip, forest, hills, settlement.

(Teacher to refer to our lives today Bk 8 pg 2-3)

Direction of places using compass points

- ✓ Directions are usually described or given using a compass.
- ✓ The main points of a compass are.
 - a) North
 - b) East
 - c) South
 - d) West
- ✓ They are also known as cardinal points.
- ✓ When giving directions we always start from the direction North.

(pps Bk pg 4-5)

Measuring distances on a map

- ✓ Distances on a map include
 - a) Lengths of roads

- b) Rivers
- c) Railways
- d) Coastlines

- Scale is used to get the actual ground lengths of such features on a map.
- Scale is the relationship between distances on a map and the corresponding distances on the ground.

Types of scales

- a) Linear scale
- b) Statement scale
- c) Representative fraction or ratio scale.

Measuring distances.

Straight distances can be measured using;

- a) A pair of dividers
- b) The straight edge of a paper.
- c) A ruler

ACTIVITY: our lives today Bk 8 pg 6-8

Measuring distances along a curved line.

Curved distances are measured using;

- a) A piece of string or thread
- b) A straight edge of a piece of paper.

Activity : our lives today pg 8-9.

Calculation of area on a map

- a) Regular shapes
 - i. Areas of regular shapes is calculated using mathematical formulae

Examples

- Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ base $\times$ height
- Area of rectangle = length $\times$ width
- Area of a circle = $A = \pi r^2$ ie $\frac{22}{7} \times r \times r$
- Area of a square = length $\times$ length

Note: To obtain the ground distance you to convert the measurements using the scale given map.

Area of irregular shapes.

1. Identify the feature
2. Draw one centimetre squares covering the feature
3. Count the complete squares

4. Count the incomplete squares and divide by two.
5. Add the complete squares to the incomplete squares
6. Convert into kilometres

Activity pps Bk 11-12

Revisional exercise

Pps Bk pg 12-13

Climate

Climate of an area is shown by ;

- Crops

Examples

1. Cool and wet climate

- ❖ Tea
- ❖ Pyrethrum
- ❖ Coffee
- ❖ Dairy farming

2. Hot and wet climate

Shown by

- ❖ Maize
- ❖ Cotton under natural conditions
- ❖ Wheat cocoa
- ❖ Cloves

3. Hot and dry climate

- ❖ Scrubs
- ❖ Cotton under irrigation
- ❖ Presence of boreholes

Agricultural activities

Shown by;

- ❖ Ginnery – cotton growing
- ❖ Jaggery – sugarcane
- ❖ Poshomill – maize growing
- ❖ Tea factory – tea growing
- ❖ Coffee factory – coffee growing
- ❖ Tea, coffee, pyrethrum – cash crop farming

Economic activities

- I. Mining – quarry or a mirram pit
- II. Lumbering – saw mill
- III. Fishing – fish pond , fish traps
- IV. Trading – markets, towns , shops
- V. Tourism – game parks, game reserves
- VI. Transport and communication – roads , railways , airports.
- VII. Crop farming – any crop
- VIII. Livestock farming – animals, cattle dip , slaughter house.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Are natural land forms found on the earth's surface

They include;

Relief features

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

Drainage features

- a. Oceans
- b. Rivers
- c. Seas
- d. Lakes swamps
- e. Springs
- f. Streams

Effects of physical features on human activities.

Mountains and hills

Positive effects

- 1) Crop farming on the windward side
- 2) Pastoralism is carried out on the leeward side
- 3) Mountain slopes have fertile soils for crop growing.
- 4) Some mountains are rich in minerals

- 5) Snow capped mountains attracts tourists
- 6) Are best places to place setelite dishes to enhance communication
- 7) Forested mountains and hills are water catchment areas.

Negative effects

- 1) Land slides resulting to death
- 2) Hinders the construction of roads and railways
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Lakes and rivers

Positive effects

- 1) Promotes fishing
- 2) Production of hydro-electric power
- 3) Provides water for irrigation
- 4) Are major sources of minerals
- 5) Promotes industrialization
- 6) Enhances water transport.

Negative effects

- 1) They cause floods
- 2) Breeding places for mosquitoies
- 3)

Valleys

Positive effects

- 1) Valleys have fertile soils for farming
- 2) Tourists attractions
- 3) Collection of sand in the river valleys for construction

Negative effects

- 1) Sometimes valleys are flooded
- 2) Hinders the construction of roads and railways

Swamps

Positive effects

- 1) Papyrus reeds are used to make ropes
- 2) Drained to get land for cultivation.
- 3) Sometimes they act as water reservoirs

- 4) Mangrove trees promote lumbering

Negative effects

- 1) Bleeding places for mosquitoies and snails
- 2) Hinders the construction of houses.
- 3) Hinders the construction of roads and railways.

Plains

Positive effects

- 1) Contains pastures for pastoralists
- 2) Easy to construct roads and railways
- 3) Easy to build houses
- 4) Suitable areas for irrigation
- 5) Best areas for game parks and game reserves
- 6) Has alluvial soils best growing crops

Negative effects

- 1) Plains are sometimes flooded

CLIMATE

Traditional methods of observing weather

- a. Croacking of frogs-rainy season
- b. Excitement of cattle-rainy season
- c. Migration of birds and insects
 - I. Safari ants-rainy season
 - II. Locusts-dry season
 - III. Quelea birds-rainy seasons
- d. Presence of dew-rainy season
- e. A sudden rise in temperature-rainy season
- f. Shedding of leaves by some trees-dry season
- g. Movements of winds(strong winds-rainy season)
- h. Change of wind direction-rainy or dry season
- i. Smell of moist soil-rainy season
- j. Appearance of toads-rainy season

Weather,observation and recording instruments

instruments	What it measures	Units
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Rain gauge	rainfall	Millimetre
Windsock	Strength/wind direction	
Anemometre	Speed of wind	Knots
Thermometre	Temperature	Degree celcius
Barometre	Air pressure	Millibars
hygrometre	Humidity	Percentage
Windvane	Direction of wind	
Sunshine recorder	sunshine	

A raingauge

- I. A raingauga is used to measyre rainfall in millimeter(mm)
- II. It is sunk 15cm in the ground to reduce the rate of evaporation.
- III. It is raised 30cm above the ground to preve nt the rain water that splashes the ground from getting into the funnel.

Activity draw the raingauge pg 22.

A windvane

- It shows the direction of wind
- The pointer points the direction the wind is blowing from.
- The tail shows the direction where the wind is blowing to.

Activity diagram of a windvane pg23

A windsock

- It has a large sock- shaped bag
- The sock has a wide mouth
- It shows the stength and direction of wind
- The bag is painted with big bright stripes for easy visibility.
- It is used in airports and airstripes.

Activity diagram on pg 24.

Anemometer

- It measures the speed of wind
- It has three to four cups
- It has a metre recorder
- When the wind blows the cups rotates
- The meter recorder reads the speed at which the cups are rotating.

- The units of measuring the speed of wind are called knots.

A mercury barometer

- It measures atmospheric pressure.
- It contains a liquid called mercury.
- At the sea level the height of the mercury column is 760mm or 76cm.
- Air pressure is measured in millibars.

Activity diagram pps pg 25.

Aneroid barometer

- I. It measures air pressure or atmospheric pressure
- II. When the air pressure is high the rubber tube contracts downwards.
- III. The spring goes downwards and moves the chain in a clockwise way.
- IV. The chain moves the pointer towards the scale and reading is made in millibars.

Activity pps draw the diagram on pps bk pg 25

A maximum thermometer

- It measures the highest temperature in degrees Celsius.
- It contains mercury.
- It has a metal index.
- When the temperature is high mercury expands
- It pushes the metal index and the maximum temperature is read.
- A magnet is used to reset the metal index.

A minimum thermometer

- It measures the minimum or the lowest temperature in the day.
- It contains alcohol
- When temperatures are low alcohol contracts.
- It moves the metal index downwards and minimum temperature is read.
- A magnet is used to reset the metal index.

Activity on pps bk pg 21

Climate

This is the average weather conditions of a place recorded over a long period of over 30 yrs.

Climate change

It is the change of weather patterns of an area over a given time.

Factors affecting climate change

Natural factors

I. Volcanic eruptions.

II.

Human factors

1. Damage of ozone layer
2. Deforestation
3. Increased carbon dioxide in the air
4. Interference with water cycle
5. Warming due to green house effect
6. Population increase
7. Irrigation farming
8. Afforestation

Impact of climate change on human activities.

- a. Harmful rays causes diseases such as skin cancer and eye problems.
- b. Heavy rainfall causes floods destroying roads and bridges.
- c. High rainfall supports agriculture
- d. Desertification results to drying up of rivers.
- e. Droughts affects H.E.P. production.
- f. Floods destroy roads which affect trade
- g. Excess rainfall destroys crops

Revisional exercise pps bk pg 31-32

SOIL

- Soil is the layer of materials on the earth's surface on which plants grow.
- Soil is formed through a process called weathering.
- Weathering is the process of breakdown of rocks into smaller fine particles.

Soil erosion

It is the carrying of the top fertile soil.

Agents of soil erosion

- a. Wind
- b. Water
- c. Animals
- d. Human beings
- e. Moving ice

f. Glacier

Causes of soil erosion.

- a. Mining activities
- b. Deforestation
- c. Overstocking
- d. Overgrazing
- e. Road construction
- f. Heavy rainfall
- g. Strong wind
- h. Monocropping
- i. Cultivation along the slopes.

Effects of soil erosion on human activities.

- a. Poor crop yields
- b. Siltation of dams
- c. Reduction of water in dams
- d. Poor pastures
- e. Flooding of rivers
- f. Displacement of people by floods.

Soil conservation measures

These are ways of taking care of soil to prevent soil erosion

1. Afforestation programmes
2. Mulching
3. Planting cover crops
4. Cultivating across the slopes
5. Ploughing along the contours.
6. Mixed cropping
7. Building of gabbions/check dams/porous dams.
8. Constructing terraces
9. Constructing cut off drains.
10. Avoid burning cover crops.
11. Controlled grazing
12. Crop rotation
13. Agroforestry

Revisional exercise pps bk pg 37-39

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

Theories of human origin

- a. Creation theories
- b. Mythical theories
- c. Evolution theories

Evolution theory

Evolution is the slow and gradual development from an ape like creature to the modern man.

- a. Archeology

This is the study of fossils

- b. Archeologists

People who study fossils

- c. Fossils

They are the remains of animals and human beings

- d. Excavation

This is the digging out to get fossils.

NOTE;The scientist who discovered the evolution theory was called Charles Darwin.

He wrote a book known as the origin of species in 1859.

- e. Archeological sites/pre-historical sites

These are places where fossils were discovered.

- f. Homo

Means man or man like creature

- g. Pithecus

An ape like creature

- h. Stone age

This is a period when stones were used to make tools.

