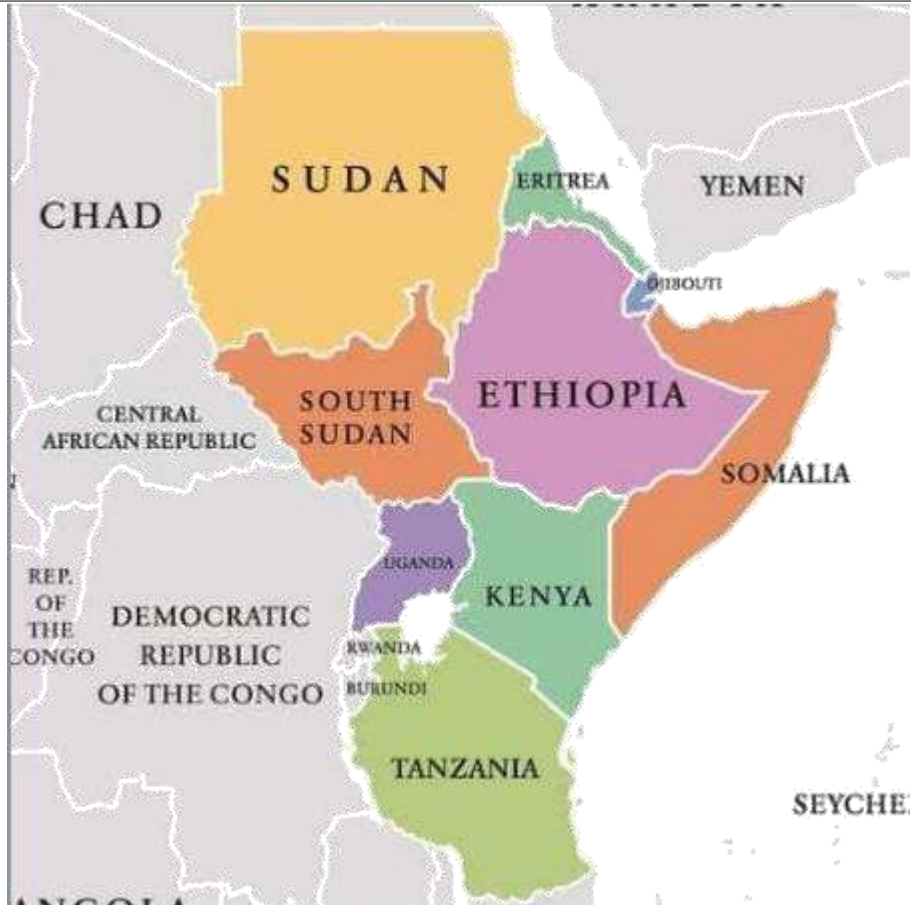


NATURAL AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

An example of natural environment can be a mountain like Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya, Mt. Elgon, River Nile etc.

An examples of a built environment is like a city for example Nairobi city.

Position and size of Countries in Eastern Africa.



The countries of East Africa are:

- ✓ Kenya.
- ✓ Uganda.
- ✓ Tanzania.
- ✓ Sudan.
- ✓ Burundi.
- ✓ Somalia.
- ✓ South Sudan.
- ✓ Djibouti.
- ✓ Rwanda.
- ✓ Eritrea.
- ✓ Ethiopia.

Position of Countries in Eastern Africa.

Countries can be located in relation to their neighbours using a compass direction for example:

- Kenya lies to the north of Tanzania, south of Ethiopia, south east of south Sudan, east of Uganda and west of Somalia.
- Ethiopia lies to the north of Kenya, east of south Sudan, south of Eritrea, south east of Sudan and west of Somalia.
- Immediate neighbours to Kenya are Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, south Sudan and Ethiopia.

Sizes of Countries of Eastern Africa.

No	Country	Sizes in square kilometres (km ²)
1	Kenya	580,367
2	Uganda	241,037
3	Eritrea	117,600
4	Tanzania	947,300
5	Somalia	637,657
6	Sudan	1,886,068
7	South Sudan	644,329
8	Djibouti	23,200
9	Burundi	27,830
10	Rwanda	26,338
11	Ethiopia	1,104,300

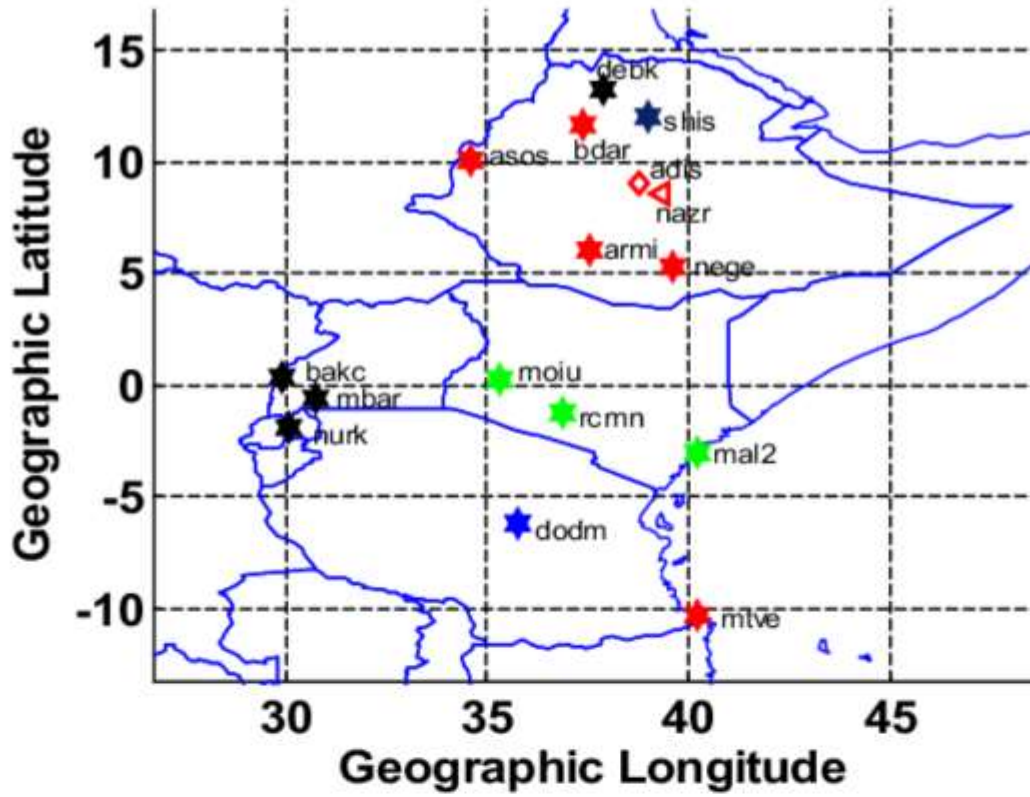
The largest country in east Africa is **Sudan** while the smallest country is **Djibouti**.

Locating Places on a Map using Latitudes and Longitudes.

Latitudes.

- Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines drawn on a globe or a map running from west to east.
- The main lines of latitude is the Equator at 0°.
- Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe.
- They run from South to North.
- THE Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian is the most important line of longitude.
- It is longitude 0°.
- East Africa lies between latitude 23° N and 12° S, and longitudes 22°E and 51°E.
- When locating places, we start with latitudes then longitudes.
- For example Manderu is located at 3.9° N, 41.9°E.

IGS STATIONS OVER EAST AFRICA



Main Physical Features in Eastern Africa.

- Physical features are the natural things that are found on the surface of the earth.
- Examples of physical features found in East Africa include:
 - Mountains.
 - Valleys.
 - Plains.
 - Rivers.
 - Swamps.
 - oceans

The main physical features in Eastern Africa.

a.) Mountains.

