

# GRADE 6 TERM 1-3 SOCIAL STUDIES

## NOTES

### NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

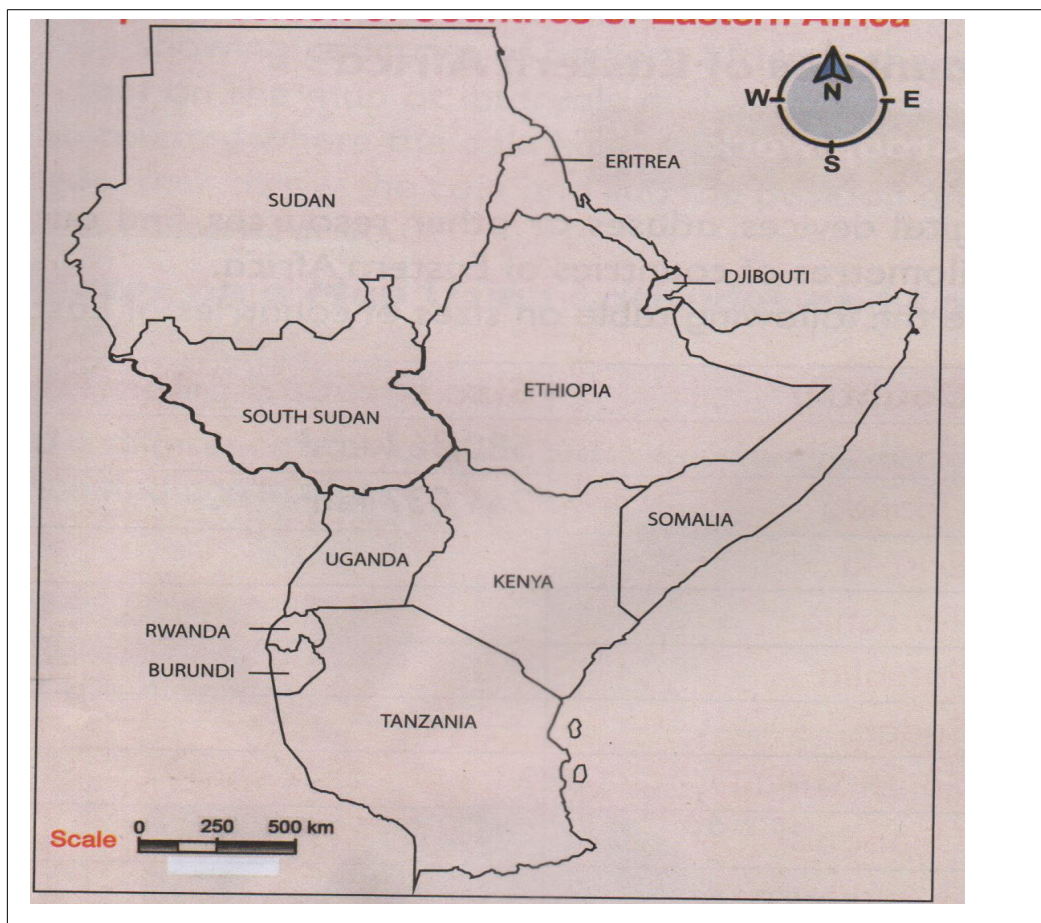
#### **Position and Size of Countries in Eastern Africa**

#### **Countries in Eastern Africa**

- Eastern Africa is the region located in the Eastern region of Africa.
- It is made up of eleven independent countries namely:-
  - 1) Sudan
  - 2) Ethiopia
  - 3) Tanzania
  - 4) Somalia
  - 5) South Sudan
  - 6) Kenya
  - 7) Uganda
  - 8) Eritrea
  - 9) Burundi
  - 10) Rwanda
  - 11) Djibouti

#### NB

- Sudan is the largest country in Eastern Africa
- South Sudan became independent in JULY 2011
- Djibouti is the smallest country in Eastern Africa
- Countries without a coastline are called landlocked e.g. Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and South Sudan.



### **POSITION OF COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AFRICAN**

- Using a compass you can locate position of a country in relation to her neighbours.
- Kenya lies to the -:
  - i. North east of Tanzania
  - ii. South of Ethiopia
  - iii. South east of South Sudan,
  - iv. East of Uganda
  - v. West of Somalia
- Immediate neighbours of Kenya are Tanzania, Uganda, south Sudan. Ethiopia, and Somalia.

### **SIZE OF THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AFRICA**

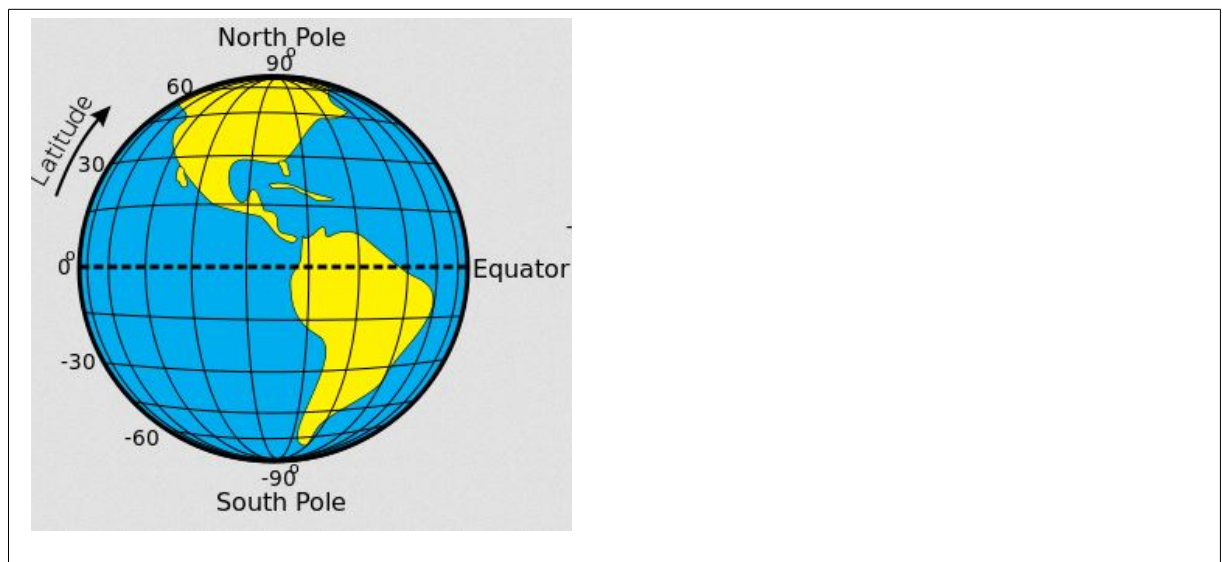
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>SIZE in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Sudan	1.886 million km <sup>2</sup>
Tanzania	945,087 km <sup>2</sup>
Somalia	637,655 km <sup>2</sup>
South sudan	644,329 km <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	580,367 km <sup>2</sup>
Uganda	241,037km <sup>2</sup>
Eritrea	117, 598 km <sup>2</sup>
Burundi	27,834 km <sup>2</sup>
Rwanda	26, 338 km <sup>2</sup>
Djibouti	23,200 km <sup>2</sup>
Ethiopia	1.104 million km <sup>2</sup>

### **LOCATING PLACES ON A MAP USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

- Eastern Africa lies within latitudes 22 °N AND 12 °S and between longitudes 22 °E and 51 °E/52 °E.

#### **Latitudes**

- These are imaginary lines that runs from west to east
- They are also called parallels
- The main line of latitude is equator at 0°
- Equator divides the earth into two equal halves called hemisphere.



### Characteristics of latitudes

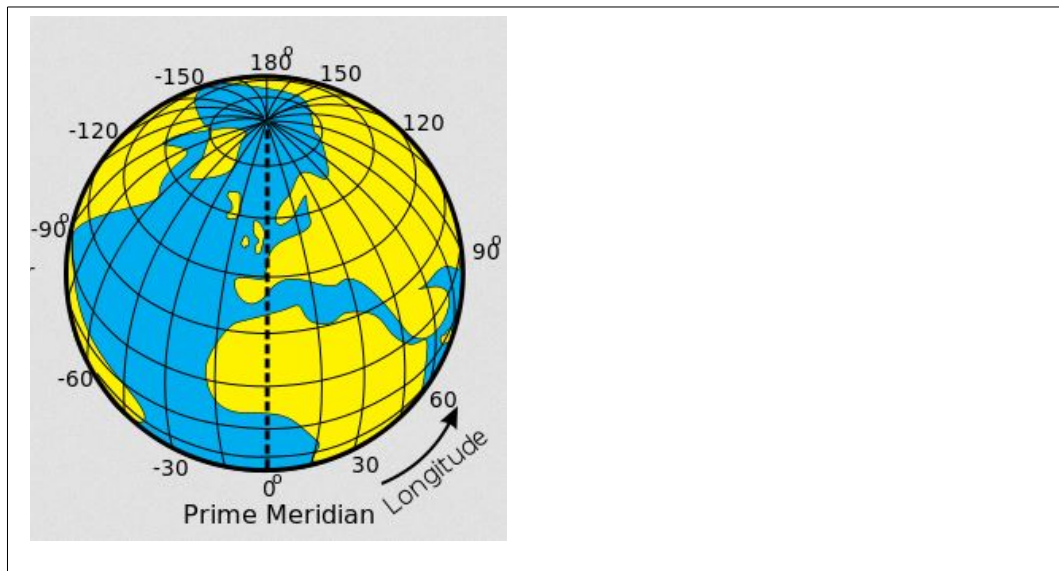
- They are parallel
- They are of different lengths
- They affect climate
- They are measured in degrees from the equator
- They are 180 lines of latitudes in total

### **Latitudes lines are;**

- Equator at  $0^{\circ}$
- The tropic of cancer  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N
- The arctic circle  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N
- The tropic of Capricorn  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S
- The Antarctic circle  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S

### **LONGITUDES**

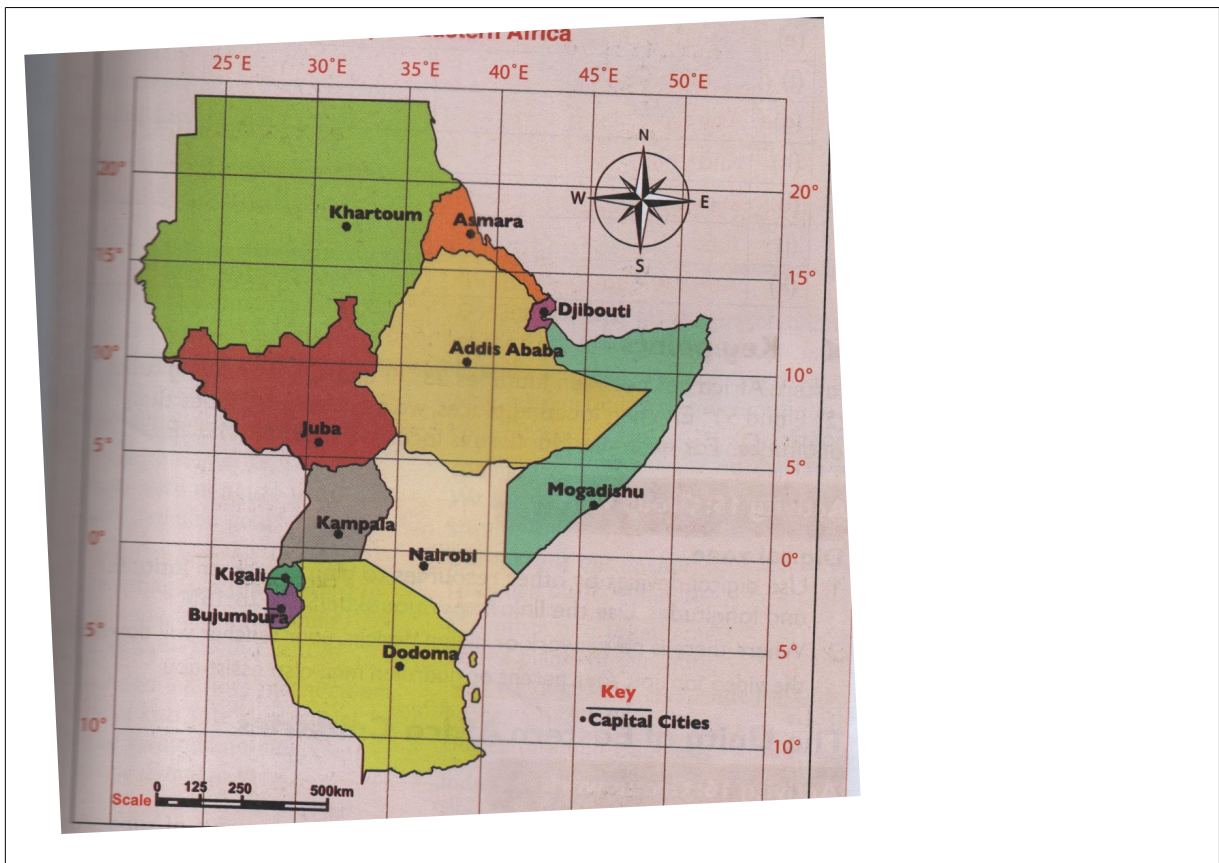
- These are imaginary lines that run from North Pole to south pole of the earth
- They are also called meridians or horizontals
- Main line of longitude is Greenwich meridian at  $0^{\circ}$
- Greenwich meridian is also called prime meridian
- Prime meridian passes through the Greenwich town in London and Accra in Ghana



### Characteristics of longitudes

- They run from north to south
- They are not parallel
- They meet at the poles they affect time
- They are of the same length
- They are measured in degrees east or west of prime meridian
- They are  $360^{\circ}$  lines of longitudes in total.