Stages of evolution

1. Ramapithecus
2. Australopithecus/southern ape
3. Homo habilis/able man
4. Homo erectus
5. Homo sapien
6. Homo sapien sapien

Ramapithecus

1. Was bipedal used two legs to walk
2. Was brighter than an ape
3. Made stone tools

2. australopithecus

Also known as southern ape

Developed from the southern ape

Had a larger brain than the ramapithecus

Walked slightly upright

Remains were discovered in;

- Olduvai gorge
- Koobi Fora
- Omo river valley

3. homo habilis

- ✓ Also known as zinjathropus boisei
- ✓ Means able or handy man
- ✓ Developed a thumb to hold things
- ✓ Had a larger brain than the australopithecus
- ✓ Used unclear speech for communication
- ✓ The remains were discovered in Olduvai gorge and
- ✓ Koobi Fora

4. Homo erectus

- ✓ Was also known as upright man
- ✓ Walked in an upright manner
- ✓ Had larger brain than the homo habilis
- ✓ He invented fire

Uses of fire`

- I. Cooking
- II. Warming
- III. Scaring wild animals

Had a clear speech

Started painting in caves

Practised hunting and gathering

Homo sa peins

Also called the intelligent or the thinking man

Economic activities

- A. Fishing
- B. Hunting
- C. Gathering fruits
- D. Made garments from animals

Homo sapein sapein

- Also called the modern man
- Thinks and makes plans and accurate forecasts
- The brain was fully developed
- Communicated with very clear speech

Pre-historical sites in eastern africa

Kenya

1. Njoro river cave
2. Kanapoi
3. Kariandusi
4. Olorgesailie
5. Hyrax hill
6. Naiokotome
7. Rusinga island
8. Fort tenan3
9. Chesowanja
10. Eliye springs

Uganda

1. Magosi
2. Lohii islands
3. Ntusi
4. Nsongezi
5. Ishango
6. Mbigo
7. Sango bay

Tanzania

1. Isimilia
2. Songomara
3. Olduvai gorge
4. Ngoloba
5. Kalambo
6. Peninj

Ethiopia

1. Hadar
2. Awash
3. Omo river valley
4. Dire dawa
5. Harar
6. Lalibela
7. Axum

Sudan

1. Nuri
2. Dangola
3. Naga
4. Marowe

Activity pupils draw the map on pps bk pg 44

Migration

It is the movement of people from one place to another

Types of migration

1. Internal migration
2. External migration

Internal migration

1. Rural-rural migration
2. Rural –urban
3. Urban-rural
4. Urban-urban

External migration(into and out of kenya)

1. Immigration
2. Emigration

Rural-urban migration

This is the movement of people from rural areas to towns

Reasons for rural-urban migration

1. Employment
2. Education
3. To settle in towns
4. Search for markets
5. Better medical facilities
6. Availability of goods
7. Better living standards
8. Shortage of land in rural areas.

Rural- rural migration

This involves the movement of people from one rural area to another rural area.

Reasons for rural-rural migration

1. Search for fertile lands
2. Search for a settlement land
3. Settlement of the landless people
4. Construction of big dams
5. European settlement
6. Establishment of irrigation schemes
7. Employment
8. Seasonal search for pastures
9. Government conservation measures
10. New mining activities
11. Land transfers
12. Political disturbances
13. Natural disasters
14. Favourable climates
15. Population pressure
16. Insecurity

Urban-rural migration

This is the movement of people from the towns to the rural areas

Reasons for urban –rural migration

1. Retirement from employment

2. Difficulties in getting settled in towns
3. Overcrowding in towns
4. Government policy
5. Insecurity
6. Disease outbreak
7. Job transfer
8. Market for goods

Urban-urban migration

It is the movement of people from one town to another

Reasons for urban-urban migration

1. Employment
2. Religious pilgrimage
3. Business opportunities
4. Job transfers
5. Cheap settlement
6. Insecurity
7. Better medical care
8. Better living standards
9. Source of raw materials
10. Better education services
11. Overpopulation

External migration

This is the movement of people into or out of the country

Immigration

This is the movement of people into the country

Reasons for immigration

1. Early migration
2. Early trade
3. Missionary work
4. Construction of the railway
5. Colonization
6. Employment
7. Business opportunities
8. Intermarriages

9. Civil wars
10. Natural calamities

Emigration

It involves the movement of people out of the country

Reasons for emigration

1. Slave trade
2. Desire to live more comfortable
3. Desire to earn higher income
4. Education
5. Religious reasons
6. Business
7. Dual citizenship
8. Natural calamities
9. Investment in foreign countries

Effects of migration

The movement of people from one place to another may have some effects to where they move to or from

Effects in urban areas

1. Unemployment
2. Increased crime
3. Increased immorality
4. Shortage of schools and health facilities
5. Shortage of proper housing
6. Crowded streets
7. Environmental pollution
8. Change in cultural practices
9. Increased labour supply
10. Reversal of roles

Effects in rural areas

1. Reduced pressure on land
2. Shortage of labour
3. Reversal of roles
4. Improved economic conditions

5. Improved agricultural production

Population growth

This is change in size of the population

Population growth can be positive or negative

Factors that lead to rapid population growth

1. Favourable climate
2. Urbanization
3. Low mortality rate
4. Early marriages
5. Polygamy
6. Change in cultural attitude
7. Abolition of slave trade
8. Reduced wars among communities
9. Preference for either male or female children
10. Naming system
11. Migration by refugees

Problems that result from rapid population growth

1. Unemployment
2. Inadequate housing
3. Inadequate social services
4. Land fragmentation
5. Overuse of available land
6. Destruction of the environment
7. A large number of dependants
8. Increased poverty
9. Food shortage
10. High crime rate
11. Over population
12. High dependency ratio
13. Congestion

Factors that lead to slow population growth

1. Rising cost of living
2. Change of cultural attitudes
3. Few children needed as survival rate is high

4. Family planning methods
5. Spread of HIV/AIDS
6. Education and career
7. Insecurity
8. Late marriages
9. Emigration
10. Monogamy
11. Lack of proper medical care
12. High infant mortality rate
13. Low birth rate

Problems that result from slow population growth

1. Slow growth of industries
2. Inability to develop agricultural resources
3. Poor developed infrastructure
4. Invasion of community land by other people
5. Shortage of labour
6. Reduced market for goods
7. Low agricultural produce.
8. Under utilization of resources

Effects of HIV/AIDS on population growth

1. Loss of jobs
2. Leads to high mortality rate
3. Reduces life expectancy
4. High dependancy ratio
5. Leads to low birth rate
6. Increased number of orphans and street families
7. Decreased agricultural produce
8. Reduced fertility rate

Ways of managing slow population growth

1. Increasing food production
2. Improving social services
3. Encouraging immigration
4. Child allowances

5. Establishing irrigation schemes
6. Creating job opportunities
7. Discourage monogamy
8. Discourage family planning services
9. Promoting security

Ways of managing rapid population growth

1. Providing family planning services
2. Developing a national population policy
3. Creating employment opportunities
4. Public awareness campaigns
5. Penalties for getting too many children
6. Encourage monogamy
7. Encourage late marriages
8. Encourage immigration
9. Discourage wife inheritance

Population of Kenya

Is the total number of people living in an area

Population census

- ✓ It is the counting of people
- ✓ Takes place after 10 yrs
- ✓ Enables the government to plan and budget for its people

Population structure

This is the composition of a population in terms of;

- a. Gender
- b. Age
- c. Social status

Population structures of Kenya and India

1. Females are slightly more in Kenya
2. Majority are young
3. Life expectancy is low – Kenya 55yrs and in India 64 yrs
4. Majority live in rural areas
5. Low living standards
6. High rate of unemployment
7. High infant mortality

8. Unevenly distributed population
9. Population growth is high
10. Males are slightly more than females in india.

Population structure in germany

1. Majority are old
2. Low birth rate
3. Low death rate
4. Females are slightly more than males
5. Improved medical care
6. High life expectancy(80yrs)
7. High living standards
8. Majority live in towns
9. Majority are employed
10. Dependancy ratio is low
11. Small families
12. Population growth is slow.

Activity 1

Pupils draw the population pyramids of

- I. India
- II. Kenya
- III. Germany

Activity 2

Pupils draw the table on the pps bl pg 68(ourlives today).

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Family

This is a group of people related by blood,marriage or adoption

Types of families

1. Single parent family
2. Nuclear family
3. Extended family

Marriage

This is an agreement or a covenant between a man and a woman to live together as husband and wife.

Marriage systems

1. Customary/traditional marriage
 2. Religious marriage
 3. Civil marriage
- A. Customary marriage
- ✓ Conducted according to customs
 - ✓ Conducted by clan elders
 - ✓ Dowry is paid
 - ✓ No certificate is issued
 - ✓ Allows polygamy
 - ✓ Divorce is not allowed
 - ✓ A ceremony is held
 - ✓ It unites the family of a man and the woman.
- B. Religious marriage
- ✓ Conducted according to religious beliefs
 - ✓ Conducted by religious leaders
 - ✓ Dowry is paid
 - ✓ Marriage certificate is issued
 - ✓ Allows monogamy
 - ✓ Muslims allow polygamy i.e. one can marry up to 4 wives
 - ✓ Divorce is not allowed
 - ✓ A ceremony is held and there is exchange of vows
 - ✓ It unites the couples families
- C. Civil marriage
- ✓ Conducted by a government official i.e. the attorney general or the magistrate
 - ✓ One must give a 21 days notice
 - ✓ Marriage banns or announcement are posted in public
 - ✓ Allows monogamy
 - ✓ Dowry is paid

- ✓ A marriage certificate is given
- ✓ Divorce is not allowed the couples exchange the vows

Rights of spouses in marriages

1. Right to join a group that will cater for a family welfare
2. Right to be loved
3. Right to own property
4. Right to work
5. Right to mutual respect
6. Right to be involved in decision making
7. Right to life
8. Right to know the source of income of your spouse
9. Right to inherit property
10. Right to have and live with your children
11. Right to security.

Responsibilities of spouses in marriages

1. Providing basic needs
2. Mould desirable character to children
3. Provide security to children
4. Work hard to meet family needs
5. Give the children quality education
6. Love and care for children
7. Assist one another in family affairs
8. Show concern for others
9. Raise the standards of living
10. Take care of family property

Succession and inheritance

Succession

This is taking over position or property of the deceased

Deseased

The person who has died

Inheritance refers to the property and wealth aquired from the deseased

A will

This is a document written by the deseased outlining how his/her property wil be shared after death

Estate

The property of the deceased

Heir

A person who succeeds or inherits

Two systems of succession

- a) Testate succession
- b) Intestate succession
- a. Testate succession
 - ✓ Carried out when the deceased had written a will
 - ✓ Succession is straight forward
- b. Intestate succession
 - ✓ Carried out when the deceased had not written a will
 - ✓ The dependants apply for a letter of administration from a court of law.

Letter of administration

This is a document giving out the authority to share the property of the deceased.

It is issued by a court of law

Dependants or successors

1. Children i.e. both boys and girls and the disabled
2. Wife or wives
3. Parents but only if they depended on the deceased.