- ✧ Mountains are masses of very high land.
- ✧ They are the highest physical features on earth.
- ✧ The major mountains in Eastern Africa are:
 - ⇒ Mt. Kilimanjaro.
 - ⇒ Mt. Kenya.
 - ⇒ Mt. Elgon.
 - ⇒ Mt. Ruwenzori.
 - ⇒ Danakil alps.
 - ⇒ Usambara Mountains.
 - ⇒ Mt. Meru.
 - ⇒ Mt. Shimbiris.
 - ⇒ Mt. Kinyeti.
 - ⇒ Mt. Emba Soira.
 - ⇒ Mt. Karisimbi.
 - ⇒ Mt. Hehe.
 - ⇒ Mt. Marrah.



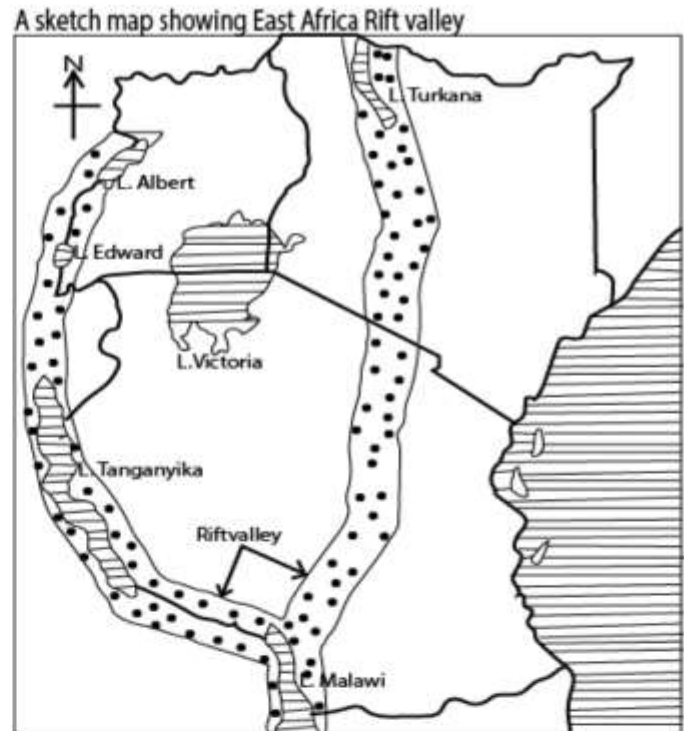
Mt. Kilimanjaro.



Mt. Elgon

b.) Rift Valley.

- A valley is a low lying area with steep slopes.
- In Eastern Africa, the Rift valley has two branches that stretch across several countries. ○ The branches are the Eastern Rift valley and the Western Rift valley.



c.) Lakes

A lake is a large body of fresh or salty water occupying a depression. Examples of lakes in Eastern Africa are:

- ✓ Lake Victoria in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- ✓ Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.
- ✓ Lake Albert and Lake Kyoga in Uganda.

d.) Plains.

Plains are low lying areas that have nearly flat surfaces. Examples of plains in Eastern Africa include:

- ✓ Lotikipi plains in Kenya.
- ✓ Serengeti Plains in Tanzania.
- ✓ Bilesha plains in Somalia.

Formation of the Main physical features of Eastern Africa.

Formation of Mountains.

a.) Formation of volcanic mountains.

Volcanic mountains are usually formed after eruptions of volcano.

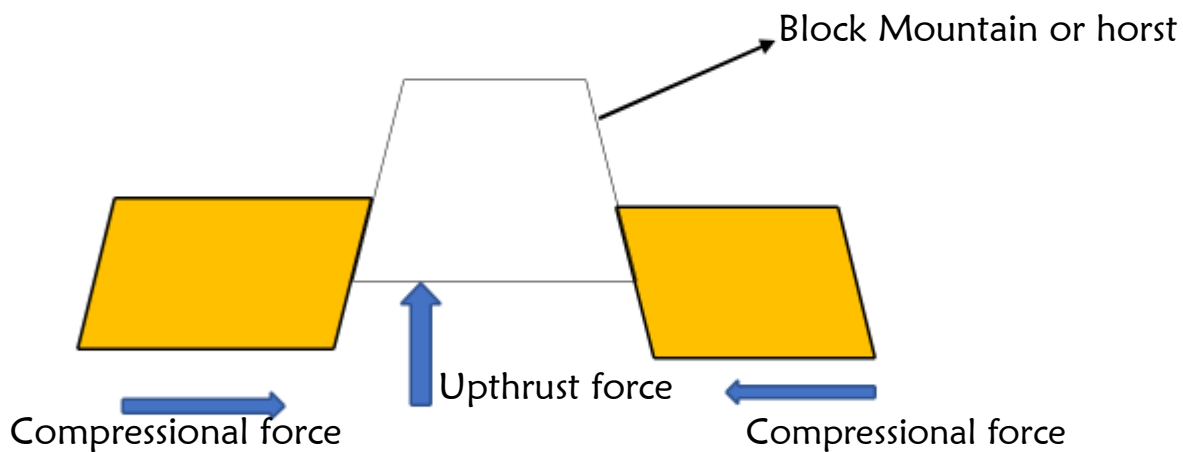
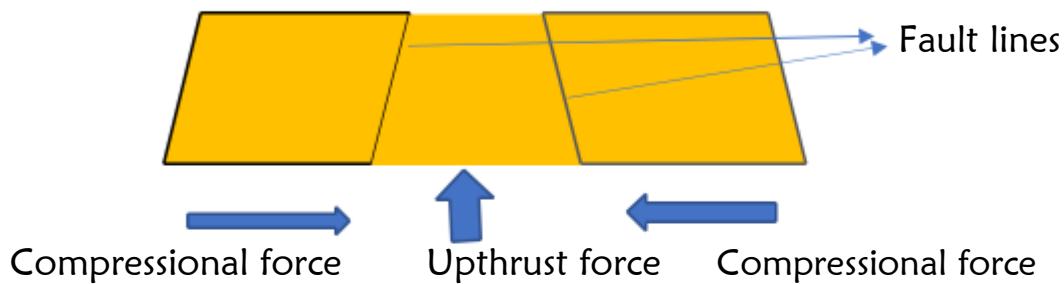
Magma is pushed up the vent and accumulates around it forming a volcanic mountain.

Examples of volcanic mountains are:

- ✓ Mt. Kenya, Mt. Elgon and Mt. Longonot in Kenya.
- ✓ Mt. Karisimbi in Rwanda.
- ✓ Mt. Meru and Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania

b.) Formation of Block Mountains.

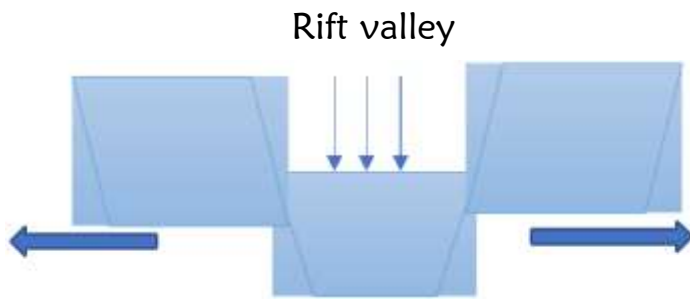
- Block Mountains are also known as horst blocks.
- Block Mountains are usually formed by a process called faulting.
- In faulting compressed forces push rocks towards one another. Forming **faults**.
- Faults are lines of weakness that form due to the compressions.
- The mass of land between the faults rise up to make a block mountain.
- Examples of fault mountains include in eastern Africa:
 - ↳ Pare and Usambara mountains in Tanzania.
 - ↳ Danakil Alps on Ethiopia Eritrea border.
 - ↳ Ruwenzori Mountains in Uganda.



❑ Formation of Rift valley.