	<b>TOWN</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
1	Nairobi	1.3° S, 36.8°E
2	Dodoma	6.5738 S, 6.2631° E
3	Kampala	0.3634° N, 32.6051° E
4	Mogadishu	2.0° N, 45.3° E
5	Kigali	1.9441° S, 30.06° E
6	Bujumbura	3.36° S , 29.3599° E
7	Asmara	15.3381° N, 39.9318° S
8	Khartoum	15.30° N, 32.31° E
9	Djibouti	11.8251° N, 42.5903° E
10	Juba	0.2240° N, 41.6012° E
11	Addis ababa	8.9806° N, 7578° E



### **UNITY OF EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES**

Unity among Eastern African countries can be promote through

1. Trade
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

### **MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES IN EASTERN AFRICA**

Physical features are naturally things found on the surface of the earth

They include:

- 1) Mountains
- 2) Valleys
- 3) Plateaus
- 4) Ocean
- 5) Seas
- 6) Gorges
- 7) Plains
- 8) Lakes
- 9) Rivers
- 10) Swamps
- 11) Hills, rangers

**THE MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES IN KENYA**

**1. Mountains**

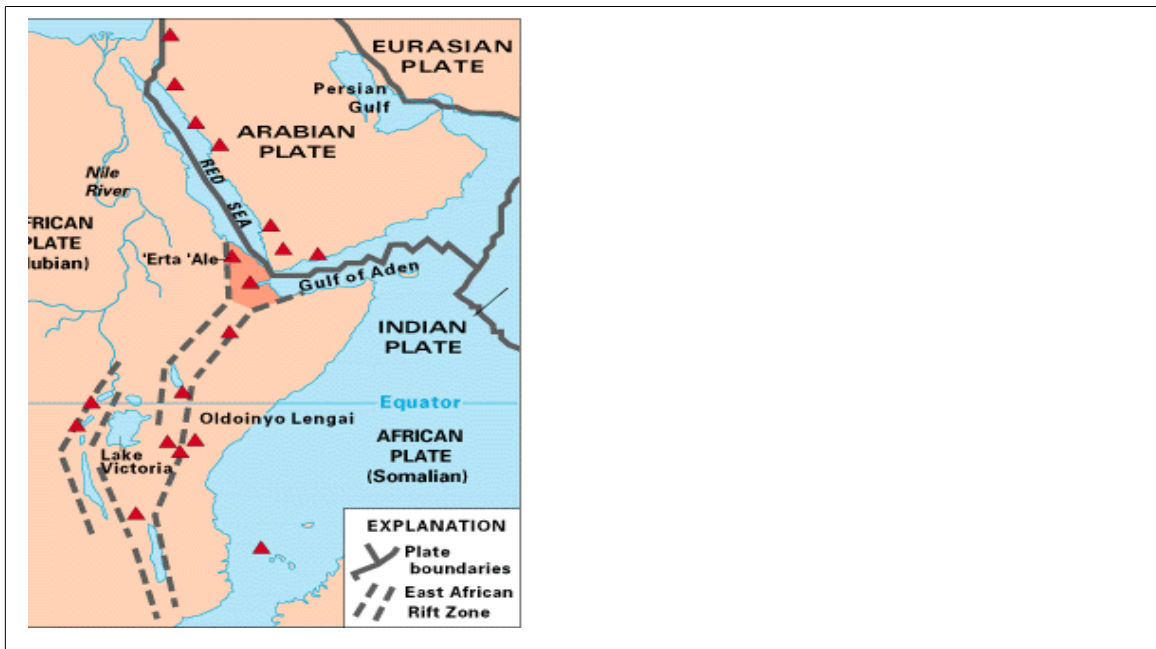
- Are masses of very high land.
- They are the highest physical features on the earth.

Major mountains in Eastern Africa are

KENYA	TANZANIA	UGANDA	SUDAN	ETHIOPIA
Mt.kenya	Mt.kilimanjaro	Ruwenzori	Jabel-marra	Ras dashan
Mt.longonot	Mt.meru		Nubadarfur	Guna
Mt.marsabit	Pare mts		Kissu	Danakil alps
Mt .kulal	Ngorongoro crater			
Menengai crater	Lool molasin			

**2. Rift valley**

- A valley is a low lying are with steep slopes.
- In Eastern African the rift valley has 2 branches that stretch across several countries
- The two branches are the **Eastern rift valley** and the **western rift valley**



- A hollow/depression filled with water
- We have 1) Fresh water lakes 2) salty water lakes
- Main lakes in Eastern Africa are

KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	ETHIOPIA	RWANDA
Turkana	Albert	Natron	Chamo	ruhondo
Baringo	Edward	Manyara	Abaya	kivu
Bogoria	Bunyonyi	Eyasi	Steffanie	
Nakuru	Bisini	Rukwa	Shala	
Elementaita	George	Malawi	Tana	
Naivasha	Kyoga	tanganyika		
Magadi	Kivu			
Jipe	mutanda			
Chala				

#### 4. Plains

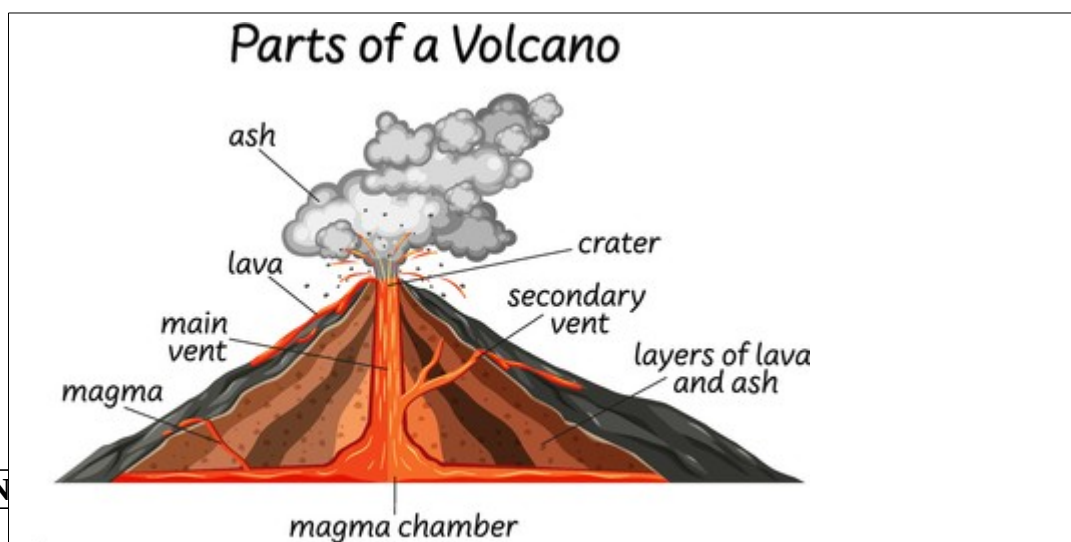
- Are low lying areas of almost flat land.
- Examples

KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	SOMALIA
Lotikipi, awara, kano,	Luwero	Serengeti	Bileshe
Kaputei, loita,	Nakasongola	Maasai	Sarar
Budalangi, kapit i			Haded
bileshe			

### FORMATION OF MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES OF EASTERN AFRICA

#### Formation of volcanic mountains

- They are also called volcanoes
- They are formed through the process of volcanicity/eruption.
- Eruption is when the hot molten material underground is forced out by great pressure
- The hot molten material is called magma
- When magma gets to the surface is called lava
- The magma gets out through a main pipe called vent
- The opening at the top of a volcanic mountain is called a crater
- Most mountains in Eastern africa are volcaning mountains



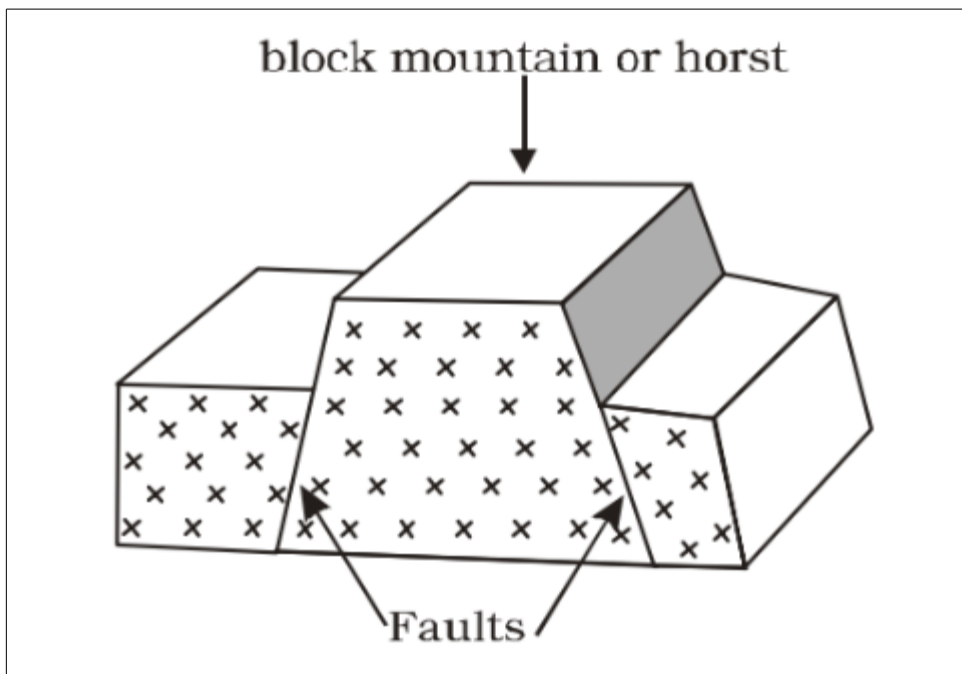
KEN

Kenya		Mt meru	Mt karisimbi
Elgon		Mt Kilimanjaro	Nyiragongo
Longonot		Ngorongoro	
Menengai crater		Lool malsin	
Marsabit			
Suswa			
Kulal			

**Formation of Block Mountains**

- They are also called horst mountains
- They were formed through faulting and uplifting process
- Faults are lines of weakness
- Faults were developed as a result of forces acting on the layers of the earth
- The forces involved are tensional and compressional forces
- The middle block was pushed upward by underground forces
- The underground forces called up thrust force
- Examples