Quiz:our lives today pg 75

The school

1. This is a place where pupils go to learn
2. The main function of a school is to prepare pupils for adult life.

The school administration

Made up of:m

- a) The headteacher
- b) The deputy headteacher
- c) School management committee.

The school management committee members

1. The headteacher-secretary
2. Chairperson-elected by parents
3. Sponsor or a DEB member
4. 8 parents to rep 8 classes
5. A member of the local community

NB: The headteacher writes minutes in a school committee meeting

The deputy write minutes in a staff meeting

Functions of the school management committee

1. Management of the school funds
2. Plan for the school physical development
3. Receives instructional materials e.g. text books and stationary
4. Organises how the school will raise money for development
5. Sometimes employs additional/support teachers
6. Employs and can dismiss support staff
7. They over see pupils enrolment
8. To monitor the school performance
9. Maintains the school traditions and culture
10. Links the school and the community
11. Can recommend the removal of a teacher who not performing

Roles of pupils in school management

1. Taking care of the school property
2. Obeying the school rules
3. Promoting respect
4. Participating in co-curriculum activities
5. Taking up leadership roles
6. Ensure cleanliness in the compound
7. Attending classes without fail
8. Completing classwork and homework
9. Prefects should coordinate other pupils
10. Striving to achieve the best

Revision questions

Questions pg 77-78 our lives today

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Resources

These are things that are used to create or generate wealth

Examples

- Water
- Minerals

- Forests
- Soil
- Crops
- Wildlife

Economic activities

These are things we do to exploit the resources in order to create wealth

Examples

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Lumbering
- Fishing
- Trading
- Tourism

Agriculture

This is the growing of crops and the keeping of animals

Settlers farming

Settlers are the Europeans who came and grabbed fertile land for farming

White highlands

- ✓ Also known as crown land
- ✓ These are fertile areas that were grabbed from Africa

African native reserves

- These were the infertile lands
- Africans were congested in reserves
- They were agriculturally less productive
- Africans provided cheap forced labour in the settlers' farms

Settlers farming areas

I. Eastern highlands

- a) Nyeri
- b) Murang'a
- c) Embu
- d) Kiambu
- e) Meru
- f) Thika

- g) Nanyuki
- h) Nyandarua
- i) Laikipia

II. Western highlands(rift valley)

- a) Kericho
- b) Uasin gishu
- c) Trans nzoia
- d) Sotik
- e) Nakuru
- f) Bomet

III. Coastal region

- a) Taita taveta
- b) Kilifi
- c) Voi
- d) Malindi

Features/characteristics of settlers farming

1. Obtained cheap labour from the africans
2. Introduced commercial farming i.e.cash crop farming
3. Introduced new crop farming
4. Practised farming in the cool and wet highlands i.e.the white highlands
5. Practised mixed farming
6. Kept beef cattle in ranches in dry areas
7. Grew sisal and cotton in dry areas.
8. Introduced plantation farming
9. Used machines and fertilizers
10. Practised crop rotation
11. Irrigation farming was done in drier areas.

Effects of settlers farming

Positive effects

1. Introduced cash crop/commercial crops e.g.coffee,tea,pyrthrum,etc
2. Introduced mechanised farming
3. Introduced the use of farm inputs e.g.fertilizers and chemicals.
4. Introduced exotic breed cattle
5. Introduced plantation or large scale farming

6. Led to industrialization
7. Led to development of infrastructure i.e. roads and railways.
8. Led to urbanization e.g. Kitale and Eldoret
9. Introduced cross breeding
10. Led to formation of cooperatives

Negative effects

1. Africans lost their land i.e. became squatters
2. Creation of African native reserves
3. Led to forced labour
4. Disrupted the communal land ownership i.e. land tenure system.
5. Africans were over exploited
6. Led to increased racism/racial discrimination
7. Development of the white highlands only
8. Introduced payment of taxes to Africans

Exotic breed cattle

1. Jersey
2. Friesians
3. Guernsey
4. Ayrshire

Exotic beef cattle

1. Aberdeen Angus
2. Hereford
3. Charolais

Exotic dual cattle

Sahiwal

Indigenous cattle

1. Zebu
2. Boran

Settle quiz

Our lives today pg 84

Settlement schemes

These were areas set aside by the government for the landless.

Ways of acquiring the settlement schemes

1. Buying land from settlers

2. Reclamation of hostile areas i.e.
 - a) Spraying areas infested with tsetse flies
 - b) Irrigating arid and semi-arid areas
 - c) Draining swamps
3. Forest excision i.e clearing the forest to settle the squatters.
4. Formation of land buying companies.

Reasons for establishment of settlement schemes

1. To settle the squatters
2. To boost food production
3. To reduce population pressure
4. To ease congestion
5. To improve peoples' living standards

Distribution of settlement schemes

1. Mwea irrigation schemes
2. Ol kalou salient schemes
3. Jomo kenyatta at mpeketoni lamu
4. Bura-galolo settlement schemes
5. Island farms in central
6. Muguga jet schemes in central
7. Ahero in nyanza
8. Lambwe valley in nyanza
9. Matunda settlement
10. Ravine/sabatia

Activity draw the map on pg 85 our lives today

Benefits of settlement schemes

1. Landless people have been settled
2. Waste land have been put into use
3. Have created employment
4. Have boosted food production
5. Have united people in the country
6. Have led to development
7. Agricultural export from schemes earn foreign exchange
8. Have reduced population pressure

Problems facing settlement schemes

1. Soil erosion
2. Population pressure
3. Poor means of transport
4. Lack of social amenities
5. Lack of title deeds
6. Sometimes there is ethnic hatred in the schemes
7. Lack of modern equipment
8. Sometimes farmers are unable to repay loans
9. Mismanagement of schemes
- 10.

Quiz pg 87 our live today

Irrigation schemes

Irrigation is growing of crops using water

They include;

- a) Mwea irrigation schemes
- b) Perkerra irrigation schemes
- c) Ahero irrigation schemes

Mwea irrigation schemes

- ✓ It is in kirinyaga county
- ✓ It is the oldest in the country
- ✓ It was established in 1954
- ✓ The main reason for establishment was to settle the landless
- ✓ It has black cotton soil
- ✓ This region slopes gently to support flow of water by gravity.

Source of water

Water comes from river thiiiiba and nyamindi which are tributaries of river tana

Main crop grown

Rice (paddy)

Other crops grown

1. Water melon
2. Sukumawiki
3. Maize
4. French beans

Method of irrigation

- ✓ Canal irrigation method
- ✓ Canals direct water into the rice field called basins
- ✓ Water flows by gravity

Perkerra irrigation scheme

- Located in baringo county
- Was established in 1954
- The main reason for establishment was to bring more land under cultivation
- Water for irrigation comes from river perkerra

Crops grown

1. Seed maize (main crop)
2. Chillies
3. Tomatoes
4. Onions
5. Watermelons
6. Pawspaws

Method of irrigation

- ✓ Uses furrow irrigation method
- ✓ Involves construction of furrows and ridges
- ✓ Crops grown on the ridges
- ✓ Water directed to the furrows

NB; the main reason why irrigation schemes were established was to boost food production.

Contribution of irrigation schemes to the economy of kenya

1. Create employment
2. Source of income
3. Have led to industrialization
4. Have improved people's living standards
5. Have led to development of roads
6. Earn kenya foreign exchange
7. Unproductive land have been put into use
8. Have led to urbanization
9. They are sources of livelihood

Problems facing irrigation schemes

1. Pest and diseases
2. Mismanagement of irrigation schemes
3. Long distances to the market
4. Silting of canals
5. Water shortages
6. High cost of farm inputs e.g.seeds and fertilizers
7. Delayed payment
8. Lack of agricultural extension officers
9. Exhaustion of soil

Revision questions our lives today pg 91

Horticultural farming

This is the growth of fruits, flowers, and vegetable

Viticulture

This is the growth of fruits only

Floriculture

This is the growth of vegetable only.it is also called market gardening

Features/characteristics of horticulture

1. Practised in areas with fertile soil
2. It is capital intensive
3. It is labour intensive
4. The farms are intensively cultivated
5. Crops are grown in green houses
6. Practised in both small and large scale
7. High quality seeds and fertilizers are used
8. Mainly done for sale
9. Regular spraying is done

Crops grown in horticultural farming

Vegetable

- ✓ Spinach
- ✓ Kales
- ✓ French beans
- ✓ Onions
- ✓ Baby corn

- ✓ Cauliflower
- ✓ Tomatoes
- ✓ Cabbages

Fruits

- ✓ Bananas
- ✓ Mangoes
- ✓ Apples
- ✓ Avocadoes
- ✓ Paws paws
- ✓ Pineapples
- ✓ Oranges
- ✓ Pears

Flowers

- ✓ Roses
- ✓ Orchids
- ✓ Carnations
- ✓ Gladioli

Problems facing horticultural farming to the economy of kenya

1. Delayed payment
2. pest and diseases
3. poor means of transport and communication
4. high transport charges
5. expensive farm inputs
6. bad weather
7. lack of cooperative societies
8. long distance to the market
9. lack of capital
10. lack of refrigeration facilities

horticultural farming in Netherlands

- ✓ netherlands is in europe
- ✓ also known as holland
- ✓ it is a lowland
- ✓ it grows flowers,fruits,and vegetable
- ✓ done on reclaimed land called polders

- ✓ they reclaim land using special walls called dykes

NB they practice farming in polders because the land is scarce

They mostly use green/glass houses

This helps them to practice horticultural farming throughout the year

Netherlands is densely populated and this provides a ready market.

Comparison of horticultural farming in kenya and netherlands .

kenya	Netherlands
1.done on natural land	Done on polders
2.grows flowers fruits and vegetable	Grows flowers fruits and vegetable
3.few green houses are used	Mostly green houses are used
4.lack of capital for expansion	Capital is available for expansion
5.little mechanization	Highly mechanised
6.skilled labour is inadequate	Great use of skilled labour is required
7.poor means of transport	Well developed transport
8.less scientific method used	Uses scientific method of farming
9.production is low	Production is high
10.farmers are inadequately skilled	Farmers are inadequately skilled

Fish farming

This is the rearing of fish in ponds or tanks

It is also called aquaculture

The best soil to construct a fish pond is clay soil

Fish kept

1. trout
2. tilapia
3. mudfish

fish farming in kenya

1. sagana-kirinyaga county
2. kabaru-nyeri county
3. kibos-kisumu county
4. Ijipe-taita taveta county
5. aruba dam-taita taveta

6. bamburi-mombasa county
7. borabu-kisii county
8. homa bay-homa bay

fish farming in japan

- ✓ japan is in asia
- ✓ it is the leading producer of fish in the world
- ✓ done in the sheltered areas along the coast
- ✓ practised in the four islands

1. hokkaido
2. kyoshu
3. honshu
4. shikoku

- ✓ it has large market for fish
- ✓ fish are sold through cooperatives
- ✓ fish farming is highly mechanized
- ✓ highly supported by the government
- ✓ fish have high demand

fish kept

- ✓ oyster
- ✓ prawns
- ✓ trout eels

comparison of fish farming in kenya and japan

kenya	Japan
Fish reared are trout,tilapia and mudfish	Fish reared are oyster, prawns,trout and eels
Capital is inadequate	Adequate capital
Few research and training centres	Many modern fisheries and research centres
Fish kept in fish ponds	Fishing done in the sheltered sea
Limited/small market	Large market for fish
Low demand for fish	High demand for fish
Cooperatives are not developed	Copperatives are well developed
Not highly supported by the government	Highly supported by the government
Most fish are consumed locally	Most of the fish are exported

Activity our lives today pg 98

Revision questions our lives today pg 99.