Rift valley was formed due to two cracks or fault lines formed within crustal rocks. Land in between the two faults suck to form a valley





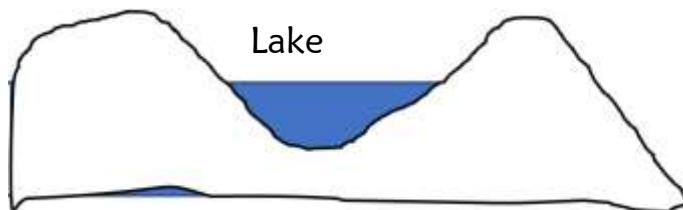
Formation of lakes.

Most eastern Africa lakes were formed by the following methods:

- River deposition.
- Faulting.
- Down warping.
- Volcanicity.

a.) Lakes formed by down warping.

- When the rift valley was being formed, some of its parts sunk deeper than others forming depressions.
- This formed depressions were later filled with water forming lakes.
- Examples of this lake is Lake Tanganyika.



b.) Lakes formed by Volcanicity.

a.) Lava damned lakes.

- Lava damned lakes are formed when lava flows on the surface of the earth and comes into contact with a river or any blocking.
- This results to formation of a lake.
- Example is Lake Kivu.

b.) Crater lakes.

- In case of volcanic eruptions, mountain tops may be blown off to form a hollow depression know as a crater.
- Water fills the hollow craters forming a crater lake.
- Examples of rater lakes include:
 - ↳ Paradise in Kenya.
 - ↳ Ngozi in Tanzania.
 - ↳ Shalla found in Ethiopia.

Formation of plains.

- Plains occupy a wide and low lying area of a flat land.
- They are formed as a result of erosion and deposition of eroded materials.



Conserving the Physical features within the locality.

- Physical features such as mountains, lakes and valleys are important in the environment.
- They should therefore be protected as a way of conserving them.
- Features such lakes and rivers should be prevent from getting water hyacinths which reduces activities in the lake.

Climatic Regions in Eastern Africa.

Main climatic regions in Eastern Africa

Climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place for a very long period of time.

Climatic regions means a continuous geographical location or area with similar climatic features or characteristics.

These areas with similar climatic features are grouped to form a climatic region. Eastern Africa is divided into the following climatic regions:

- ✓ Equatorial.
- ✓ Tropical.
- ✓ Sub-tropical.
- ✓ Desert.
- ✓ Mountain.
- ✓ Semi-desert.
- ✓ Modified equatorial.

The following table shows different climatic regions and their characteristics,

Climatic region	Characteristics.
equatorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ High rainfall throughout the year.✓ Receive convectional rainfall.✓ It encounters high humidity.✓ There is no distinct dry season.
Modified equatorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Some of the parts have short dry season.✓ There is high rainfall over 1,100 mm per year.✓ There is moderate temperature of about 22 °C.✓ There is high humidity throughout the year.
Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ It experiences two rainy seasons.✓ There are high temperatures that range from 21°C-32°C.✓ The region has two distinct seasons. Hot and wet and hot and dry.
Sub-tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Region has is cool or moderate temperature between 18°C-23°C.✓ Has high rainfall between 1,100mm and 2,500mm per year.✓ Rainfall is throughout the year.
Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Has low temperatures at the peak of the mountain.✓ Wet climate is most times.✓
Semi-arid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Has long dry season.✓ Has high temperature throughout the year.✓ Has rainfall range between 250mm to 680mm per year.

Desert

- ✓ Has most hot and dry month in the year.
- ✓ Has prolonged drought.
- ✓ Has cloudless skies throughout the year. ✓
- Has less than 250mm of rainfall per year.

Influence of Climate on Human activities in Eastern Africa.

The climate has the following influence on human activities:

- ✧ Arid and semi-arid areas has activities such as pastoralism which is the main economic activity. With little rainfall, crop farming cannot be supported.
- ✧ Droughts lead to famine that cause loss of livestock.
- ✧ A lot of rains causes flooding and destruction of both crops and structures.
- ✧ Tropical regions have enough rainfall hence crop farming is highly carried out as the main economic activity.

Vegetation in East Africa.

Vegetation means plants growing in a place.

The plants may be trees, bushes, grass and shrubs. There are two types of vegetation.

- ✓ Natural vegetation.
- ✓ Planted vegetation.

Natural vegetation is vegetation that grows on its own.

Planted vegetation is vegetation that is planted by people.



Planted vegetation



Natural vegetation

Main types of Vegetation in Eastern Africa.

They include:

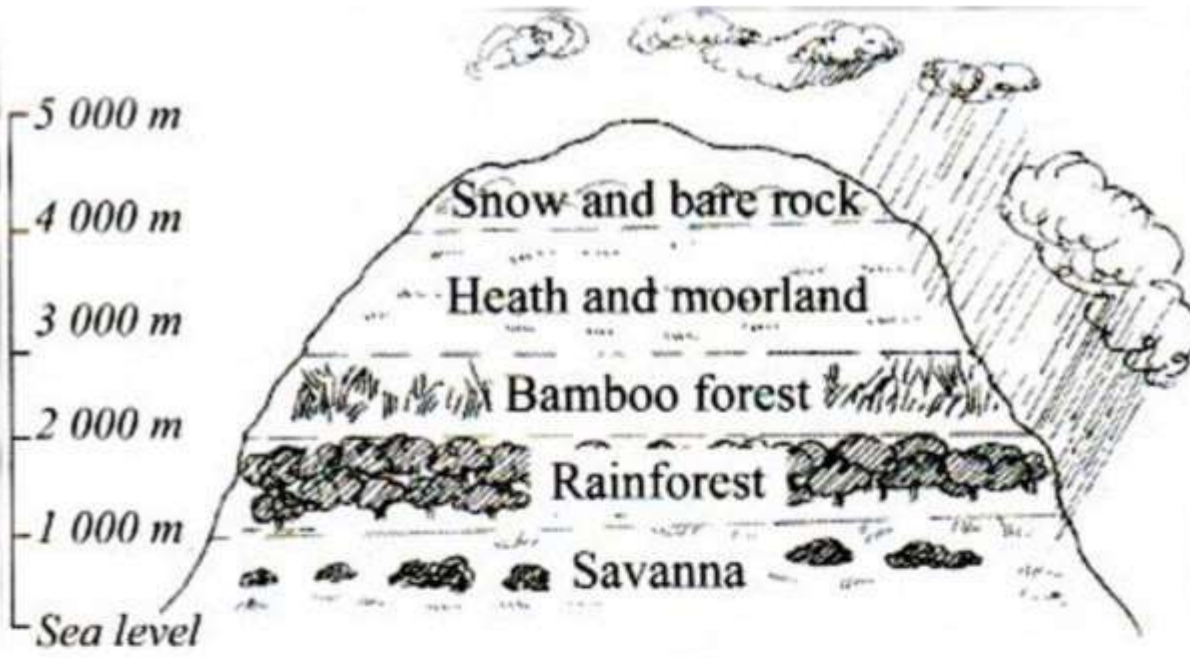
- ✧ Tropical rain forest vegetation.
- ✧ Desert vegetation.
- ✧ Mangrove forest vegetation.
- ✧ Semi-desert scrub.
- ✧ Savanna grassland.
- ✧ Papyrus swamp vegetation.
- ✧ Savanna woodland vegetation

Characteristics of main types of vegetation in Eastern Africa.

Vegetation type	Characteristic
Savanna woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Provide enough sunlight to reach the ground.↳ Trees of medium height cover large areas.↳ Trees are scattered.
Mangrove forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Located around rivers and shores of small lakes.↳ Consists of reeds and papyrus plants.↳ Riverine vegetation that consists of swampy vegetation.
Tropical rain forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Has dense tropical trees.↳ Bamboo forest.↳ Alpine.↳ Heath and moorland.
Swamp vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Has semiaquatic plants that grow in water partially.↳ Has water most of the time.
Mountain vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Vegetation varies depending on the altitude↳ Densely growing.
Semi desert vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Has small leaved plants.↳ Vegetation often has open and irregular horizontal canopy spacing.
Savanna grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Has open scattered vegetation i.e. trees↳ Has tall growing grasses.
Desert vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Thorny like species are mostly found.↳ Scattered vegetation.↳ Drought resistance plants are found.↳ Plants have long tap roots to look for water

Mountain vegetation.