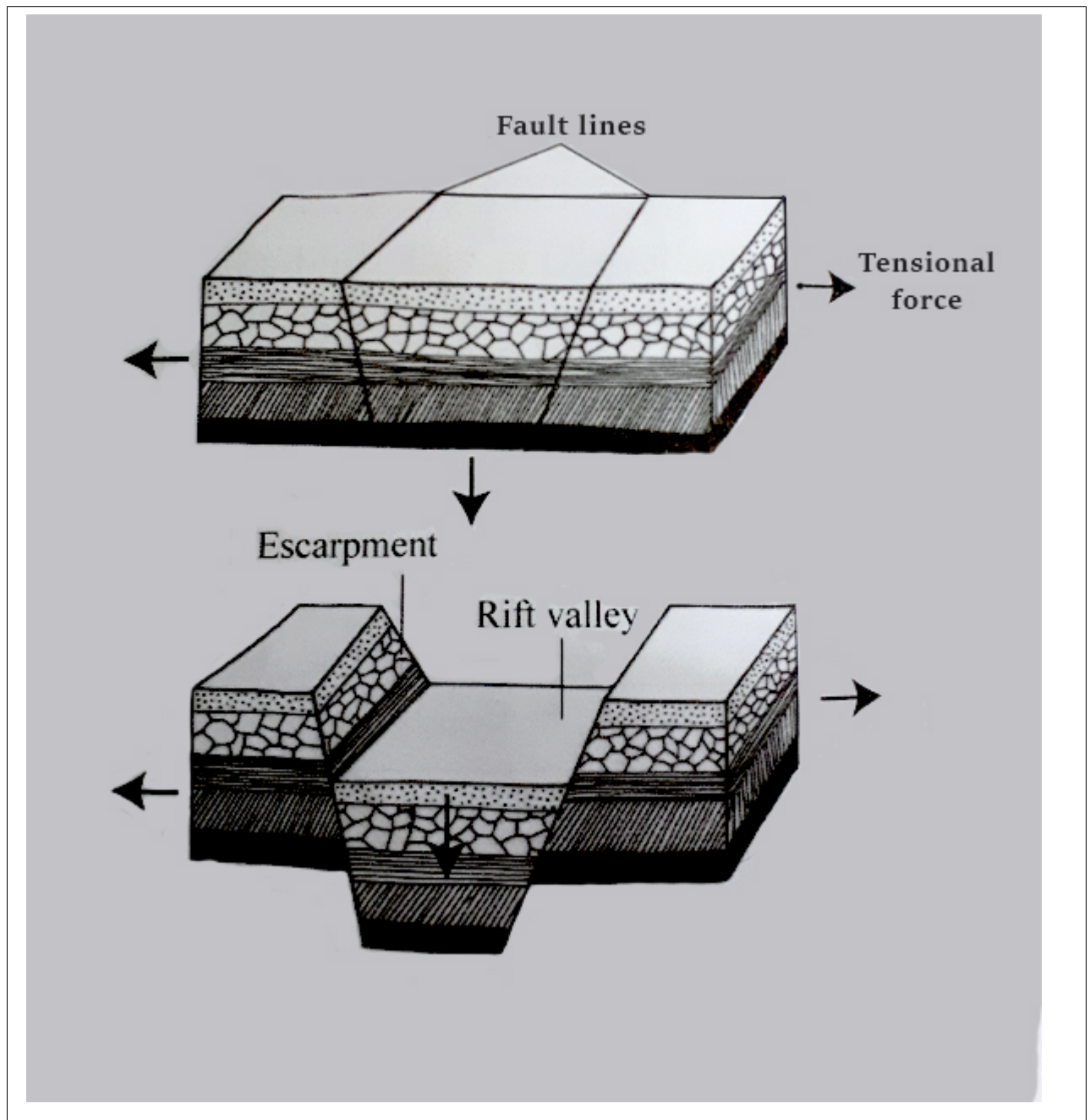
ETHIOPIA	UGANDA	TANZANIA
Danakali alps	Ruwenzori	Pare
		usambara



**Formation of the rift valley**

- The rift valley was formed when two cracks or fault line formed within the crustal rocks
- The land between the two faults sunk forming a valley
- Was formed through the faulting process
- Formed by either tensional or compressional forces
- When two parallel faults developed the tensional forces pulls the rocks apart

- The middle block between the faults sink
- The steep sides of a rift valley are called escarpments



### Formation of lakes

- The major lakes in Eastern African were formed as a result of

- i. Faulting
- ii. River deposition
- iii. Down warping
- iv. Volcanicity

### 1. Rift valley lakes

- During the formation of the rift valley, some parts of the land sunk deeper than others forming depressions.
- The depressions were filled with water to form lakes
- Example – lake Tanganyika in TZ

### 2. Lakes formed as a result of down warping

- Down warping is a process by which the earth sinks inwards due to pressure forming a big basin.
- Water fills this basin to form a lake.

Example: lake Victoria in Kenya

### 3. Lakes formed as a result of volcanicity

#### a. Lava dammed

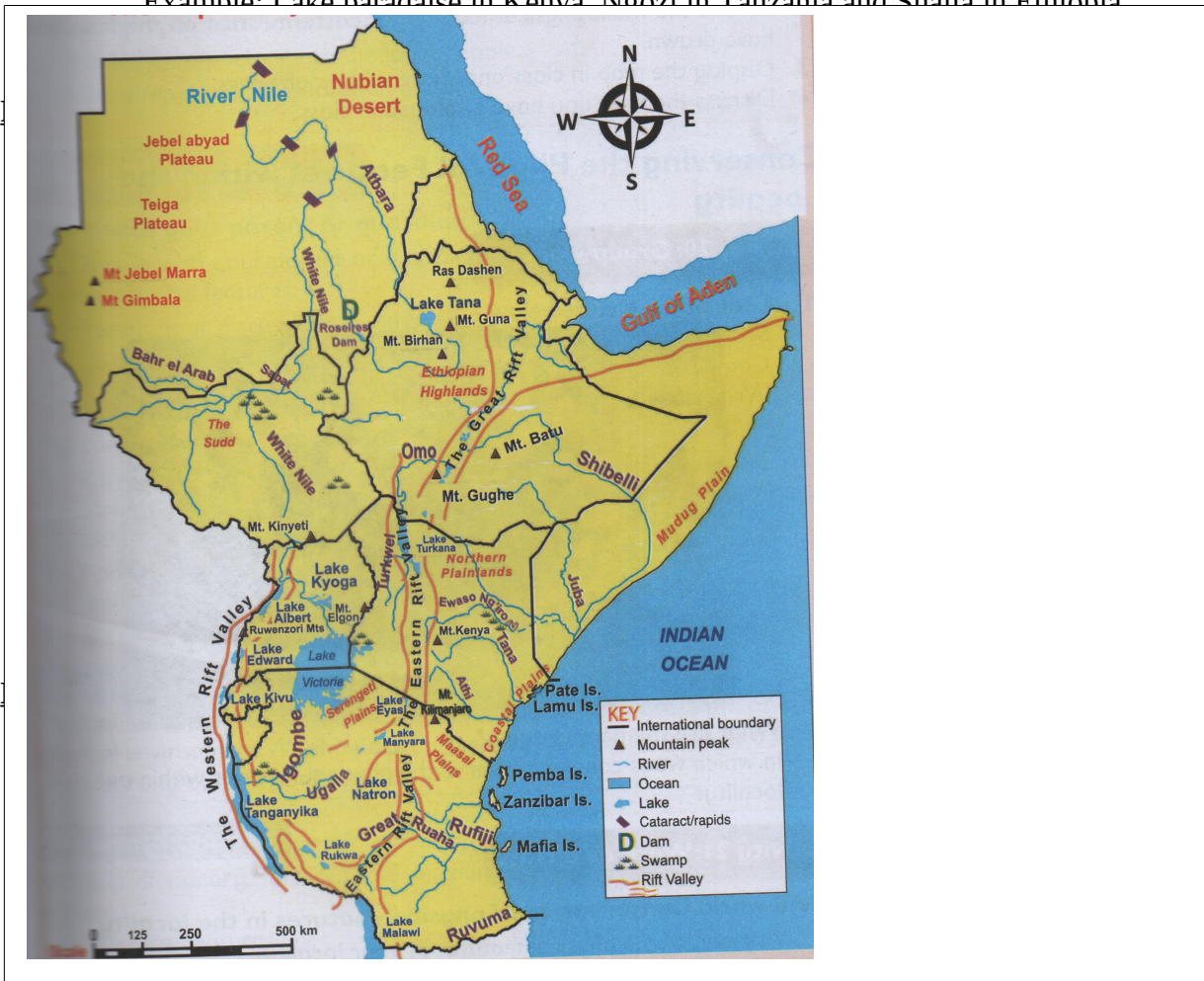
- Lava dammed lakes are formed when lava flow on the surface of the earth and comes into contact with a river, blocking it
- This leads to the formation of a lake

Example: lake Kivu in Rwanda

#### b. Crater lakes

- When volcanic eruption occurs, the top of the mountain may be blown off forming a hollow depression called crater.
- Water fills the hollow depression forming a crater lake.

Example: Lake Paradise in Kenya, Ngozi in Tanzania and Shalla in Ethiopia



### **CONSERVING THE PHYSICAL FEATURES WITHIN THE LOCALITY**

We should protect and conserve physical features found in our locality

1. Prevent overuse and deforestation of forest.
2. Avoid pollution of water bodies.
3. Educate people on importance of physical features.

### **CLIMATIC REGIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

#### **Main climatic regions in African**

- **Climate** is the average weather condition of a given place for a very long period of time.
- **Climatic regions** refer to continuous geographic area with similar climatic characteristics.
- Areas with similar climatic characteristics conditions are grouped together to form a climatic region
- Climatic regions in Eastern Africa include
  - 1) Equatorial
  - 2) Tropical
  - 3) Sub tropical
  - 4) Desert
  - 5) Mountain
  - 6) Semi desert
  - 7) Modified equatorial

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN CLIMATIC REGIONS OF EASTERN AFRICA**

### **Characteristics of equatorial region**

- High rainfall throughout the year above 1500mm
- Receives convectional rainfall
- Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year
- High temperatures throughout the year
- Annual average temperatures of about 26 °C
- High humidity throughout the year
- Two rainfall peaks between April - May and November - December
- Small range of temperatures
- No distinct dry season

### **Characteristics of modified equatorial**

- High rainfall between 1000m-2000mm per year
- Moderate temperature of about 22°C (due to low altitude)
- Convectional rainfall due to nearness to large water bodies
- High humidity throughout the year due to high rate of evaporation
- it has two main seasons wet and dry
- Long rains between march-may
- Short rains between October – December.