MINING

This is the exxtraction of minerals from the ground

Major minerals in kenya

1. soda ash
2. limestone
3. flourspar
4. diatomite
5. marbles gemstone
6. salt

limestone

found in areas with sedimentary soil/rocks

mining areas

- a) bamburi-mombasa county
- b) athi river-machakos county
- c) homa hills-homa bay
- d) sultan hamud-makueni county
- e) koru-kisumu county

mining methods

open cast method

uses of limestone

1. making cement
2. making fertilizer
3. manufacturing paints
4. treating water
5. used in road construction

flourspur

mined at kimwarer in kerio valle,elgeyo marakwet county.

Method used

Open cast mining method

Uses of flourspur

1. making toothpaste

2. making sulphuric acid
3. making cement
4. making cans
5. strengthening iron, steel and aluminium
6. used in oil refineries

diatomite

mined at kariandusi near gilgil in nakuru county

mining method

open cast method

uses of diatomite

1. making paints
2. preserving fertilizer
3. making water filters
4. making heat insulators
5. used in dry cleaning industries
6. used to make plasters
7. making soaps

salt

mined at magadi-kajiado county

ngomeni and fundisa in kilifi county

uses of salt

1. flavouring food
2. preserving food
3. making soap
4. making dyes
5. flavouring animal feeds
6. manufacturing papers
7. making chemicals
8. making drugs

marbles

- ✓ marble is a hard smooth stone
- ✓ has white and dark colours

mining methods

quarrying or open cast

mining areas

1. athi river-machakos
2. kerio valley-marakwet county

uses

1. making ornaments-rings, necklaces, bangles, earring
2. making statutes

Gemstone

Also called precious stone.

Types of gemstone

1. rubies
2. garnets
3. tourmalines

mined in voi and mwatate in taita taveta county

uses

1. making bangles
2. making earrings
3. making necklaces

distribution of minerals in kenya

draw the map on pg 101 our lives today

contribution of minerals to the economic of kenya

1. create employment
2. earns foreign exchange
3. it is a source of income
4. has led to urbanization
5. the government earns revenue
6. has promoted trade
7. has improved people's living standards

effects of mining on the environment

1. noise pollution
2. air pollution
3. ugliness of the land
4. destruction of vegetation
5. pits left can result to death of people and animals

6. pits become breeding areas for snails and mosquitoies

FORESTRY

This is the planting and taking care of forests.

A forest is a group of trees growing together.

N/B 3% only of kenyan land is under forest.

Types of forest

1. natural forest
2. planted forest

natural forest

- ✓ grows on its own
- ✓ hardwood trees are grown
- ✓ they take long time to mature
- ✓ trees are of different species
- ✓ hardwood trees are also called indegenous trees

hardwood trees

- a) obeche
- b) meru oak
- c) camphor
- d) rosewood
- e) ebony
- f) mahogany
- g) greenheart
- h) iroko

planted forest

- ✓ cultivated and developed by man
- ✓ softwood trees are grown
- ✓ softwood are also kown as exotic trees
- ✓ trees are of the same species
- ✓ they mature fast
- ✓ grown in straight rows
- ✓ softwood make papers

softwood trees

1. cedar
2. cypress

3. eucalytus
4. pine
5. wattle tree
6. gravillea
7. spruce

categories of natural forest

1. coastal tropical forest
2. mountain highland forest
3. mangrove forest
4. tropical rainforest

highland forest

- ✓ also called mountain forest
- ✓ found in areas with high rainfall
- ✓ found on slopes of mountains

examples

1. mt.kenya forest
2. mt.elgonforest
3. aberdare ranges forest
4. kipkelion
5. mau forest
6. kaoyagat forest
7. malava
8. ngong hills

mangrove forest

found along the salty water in the coast

coastal tropical forest

also called lowland rainforest

examples

- ✓ arabuko soko
- ✓ boni
- ✓ witu

tropical rainforest

- ✓ covered with tall trees
- ✓ a good example is kakamega forest and nandi hills forest.

Planted forest

1. ainamioi-kericho county
2. turbo-uasin gishu county
3. molo-nakuru county
4. kaptagat-nakuru county
5. timboroa-uasin gishu
6. londiani-kericho
7. kinale-kiambu

problems facing forests

1. pests and diseases
2. defforestation
3. drought
4. forest fire
5. over exploitation by human being
6. government policy of degazettment of forests
7. mismanagement of forests
8. illegal logging
9. damage of wildlife

NB the main problem facing forestry is clearing for agriculture and settlement.

Main reason wht we preserve natural forests is to protect the rare/indegenous trees.

Main reason why we presreve forest is to protect water catchment areas.

Defforestation

This is the illegal cutting down of trees without replacing

It is the main problem facing forests

Effects of defforestation

- leads to desertification
- destruction of water catchment areas
- it interferes with the carbon cycle
- interferes with water cycle
- leads to soil erosion
- soil erosion leads to dam siltation
- dam siltation affects the HEP production
- species of trees become extinct or rare

- leads to shortage of rainfall

soil conservation measures

these are ways of protecting,preserving and managing forests.

1. Afforestation
2. reafforestation
3. agroforestry
4. educating people on the importance of forests
5. using alternative source of energy
6. gazzetment of forests reserves
7. putting up electric fence around the forest
8. providing tree seedlings
9. discourage the use charcoal
10. use of energy saving jikos
11. public awareness campaigns to conserve forests

quiz questions pg 113-114 our lives today

WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

WILDLIFE

Refers to all the undomesticated plants,animals,birds and insects

It is the main tourist attraction in kenya

Tourism

Visiting places for enjoyment

Tourist attraction

These are things or places that attract tourists

Tourism in switzerland

1. beautiful scenery-main e.g snow capped mountain,waterfalls,glacial lakes.
2. Summer and winter climate
3. Good transport network
4. Variety of languages spoken
5. Sports and games like skiing,ice skating and swimming.
6. Museums of transport and communication and olympic museums
7. Wild animals such as bear and bearded vultures
8. Highly developed communication network
9. Advanced conference tourism in geneva.

10. St.mritz spa has medicinal value

11. Rich swiss culture

NB switzerland is a landlocked country thus no sandy beaches

Differences between tourism in kenys and switzerland

Kenya	Switzerland
Warm climate	Summer and winter
Rift valley lakes	Glacial lakes
Big five animals	Bear and bearded vultures
Wildlife is the main	Beautiful scenery
Hot springs and geysers for medicinal value	St.mortiz spa for medicinal value
Sporting activities like athletics,surfing,mt climbing	Sporting activiting like skiing,ice hockey,skating,sailing annd fishing
Transport systems not well developed	Well developed transport and communication
More historic sites and museums	No majorjust museum of transport and olympic museum
Sandy beaches	Landlocked country
Cultural activities	Variety of languages

Similarities between tourism in kenya and switzerland

1. In both there are snow capped mountains
2. In both there is good climate attracting tourists
3. In both countries there is beautiful scenery
4. In both there is cultural heritage
5. In both there are medicinal springs
6. In bothh there are sporting activities
7. N both there are national parks.in switzeerland there is only swiss national park
8. In both they have historical sites
9. Both country have strategic position

Quiz questions pg 117-118 our live today

INDUSTRIES

This is the production of goods from raw materials

Factory

A place where production of goods is done

Factors to consider when locating an industry

1. Nearness to raw materials
2. Availability of market
3. Good transport system
4. Availability of water
5. Availability of labour
6. Availability of power
7. Security
8. Location to where we have related industries
9. Availability of land for expansion
10. Availability of capital
11. Government policy of decentralization

Types of industries

1. Processing industries
2. Manufacturing industries
3. Assembling industries
4. Service industries

Processing industries

- ✓ Also called primary industries
- ✓ Mostly deals with agricultural products
- ✓ They produce goods that are used as raw materials in secondary industries.e.g. farming,mining, fishing, and lumbering
- ✓ Categorized into two
 - Food processing
 - Non food processing

Manufacturing industries

- ✓ Also called secondary industries
- ✓ Makes final goods
- ✓ Uses raw materials from primary industries

Assembling industries

- ✓ To assemble is to put together
- ✓ Involves importing spare parts and putting them together to make a complete item

Service industries

- ✓ Provide service to people
- ✓ Also called tertiary industries

Activity draw the table on pg 119-120

Jua kali industries

Also called cottage industries

Features/characteristics of jua kali

1. Are small scale industries
2. Requires little capital
3. Uses locally available materials
4. Goods made are cheap
5. Goods made are sold locally
6. They use simple equipments
7. A lot of human labour is needed

Reasons for establishment

1. To create self employment
2. To promote industrialization
3. To make use of local materials
4. To stop rural-urban migration
5. To make goods affordable to all
6. To enable people become self reliant
7. To improve people's living standards.

NB the main reason for establishment of jua kali industries is to create employment. The mainnnnn problem facing juakali industry is lack of fund.

Benefits of jua kali industries

1. Have created employment
2. It is a source of income
3. Have raised people's living standards
4. Have stopped rural-urban migration
5. Have made people to be self reliant
6. When goods are exported they earn foreign exchange
7. Promote trade

Problems facing jua kali industries

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of power

3. High taxation
4. Competition from well established industries
5. Bad weather
6. Insecurity
7. A lot of human labour is required
8. Lack of markets
9. Over production of similar goods

Contribution of industries to the economy of kenya

1. Creates employment
2. Promotes trade
3. Improves people's living standards
4. Earn foreign exchange
5. The government gets revenue
6. It is a source of income
7. Have lead to urbanization
8. Have lead to development of infrastructure
9. Have lead to good ues of local resource.

Problems facing industries

1. Limited markets
2. Poor transport network
3. Lack of capital(main)
4. Unskilled workers
5. Workers strike
6. Unstable prices for agricultural goods
7. Bad weather
8. Insecurity
9. High taxation

Effects of industries to the environment

1. Causes air pollution
2. Causes land pollution
3. Causes water pollution
4. Destruction of ozone layer causing global warming
5. Paper industries results to defforestation
6. Water pollution by industries destroys acquatic life

Quiz :questions pg 127-128 our lives today

URBANIZATION

This is the growth and development of urban centres

Nairobi

- ✓ Started as a centre for railway builders in 1899.
- ✓ It is a place of cool waters.
- ✓ The railway reached Nairobi in 1899
- ✓ It is a flat land located on Athi plains
- ✓ It became the capital city in 1907.