- ✧ Vegetation on the mountain is affected by altitude.
- ✧ The vegetation from top to bottom is arranged as follows:
 - ↳ Bare rocks.
 - ↳ Heath and moorland.
 - ↳ Bamboo.
 - ↳ Rain forest.
 - ↳ Savanna.



Historic built environments in Eastern Africa.

- Historic built environments are features made by human beings or people. ○ They have a historic value.
- They include:
 - Museums.
 - Monuments.
 - Historical buildings.

Main historic built environments in Eastern Africa.

John Garang museum in south Sudan



Black hawk down crash site museum in Somalia



St. Francis of Assisi monument in Eritrea



Independence monument in Burundi



Roman kiosk in Sudan.



Namugongo shrine in Uganda



Fort Jesus museum in Kenya



Kigali genocide memorial museum in Rwanda



Askari monument in Tanzania



Victory monument in Ethiopia.



Importance of Main historic build environments in Eastern Africa.

- Built environments serve as resource learning centres for references.
- They enable social interaction with friends, family and community.
- They attract tourists and earn the country foreign exchange.
- People are employed to work in the historic sites to take care of museums, monuments and others.
- Built environment create a sense of belonging and connection with the past.

PEOPLE, POPULATION AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Language groups in Eastern Africa.

Meaning of language group.

- A language group are people or communities that speak the same language or related languages.
- In Eastern Africa, people are in different language groups.
- The language groups of Eastern Africa are:
 - ☑ Bantu.
 - ☑ Nilotes.
 - ☑ Cushites.
 - ☑ Semites.

Classification of Communities in Eastern Africa according to Language groups.

- The following are different language groups and their communities.

Language group	communities
Bantu.	Abaluhya, abagusii, sukuma, anakura, basoga, gogo, agikuyu, bagushi, hehe, batoro, ameru, ngoni, aembu, Akamba, banyoro, Nyamwezi, makonde, ha, zaramo, pare, taita, mijikenda,,pokomo, chagga, htu,Tutsi and banyankole.
Nilotes.	Luo, alur, lang'o, dinka, anuak, shiluk, japadhola, lugbara, Kipsigis, nandi, tugen, sebei, keiyo, teso, samburu, turkana, ogiek, maasai,, pokot and marakwet.
Cushites	Somali, sanye, borana, promo, rendille, gabra, , beja, galla, sab, isa, hawa,sadawe, and burunga
Semites.	Amhara, tigre, bagarra, falasha, bagakko, iraqw, kababishi, girghe, arabs, Nubians and adere.

Reasons for the Migration of Selected Language Groups into Eastern Africa.

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to settle in another place. The following are reasons for migration of different language groups into Eastern Africa.

Reasons for the migration of Bantus into Eastern Africa.

- ✓ They were evading or running away from drought and famine.
- ✓ They were looking for fertile land to grow crops.
- ✓ Their population had increased and so they migrated to find space to settle.
- ✓ They wanted to move away from hostile neighbours.
- ✓ They wanted to avoid quarrelling amongst themselves.
- ✓ They were running away from outbreak of diseases.

Reasons for the migration of Nilotes into Eastern Africa.

- ✓ They were looking for pasture for their livestock.
- ✓ They were running away from diseases, which were killing their livestock.
- ✓ They were moving away from drought and hunger.
- ✓ They were running away from hostile neighbours.

Reasons for the migration of Cushites into Eastern Africa.

- ✓ They were looking for pasture and water for their livestock.
- ✓ They were running from conflict among clan members.
- ✓ They were moving from drought and hunger.
- ✓ Their population had increased and so they migrated to find space to settle.

Reasons for the migration of Semites into Eastern Africa.

- ✓ They wanted trading partners.
- ✓ They wanted to spread Islam.
- ✓ They wanted to spread their culture.
- ✓ They wanted adventure.

Movement and settlement of language groups in Eastern Africa.

Bantus.

They moved into eastern Africa from western Africa.

They later moved and settled in Cameroon and later Congo before moving into Eastern Africa.

Bantus then divided into western Bantus and eastern Bantus.

Western Bantu settled around lakes in Uganda, they later some moved into western Kenya.

The eastern Bantu followed Lake Kivu and Lake Edward routes and they settled in Rwanda and Burundi and some moved into northern and central Tanzania. Some moved into Kenya and settled in highlands and coastal regions.

Nilotes.

Nilotes moved into eastern Africa along the river Nile from where their name comes from.

Nilotes divided into three groups as follows.

- ✓ River Lake Nilotes.
- ✓ Highland Nilotes.
- ✓ Plain Nilotes.

River lake Nilotes moved in two groups. First group moved and settled in south Sudan.

The second group moved southward and settled in Uganda and some moved into western Kenya and settled near Lake Victoria.

The high land Nilotes migrated from southern Sudan and settled around mt. Elgon in Kenya and Uganda.

- ✧ Later, some moved and settled in highlands west of the rift valley in Kenya.
- ✧ Plain Nilotes moved from south Sudan into Northern Uganda and around Lake Turkana in Kenya. Some moved further into Southern parts of Kenya and entered Northern Tanzania from Kenya.

Cushites

- ✧ They moved into Eastern Africa from Arabia.
- ✧ Some moved southwards to settle in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya.
- ✧ The earlier Cushites groups such as the iraqw settled in Tanzania.
- ✧ The Semites are mixed origin (African, Arabic and Jewish. They intermarried with the African communities to form new language groups.
- ✧ The groups spread out and settled in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan.

Effects of migration and settlement of selected language groups in Eastern Africa.

- It led to war and conflict between incoming groups and native groups.
- It led to increase in population.
- There was increase in trade.
- It led to assimilation of some communities.
- New languages were developed because of language borrowing and interactions.

Unity of Language Groups in Eastern Africa.

Ways through which Unity of language groups was achieved in Eastern Africa.

- ✓ Through inter-marriage.
- ✓ Through trade activities.
- ✓ Through cultural interaction.
- ✓ Through living peacefully.
- ✓ Through education for all.

Population distribution in East Africa.

- **Population** is the number of people living in a given place.
- **Population distribution** is how people are spread out in an area.
- **Population density** is the total number of people per square area.
- Urban area like cities and towns have higher population density.
- Area that receive little rainfall, area with mountains, forests and swampy areas have low population density.

Factors that influence population distribution in Eastern Africa.

The following factors influence the population distribution;

- ☑ Climate.
- ☑ Urbanization.
- ☑ Soil fertility.
- ☑ Insecurity.
- ☑ Pests and diseases.
- ☑ Relief.
- ☑ Mining activities.
- ☑ Transport network.
- ☑ Government policy.
- ☑ Presence of industries.
- ☑ Establishment of game parks and forests.

Effects of high population density in Eastern Africa.

High population density has led to the following:

Negative effects.

- ↪ Food shortage.
- ↪ Inadequate social amenities.
- ↪ Lack of enough farming land.
- ↪ Land fragmentation (land is divided into small parts)
- ↪ Low standards of living and growth of slums.

Positive effects.

- ⇒ Cheap labour.
- ⇒ Large markets for products and trade.
- ⇒ Attracts investments.
- ⇒ There is increase in tax collection by the government.

Culture and Social Organisation.

Culture.