### **Characteristics topical climatic region**

- Has hot wet seasons and cool dry seasons
- Cooler seasons have no rainfall hence remains dry
- Hotter seasons receives a lot of rainfall hence they are wet
- Rainfall is between 750mm – 1200mm
- Has two distinct rainy seasons
- Long rains between march-may
- Short rains between September – October.
- Temperature average is 21 °c – 32 °c

### **Characteristics Mountain climatic region**

- High relief rainfall between 1100mm – 2500mm
- Cool/low temperatures due to high altitude (at the peak of the mountain)

- Leeward sides are cool and dry
- Peaks of high mountains are permanently covered by snow

### **Sub tropical climatic region**

- Cool or moderate temperature between 18c and 23 c
- High rainfall between 1100mm and 2500mm per year
- Rainfall is throughout the year

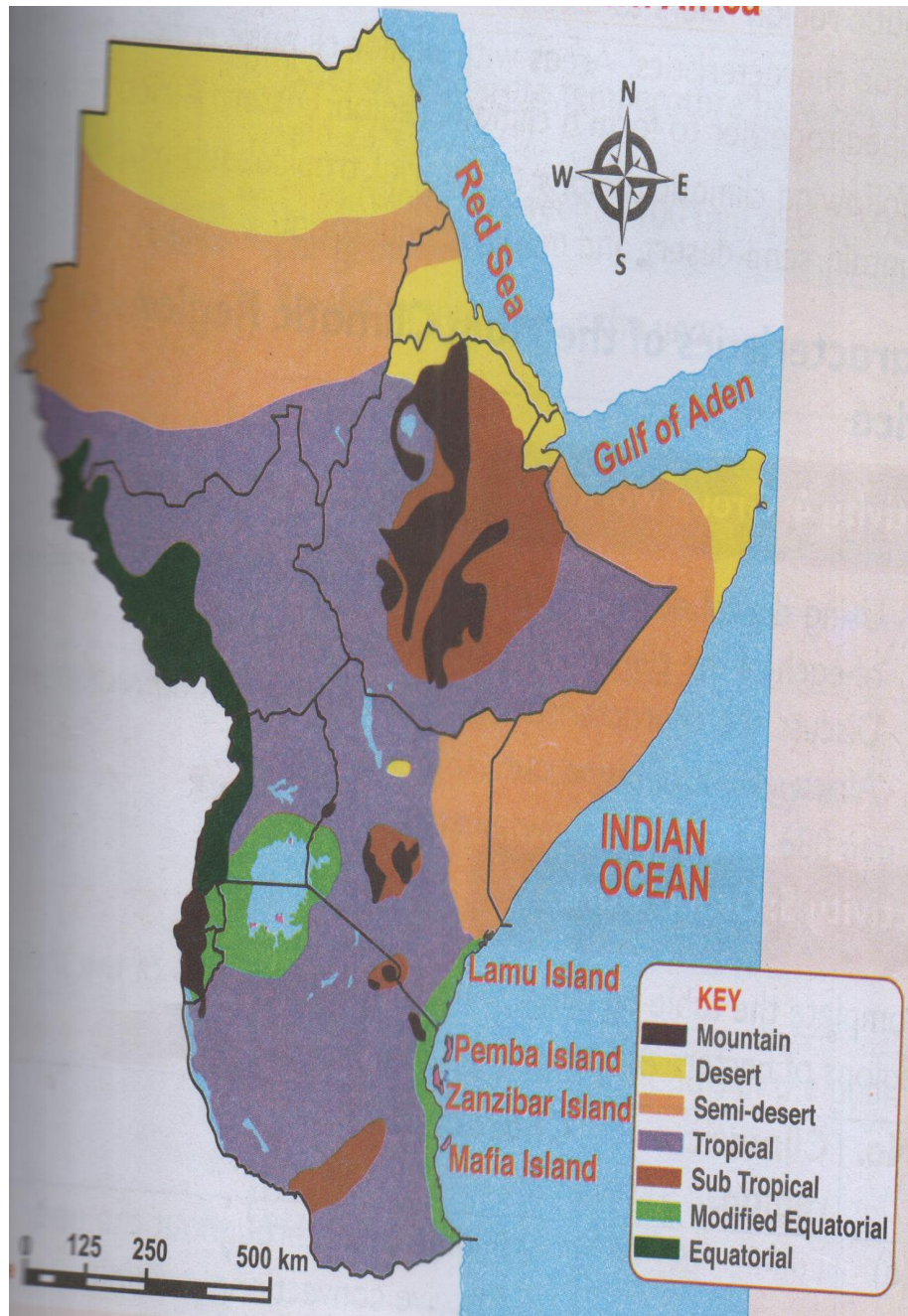
### **Characteristics of desert climatic region**

- Low/unreliable rainfall below 250mm per year
- Rainfall is irregular
- High temperatures of up to 40°
- Clear/cloudless skies throughout the year
- Very high diurnal range of temperatures
- Hot and dry most of the months of the year
- Prolonged drought

### **Characteristics of semi arid climatic region**

- Long dry season
- High throughout the year.
- Rainfall range between 250mm- 680mm per year
- Low and unreliable rainfall 250mm – 750mm
- High temperatures throughout the year 21° C – 28° C
- Prolonged dry season of over six months
- Low humidity
- High temperatures at day time and low temperatures at night
- 
-

## MAP OF EASTERN AFRICA SHOWING THE MAIN CLIMATIC REGIONS



### Influence of climatic regions on human activities in Eastern Africa

- In arid and semi arid areas, pastoralism is the main economic activity. The areas receives low rainfall that cannot support crop farming
- In tropical areas where rainfall is reliable crop farming is practised as the main economic activities
- Too much rain leads to flooding ad destruction of crops and property
- Drought leads to famine and loss of livestock

### Appreciating the climatic regions of Eastern Africa

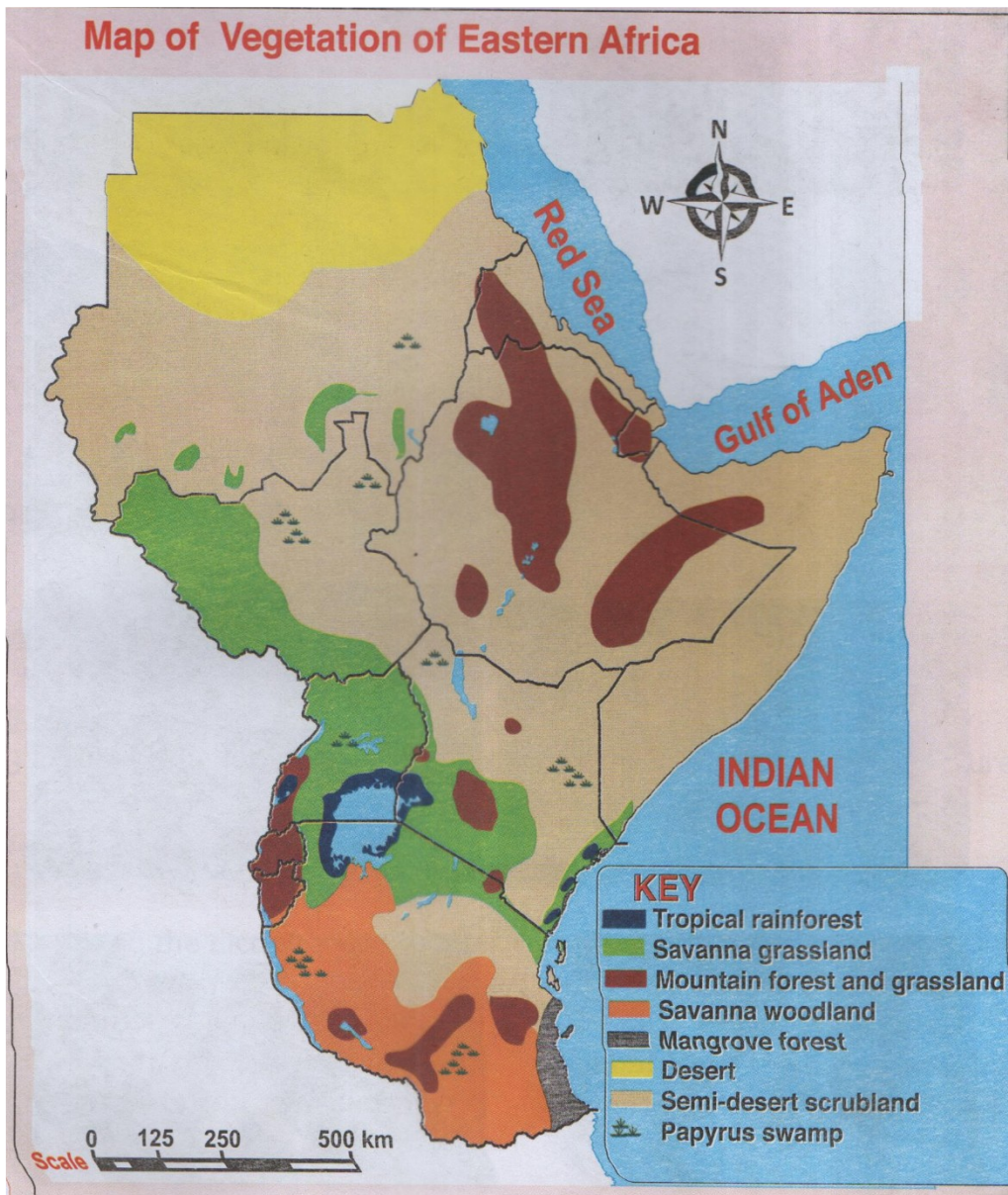
#### VEGETATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

- **Vegetation** refers to plants that grow in a place.
- It consists of trees, bushes, grass and shrubs.
- The vegetation that grows on its own is called **natural vegetation**
- The vegetation that is planted is called planted vegetation

## **Types of vegetation in Eastern Africa**

- 1) Tropical rainforest vegetation
- 2) Savannah woodland
- 3) Savannah grassland
- 4) Mountain vegetation
- 5) Swamp vegetation
- 6) Desert vegetation
- 7) Semi-desert
- 8) Mangrove vegetation

## **Map of Eastern African showing the main types of vegetation**



## **CHARACTERISES OF THE MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

### **Tropical rainforest vegetation**

- Also called equatorial vegetation
- Found in equatorial climatic region

### **Characteristics Tropical rainforest vegetation**

- Tall trees that form canopies
- Vegetation is evergreen
- Trees have straight trunks
- Trees have broad leaves
- Trees have buttress roots
- Forests are thick and dense
- Trees are mainly hardwoode.g.oak, teak, mvule, mahogany, ebony, camphor,obeche, iroko, heartwood, ironwood, rosewood, sapele, limba, okoune

### **Savannah woodland vegetation**

- Comes immediately after tropical rainforests
- Mainly consist of trees

### **Characteristics Savannah woodland vegetation**

- Trees are of medium height
- Trees are widely spaced ( scattered)
- Trees are deciduous
- Tall grass between the trees
- Tree tops are umbrella shaped
- Common trees are acacia and baobab
- Trees are deep rooted and have thick barks

### **Savannah grassland vegetation**

Mainly consist of grass and few scattered trees

### **Characteristics Savannah grassland vegetaion**

- Drought resistant vegetation
- Grass may grow upto 2m
- Tall elephant grass
- Few scattered trees
- Trees have thick barks
- Trees have thorny leaves
- Main trees are baobab, acacia, cacti, euphorbia

### **Swamp vegetation**

- Common in swampy regions, along rivers and shores of small lakes
- Mainly grows in poorly drained areas.
- Main vegetation are; Papyrus reeds, Water lilies
- Found in South sudan bahr-el-ghazal-sudd swamp, kyoga in Uganda, malagarasi swamp in Tanzania, amboseli swamp in Kenya

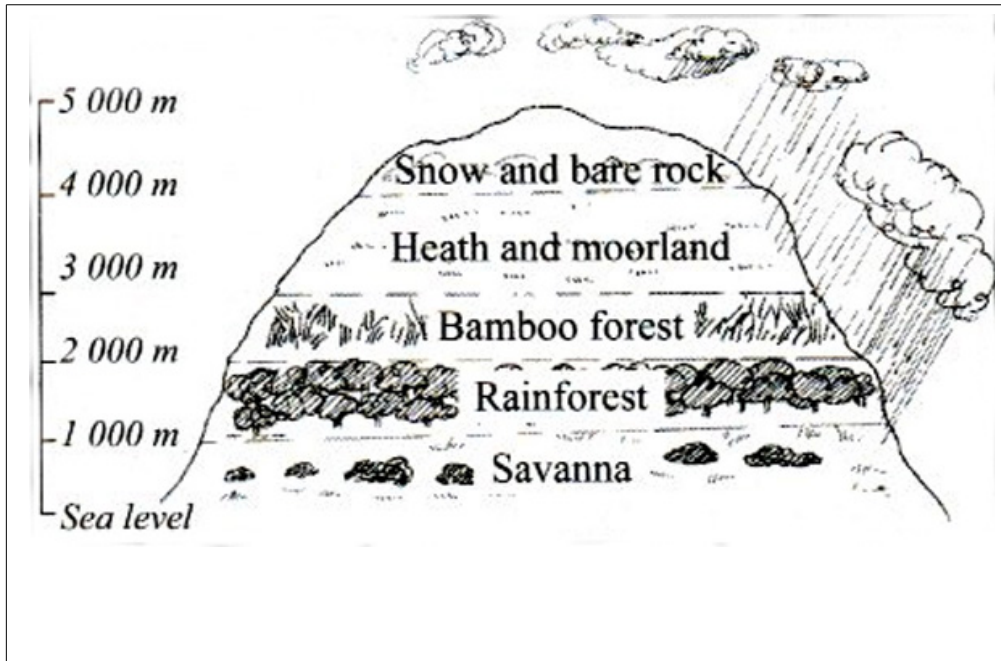
### **Mangrove vegetation**

- Grows in the muddy salty waters along shores of Indian ocean
- The mangrove trees they have breathing roots (aerial roots)
- Trees are mainly hardwood ever green and medium height
- Is found along the shores of Indian ocean and mouths of r.ruvuma, r.juba

### **Mountain vegetation**

- Grows on the slopes of mountains
- Is widespread on the windward sides of the mountains
- Vegetation changes as altitude increases

- Vegetation is mainly influenced by the altitude
- Is also called alpine or montane vegetation
- From top to bottom the vegetation ranges from bare rocks, heath and moorland , bamboo, rain forest and savannah.