Functions

1. It is an administrative capital
2. It is a commercial centre
3. It is a residential centre
4. It is an international conference centre
5. It is industrial centre
6. It is educational centre
7. It is a centre for national defence
8. It is a diplomatic centre i.e. HQ of UNEP
9. It is a transport and communication centre
10. It is a tourists centre

Mombasa

- ✓ It is the 2nd largest town
- ✓ Railway started here in 1896
- ✓ It started mainly as a result of Arab trade with the coastal Bantu
- ✓ It has a big hinterland-a land served by port

Functions

1. It is the main sea port town
2. It is an administrative centre
3. It is a commercial centre
4. It is a residential centre
5. It is an industrial centre
6. It is an educational centre

7. It is the HQ of Kenya navy (national defence)
8. It is a transport and communication centre
9. It is a tourists centre

Kisumu

- ✓ 3rd largest city
- ✓ Originally called port Florence
- ✓ Railway line reached Kisumu in 1910
- ✓ Started as a port centre and a fishing village

Functions

1. It is the main lake port town
2. It is a fishing centre
3. It is an administrative centre
4. It is a residential centre
5. It is an industrial centre
6. It is an educational centre
7. It is a transport and communication centre

Nakuru

Situated on the floor of the rift valley

Located on rich highlands between Lake Nakuru and Menengai

Functions

1. Agricultural collection centre
2. A defence centre
3. It is an administrative centre
4. It is a tourists centre
5. It is a commercial centre
6. It is an industrial centre

Thika

- ✓ Located 40km to the north east of Nairobi
- ✓ It is the second most industrialised town
- ✓ Started as an agricultural collection centre
- ✓ It is growing rapidly because of industrial activities

Functions

1. It is an administrative centre
2. It is a tourist centre

3. It is a commercial centre
4. It is an industrial centre
5. It is an educational centre
6. It is a transport and communication centre
7. It is a residential centre

Malindi

It is to the north of mombasa along the shores of indian ocean

Functions

1. It is a transport centre
2. It is a tourist centre
3. It is a fishing centre
4. Residential centre
5. Industrial centre

Problems facing urban centres

1. Pollution
2. High cost of living
3. Unemployment
4. Hiv and aids
5. Traffic jams
6. Overpopulation
7. Pressure on the existing social amenities
8. Poor houses i.e slums
9. Inadequate water supply
10. High crime rate
11. Poor drainage systems
12. Poor garbage disposal.

Efforts to resolve the problems in towns

1. Decentralization
2. Construction of by passes
3. Privatization of garbage collection
4. Improving the security in towns
5. Putting up street lights
6. Putting up traffic lights
7. Developing infrastructure in rural areas

8. Upgrading slums
9. Constructing affordable houses
10. Increasing social amenities

Activity draw the map on pg 129

Quiz questions pg 137-138

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

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

Forms of transport

1. Road transport
2. Air transport
3. Railway transport
4. Pipeline transport
5. Cable transport
6. Water transport

Road transport

- ✓ It is the most developed
- ✓ It is the most common and widespread

Types of roads

1. Tarmac roads
2. Murram roads
3. Dry weather roads

Feeder roads

These are small roads that join the major roads

Importance of roads

1. Link Kenya to other countries
2. Make it easy to transport people and goods
3. Make it easy to transport minerals
4. Make it easy to transport raw materials.
5. Make it easy to transport agricultural products

Railway transport

- ✓ It is the safest
- ✓ It is the cheapest to transport goods
- ✓ Has few accidents

Kenya-uganda railway

- ✓ Started in 1896 in mombasa
- ✓ Reached nairobi 1899
- ✓ Reached kisumu in 1901

Railway branches

1. Konza-magadi
2. Gilgil-nyahururu
3. Nairobi-nanyuki
4. Eldoret-kitale
5. Rongai-solai

Advantages of railway transport

1. Cheap to transport bulky goods
2. Offer commuter services
3. Reduces accidents
4. Cheaper than road
5. Links kenya with other countries

Water transport

- ✓ It is the slowest
- ✓ Categorised into two.i.e.inland and marine water ways
- ✓ Inland water ways-lakes and rivers
- ✓ Marine water ways –in seas and oceans
- ✓ The biggest inland waterway is l.victoria
- ✓ The biggest inland port is kisumu
- ✓ The biggest marine waterway is indian ocean
- ✓ The largest port in eastern africa is kilindini harbour in mombasa

Advantages of water transport

1. It is the best to transport bulky goods between continents
2. It offers commuter services
3. Promotes trade
4. It promotes tourism
5. Provides passenger transport
6. Kilindini harbour services uganda,rwanda and burundi

Air transport

- ✓ It is the fastest
- ✓ It is the most expensive
- ✓ Carries perishable goods.eg. flowers
- ✓ Carries valuables goods e.g. gold, diamond and silver
- ✓ Transports relief food and the flying doctors

International airports

1. Jomo kenyatta international airport-nairobi
2. Moi international airport-mombasa
3. Eldoret international airport-eldoret
4. Kisumu international airport-kisumu

Pipeline transport

- ✓ Most convenient to transport liquids and gases
- ✓ It reduces the cost of transportation
- ✓ The main commodity transported by pipelines in Kenya is water
- ✓ The main pipeline is from Changamwe to Kisumu.

Cable transport

Transports electricity and electronic messages

Problems facing transport

Road transport

1. Frequent accidents
2. Expensive to buy vehicles
3. Lack of funds(main)
4. Roads are expensive to construct and maintain
5. Traffic jams
6. Hijackers and robbers
7. Overloaded vehicles
8. Unroadworthy vehicles pollute the air

Problems facing railway transport

1. Trains are expensive to buy and to maintain
2. It is slow
3. Accidents are fatal though rare
4. Doesn't offer door to door services
5. Operates on a fixed timetable

6. Competition from other forms of transport
7. Railway are of different gauges

Problems facing water transport

1. Some rivers are shallow
2. It is expensive to buy and maintain ships
3. Competition from other forms of transport
4. Some parts are small to handle big ships
5. In case of accidents it is fatal
6. Some rivers have waterfall
7. Insecurity
8. Capsizing of boats and ships

Problems facing air transport

1. Accidents are fatal
2. Hijacking by terrorists
3. It is expensive to buy and maintain an aeroplane
4. Carries only light goods
5. Limited movement in some countries airspace
6. It is the most exxpensive
7. High taxes when landing in foreign countries

Problems facing pipeline transport

1. Leakages lead to heavy losses
2. It is expensive to install pipes
3. Piphoning of oil
4. Theft cases are common
5. Only transports liquid and gasses

Problems facing cable transport

1. Theft cases are common
2. Live cables cause fire
3. It is expensive to buy and install cables

Catering for people with special needs in transport

People with special needs

1. Visually impaired
2. The hearing impaired
3. The physically handicapped

4. The mentally handicapped

The visually impaired

1. Help them cross the road
2. Given special cane to be recognised by motorist

Physically handicapped

1. Providing wheelchair
2. Reserved parking
3. Providing crutches
4. Making special vehicles with wide space
5. Drivers do not charge wheelchairs
6. They are advised not to drive
7. Making ramps on roads and buildings
8. Lifts to carry them to high building
9. Their offices are located on the 1st floor

Road signs

These are special structures with instructions to road users

Types of roads signs

1. Warning signs
2. Regulatory signs
3. Informative signs

Warning signs

- They give warnings
- Enclosed on a red triangle

Regulatory signs

- They regulate the road users
- Enclosed on a red circle

Informative signs

- Enclosed on a light blue triangle
- Informs the road users

Activity draw the road signs on pg 147

COMMUNICATION

This is the transmission of information from one place to another

Modern forms of transporting information

Print media

1. Newspaper
2. Magazines
3. The kenya gazette

Electronic media

1. Radio
2. Television
3. Computers
4. Email
5. Laptops
6. Internet
7. Cell phones
8. Palm top

Postal services

1. Parcel delivery
2. Letter delivery
3. Counrier services

Mass communication

This is the transmission of information to many people at same time

NB the best mass media is radio

Catering for people with special needs in communication

1. Provision of braille machines for the blind
2. Giving assistants to the blind to read
3. Interpret for the hearing impaired
4. Provision of cheap hearing aids
5. Establishment of talking computers
6. Establishment of talking mobile phones
7. Provision of tactile books read by touching
8. Using of sign languages to the hearing impaired
9. Make special telephone booth for the handicapped

Problems facing communication

1. Theft of cables
2. Poor roads
3. High cost of living

4. Frequent changes in technology
5. High illiteracy level
6. Communication devices are expensive
7. Lack of electricity
8. Low population density
9. Breakdown of equipments
10. Inadequate capital

Quiz; questions on pg 155-157

TRADE

This is the exchange of goods and services

Types of trade

1. Domestic trade/local/internal

This is the trade within our country

2. Foreign/international/external trade

Trade with other countries

Export

- Goods sold to other countries
- The main export is tea
- The leading mineral export is soda ash
- Exports earn foreign exchange
- Tourism is an invisible export

Imports

- Goods bought from other countries
- The main import is crude oil

Activity

Write the imports and exports on pg 158

Benefits of trade

1. Earns foreign exchange
2. Promotes national and international unity
3. Creates employment
4. Promotes urbanization
5. Improves people living standards
6. Promotes industrialization

7. Development of infrastructure
8. It is a source of government revenue
9. Promotes economic growth
10. People acquire goods that they do not produce

Business opportunities

This is a chance one gets to buy and sell goods and services at a profit

Business opportunities in Kenya

1. Mining
2. Farming
3. Transport and communication
4. Banking services
5. Establishment of learning institutions
6. Road construction
7. Tourism
8. Fishing
9. Manufacturing goods
10. Trading

Role of the government in trade

1. Giving trading licences
2. Giving loans to traders
3. Building markets in towns
4. KEBS ensures that goods are of the right standards
5. Ensures that goods are of the right weight
6. Finds markets outside the country
7. Provision of currency
8. Signs trade agreement with other countries
9. Offers subsidies or tax reliefs to reduce production cost
10. Provides quota systems of imported goods
11. Develop transport and communication

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

EARLY POLITICAL ASSOCIATION BEFORE 1939

1. Young kikuyu association 1921
2. The east african association 1922

3. The kavirondo taxpayers welfare association 1922
4. The kikuyu central association 1925

NB-they were regional

They were tribal based

Young kikuyu association

- ✓ Formed by harry thuku in 1921
- ✓ Formed by the young kikuyus

Quiz

State the reasons for formation of YKA

NB in 1922 harry thuku abandoned YKA and formed EAA.

East african association

- ✓ Formed in 1922 by harry thuku
- ✓ It included all the communities of african origin

Founder members

- a) Harry thuku – chairman
- b) Joseph kang'ethe
- c) Kibwana kombo
- d) Jesse kariuki
- e) Abdala tailala
- f) Im ismael
- g) Z.K. sentongo
- h) Molanket ole sampele
- i) Norman mboya

Quiz

State the reason for formation or demands of EAA?