- Culture means the peoples way of life.
- Culture of people include the following;
 - ⇔ Language they speak.
 - ⇔ Food people eat.
 - ⇔ Clothes people wear.
 - ⇔ The way people worship.
 - ⇔ Games and sports people play.

Age groups and age sets in African Traditional society.

- **An age set** is a social group that consists of people of similar age with a shared identity.
- The members of an age set have to maintain close ties over a long period of time.
- **An age group** is a social group that consists of people born during a particular period of time.
- For example, people aged between 18 and 25 form an age group.

Functions of a Clan in Society.

- A clan refers to people who originate from a common ancestor
- Many related families form a clan.
- **A clan performs the following functions:**
 - ☑ Setting rules.
 - ☑ Solving disputes.
 - ☑ Punishing wrong doers.
 - ☑ Setting and maintaining moral values.
 - ☑ Allocate land to family members.
 - ☑ Organise ceremonies and festivals.
 - ☑ Protect clan members from external attacks.
 - ☑ Make decisions on the religious practices and beliefs of the clan.

Aspects of African traditional culture that ought to be preserved.

Some of the aspects of African traditional culture include;

- Traditional food.
- Traditional attire and Dressing.
- Games and sports such as wrestling.
- Worship ceremonies.
- Festivals.
- Music.
- Dances.
- Languages.

School and community.

A **school** is an educational institution designed to provide learning to learners with the support of teachers.



Ways through which the school collaborates with the community.

- ✓ By participating in community activities such as cleaning the market and tree planting.
- ✓ Allow the school community to use some of school facilities such as the field.
- ✓ Allow the community to access the school library.
- ✓ Hire resource personnel from around the community if needed.
- ✓ Involve the community in school important days such as career days.
- ✓ Use spiritual leaders from the community as mentors to counsel and advice learners.

Benefits of collaboration between the school and the community.

- ↪ Learners become more responsible.
- ↪ Learners are able to learner more skills outside the class.
- ↪ It increases learning opportunities for leaners.

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

Agriculture.

- Agriculture is the growing of crops and keeping of livestock.

Farming Methods.

Large scale Farming.



What is large scale farming?

-
-
- ✓ Large-scale farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on large pieces of land.

What are the Characteristics of large-scale farming?

—

—

—

- Large scale farming is practiced on large tracts of land ○ **It involves large scale production.**
- It requires a lot of capital.
- It requires a lot of labour.

Main areas where large-scale farming is practiced in Eastern Africa.

Crops grown on large scale in Eastern Africa include:

- ↳ Coffee.
- ↳ Sisal.
- ↳ Wheat.
- ↳ Sugarcane.
- ↳ Tea.
- ↳ Maize.

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

- Cattle.
- Camels.
- Sheep.
- Goats.

Contributions of Large-scale farming to the economy of Eastern Africa.

The following are contributions of large-scale farming to the economy of Eastern Africa.

- ↳ Creation of employment opportunities to the people.
- ↳ Provision of raw materials for industries.
- ↳ Source of food for the people.
- ↳ Earns foreign exchange to the country.
- ↳ Promotes trade, which stimulates economic development.

What is the importance of the contribution of Large-scale farming to the economy of Eastern Africa?

- ↳ Establishment of factories.
- ↳ Leads to reduction of the cost of food.
- ↳ There is development of transport and communication network as well as growth of town.
- ↳ There is improved social amenities such as schools and hospitals.

Beef Farming.

- Beef farming is a farming activity where farmers keep cattle to be sold for meat.
- Beef farming is usually practiced on a large scale where cattle are kept on large farms.
- These large farms are called ranches.

What are the factors influencing beef farming in Kenya?

Answers.

In east Africa beef farming is influenced by factors such as:

- ✎ Climate.
- ✎ Availability of large pieces of land.
- ✎ Demand for meat/ beef.
- ✎ Availability of capital.
- ✎ The government policy.

What are the Contributions of Beef farming to Economy of Eastern Africa?

Answers.

- ✎ Through beef farming farmers are able to earn income when they sell to hotels and schools.
- ✎ Products from beef are also exported to other countries outside East Africa to earn the region foreign exchange.
- ✎ Beef farming has also created employment to the Eastern Africans.
- ✎ It has also improved transport network in the beef farming areas.

Which challenges face the Beef farming agriculture sector?

Answers.

- ✎ Pest and diseases that attack cattle.
- ✎ Lack of market to sell beef products.
- ✎ Drought and famine which leads to lose of livestock.
- ✎ Poor quality of pasture and animal feed due to droughts which leads to low quality of beef.
- ✎ Competition from other land use activities like cash crop farming and wildlife conservation.

What are the possible solutions to the challenges facing Beef farming in Eastern Africa?

Answers.

- Promotion of cross breeding to create better cattle breeds.
- Establishment of mobile abattoir (slaughter houses) that can easily be reached.
- Vaccination of cattle to prevent diseases.
- Establishing standard prices for meat.
- Providing quality feeds and water for healthy animals.
- Spraying, dusting and drenching to control parasites in and out of animals.

Give various ways we can promote beef farming in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

We can promote beef farming in Eastern Africa by:

- ✎ Establish ranches and small-scale farms for beef.
- ✎ Creating ready market where beef can be supplied and sold.
- ✎ Developing infrastructure such as roads and water supply to enhance beef farming.
- ✎ Establish beef processing factories for beef products.

Fishing in Eastern Africa.

Marine and inland fishing grounds in Eastern Africa.

What is fishing?

Answers.

- ✓ Fishing is the activity that involves catching fish for food, for sale or as a sport.

The fish is either consumed at home or sold in the market.

In east Africa there are both inland and marine fishing grounds.

What is the difference between inland fishing and marine fishing?

Answers.

- ✓ Inland fishing is where fishing is done in water bodies such as lakes, rivers, ponds and dams.
- ✓ Marine fishing is where fishing takes place in very large water bodies such as seas and oceans.

Methods of Marine fishing in Eastern Africa.

What are the methods used in marine fishing in Eastern Africa?

Answers.

In Eastern Africa, marine fishing uses the followed methods:

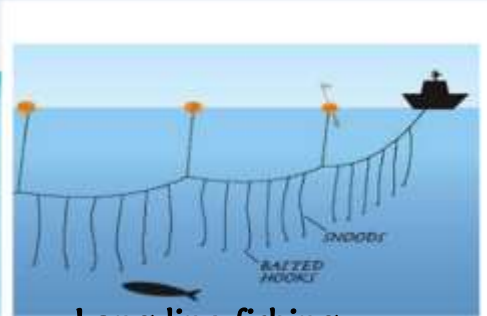
- ✓ **Drifting**-this is where nets called drift nets are hang vertically in water to trap fish.
- ✓ **Long line fishing**- this is where long lines with hooks containing baits are tied on a boat or a ship and are thrown in the water to attract fish.
- ✓ **Trawling**- this is where a fishing net is pulled by a boat to catch large amount of fish.
- ✓ **Purse seining**- this is the use of bag-like nets that are spread on a lake or sea to catch different types of fish.



Trawling method



Purse seine method



Long line fishing

State the challenges that face fishing in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

- ✎ Lack of market (people to buy fish.)
- ✎ Lack of enough and proper storage facilities for transporting fresh fish.
- ✎ Lack of enough capital for the fishermen to buy equipment and facilities that can keep fish such as modern fishing equipment and refrigeration trucks.
- ✎ Overfishing which reduces fish catch.
- ✎ Lack of efficient means of transporting fish to the market leading to the spoiling of fish before reaching the market.
- ✎ Domestic and industrial waste are directed to water bodies which causes pollution. This is reducing fish as they die.
- ✎ Destruction of corals along the coast. This affects places fish use for breeding. Therefore, reducing fish.

What are the solutions to the challenges facing fishing in Eastern Africa?

Answers.