### **Semi-desert vegetation**

Found in areas with rainfall between 250mm-500mm

#### **Characteristics Semi-desert vegetation**

- Short scanty thorny bushes
- Short tough and scattered patches of grass
- Vegetation is drought resistant with modified for thorns
- Common plants cactus, baobab and euphorbia

### **Desert vegetation**

Found in areas with rainfall less than 250mm

#### **Characteristics Desert vegetation**

- Stunted plants
- Plants have thorny or needle-like leaves ( catus is the most common plant)
- Large section of Ground is bare
- Plants have thick fleshy stems
- Plants are deep rooted
- Spiky scanty grass
- Found in true deserts e.g. Kaisut and chalbi and taru deserts

## **PLANTING AND CARING FOR VEGETATION**

Project work

Page40

## **VEGETATION FOUND AT HOME AND SCHOOL**

Project work

Page 40-41

## **HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENTS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Historic built environment refers to features made by people
- These features have a historic value
- They include
  - 1) Museums
  - 2) Monuments
  - 3) Historical buildings
  - 4) Cultural centres

5)

The main historic built environments in Eastern Africa

	<b>Name of the built environment</b>	<b>country</b>	<b>Type-museum, monuments, building, cultural centres</b>
1	Kigali genocide memorial	Rwanda	museum
2	Fort Jesus	Kenya	
3	Namugongo shrine	Uganda	
4	Independence monument	Burundi	monument
5	John Garang mausoleum	South Sudan	
6	Black hawk down Crush Site	Somalia	
7	The peoples palace	Djibouti	
8	Askari Monument	Tanzania	monument
9	Victory Monumrnt	Ethiopia	Monument
10	Bomas of Kenya	Kenya	Cultural centre
11	Hyrax museum	Kenya	museum

### **Importance of the main historic built environment in Eastern Africa**

- They create a sense of belonging
- They serve as resources learning centres
- Attracts tourist and earn as foreign exchange
- They enable social interactions with friends, family and community
- Many people are employed to work in historical buildings, museum, and take care of monuments

### **CREATING A CULTURAL CORNER IN SCHOOL**

Project work

Page 46-47

### **CONSERVING HISTORICAL BUILDINGS WITHIN THE LOCALITY**

Project work

Page 47-48

## **PEOPLE, POPULATION AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

### **LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Language group refers to people or communities who speak the same language or related languages.
- People of Eastern Africa belong to different language group
  - 1) The Bantu
  - 2) The Nilotes
  - 3) The Cushites
  - 4) The Semites

## **CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE GROUPS**

### **Bantus**

- Are the largest language group in Eastern Africa
- Originally homeland was DRC, Cameroon, Zaire
- Are mainly found in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi
- Tanzania has the largest number of Bantu.

kenya	Abaluhya, abagusii, abakuria, agikuyu, ameru, aembu, akamba, ambeere, taita, mijikenda, Pokomo
tanzania	Chagga, sukuma, gogo, hehe, ngoni, yao, nyamwezi, vinza, ha, zaramo, pare, fipa
uganda	Baganda, banyore, basoga, bagishu, batoro, banyoro
Rwanda	Hutu, tutsi
burundi	Hutu

### **Cushites**

- They are pastoralists
- Migrated into Eastern Africa from Saudi Arabia
- Main reason for migration was to search for water and pasture for their animals
- They are divided into;
  1. Eastern cushites
  2. Southern cushites

#### **Eastern cushites**

Kenya	Somali, orma, boran, burji, gabbra, rendille, galla, boni
Ethiopia	Rendille, afar, sindamo, galla, danakil, oromo, ogaden
somalia	Boran, somali, rendille, oromo, ogaden, hawiyah, gurreh, danakil.

#### **Southern cushites**

- Mostly lives in central Tanzania and lower tana river regions of Kenya

Kenya	Sanye, dahalo
tanzania	Hawa iraqw, mbugu, burugu, avamanik, sandawe, hadza, makogodi

### **Nilotes**

- Is the second largest group in Eastern Africa
- Originated from Nile valley, bhar-el-ghezal in south Sudan
- They were pastoralists
- Mainly migrated in search of pasture and water
- They also practised fishing along the rivers
- Are divided into three sub groups namely
  1. River-lake nilotes
  2. Highland nilotes
  3. Plain nilotes

#### **River-lake nilotes**

Kenya	Luo
-------	-----

Uganda	Acholi, labwar, japadhola, langi, alur, lughbava
Tanzania	Luo
s.sudan	Shilluk, anuk, nuer, dinka

### Highland nilotes

kenya	Kipsigis, nandi, tugen, keiyo, pokot, marakwet, sabaot, ogiek ,dorobo.
uganda	Sebei, sabiny
tanzania	Datoga

### Plain nilotes

kenya	Samburu, maasai, turkana, njemps, iteso, el-molo-suk
uganda	Karamanjong, jie, iteso
tanzania	Maasai
sudan	Yoposa
ethiopia	Baria, gumuz

### The semites

- Migrated from south Arabia Asia into the horn of Africa
- They crossed into Africa through the red sea
- Others came through the Indian ocean
- Mainly migrated looking for trade items and trading opportunity
- They are found in Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan

Kenya	Nubians
Sudan	Nubians, arabs, amharas,
Ethiopia	Falasha, arabs, tigreans, amharas, baggara
Eritrea	Tigreans, amharas
Somalia	Arabs

### REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF SELECTED LANGUAGE GROUPS INTO EASTERN AFRICA

**Migration** of people from one place to settle in another place

People migrate from one place to another because of various reasons

#### Reasons for the migration of the Bantus

- They wanted fertile farming land to grow groups
- Escape from hostile neighbours
- Population pressure
- Running away from Outbreak of pests and diseases
- Running away from Drought and famine
- Internal disputes and conflicts
- Their population had increased and so they were looking for space to settle

#### Reasons for the migration of the Nilotes

- Need for pasture and water
- Running away from Epidemic (outbreak of diseases)
- Running away Hostile neighbours i.e. external attacks
- Internal conflicts/disputes
- Overpopulation
- Running away from Drought and famine

#### **Reasons for the migration of the Cushites**

- Need for pasture and water
- Outbreak of diseases epidemics
- Moving from Drought and hunger
- Hostile neighbours
- Running away from Internal conflicts among clan members
- Overpopulation hence need to settle away
- Spirit of adventure

#### **Reasons for the migration of the Semites**

- Need for better trading opportunities
- Search for trade goods
- Overpopulation
- Family and clan disputes
- Spirit of adventure
- Outbreak of human and animal diseases
- Spread their culture
- Wanted to spread Islam

## **MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN KENYA**

### **EFFECTS OF THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENTS OF SELECTED LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Displacement of smaller communities  
Agikuyu displaced gumba and athi in central kenya  
Abagusii displaced by luo and kalenjins  
Bantu displaced by galla from shungwaya
- Conflicts between communities  
Abagusii and the luo  
Galla and bantu  
Ngoni and the people of southern Tanzania
- Population increase

- Intermarriage between communities
- Adoption of economic practises among communities

e.g.bantu learnt cattle keeping from nilotes and cushites learnt cultivation from the Bantus

- Introduction of new items of trade
- Borrowing of different words led to development of new languages
- Borrowing of cultural practises

e.g.Bantu borrowed circumcision from the cushites

Bantus borrowed age-set systems from the cushites

### **UNITY OF LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

1. Intermarriage
2. Trade activities
3. Education for all
4. Cultural interaction
5. Living peacefully

### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- **Population** refers to the number of people living in a given place
- **Population distribution** refers to how people are spread over in an area
- Population of Eastern Africa is not evenly distributed
- Some areas are;
  1. Sparsely populated
  2. Medium/moderately populated
  3. Densely populated

### **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

1. Climate i.e. rainfall and temperature
2. Soils
3. Relief
4. Drainage
5. Economic activities
6. Vegetation
7. Government policy
8. Pests and diseases
9. Political factors(security)

### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- **Population density** is the number of people living in a square km
- Densely populated areas of Eastern Africa

The highlands region

The lake basin

Major towns and cities

Coastal areas of kenya and tanzania

Rwanda

Mining areas

Sparsely populated areas of Eastern africa

North Eastern uganda

Central and northern tanzania  
Southern and western ethiopia  
Large parts of eritrea  
North Eastern kenya  
Most of somalia  
Mountain tops  
Flood plains  
Northern sudan

### **EFFECTS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- There is high population density in most towns of Eastern Africa.

#### **Negative effects**

- Food shortage
- Low standards of living and growth of slums
- Inadequate social amenities
- Land fragmentation

#### **Positive effects**

- Attracts investments
- Increase tax collection collected by the government
- Big markets for products
- Cheap labour

### **CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

#### **Culture**

**Culture** is people way of living.

The culture of people includes:

- The language they speak
- The food they eat
- The clothes they wear
- The way they worship
- The games and sports they play.

### **AGE GROUPS AND AGE SETS IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

- An **age set** is a social group of people of similar age with a shared identity.
- Members of an age set maintain set class ties over a long period of time
- An **age group** is a social group of people born during a particular period of time

#### **Functions of a clan in society**

##### **The clan system**

- A **clan** is a group of people who have a common ancestor or forefather
- Clan members are related by blood
- Clans were founded by males
- Communities trace their origin through the male ancestor
- Agikuyu clans bear the names of the nine daughters of gikuyu and mumbi.
- A group of clans make an ethnic group or community
- Members of the same clan are not allowed to marry each other

### **Functions of a clan**

- Clan elders settled disputes among clan members
- Clan owned land on behalf of its members
- Giving a sense of belonging e.g. identity
- Setting rules to govern its members
- Planning and conducting important ceremonies
- Negotiating and paying dowry
- Educating the youth
- Providing comfort to members during hard times
- Safeguarding the values of the clan
- Determining religious practises and beliefs of the clan
- Protecting its members from external attacks

### **Aspects of African traditional culture and ought to be preserved.**

Some aspects of African traditional culture include

- traditional food
- Worship ceremonies
- Festivals
- Music
- Dances
- Language
- Games and sports
- Dressing

### **Posters on aspects of traditional culture that ought to be preserved**

Project/individual work

Page 72

### **Supporting aspects of traditional culture that ought to be preserved**

Project work

Page 73

### **SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY**

- A school is a place where pupils go to be taught or to learn
- Is an educational institution designed to provide learning to learners with the support of teachers
- A school mainly equips learners with knowledge and skills
- A school trains individuals to be responsible or useful members of the society
- We have government and private schools

### **Ways in which school collaborates with the community**

1. School allows the community to use school facilities during weekends an school holidays.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