Kavirondo taxpayers welfare association

- ✓ Formed in 1922
- ✓ Mainly concerned with workers welfare

Founder members

1. Jonathan okwiri – chairman
2. Awour gumba – secretary
3. Simeon nyende – treasurer
4. Goerge okotra

5. Jolmeo okaka
6. Reuben omula
7. Loel omino
8. Ezekiel apindi

NB - Most of its supporters were Luos and Luhya

QUIZ

State the reasons/demands of Kavirondo Taxpayers Welfare Association

Kikuyu Central Association

- ✓ Formed in 1925 after EAA was banned
- ✓ Most of its members were Agikuyu, Ameru, and Aembo
- ✓ Kenyatta became its secretary general in 1928
- ✓ In 1922 Harry Thuku was arrested and deported to Kismayu in Somalia

Founders

1. Joseph Kang'ethe – chairman
2. Jesse Kariuki – vice chairperson
3. James Beauttah

Quiz

State the reasons/demands of KCA

DEMANDS/GRIEVANCES BY THE EARLY POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

1. Return of African land
2. Abolition of slave trade
3. Education to be provided to African
4. Kenya to remain a protectorate but not a colony
5. Better wages for Africans
6. Better working conditions

7. Abolitions of taxes
8. Equal representation in the Leg-co
9. Abolition of laws that discriminated Africans

Role of early political association

1. Presented African grievances to the colonial rule
2. Educated Africans on injustices committed to them
3. Defended African culture
4. Fought for the rights of the workers
5. Campaigned for the return of African land
6. Demanded better wages and working conditions
7. Make Africans aware of the political situations in the country
8. Condemned all forms of injustices.

Quiz

Questions on pg 172-173

LEGCO

- ✓ Stands for legislative council
- ✓ It was the colonial parliament
- ✓ It was established in 1907
- ✓ The chairman was the governor general
- ✓ Members were Europeans only
- ✓ Represented the interests of the colonialist
- ✓ In 1909 the 1st Asian was nominated in the Legco i.e. Alibhai Milla Jevanjee

Membership in the legco before 1960

It was through;

- a) Nomination or appointment
- b) Elections

Points to note

1. The 1st African in the legco was Eliud Mathu in 1944
2. B.A ohanga was the 2nd African in the legco in 1946
3. B.A Ohanga became the 1st African minister in 1954

4. Africans interested in the legco were represented by Africans

NB: before 1957 membership to the legco was through appointment

Election in the LEGCO

- ✓ Was done in 1957
- ✓ Eight representatives were elected to represent 8 regions

They included;

1. Daniel Moi – rift valley
2. Tom Mboya – Nairobi
3. Bernard mate – central kenya
4. Ronald Ngala – coast
5. Oginga Odinga – central Nyanza
6. Masende Muliro – north Nyanza
7. Lawrence Ogunda – south Nyanza
8. James Muimi – Ukambani

The role of legco in the struggle for independence

1. Demanded increased representation in

the legco

2. Demanded the release of Jomo Kenyatta
3. Demanded fair treatment for Africans
4. Demanded changes in the constitutions
5. Participated in talks held at Lancaster house
6. Drafted the independence constitution
7. Demanded the formation of political parties
8. Demanded self rule

Quiz

Questions on pg 175-176

Struggle for independence in kenya

The second world war

- ✓ Started in 1939
- ✓ Ende in 1945
- ✓ Main rivals were british and germany
- ✓ Italy and germany joined japan
- ✓ France and USA joined british

- ✓ British recruited africans and called them king african rifles
- ✓ The war ended in 1945 when the americans solders bombed two japanese cities i.e. hiroshima and nagasaki
- ✓ United nations organization was formed after the war in 1945.

Effects of the second world war on the struggle for independence

1. Africans learnt fighting tactics
2. Africans learnt that europeans were not superior
3. Promoted nationalism i.e. desire to rule themselves
4. United nations was formed and advocated for african independence
5. Africans were encouraged by the way in hndia got independence after the war.
6. India and pakistan got independence and this encouraged africans to fight for their independence
7. Kenyans learnt that british did not want to

be ruled and thus africans also did not want to be ruled.

Political parties in kenya between 1945 and 1963

1. Kenya african union- KAU
2. Kenya african study union -KASU
3. Kenya african national union - KANU
4. Kenya african democratic union - KADU

Kenya african union KAU

- ✓ Formed in 1944
- ✓ It was the first political party to fight for independence
- ✓ Its first president was harry thuku
- ✓ Supported the mau mau activities
- ✓ It assisted eliud mathu in the legco

Founder members

1. Harry thuku – president
2. James gichuru
3. John kebaso
4. Francis khamisi

5. Joseph D otieno
6. Albert owino

Kenya african study union – KASU

- ✓ Formed in 1945
- ✓ Replaced KAU
- ✓ Its president was james gichuru
- ✓ It studied problems that faced africans
 - NB In 1946 it was renamed KAU
 - In 1947 kenyatta joined KAU
 - James gichuru stepped down and kenyatta became its president
 - KAU supported an armed struggle for independence

Founder members

1. James gichuru
2. J. Kebaso
3. F.khamisi
4. J.D.otieno
5. H.ngurai

6. F. Nganga
7. S. O josiah
8. J. Jeremiah
9. S. Mulandi
10. S.D. jakay
11. H. Thuku
12. Albert owino

NB KASU changed to KAU in 1946

The role of KAU and KASU in the struggle for independence

1. To assist eliud mathu understand african interest
2. Uniting all africans from all parts to struggle for independence
3. Demanding for more seats in the legco
4. Demanded for abolition of kipande system
5. Demanded for abolition of forced labour
6. Demanded for self governance
7. Demanded for improving living conditions for africans
8. Demanded better wages for africans

THE MAU MAU MOVEMENT

- ✓ Formed in 1946
- ✓ Formed by ex-solders of the 2nd world war
- ✓ It was called anake a forty
- ✓ Advocated for an armed struggle for independence

MAU MAU LEADERS

1. Waruhiu itote (general china)
2. Field marshal muthoni
3. General musa mwariama
4. Field marshal dedan kimathi
5. General matenjagwo

6. General stanley mathenge

- NB MAU MAU war broke in 1952
- It mainly advocated for return of african land and independence
- Mau mau war ended in 1960
- Waged guerilla warfare
- Mau mau war led to the declaration of state of emergency
- Sir evalyne berlin declared the emergency
- KAU leaders/kapenguria six were arrested

Quiz

Name the kapenguria six

Kenya african national union – KANU

- ✓ Formed in march 1960
- ✓ Catered for the interest of the majority i.e. the bigger communities kikuyus and the luos
- ✓ Ignored the minority interest
- ✓ Advocated for the release of jomo kenyatta
- ✓ Wanted a unitary government
- ✓ Won in 1961 elections
- ✓ Refused to form the government because kenyatta was still in prison

Members

1. James gichuru – acting president
 2. Oginga odinga – vice president
 3. Tom mboya – secretary general
 4. Arthur achwada
- NB daniel moi and ronald ngala were given posts in their absentia
 - They refused the offer because the party catered for the majority
 - Kenyatta was released in 1961

Kenya african democratic union KADU

- ✓ Formed in june 1960
- ✓ Catered for the interest of the minority
- ✓ Was for the smaller communities
- ✓ Wanted a federal/majimbo government
- ✓ Created opposition to KANU
- ✓ Formed the government in 1961

Members

1. Ronald ngala – president
2. Masinde muliro
3. Daniel moi
4. Justus ole tipis
5. John keen

NB in 1964 KADU dissolved and joined KANU.

Events leading to attainment of independence

1. 1952 mau mau war broke
 - State of emergency
 - Kapenguria six arrested
2. 1960 mau mau war ended
 - 1st lancaster house
 - Kenyatta did not attend the 1st lancaster
 - KANU AND KADU formed
3. 1961 first general elections
 - KANU won but refused to form government
 - KADU formed the government
 - Kenyatta was released
4. 1962 2nd lancaster house conference
 - It was attended by KANU an KADU MEMBERS
 - They drafted the independence contitution

Attainment of madaraka 1st june 1963

- ✓ Kenya got a self internal government (madaraka)
- ✓ Kenyatta became the 1st prime minister
- ✓ Governor general was the head of state

NB we celebrate madaraka day every 1st june to remember when kenya got a self internal government.

Attainment of independence 12th dec 1963

- ✓ Kenya got full independence
- ✓ Kanyatta retained the prime minister
- ✓ Colonial governor was the head of state

Kenya becomes a republic 12th dec 1964

- ✓ Kanya become a republic
- ✓ Kenyatta became the 1st president of kenya

- ✓ The post of the governor was abolished
- ✓ The post of the prime minister was abolished
- ✓ The majimbo government was abolished
- ✓ A unitary government was created
- ✓ A republican constitution was introduced
- ✓ Oginga odinga became the 1st vice president
- ✓ This marked the end of the colonial rule

NB every year on 12th dec we celebrate jamhuri day to remember when kenya became a republic

Quiz on pg 185 – 186

Muilti party democracy

- ✓ This is a situation where many parties participate in an election
- ✓ The winning party forms the government
- ✓ Other parties are called opposition parties
- ✓ When kenya got independence it was a muilti party state.
- ✓ In 1964 APP and KADU dissolved to KANU.
- ✓ Kenya became a muilti party sate in 1991
- ✓ Section 2A was repealed/removed
- ✓ In 1992 there was a muilti party elections.

Single party democracy

- ✓ Only one party operates
- ✓ People accept the views of the party
- ✓ Peolpe's democracy is limited
- ✓ It limits the freedom of expression and association
- ✓ Kenya became a one party state in 1982
- ✓ Section 2A was introduced

Coalition government

- ✓ Formed when two or more parties agree to work together
- ✓ Can be fprmed when parties fail to get the majority MPS
- ✓ Can be formed when parties want to support one presidential candidate
- ✓ Can be formed incase of a disputed election

Activity

Draw the table on pg 190-191

Points to note

- a) 4th august 2010 – a referendum

- b) 27th august 2010 – promulgation of the new constitution
- c) Promulgation is the official launch of a new constitution by the president

Quiz on pg 191 – 192

Contribution of prominent leaders in Kenya

Jomo Kenyatta

- ✓ Born in 1889
- ✓ His real name was Johnstone Kamau
- ✓ Joined KCA in 1925
- ✓ 1928 – became the secretary general of KCA
- ✓ 1928 – wrote Muigwithania
- ✓ 1929 – presented grievance in London
- ✓ 1938 – wrote a book called Facing Mount Kenya
- ✓ 1946 – principal at Githunguri Teachers College
- ✓ 1947 – joined KAU
- ✓ 1952 – was arrested
- ✓ 1961 – was released from prison
- ✓ 1962 – attended the 2nd Lancaster
- ✓ 1st June 1963 – became the 1st prime minister
- ✓ 12th Dec 1964 – became the 1st president
- ✓ 22nd August 1978 – he died

His achievements

1. Led Kenyans to independence
2. United people of Kenya
3. Introduced free primary education
4. Made efforts to settle the landless
5. Introduced Harambee and African Socialism
6. Supported liberation movement
7. Presented African grievances to colonial masters
8. Was a founder of EAC in 1967
9. Expanded transport and communication
10. Supported the establishment of industries