- ↪ Providing storage and preservation facilities.
- ↪ Educating people on safe methods of fishing.
- ↪ Protecting coral reefs from destruction.
- ↪ Developing rules and regulations to guide the fishing industry.

Wildlife and Tourism in East Africa.

What is wildlife?

Answer.

- ✓ Wildlife are plants, insects, birds and animals living on their own in the bushes and forests.

What is Tourism?

Answer.

- ✓ Tourism is travelling to visit things and places of interest for leisure.

Identify the factors that promotes tourism in East Africa.

Answers.

- ↳ Wildlife.
- ↳ Beautiful sceneries.
- ↳ Rich cultural heritage.
- ↳ Historical sites.
- ↳ Good accommodation.
- ↳ Conference facilities.
- ↳ Games and sports.
- ↳ Peace and stability.
- ↳ Developed infrastructures.
- ↳ Price of commodities.
- ↳ Warm climate.

Game Reserves and National Parks in Eastern Africa.

What is the difference between A national park and A game reserve?

Answers.

- ⇒ A national park is controlled and managed by the national or federal government and no human settlements are allowed in.
- ⇒ A game reserve is managed and controlled by the local authorities such as counties, municipal councils and districts they are located in and human settlement is allowed where they carry out other human activities such as grazing of domestic animals.

List down the challenges facing Tourism in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

- ✎ Threats form terrorism.
- ✎ Poaching of wild animals.
- ✎ Few local tourists.
- ✎ Poor road and air networks.
- ✎ Scare of diseases such as Ebola, Covid-19.
- ✎ High cost of air transport.
- ✎ High entry charges to game reserves and national parks.
- ✎ Expensive hotel charges.

Give the solutions to the challenges facing Tourism in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

- ↪ Improve security in game parks and game reserves, hotels, beaches and other recreational facilities.
- ↪ Improved hotel and conference facilities.
- ↪ Encourage local tourism.
- ↪ Reduce transport and park entry charges.
- ↪ Marketing Eastern Africa as a tourist destination in other parts of the world.

Tourism as an Economic activity.

Tourism as an economic activity has the following contributions to the economy:

- ✧ It promotes agriculture.
- ✧ It promotes craft industries.
- ✧ It creates jobs or employment opportunities.
- ✧ It improves infrastructure due to building of hotels and tourist sites.
- ✧ It earns foreign exchange for the countries in Eastern Africa.
- ✧ Tourism also promotes good relations among countries.
- ✧ It is a source of government revenue.

NOTE:

Wildlife is a major tourist attraction in Eastern Africa. Without wildlife tourists who visit East Africa will reduce.

Therefore, it is important to conserve wildlife.

Transport in Eastern Africa.

Main transport Networks in Eastern Africa.

What is transport?

Answer.

↳ Transport is movement of people and goods from one place to another. This movement of good and people is facilitated by using established transport networks.

State the main transport networks in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

The main transport networks in Eastern Africa include

- ▷ Road.
- ▷ Railway.
- ▷ Air.
- ▷ Water.
- ▷ Pipeline.

Road Transport Network in Eastern Africa.

Most of the Eastern African road network are linked to the Great North road and the Trans African Highway.

The Great North road in eastern Africa starts at Wadi Halfa in Northern Sudan to Tunduma in Southern Tanzania.

The Trans African Highway enters Eastern Africa through Kisoro on the border of Uganda-DRC and it extends to Mombasa Kenya.

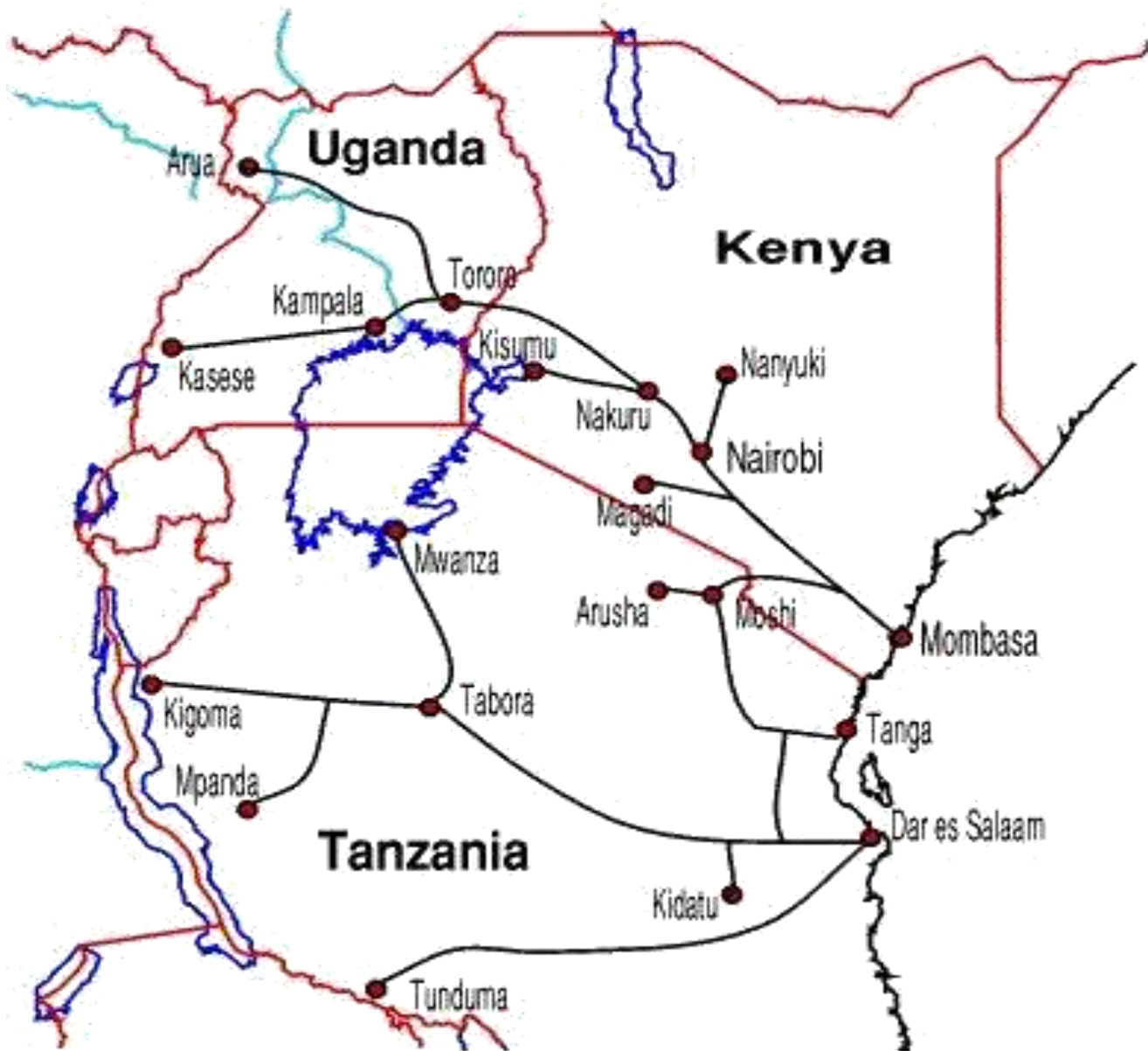
Map of Transport Network in Eastern Africa.



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 were linked by one railway network called East Africa Railway.
- Sudan and South Sudan were linked by railway networks which ran from Wadi Halfa to Wau.
- Ethiopia and Djibouti are linked by Ethiopia-Djibouti railway.
- Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi have no functioning railway network.

Map of Railway network in Eastern Africa.



Air transport in Eastern Africa.

- Air transport network is not widely spread in Eastern Africa.
- This is due to the high cost and lack of infrastructure.

Water transport Network in Eastern Africa.

Common means of water transport in eastern Africa include:

- Use of boats.
- Canoes.
- Ferries.

Pipeline Transport network in Eastern Africa.