### **Benefits of collaboration between school and the community**

Pupil's activity  
Page 77-78

### **Demonstrating ways in which the school collaborates with the community**

Pupil's activity  
Page 78-79

### **Supporting the collaboration between the school and the community**

Pupil's activity  
Page 79-80

## **RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA**

**Resources** are things that we use to create wealth.

**Economic activities** are things that people do in order to create wealth

### **AGRICULTURE**

This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals

#### **Farming methods**

##### **Characteristics of large scale farming**

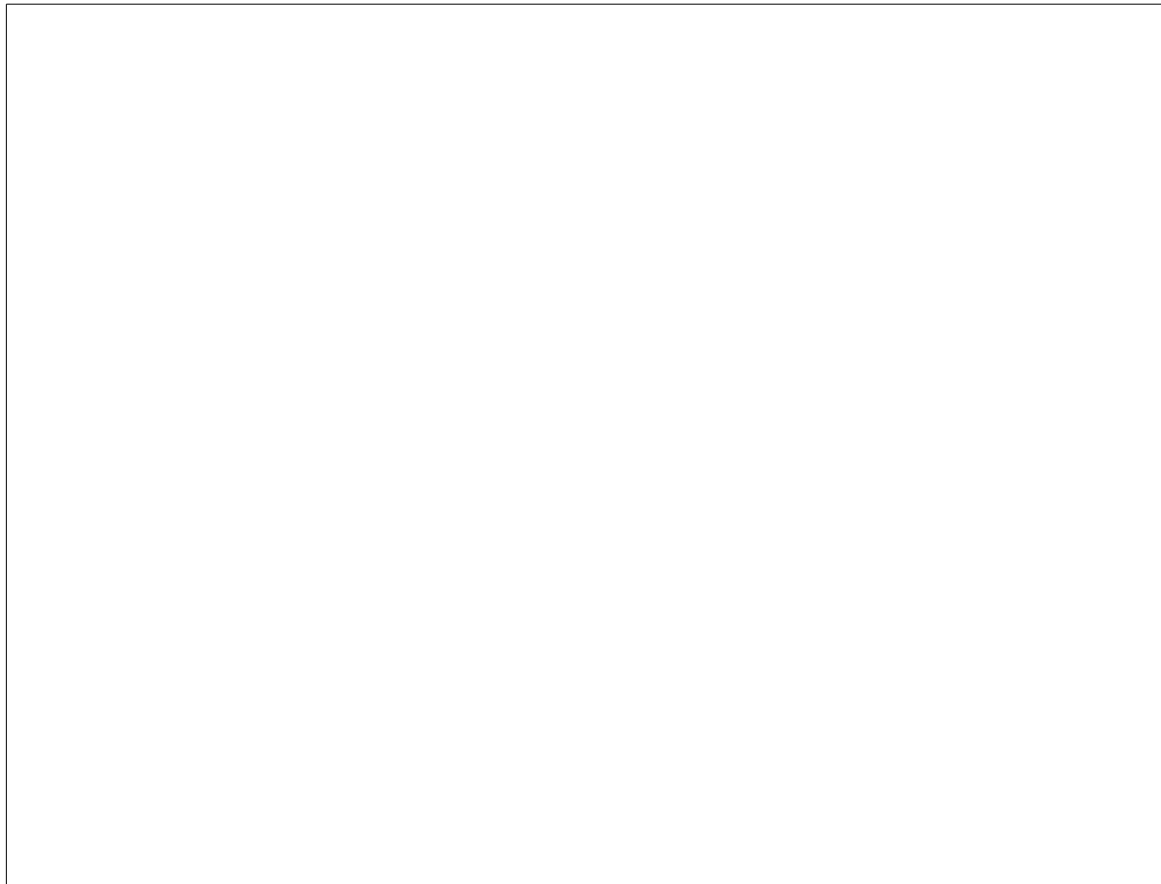
1. Large scale farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on large scale pieces of land
2. It is practised on large tracts of land, farming involves large scale production
3. It requires a lot of capital
- 4.
- 5.

**Main areas where large scale farming is practised in Eastern Africa**

**A. Large scale crop farming in Eastern Africa**

Crops that are mainly grown on large scale in Eastern Africa include

1. Coffee
2. Sisal
3. Wheat
4. Sugarcane
5. Tea
6. Maize



<b>Crop</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Region grown</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Region grown</b>
coffee	Kenya	Central	Sugarcane	Kenya	
	Ethiopia	Harrar		Ethiopia	
	Uganda	Western		Uganda	
	Rwanda	Western		Somalia	
	Tanzania	Northern		Sudan	
	Burundi	Buyenzi		Tanzania	
Maize	Kenya		Tea	Kenya	
	Ethiopia			Uganda	
	Uganda			Tanzania	
	Somalia			Rwanda	
	South sudan			Ethiopia	
	Eritrea		Sisal	Tanzania	
	Tanzania			Kenya	
Wheat			Ethiopia		

				Somalia	
			Bananas		

### B. Large scale livestock farming in Eastern Africa

The animals that are kept on large scale in Eastern Africa include

1. Cattle
2. Camels
3. Sheep
4. Goats

Animals	Country	Region	Animals	Country	Region
Cattle	Kenya	Northern region	Camels	Kenya	
	Ethiopia	Oromia		Ethiopia	
	Uganda	Kotido		Somalia	
	Rwanda	Eastern		Sudan	
	Tanzania	Souther highland		Eretria	
	Burundi	Kagera basin	Goat	Kenya	
	Eritrea	Eastern lowland		Ethiopia	
	South Sudan	Jonglei		Uganda	
	Djibouti	Arta		Rwanda	
	Sudan	Darfur		Tanzania	
Somalia	Afgoia gedo	Burundi			
Sheep	Kenya			Eritrea	
	Ethiopia			South Sudan	
	Uganda			Djibouti	
	Rwanda			Sudan	
	Tanzania		Somalia		
	Burundi				
	Eritrea				
	South Sudan				
	Djibouti				
	Somalia				

### **Contributions of large scale farming to the economy of Eastern Africa**

1. Creation of job opportunities
2. Provision of raw materials for industries
3. Source of food for the people
4. Earns foreign exchange to the country
5. Promotes trade, which stimulate economic development

### **Importance of the Contributions of large scale farming to the economy of Eastern Africa**

1. Establishment of factories
2. Reduced cost of food
3. Development of transport and communication network
4. Growth of towns
5. Improved social amenities such as schools and hospitals

### **BEEF FARMING**

Beef farming is an activity where farmers keep cattle to be sold for meat  
 Beef farming is usually practised on large scale where cattle are kept on large forms  
 These farms are called **ranches**

**Factors influencing beef farming in Eastern Africa**

1. Climate
2. Availability of large pieces of land
3. Demand for beef
4. Capital availability
5. Government policy

**Areas where beef farming is practised in Eastern Africa**

Beef farming is largely practised in the dry areas where crop farming is not widely practised

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Areas where beef farming is practised</b>
1	Kenya	Laikipia , Machakos Athi river Kajiado , Meru. Taita taveta, Transzoia, Naivasha in nakuru, Kilifi, Nyeri north, Kwale, Uasin gishu
2	Ethiopia	
3	Uganda	
4	Rwanda	
5	Tanzania	Kongwa ranch(main), Morogoro, Mpwapwa, Slopes of mt.kilimanjaro and Mt.meru
6	Burundi	
7	Eritrea	
8	South Sudan	
9	Djibouti	
10	Sudan	
11	Somalia	

### **Contribution of beef farming to the economy of Eastern Africa**

- Source of meat
- Source of income
- Source of employment
- Beef export earns foreign exchange
- Source of raw material for tanneries
- Development of infrastructure
- Encourages good use of land In areas receiving unreliable rainfall

### **Challenges facing beef farming in Eastern Africa**

1. Attack from pest and diseases
2. Lack of market for beef products
3. Drought and famine leading to lose of livestock
4. Poor quality of pasture due to droughts leads to low quality of beef
5. Competition from land use practises such as cash crop
6. Lack of enough capital

7. Shortage of water and pasture
8. Attacks by wild animals
9. Poor means of transport network
10. Competition from other sources of protein
11. Low prices offered in the market

**Possible solutions to challenges facing beef farming in Eastern Africa**

1. Promotion of cross breeding
2. Establishment of mobile abattoirs(slaughter houses)
3. Vaccination against diseases
4. Establishing standard prices for meat
5. Provision of quality feeds and water

We can promote beef farming as economic activity in Eastern Africa by

1. Establishing ranches and small scale farms for beef
2. Creating ready market for beef supply
3. Development of infrastructure such as roads and water supply to enhance beef farming
4. Establishing beef processing factories for beef products

**FISHING IN EASTERN AFRICA**

**Marine and inland fishing grounds in Eastern Africa**

- Fishing is the harvesting of fish from water for;
  - a. Sale/commercial purposes
  - b. Home use
- Fishing is the activity of catching fish for food or as a sport

**Types of fishing**

- a. Inland fishing
- b. Sea/Marine fishing

**Inland fishing**

Is done in fresh water bodies' e.g. rivers, lakes, swamps, dams and fish farms.

**Sea/marine fishing**

Is done in salty water bodies e.g. seas and oceans  
Is also called marine fishing

### **Methods of marine fishing in Eastern Africa**

#### a) Long lining method

- Improved on the hook and line methods
- Mainly used in deep sea fishing
- It is a method where long lines with hooks containing baits are tied on boat or a ship
- The lines are thrown in the water to attract fish

#### b) Trawling

- Uses boat called trawlers
- Used to catch fish which live near the sea bed/deep sea
- It is a method of marine fishing where a fishing net is pulled by a boat to catch large amount of fish

#### c) Purse-seining

- It is the use of bag like nets that are spread on a lake or sea to catch different types of fish.

- The net with small meshes is assisted to float using in the water
- Uses two boats
- Used to catch fish living near the water surface and found in large groups.

d) Net drifting

- it is a method where nets called drift nets are hanged vertically in water to trap the fish
- Net stretched across the river or portion of the lake or ocean.

**Challenges facing fishing in Eastern Africa**

1. Lack of adequate funds to buy modern fishing facilities
2. Water reeds like water hyacinth
3. Pollution of rivers and lakes
4. Use of wrong fishing nets
5. Mismanagement of fishing co-operatives
6. Arrest of fishermen when they cross border
7. Accident in the lakes
8. Problems facing sea fishing in kenya and tanzania
9. Inadequate capital
10. Illegal fishing by foreign vessels
11. Little market limited market
12. Destruction of coral along the coast
13. Lack of proper landing piers and freezers
14. Lack of proper storage facilities
15. Pollution of the ocean by the oil spillage

**Solutions to challenges facing fishing in Eastern Africa**

1. Allocating and sourcing for funds
2. Protecting fishing grounds from foreign vessels
3. Provision of storage and preservation facilities
4. Educating people on safe fishing methods
5. Protecting coral reefs from destruction
6. Developing rules and regulation to guide the fishing industry

**WILDLIFE AND TOURISM IN EASTERN AFRICA**

**Wildlife** includes plants, insects, birds and animals living on their own in the bushes and forests

**Tourism** is travelling to visit things and places for leisure

**Factors that promote tourism in Eastern Africa**

1. Wildlife
2. Beautiful seceries
3. Rich cultural heritage
4. Historical sites
5. Good accommodation
6. Conference facilities

**Game reserves and national parks in Eastern Africa**

#### NATIONAL PARK

- Are controlled and managed by the national or federal government
- They are restricted areas where settlement and human activities are not allowed
- Reserved for wild animals
- Also called game park
- In Kenya there are Managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service

#### GAME RESERVES

- Are managed and controlled by local authorities such as counties, municipal counties where they are located
- People are allowed to settle and carry out other human activities such as grazing
- Also called National reserves

	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GAME RESERVES</b>	<b>NATIONAL PARKS</b>
1	Kenya	MaasaiMara, marsabit, Shaba, Boni Shimbahills, South Turkana,losai	Tsavo east, Tsavo west, Meru, Amboseli, Sibiloi,

		Samburu	Aberdares, Hells gate, Marsabit, Nairobi, nakuru
2	Tanzania	Selous, kigosi, rungwa ngoro ngoro, ugalla, gremeti	Serengeti, ruaha, tarangire Kilimanjaro, arusha katavi, udzungwa, mikumi
3	Uganda	Katonga, bakora, matheniko kigezo, pian upe, karuma, toro	Bwindi, queen elizabeth kidepo valley, murchison falls, Ruwenzori, muhavura, mt.elgon semilki
4	Rwanda	Mukura	Akagera
5	Ethiopia	Harer, lake stefania, mega, lalibela	Simyen, angudi, omo, awash, ras dashen, goba gambela
6	Burundi	Kigwana	Kibira, ruvubu
7	Eritrea	Yob	
8	South Sudan		Nuba
9	Djibouti		Lake assal
10	Sudan	Khartoum	Dinder, juba, nuba mountains
11	Somalia	Abdile	Waamo idow

### **Challenges facing tourism in Eastern Africa**

1. Threats of tourism
2. Few local tourists
3. Poor road and air networks
4. Scare of disease like covid 19 and ebola
5. High costs of air transport
6. High entry charges to game reserves and national parks
7. Expensive hotel charges

### **Solutions to challenges facing tourism in Eastern Africa**

1. Improved security in game parks and game reserves, hotels, beaches and other recreational facilities
2. Improved hotel and conferences facilities
3. Encourage local tourism
4. Reduce transport and park entry charges
5. Marketing Eastern Africa as tourist destination in other parts of the world

### **Tourism as an economic activity**

1. Tourism promotes good relations
2. Promotes agriculture

3. Promotes craft industries
4. Tourism as an economic activity promotes creation of job
5. Earns foreign exchanges
6. Improves infrastructure
7. Source of government revenue

### **Transport in Eastern Africa**

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

The main transport in Eastern Africa include

1. Road
2. Water
3. Pipeline
4. Air
5. Railway

### **Road transport network in Eastern Africa**

- Most of the Eastern Africa roads are linked to the great north road and trans African highway.
- The great north road in Eastern Africa starts at Wadi Haifa in Northern Sudan to Tunduma in Southern Tanzania
- The Trans African Highway enters Eastern Africa through Kisoro border at Uganda – DRC border and extends to Mombasa in Kenya.