Daniel Moi

- ✓ Born in 1924
- ✓ Trained as a teacher

- ✓ 1955 – nominated in the LEGCO
- ✓ 1957 – elected to the legco to represent rift valley
- ✓ 1960 – elected as vice treasurer of KANU but refused
- ✓ 1960 – chairman of KADU
- ✓ 1964 – left KADU and joined KANU
- ✓ 1967 – became the 3rd vice president
- ✓ 1978 – took over as the 2nd president
- ✓ 2002 – moi retired from politics

His achievements

1. Supported the minority in KADU
2. Was a vice president of kenya
3. Introduced free milk programmes in schools
4. Introduced the nyayo philosophy
5. Introduced the 844 system of education
6. Was a supporter of OAU
7. Promoted soil conservation by building gabions
8. Promoted and supported liberation movements
9. Was the longest serving president
10. Was a peace maker

Jaramogi oginga odinga

- ✓ Born in 1911
- ✓ Educated in maranda, maseno, and alliance high school
- ✓ 1947 – formed luo thrift and trading cooperation
- ✓ Was a member of KAU
- ✓ 1957 – elected in the legco
- ✓ 1960 – founder of KANU
- ✓ Attended the 1st lancaster house conference
- ✓ 1962 – attended the 2nd lancaster conference
- ✓ 1964 – 1st vice president of kenya
- ✓ 1966 – resigned as the vice president
- ✓ Formed KPU – kenya people's union
- ✓ 1969 – KPU banned
- ✓ 1991 – formed FORD – forum for restoration of democracy
- ✓ 1992 – became an opposition leader

- ✓ 1994 – died in a road accident

His achievement

1. Advocated for the release of kenyatta
2. Fought for independence
3. Was a democrat i.e. fought for independence
4. In 1997 he advocated for multipartism
5. Promoted education by giving youth scholarships
6. Wrote a book called not yet uhuru and expressed his views on african freedom.

Wangari maathai

- ✓ Born in 1940 in tetu nyeri county.
- ✓ Fought for women rights
- ✓ Participated in the campaigns on the conservation of environment
- ✓ Established the green belt movement
- ✓ Demanded for multipartism in 1990
- ✓ Campaigned for the freedom of press
- ✓ Was an Mp for tetu from 2003 – 2007
- ✓ Was an assistant minister for environment 2003 – 2005
- ✓ 2004 – won a nobel peace price because of her efforts in conservation of environment
- ✓ She died in 2011.

THE UNITED NATIONS – UN

- ✓ Formed in 1945
- ✓ Formed after the 2nd world war
- ✓ Replaced the league of nations that had been formed in 1919
- ✓ The main reason for formation was to promote lasting peace
- ✓ The headquarters are in nwe york in USA

OTHER REASONS FOR FORMATION

1. To rebuild countries affected by war
2. To help those affected by war i.e the refugee
3. To stop an out break of another war

NB membership to united nations is voluntary

Agencies of the united nations

1. UNICEF – United nations international childrens education fund
- ✓ Supports children education

- ✓ Monitor health of children in the marginalised areas
- 2. UNHCR – UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
 - ✓ Assist the refugees
 - ✓ Provide them with basic needs
 - ✓ Resettles refugees
- 3. UNESCO – united nations education scientific and cultural organization
 - ✓ Promotes literacy
 - ✓ Promotes scientific research
 - ✓ Promotes exchange and respect of culture
- 4. WHO – world health organization
 - ✓ Deals with health
 - ✓ Carries on research to cure diseases
 - ✓ Provides medical assistance to the sick
 - ✓ Controls spread and outbreak of diseases
- 5. FAO – Food and agricultural organization
 - ✓ Promotes agriculture to boost food production
 - ✓ Promotes research on forestry
- 6. UNEP – united nations environment programme
 - ✓ Promotes environment conservation
 - ✓ Educates people on environment conservation
- 7. WFP – world food programmes
 - ✓ Distributes food to famine stricken areas
 - ✓ Also offer food assistance to refugee camps and to poor people.
- 8. The world bank
 - ✓ Provides financial assistance to members
 - ✓ Gives grants, loans, and donations to its members
 - ✓ Give money to support development projects

COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATION

- ✓ Originally was called british commonwealth
- ✓ Most of its members are former british colonies
- ✓ Membership is voluntary
- ✓ Official language of commonwealth meeting is english
- ✓ They meet biannually i.e after every 2 years
- ✓ The top most organ of commonwealth is the secretariat

- ✓ The secretariat is headed by the secretary general
- ✓ The symbolic head of the commonwealth is the british monarch i.e.e queen of england
- ✓ Headquarters of the commonwealth are based in london.

Reasons for formation

1. To promote closer relationship between british and her former colonies
2. To promote peace among member states
3. To promote trade
4. To assist poor nations who are member states
5. To promote good governance
6. To promote respect of human rights

Functions of commonwealth economic functions

1. Promote trade
2. Provide financial aid to poor nation for development

Political functions

1. Advocates for parliamentary democracy
2. Ensures free and fair elections by sending election observers
3. Promotes internal understanding among the members
4. Organizes joint military training

Social functions

1. Organizes the commonwealth games
2. Promotes education exchange programmes
3. Reconciles members who have conflicted
4. Promote justice to its members state in case of disagreements

Quiz

Questions on pg 203

CITIZENSHIP

This is belonging to a country

Ways of becoming a kenyan citizen

1. Birth

2. Registration

Citizenship by birth

- ✓ Born in kenya by kenyan parents
- ✓ Born outside kenya by kenyan parents
- ✓ When one parent is a kenyan citizen
- ✓ A child who is less than 8 years and is found in kenya and his/her nationality and his/her parents not known is assumed to be a kenyan citizen

Citizenship by registration

1. For one to be registered he must have stayed in kenya continuously for 7 years
2. A woman married in kenya from a foreign country must be registered
3. An adopted child must be registered to be a citizen.

Dual citizenship

This is belonging to two countries

Citizens not entitled to dual citizenship

1. President
2. Deputy president
3. Attorney general
4. Chief justice
5. Members of the defence forces

Loss of citizenship

A citizen by registration can loose his/her citizenship if;

1. Reveals secrets of kenya to its enemies
2. Conducts business with kenya to its enemy
3. Assist a kenyan enemy during war
4. If he/she uses false documents to register
5. If one is convicted of treason i.e. overthrowing the government
6. If one is imprisoned for than three years before five years are over since registration.

Quiz

Questions on pg 200

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In democracy;

1. The will of the people is respected
2. The people elect their leaders
3. Power belongs to citizens

4. Misuse of powers is controlled
5. Human rights are not abused

Types of democracy

1. Direct democracy
2. Indirect democracy

Direct democracy

1. Also called participatory democracy
2. Everybody makes decision
3. Everybody is consulted

Examples of direct democracy

1. Referendum
2. Elections

NB a referendum is a popular vote for or against an issue of national importance.

Indirect democracy

- ✓ Also called representative democracy
- ✓ Representatives make decision on our behalf

NB Kenya uses indirect democracy

Political parties

- ✓ Kenya has many political parties
- ✓ Kenya became a multiparty state in 1991
- ✓ One joins a political party of his/her choice

NB if one is denied from joining a party of his choice he is denied the freedom of association.

Role of political parties in democracy

1. Give people freedom to choose their leaders
2. Opposition party ensures that the government does not abuse power
3. Inform citizens on important issues
4. Promotes national unity
5. Opposition party pressurizes the government to fulfill its promises
6. Offers citizens a wide range of candidates in an election
7. Ensures proper implementation of government policy
8. Ensures respect of human rights
9. Opposition party criticizes the ruling party
10. The ruling party advises the government on important issues

Benefits of democracy

1. Right leaders are elected
2. People's will is respected
3. Promotes respect of human rights
4. Promotes peace and harmony
5. Controls the misuse of power
6. Citizens are kept informed on issues affecting them
7. There is equality before the law promotes the rule of law
8. Promotes patriotism
9. Ensures equal distribution of resources
10. Promotes the freedom of media
11. Promotes unity and fairness
12. Promotes the rule of law

Human rights

- ✓ Guaranteed by the constitution
- ✓ The section in the constitution that contains the human rights is called the bill of rights
- ✓ The bill of rights is in chapter 4 of the constitution

Types of human rights

1. Civil and political rights
2. Economic rights
3. Social rights

Civil and political rights

Relates to liberty and freedom

Examples

1. Right to vote
2. Right to fair trial
3. Freedom of association
4. Freedom of expression
5. Freedom from discrimination
6. Freedom of movement
7. Freedom of worship
8. Right to privacy
9. Right to join a political party

Economic rights

Relates to how people work, earn and get money

Examples

1. Right to work
2. Right to a pension
3. Right to own property
4. Right to a good pay
5. Right to join trade union
6. Right to do business in any part of kenya

Social rights

Relates to basic needs and how people live together

Examples

1. Right to life
2. Right to marry
3. Right to food
4. Right to shelter
5. Right to clothing
6. Right to get clean water
7. Right to a clean environment
8. Right to proper housing
9. Right to security

Benefits of bill of rights

1. Promotes justice and fairness
2. Outlaws tribalism
3. Ensures no discrimination
4. Controls abuse of power by leaders
5. Promotes unity
6. Ensures protection of public property
7. Promotes respect of human dignity
8. Promotes patriotism

Quiz pg 211

LAW, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

SYMBOLS OF NATIONAL UNITY

- ✓ These are things that unite all kenyans
- ✓ They are symbols of identity for our country

They are;

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

The kenyan flag

It is the symbol of kenyans independence

It has four colours

Colours of the flag and their representation

1. Black – people
2. White – peace
3. Red – blood shed during independence
4. Green – vegetation and the land of plenty

The kenyan national anthem

- ✓ It is our country's prayer
 - ✓ Was first sung in 1963
 - ✓ Adopted from a pokomo lullaby
 - ✓ It expresses our hope and wishes
 - ✓ It reminds us to;
1. Practice justice
 2. Live in unity
 3. Build our nation
 4. Protect our national heritage
 5. Enjoy our liberty
 6. Share with other kenyans
 7. Defend our country

The coat of arms

- ✓ It is the national badge/emblem
- ✓ It represents kenya and its people
- ✓ It is a symbol of authority

Symbols in the coat of arms

1. Two lions – our rich wildlife
2. Cockerel – symbol of the party that led kenya to independence
3. Agricultural crops – our land of plenty
4. Shield – readiness to defend our independence

5. Two spears – readiness to fight external attacks
6. Harambee – our country's motto of togetherness

Areas where coat of arm can be found

1. Court of law
2. Parliament
3. President's office
4. Identity cards/passport
5. Government publication
6. Kenyan currency

The public seal

- ✓ This is the government stamp or signature
- ✓ Has a coat of arms at the centre
- ✓ Sorrounded by crops which are sources of government revenue
- ✓ It is used approve government document

Factors that promote national unity

1. Respect of rule of law
 2. Educational system
 3. Trade
 4. Tolerance
 5. The constitution
 6. Political stability
 7. National language
 8. Intermarriages
 9. Games and sports
 10. Respect of human rights
 11. Equal distribution of resources
 12. The national philosophies
- ✓ Harambee – 1963 – kenyatta – togetherness
 - ✓ African socialism – 1965 – kenyatta and tom mboya – minding about other people's welfare
 - ✓ Nyayoism – 1978 – moi – emphasis on peace, love and unity.