- Main pipeline in eastern Africa are the oil pipeline from Mombasa to Kisumu and Eldoret in Kenya and greater Nile Oil pipeline in Sudan.
- Other proposed pipelines being developed include gas pipeline from Ethiopia to Djibouti, the crude oil pipeline from Uganda to Tanzania and the oil pipeline from Lamu Kenya to South Sudan.

Give the Challenges facing Transport network in Easter Africa.

Answers

- Insecurity makes road transport difficult.
- Numerous cases of road accidents making roads unsafe to use.
- Lack of enough capital to build new lines and expand the existing ones.
- Some of railways still have running old locomotives.
- Lack of modern facilities for loading and unloading the cargo.
- Inadequate capital to build ports and harbour.
- Expensive to build and maintain.
- Theft cases for pipeline oil.
- Poor management in the airport resulting to huge losses and collapse.

What are the solutions to challenges affecting road networks in east Africa?

Answers.

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

What are the contributions of transport network in economic development?

Answers

- ↳ It creates employment opportunities.
- ↳ Makes movement of goods and people faster.
- ↳ It facilitates trade.
- ↳ It facilitates international co-operation.

Communication in Eastern Africa.

Means of Communication in Eastern Africa.

- Common means of communication in Eastern Africa involve use of :
 - Use of mobile phones.
 - Internet.
 - Radio.
 - Television.
 - Newspapers.

What are the challenges facing communication network in Eastern Africa?

Answers

- ⇒ Lack of technical skills.
- ⇒ Limited knowledge in the use of some means of communication.
- ⇒ Destruction and theft of communication equipment.
- ⇒ Poor network.
- ⇒ Bad weather.

State the solutions to the challenges facing communication Network In eastern Africa.

Answers.

- Allocating funds to improve communication network.
- Training of experts.
- Improving security.
- Increase electricity and internet connectivity.
- Introducing computer studies in the education system.

Mining in Eastern Africa.

Meaning of mining.

- Mining is removal of minerals from where they are found.
- Mineral are precious stones or metals or gas that are dug from the ground or taken from the surface of the earth.

Minerals found in Eastern Africa.

Country	Minerals found
Kenya	Crude oil. Limestone. Soda ash. Salt. Diatomite. Gold.
Uganda	Gold. Limestone. Diamond. Crude oil. Salt. Copper.
Tanzania	Gold. Limestone. Salt. Diamond. Natural gas. Tin.
Ethiopia.	Zinc. Limestone. Salt.

South Sudan	Crude oil.
Sudan	Crude oil. Gold. Limestone. Salt. Zinc.
Djibouti	Gold.
Eritrea	Salt.
Rwanda	Natural gas.
Burundi	Tin
Somalia	Uranium. limestone

Extraction of selected minerals in Eastern Africa.

Soda ash mining.

- Naturally soda ash occurs in form of crystals.
- High temperatures makes water to evaporate in form of vapour leaving a solid material known as **dredger**.
- The dredger usually 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 usually found underneath earth's crust.
- ↳ In Tanzania, some gold is found in both open surface which is easy to extract and underground mines.
- ↳ For gold to be mined underground, miners dig shafts into the ground along the vein.
- ↳ Using picks and small explosives, they remove the gold ore from the surrounding.

Limestone mining in Uganda.

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

State the effects of mining on the environment in Eastern Africa.

Answers.

- Causes air pollution.
- Causes water pollution.
- There is wastage of agricultural land.
- It destroys the landscape and beauty of the land.

List down the solutions to the challenges affecting mining.

answers.

- ✓ Planting trees and grass to restore wasted land.
- ✓ Closing up the mines using environmental friendly measures.
- ✓ Controlling soil, water and air pollution that comes from the mines.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND GOVERNANCE

Political systems are ways in which people carry out their political affairs.

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

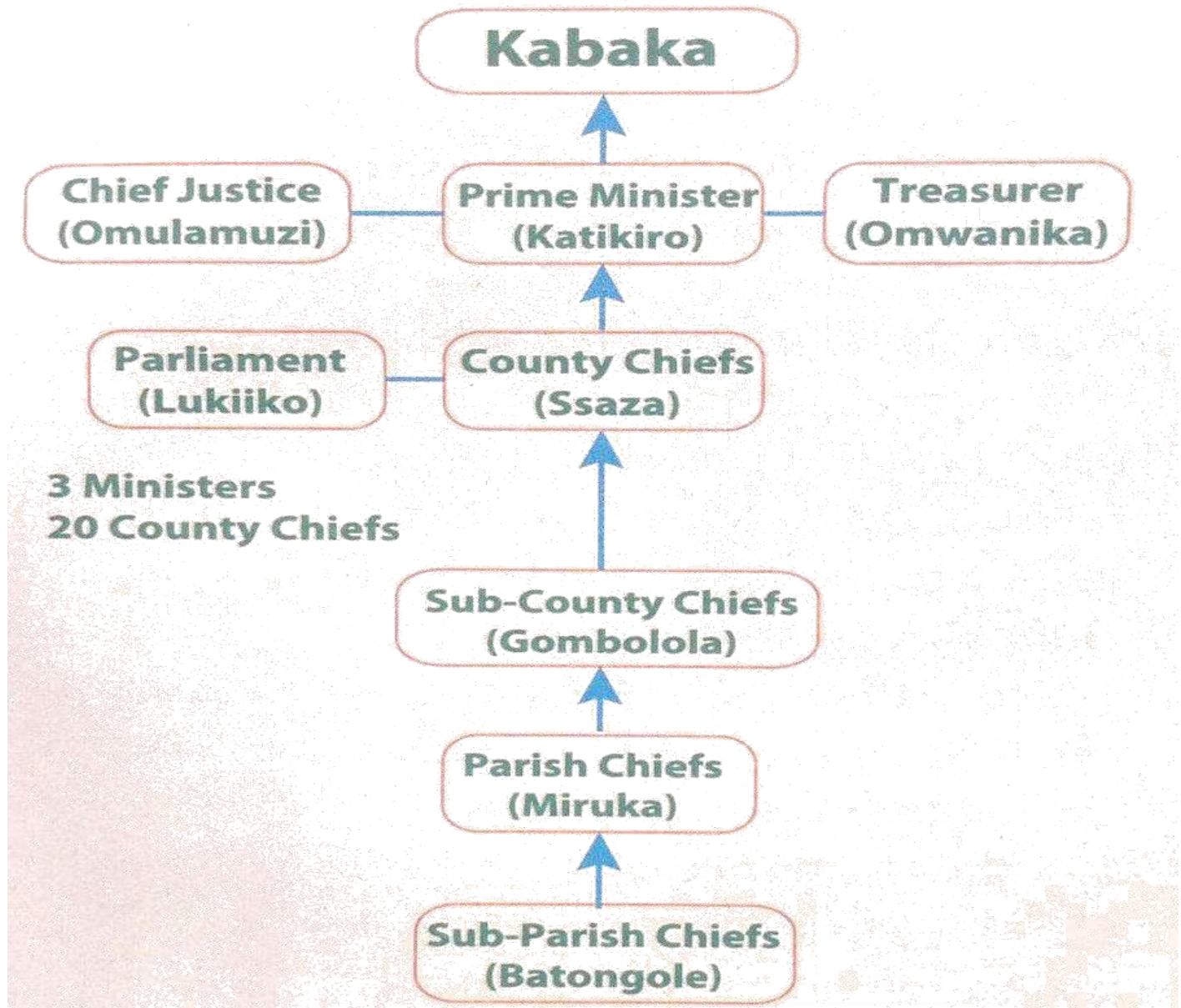
Traditional forms of Government in East Africa.

Traditional forms of government if the Buganda and the Nyamwezi.

Traditional forms of government if the Buganda.