### **Railway network in Eastern Africa**

- The railway network in Eastern Africa was run down over the years due to poor maintenance.
- Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania railway were linked by one railway network called East African railway.
- Sudan and South Sudan were linked by railway network which ran from Wadi Haifa to Wau.
- Ethiopia and Djibouti are linked by Ethiopia- Djibouti railway
- Somalia, Rwanda, and Burundi have no functioning railway network

### **Air transport in Eastern Africa**

Air transport is not widely used in Eastern Africa due to high cost and lack of infrastructure  
Air transport is the quickest but mosy expensive means of transport

It is used to transport perishable and precious goods e.g. flowers, fruits, vegetable, jewellery and medical supplies

#### *Main international airports*

	<b>Country</b>	<b>International airport</b>	
1	Kenya	jomo kenyatta airport in nairobi, moi international airport in Mombasa, eldoret international airport in eldoret	
2	South sudan	Juba	
3	Sudan	khatoum and port sudan	
4	Somalia	Mogadishu	
5	Uganda	Entebe	
6	Eritrea	Asmara	
7	Tanzania	dar el salaam, arusha and zanzibar	
8	Burundi	Bujumbura	
9	Rwanda	kigali	
10	Djibouti	Djibouti	
11	Ethiopia	addis ababa	

### **Water transport network in Eastern Africa**

- The common means of water transport in Eastern African include the use of boats, canoes and ferries
- It is a cheap but a slow form of transport
- It involves the use of ; rivers, lakes and oceans
- waterways are divided into two;
  1. inland waterways
  2. marine waterways

Inland waterways of Eastern Africa are found in lakes victoria, tanganyika and malawi

The main ports in lakes victoria include

- kisumu in Kenya
- mwanza in Tanzania
- entebe in Uganda
- singa in Uganda
- bukoba in Tanzania
- musoma in Tanzania
- kampala in Uganda

The main ports in lake tanganyika are kigoma and ujiji.

Marine waterways are found in seas and oceans

- It is mainly used to transport heavy and bulky goods
- Countries without seaports are called landlocked countries e.g. burundi, rwanda, Uganda and
- Ethiopia
- The main seaports in Eastern Africa are ;
  1. mombasa in Kenya
  2. dar el salaam in Tanzania
  3. mogadishu in Somalia
  4. port sudan in sudan
  5. massawa in Eritrea

### **Pipeline transport network in Eastern Africa**

- The main pipelines in Eastern Africa are the oil pipeline from Mombasa to kisumu and eldoret in Kenya and the greater Nile pipeline in sudan
- Other proposed pipelines being developed include the gas pipeline from Ethiopia to Djibouti, the crude pipeline from Uganda to Tanzania and the oil pipeline from lamu , Kenya to south sudan

### **Challenges facing transport networks in Eastern Africa**

TRANSPORT NETWORK	CHALLENGES
Road	roads are expensive to build and maintain poor management competition from other forms of transport frequent accidents insecurity traffic jams theft and vandalism lack of capital to improve it
Railways	railways are expensive to build new lines and maintain some railways are running on old locomotives
Waterways	presence of water weeds e.g. water hyacinth lack of capital to improve it, build ports and harbour

	lack of modern facilities for loading and unloading the cargo
Pipeline	Theft of oil Are expensive to build and maintain
Airways	Attack from terrorists Poor management in the ports resulting to huge losses and collapse

### **Solutions to challenges facing transport networks in Eastern Africa**

1. Developing additional road capacity to accommodate a large number of motorist, cyclist and pedestrians
2. Promoting public transport system that moves large number of people as opposed to private cars
3. Establishing rapid rail transit system in urban areas
4. Encouraging walking from one place to another instead of using private cars

### **Transport network in economic development**

The role of transport network

1. Facilitates trade
2. Create employment
3. Makes movement of goods and people faster
4. Facilitates international cooperation

### **Communication in Eastern Africa**

Communication this is sending and receiving of messages or information form one person or place to another

### **Means of communication in Eastern Africa**

The common means of communication in Eastern Africa involve the use of

1. Mobile phones
2. Internet
3. Radio
4. Television
5. Newspaper

### **Challenges facing communication networks in Eastern Africa**

1. Lack of technical skills
2. Limited knowledge in the use of some means of communication
3. Poor network
4. Bad weather

5. Destruction and theft of communication equipment

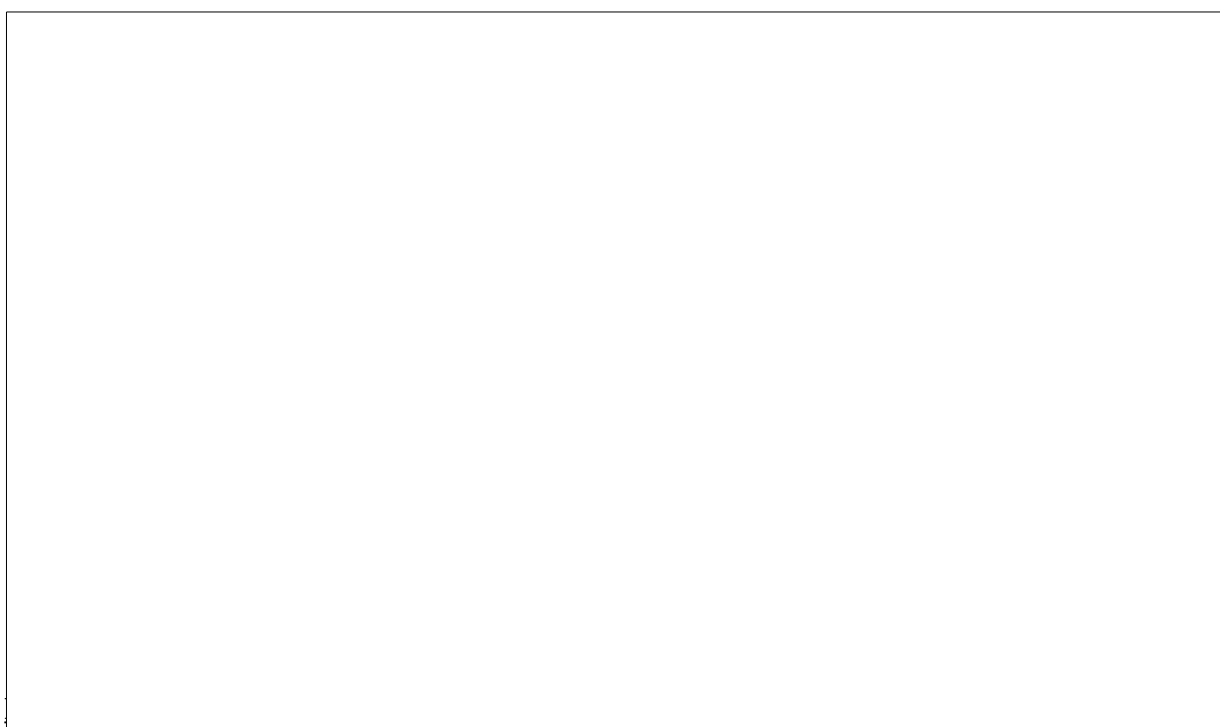
### **Solutions to challenges facing communication networks in Eastern Africa**

1. Training of experts
2. Improving security
3. Allocating funds to improve communication networks
4. Increasing electricity and internet connectivity
5. Introducing computer studies in the education system

### **Posters on means of communication used in Eastern Africa**

Pupil's activity

Page 123



Pupil's activity

Page 124

- Promotes trade
- Creation of employment
- Use of pipes reduces road damage by heavy trucks
- has promoted industrialization
- Facilitate faster exchange of ideas between countries
- Agricultural goods are transported to the market with ease
- Promotes tourism
- Perishable goods are easily transported to the market

### **MINING**

- Mining is the removal of minerals from where they are found .

- Minerals are precious stones or metals or gas dug from the ground or taken from the surface of the earth

Minerals found in Eastern Africa

1. Copper
2. Gold
3. Limestone
4. Diamond
5. soda ash
6. Fluorspar
7. diatomite
8. marbles
9. gemstone
- 10.

**Locating the minerals found in Eastern Africa**

	Country	Minerals	
1	Kenya	Soda ash, flouspar, limestone, diatomite	
2	Tanzania	Diamond	
3	Uganda	Copper	
4	Rwanda	Natural gas	
5	Ethiopia		
6	Burundi	Tin	
7	Eritrea	Gold	
8	South Sudan	Gold, oil	
9	Djibouti	Limestone	
10	Sudan	Zinc	
11	Somalia	Uranium	

### **Extraction of selected minerals in Eastern Africa**

#### **Soda ash mining in Kenya**

- Soda ash occurs naturally to form crystals.
- The high temperatures make water to evaporate leaving a solid material known as **trona**
- The trona is mined from the surface with a machine known as **dredger**
- The dredger floats on the lake where it scoops the trona.
- The trona is taken to the crushers where the impurities are removed. The material now known as soda ash is broken into various sizes and packed

#### **Gold mining in Tanzania**

- Gold is found underneath the earth's crust.
- In Tanzania, some gold is found in both open surface which is easy to extract and underground mines.
- To mine the gold underground miners dig shafts into the ground along the veins
- Using picks and small explosives, they remove the gold ore from the surrounding.

#### **Limestone mining in Uganda**

- Limestone is mined through quarrying.
- Bulldozers scoop it from the ground and load it on the trucks.
- It is then taken to factories where limestone is separated from other rock materials

### **Effects of mining on the environment in Eastern Africa**

1. Causes air pollution
2. Causes water pollution

3. Wastage of agricultural land
4. Destroys the landscape and beauty of the land
5. Led to death e.g. gold mines in tanzania
6. Displacement of already settled people e.g. kwale district to allow for the mining of titanium.
7. Other economic activities are neglected.
8. Leads to diseases e.g. lung diseases due to dust.
9. It degrade environment through pollution.
10. Ugliness of the land
11. Destruction of plant and animal life.

### **Solutions to problems associated with mining**

1. Planting trees and grass to restore wasted land
2. Closing up the mines using environmental friendly measures
3. Controlling soil, water and air pollution that come from the mines
- 4.
- 5.