Factors undermining national unity

1. Nepotism
2. Racism/apartheid
3. Tribalism

4. Corruption
5. Political instability
6. Intolerance
7. Unequal distribution of resources
8. Abuse of human rights
9. Poverty
10. Religious differences
11. Overuse of mother tongue in public
12. Overuse of vernacular radio stations
13. Greed for power

Importances of national unity

1. Promote peaceful co-existence
2. Promote patriotism
3. Promotes equality
4. Promotes political stability
5. Promotes fair distribution of resources
6. Leads to development in the country
7. Outlaws vices such as tribalism
8. Promotes freedom of movement
9. Promotes tolerance
10. Ensures support during disasters

Quiz

Questions on pg 218 – 219

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

A government is a body or institution that rules the country

Types of government

1. National government
2. County government

Formation of the national government

1. Parties nominate presidential candidates
2. A running mate is appointed
3. Elections are held
4. IEBC chairperson announces the presidential winner
5. The president must get more than half of the votes cast that is 50%+1 vote

6. Must also get 25% of the votes cast in more than half of the counties
7. The chief justice swears in a newly elected president
8. The president appoints
 - a) The attorney general
 - b) The chief justice
 - c) Cabinet secretaries
 - d) Principal secretaries
 - e) Secretary to the cabinet
 - f) Other senior officials
9. Cabinet secretary is in charge of a ministry or a state department
10. Principal secretary is the senior most civil servant in a state department
11. All presidential appointees are approved by the national assembly

Arms of the government

1. Legislative
2. Executive
3. Judiciary

The legislative

Also called the parliament

Has two houses/chambers

- ✓ The national assembly
- ✓ The senate

The national assembly

Members

1. 290 elected members
2. 12 nominated members – by political parties
3. 47 women representatives
4. 1 ex-official – speaker
5. Total 350 members

NB the speaker is elected by the members of parliament

The senate

1. 47 elected senators
2. 16 nominated women by political parties
3. 2 youth representatives – male and female
4. 2 disabled representatives – male and female

5. 1 ex-official – speaker
6. Total 68 members

Functions of the national assembly

1. Makes and amends laws(main)
2. Approves presidential appointees
3. Approves the national budget
4. Checks on the conduct of other arms
5. Approves presidential declaration of state of emergency
6. Approves presidential declaration of war
7. Electing speaker and deputy speaker
8. Controls the government revenue
9. Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government
10. Discuss important issues affecting the country

Functions of the senate

1. Debates and approves laws concerning counties
2. Protect the interest of the counties
3. Oversees the allocation of revenues in the counties
4. Can impeach the president
5. Represents the county interests at the national level
6. Protects the interests of the devolved government
7. Can take part in the process of law making in the parliament
8. Discusses matters affecting counties

The executive

- ✓ Implements the government policy and laws
- ✓ Incharge of daily administration of the country
- ✓ Manages the country

Composition

1. President
2. Deputy president
3. Cabinet
4. civil servants

The president

- ✓ He is the chief executive officer of the country
- ✓ Manages the country

- ✓ Can only serve for a maximum of ten years. 2 terms of 5 years each

Functions of the president

They are also called presidential prerogatives

1. Head of state
2. Head of government
3. Commander – in – chief of KDF
4. Can declare war with another country
5. Chair the cabinet meeting
6. Appoints senior government officers
7. Can forgive or pardon convicted criminals.this is called prerogative of mercy
8. Has the power to declare the state of emergency
9. Opens and addresses a new parliament
10. Presides over national celebrations.

Cabinet

Consists of;

- a) President – chairperson
- b) Deputy president
- c) Cabinet secretary – heads ministries
- d) Attorney general – legal advisor
- e) Secretary to the cabinet

NB Cabinet members are appointed by the president and approved by the national assembly

Cabinet secretaries are:

- a) 14 minimum
- b) 22 maximum

The main function of the cabinet is to formulate government policies

Functions of the cabinet

1. Formulates government policies
2. Advices the president
3. Responds to questions of their ministries
4. Cabinet secretaries head various departments
5. Ensures proper international relations
6. Oversees the day to day running of the government

Public servants

- ✓ These are people employed by the government

- ✓ They are under the public service
- ✓ Teachers are employed by the teachers service commission
- ✓ Police are employed by the national police service
- ✓ Public servants are called civil servants

Functions of the public servants

1. Implements government policies
2. Carrying out the government policies
3. Operates the government offices

NB Who swears in the speaker -----

Who elects the speaker -----

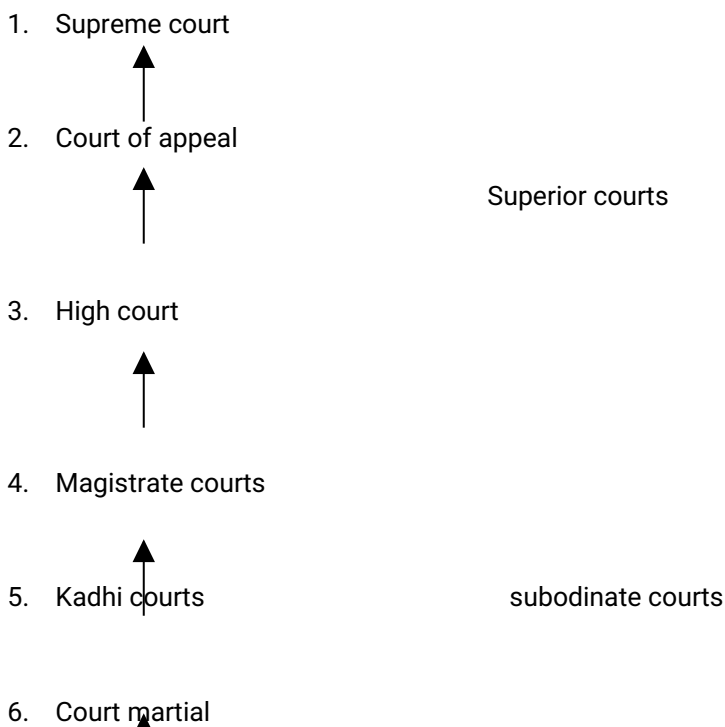
Quiz

Pg 224

The judiciary

- ✓ Also called judicature
- ✓ Comprises of the court system
- ✓ Headed by the chief justice

The court system



Members of judiciary

1. The chief justice – head
2. Deputy chief justice

3. Chief registrar of the judiciary
4. The judges
5. Magistrates

Points to note

1. Supreme court listens to presidential poll petition
2. Judges are appointed by the president and approved by the national assembly
3. Chief justice is the head of the court system
4. Magistrates are appointed by the judicial service commissions
5. Children are taken to a juvenile court
6. Chief registrar of the judiciary is the chief accountant and administrative officer of the judiciary
7. Court martial tries military officers
8. Kadhi court tries muslim cases of;
 - a) Marriage
 - b) Divorce
 - c) Inheritance

Functions of the judiciary

1. Interpretes the law
2. Administers justice
3. Hearing and settling cases
4. Determining cases
5. Swearing in senior government officers
6. Punishing law breakers

Quiz

Pg 226

Government revenue

This is the government money

Sources of government revenue

National government

1. Taxes(main)
2. Loans
3. Grants
4. Donations
5. Sale of government property
6. Land and property rate

7. Rent from government houses
8. Petroleum levy
9. Profits/dividends from parastals
10. Sale of government stamps and licences
11. Sale of bonds and treasury bills

County government

1. Funds from the national government – main
2. Loans from financial institutions
3. Sale of trade licences
4. Land and property rate
5. Rents and rates on county property
6. Grants
7. Donations
8. Service charges
9. Entertainment taxes

Government expenditure

This is the way the government uses its revenue

The national government

1. Paying salaries
2. Constructing major roads
3. Constructing major health centres
4. Funding the county government
5. Repaying loans and interest
6. Paying for services such as water and electricity
7. Funding its projects
8. Paying rate and rents
9. Buying drugs
10. Establishing schools and universities

Quiz

Differentiate between the development and recurrent expenditure

The county government

1. Paying taxes to its workers
2. Establishing markets
3. Providing street lights

4. Collecting garbage
5. Establishing and managing early childhood education centres
6. Cleaning the environment
7. Constructing access or feeder roads
8. Provides fire fighting services
9. Provides ambulance services
10. Constructing dispensaries and health centres

Quiz

Questions on pg 230

The national security

This involves keeping the country safe from internal and external attacks

Security agents

1. The Kenya defence forces – KDF
2. The national police service – NPS
3. The national intelligence service – NIS

The Kenya defence forces

- ✓ Provides external security
- ✓ Protects the country from external attacks

Units of Kenya defence forces

1. Kenya army – guards the borders
2. Kenya airforce – guards the airspace
3. Kenya navy – guards the water bodies

Points to note

1. Each unit is headed by a commander
2. The head of KDF is called the chief of the Kenya defence forces
3. The president is the commander in chief of the armed forces
4. The president appoints senior military officers who are then approved by the national assembly

Functions of the KDF

1. Provides external security
2. Entertains the public during national holidays
3. Managing disasters
4. Constructing roads and bridges
5. Can assist the police to maintain law
6. Restores peace in areas with war

The national police service

- ✓ Provides internal security
- ✓ Headed by the inspector general
- ✓ The inspector general is appointed by the president
- ✓ Has two branches
 - Kenya police service
 - Administration police service

The Kenya police service

- ✓ Headed by the inspector general
- ✓ Main function is to maintain law and order

Department of the Kenya police service

1. Criminal investigating departments – investigates crime
2. General service unit – stops riots and chaos
3. Antistock theft unit(astu)recover stolen animals
4. Traffic police – enforces traffic rules and patrols highways
5. Anti narcotic unit – deals with drug traffickers
6. Tourist police unit – provides security to tourists
7. Dog handlers – track down criminals and stolen property
8. Regular police – patrols towns and residential areas

Administration police service

1. Headed by the deputy inspector general
2. Provides security to government officers and property
3. Maintains law and order among citizens seeking services in the government offices.

National intelligence service

- ✓ Headed by the director general of the national intelligence service
- ✓ They collect security information and hand them to police for action

The prison department

- Headed by the commissioner of prisons
- Main work is to help the prisoners reform or to rehabilitate them
- Implements the court decision and policies

Functions of the national police service

1. Maintain law and order(main)
2. Investigates crime

3. Track down criminals
4. Arrest and prosecute law breakers
5. Administering driving tests
6. Patrols highways, towns and residential areas
7. Enforces the traffick rules
8. Secures the government officers
9. Secures government building and properties
10. Controlling crowds in accident scenes

Quiz

Questions on pg 236 – 238 our lives today.