### **Conservation of areas affected by mining activities in Eastern Africa**

Pupil's activity

Page 13

## **POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND GOVERNANCE**

**Political system** are the ways in which people carryout their political affairs

**Governance** is the process of overseeing the control and direction of a country or an organisation.

### **Traditional forms of government in Eastern Africa**

#### **Traditional form of government of the Buganda**

- The Buganda kingdom was situated to the south west of lake kyoga and north west of lake Victoria
- The Buganda had a centralised type of government ruled by a king known as **kabaka**
- Symbol of office included the royal drums, shields, stool and royal fire
- The stories of origin of the Buganda kingdom conclude that it was founded by a person known as **kimera** and **kint**

Factors that led to the rise of Buganda kingdom

- It was small and stable hence easy to rule
- It was surrounded by weak neighbours
- Participation in the long distant trade
- Enough food supply
- Strong able ruler
- Creation of a royal bodyguard to protect the king

Structure of the government

- Had 3 arms of the government
- It was ruled by a king whose title was **Kabaka** (executive arm)
- When the king died his son took over
- The Kabaka was assisted by;
  1. **Katikiro** – prime minister
  2. **Omulamuzi** – chief justice (judicial arm)
  3. **Omuwanika** – treasurer
- He was assisted by **Lukiiko** (parliament arm) which made laws and discussed the budget

Administrative structure of the kingdom

- The kingdom was divided into countries(district) called **Amasazas** ruled by **ssaza chiefs**
- Counties were divided into units called sub-counties or **gombolola** ruled by **gombolola chiefs**
- Sub-counties were divided into **kitongole** ruled by **batangole chiefs**
- Below the **kitongole** were villages ruled by **miruka chiefs**
- Clan heads called **bataka** assisted the king on matters relating to clan land
- There 54 clans, the bataka were lead by a senior chief called **Mugema**

Functions of the Kabaka

- Administrative. He was the head of government
- Judicial. He settled major disputes
- Religious. He acted as a demigod who linked the Baganda and their God
- Military. He was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces

	<b>Officer</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Function</b>
1	Kabaka	The king	
2	katikiro		
3	Omuwanika		
4	Omulamuzi		
5	Nnabagegerek a	Queen	
6		Head of army	
7	Gabunga		

### **Traditional form of government of the nyamwezi**

- Nyamwezi are bantus speakers in tanzania
- The nyamwezi lived in many independent groups ruled by chiefs known as ntemi
- The name nyamwezi means people of the moon they came from the west the direction of the new moon.

### **Structure of government**

- The position of the nyamwezi chief was hereditary.
- Ntemi was assisted by five officials
  1. **Mganwe** – the ritual officer
  2. **Mtwale** – the army officer
  3. **Mteko** – assistant army officer
  4. **Kikoma** – the information officer
  5. **Minule** – the tax officer
- Council of elders among the nyamwezi was called **wanyaphala**
- The ntemi was chosen by a leading headman called **mugabe**

- Ntemi was also assisted by religious officials known as **wanjikulu**
- The most famous chiefs among the nyamwezi were
  1. Mirambo the chief of urambo
  2. Nyungu ya mawe the chief of ukimbu
- The mercenary soldiers among the nyamwezi was known as **ruga ruga**

Duties of ntemi

1. He was the commander in chief
2. He administered the chiefdom
3. He made judgement on cases of murder
4. He controlled trade between the Arabs and his people
5. He chaired religious ceremonies

**Similarities between the Buganda and Nyamwezi traditional forms of government**

BUGANDA	NYAMWEZI

**Differences between the Buganda and Nyamwezi traditional forms of government**

BUGANDA	NYAMWEZI


**Aspects of good governance in traditional societies**

<b>Aspects of good governance</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
Rule of law	
Inclusiveness	
Building consensus	
Participation	
Accountability	
Respect views of minority	

**REGIONAL CO OPERATIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Countries in Eastern Africa have established various organisation to enable them co-operate.
- This co-operation promotes development and improves the lives of the citizens
- This is what is called regional co-operation

**The East African Community**

- Formed in 1967
- Consisted of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania , formerly known as East Africa co-operation
- EAC was meant to improve economic and social cooperation among the countries of East Africa
- The cooperation broke up in 1977
- EAC was revived in 1988
- In 2001, the cooperation changed its name to EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.
- Its headquarters are in Arusha, Tanzania
- Other member states later joined the community
- They include

1. Kenya
  2. Uganda
  3. Tanzania
  4. Rwanda
  5. Burundi
  6. South sudan
  7. Congo
- The head of state meet regularly to discuss how to improve the provision of services to the people

**Map of the Eastern African showing member states of east African community anthem**

**Objectives of the east African community**

Objectives are also called aims, or goals

They refer to something towards which effort of an organisation is directed at

1. Promotion of trade among members states
2. Provision of common services in areas such as transport and communication, education, health, security and legal affairs
3. Making the movement of people easy in the region
4. Promotion of science, research and technology for the benefit of the people of the region
5. Establishment of wider common market in the region

**Benefits of the East African community to member states**

Member state of the east African community have benefited from the regional cooperation through economic, social and political development

1. The community has promoted trade among its members
2. The community has encouraged free movement of people and goods
3. The community has protected goods of member states against unfair competition from other regions

**Challenges facing the East African community**

1. Lack of a common currency for trade
2. Lack of trust among member states
3. Breakdown in diplomacy
4. Poor infrastructural development such as roads and telecommunication network
5. Lack of enough funds
6. The emergence of other regional bodies
7. High taxes

**Solution to Challenges facing the East African Community**

CHALLENGE	SOLLUTION
Production of similar items of trade	Member state should diversify and produce different items of trade-goods

**The unity of Eastern African countries**

Pupil’s activity  
Page149-150

**CITIZENSHIP**

A citizen is a person who belongs to a certain country

A citizen has full rights and privileges from the government of that country

- Citizenship is the state of belonging to a country either by birth or registration.
- In Kenya ,a citizen is identified using legal documents such as
  1. Birth certificate
  2. Identification card
  3. Passport
  4. Huduma card
- These documents guarantee one the rights as a citizen of the republic of Kenya

**Rights and responsibilities of a Kenya citizen**

**Rights of a Kenya citizen**

1. Right to life
2. Right to movement
3. Right to worship
4. Right to security

5. Right to justice
6. Right to adequate food
7. Right to own property
8. Right to participate in free and fair election
9. Right to education
10. Right to decent shelter
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

### **Responsibilities of a Kenya citizen**

- Citizenship comes with rights and responsibilities
- Without responsibilities, our country will not develop
- Some of the responsibilities include
  1. Obeying traffic rules/laws
  2. Conserving the environment
  3. Respecting the constitution
  4. Respecting the court orders
  5. Paying taxes
  - 6.
  - 7.
  - 8.
  - 9.
  - 10.

### **Values of a good Kenya citizen**

- A value is something that people consider to be very important in their life.
- The national values include
  1. Patriotism
  2. Honesty
  3. Respect
  4. Responsibility
  - 5.
  - 6.
  - 7.

### **Patriotism as a Kenya citizen**

We can demonstrate patriotism as Kenyan citizen by

1. Obeying school rules
2. Protecting our environment
3. Taking part in school activities
4. Obeying our parents and authorities
5. Paying taxes
6. Promoting peace at all times
7. Keeping the secrets of the countries
8. Not engaging in corruption
9. Talking good of our country

10. Being royal
11. Attending national celebrations
12. Giving support to other kenyans

### **Human rights**

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world from birth until death

They are God given and nobody should take them away from us.

### **Classification of human rights**

Human rights can be classified into three categories

#### A. POLITICAL RIGHTS

Right to life  
 Freedom of worship  
 Right to fair trial  
 Right to equality  
 Right to vote  
 Freedom of movement  
 Freedom of speech  
 Freedom of association

#### B. SOCIAL RIGHTS

Right to have and belong to a family  
 Right to privacy  
 Right to education  
 Right to recreation and entertainment  
 Right to health care  
 Right to shelter or proper housing  
 Right to food  
 Right to clean water

#### C. ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Right to own property  
 Right to trade  
 Right to work  
 Right to belong to workers union  
 Right to fair wages and equal pay

### **Ways in which rights are violated in the society**

1. Child labour
2. Child prostitution
3. Child neglect
4. Exposure to pornography
5. Wrongful arrest and torture
6. Discrimination and favouritism
7. Denial of food
8. FGM
9. Drug and substance use
- 10.

## **Demonstrating respect for human rights in Kenya**

Pupil's activity

Page 163-164

### **PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

#### **Peace**

A state of calmness when there is no war

#### **Conflict resolution**

This is the process or act of solving or settling a disagreement

- Human beings experience conflict from time to time
- For this reason it is important to learn to resolve conflicts peacefully

#### **Causes of conflicts in the society**

These are things that result to a conflict

- Religious differences
- Political differences
- Civil wars
- Border disputes
- Unequal distribution of resources
- Robberies and cattle rustling
- Unemployment
- Corruption
- Unequal application of the rule of law
- Intolerance
- Violation of people's rights
- Tribalism and nepotism

#### **Methods of resolving conflicts in resolving conflicts in society**

1. Negotiations
2. Mediation
3. Arbitration
4. Policing or peace keeping missions
5. Litigation

#### **Posters on ways of promoting peace in society**

Pupil's activity

Page 169

## **GOVERNANCE IN KENYA**

### **Sources of government revenue and expenditure**

- **Revenue** refers to income or money generated for an organisation or individual
- **Expenditure** refers to money spent by an organisation or an individual
- Government revenue is money received by the government from
  1. Taxes
  2. Custom duties
  3. Profits from state owned enterprises
  4. Capital markets
  5. Foreign aid
- The government of Kenya gets money from various sources, which include
  1. Aids and grants
  2. Loans and grants
  3. Collection of fees and court fines
  4. Profits made by parastatals
  5. Taxes
  6. Trade licences
  7. Interest on loans
  8. Rent from government houses and offices

9.

	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
1	Taxes	Mandatory contributions collected by the government
2	Court fine	
3	Loans	
4	Grants and aids	
5	Interest on loans	
6	Trade licenses	
7	Rent from the government houses	
8	Profits from parastatals	

**Ways in which the national and county government in Kenya spend their revenue**

- Paying taxes helps the government to raise money for development, pay salaries, purchase goods and services for use
- County and national government spend their revenue on salaries, water and electricity bills, stationery and transport for office work
- The money spent on development is used on projects such as building schools, hospitals, roads, airports, seaports and also providing water services

**WAYS WHICH REVENUE IS SPENT BY:**

	<b>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>COUNTY GOVERNMENT</b>
1	Building ports	Providing street lights
2	Building airports	Providing water and sewage services Collecting garbage
3	Paying salaries	Establishing markets
4	Constructing major roads	Constructing access or feeder roads
5	Constructing major health centres and buying drugs	Constructing dispensaries and health centres
6	Establishing schools and universities	Establishing and managing early childhood education centres
7	Funding its projects	Provides fire fighting services Provides ambulance services

**Importance of paying taxes to the government**

1. Taxes build school
2. Taxes build hospitals
3. Taxes pay salaries
4. Paying Taxes is patriotic

### **Participating in generation of government revenue**

The government relies on the revenue generated by citizens

We can participate in generating government revenue by paying taxes through Kenya revenue authority, paying land rates, paying parking fees

### **The preamble of the constitution of Kenya**

A constitution is a document containing sets of principles and laws of a nation

### **Key words in the preamble of the constitution of Kenya**

Key words in the preamble of the constitution of Kenya are

We, the people of Kenya

*Acknowledging*

*Honouring*

*Proud*

*Respectful*

*Committed*

*Recognising*

*Exercising*

*Adopt, enact*

God bless Kenya

### **The meaning of the preamble of the constitution of Kenya**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Acknowledging	The supremacy of the Almighty God of all creation
Honouring	Those who heroically struggled to bring freedom and justice to our land
Proud	
Respectful	
Committed	
Recognising	
Exercising	
Adopt,	And give the this constitution to ourselves and to our future generation
Enact	

### **Posters on Key words in the preamble of the constitution of Kenya**

Pupil's activity

Page 182

### **Upholding the constitution of Kenya**

- Every Kenya has a duty to obey the constitution
- We can uphold the constitution of Kenya by
  1. Obeying the law

2. Protecting the environment
3. Participating in elections
4. Paying taxes
5. Protecting the rights of children