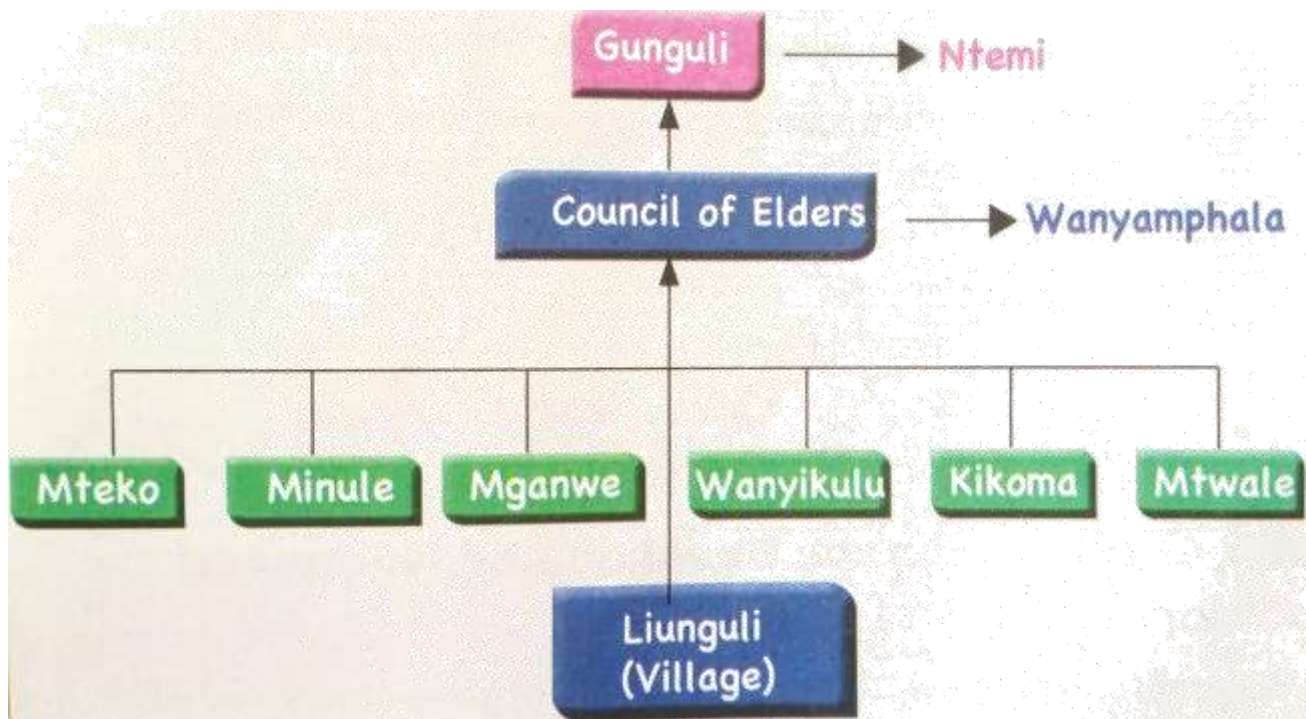
- The Buganda kingdom was organised in a centralised form of government. This form of government was called a centralised monarchy.
- The **kabaka** was the ruler of the whole kingdom.
- His symbols of office included royal drums. Shields, stool and royal fire.
- The Buganda kingdom had three arms of government.
- The executive arm was headed by the **Kabaka**.
- The judicial arm was headed by the chief justice called **Omulamuzi**. It handled issues of justice.
- The other arm of government was the parliament called **Lukiiko**. It was made up of the **Ssaza** chiefs and the kabaka. It had sixty-nine (69) representatives. Except for kabaka, all the other representatives did not inherit their positions. The work of **lukiiko** was to make laws.
- Buganda was divided into smaller units or counties called **Amassaza**, for ease of administration.
- Each **Ssaza** was under a **Ssaza** chief.
- The chiefs were appointed by the kabaka.
- The **Ssaza** was further sub-divided into smaller units called **Gombololas**. These were headed by **Gombololas** chiefs.
- Below **Gombololas**, there were **Vitongole**. Each **Kitongole** was headed by a **Batongole** chief.
- Below **Vitongole** were the **Miruka**.
- The smallest administrative unit in the kingdom was at the village level. These were called **Bataka**. They were made up of a group of clans headed by a **Bataka**. There were 54 clans. The **Bataka** were led by a senior chief called **Mugema**.

The Government structure of Buganda.



Traditional forms of government of the Nyamwezi.

- ✓ Nyamwezi is a Bantu community occupying the area to the South of Lake Victoria and to the East of Lake Tanganyika in Central Tanzania.
- ✓ They are mostly found in Tabora and Shinyanya province.
- ✓ They had a well organised system of government.
- ✓ The lowest unit was the village.
- ✓ Several villages formed a **Gunguli**. The head of a **Gunguli** was a chief called **Ntemi** or **Mitemi**. This position was hereditary. **Ntemi** was helped by council of elders who were called **Wanyamphala**. There were also other officials like **Minule** who made sure that taxes were collected.
- ✓ There was **Mganwe** who made sure religious ceremonies and functions went on well. **Mnagwe** worked closely with **Wanyikulu**, who was a religious officer.
- ✓ There was also **Kikoma**, the information officer who passed news in the chiefdom.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi had an army headed by an officer known as **Mtwale**. This army was modernized by chief **Mirambo** who named it **Ruga Ruga**.
- ✓ There was also **Mteko**, another army officer. He acted as a spy and was the head of secret service. Each village had also a headsman who was called **Liunguli**.



Similarities between the Buganda and Nyamwezi Traditional forms of Government.

In both

- 1 Leadership was hereditary
- 2 Power was centralised under the rule of a king or chief
- 3 The village was the smallest unit
- 4 In both power was controlled by head leader
- 5

Differences between the Buganda and Nyamwezi Traditional forms of government.

	BUGANDA	NYAMWEZI
1	Title of the ruler was kabaka.	Title of the ruler was Ntemi.
2	Kabaka ruled over a kingdom	Ntemi ruled over chiefdom.
3	Buganda was ruled by hereditary king.	Nyamwezi was ruled by hereditary chief.
4		
5		

Aspects of good governance in traditional societies.

Good governance means that institutions or the society produce results that meet the needs and expectations of the people.

Those in authority make best use of resources available for the benefit of the society.

Some of the aspects of good governance in traditional society included:

- ↻ Instilling discipline and ensuring that the needs of the people were met.
- ↻ Building consensus when making decisions.
- ↻ Respect the views and opinions of minority when making decisions.
- ↻ Obeying the law of the land.
- ↻ Being accountable for the actions or decisions made.

Regional co-operation in Eastern Africa.

In east Africa countries have established various organisations to enable them co-operate. This co-operation promotes development and improve the lives of the citizens. This is what is called regional co-operation.

The East African Community (EAC)

- ✎ The East African Community was formed in 1967.
- ✎ It consisted of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- ✎ By then, it was known as the Easy African Co-operation (EAC).
- ✎ The EAC was meant to improve economic and social cooperation among the countries of east Africa.
- ✎ During those days, people of the three countries crossed borders freely to work, learn or settle in any of the countries.
- ✎ Differences among the leaders of these countries made the co-operation to break up in 1977.
- ✎ The east African Co-operation was revived in 1988.
- ✎ In 2001, the cooperation changed its name to east African Community (EAC) with its headquarter in Arusha Tanzania.
- ✎ Other member stated would later join the community.
- ✎ Today, there are six member states making the East African Community.
- ✎ They include;
 - ✓ Kenya.
 - ✓ Uganda.
 - ✓ Tanzania.
 - ✓ Rwanda.
 - ✓ Burundi.
 - ✓ South Sudan.
- ✎ The heads of states meet to discuss how to improve the provision of services to the people.

Objectives of the East African Community (EAC)

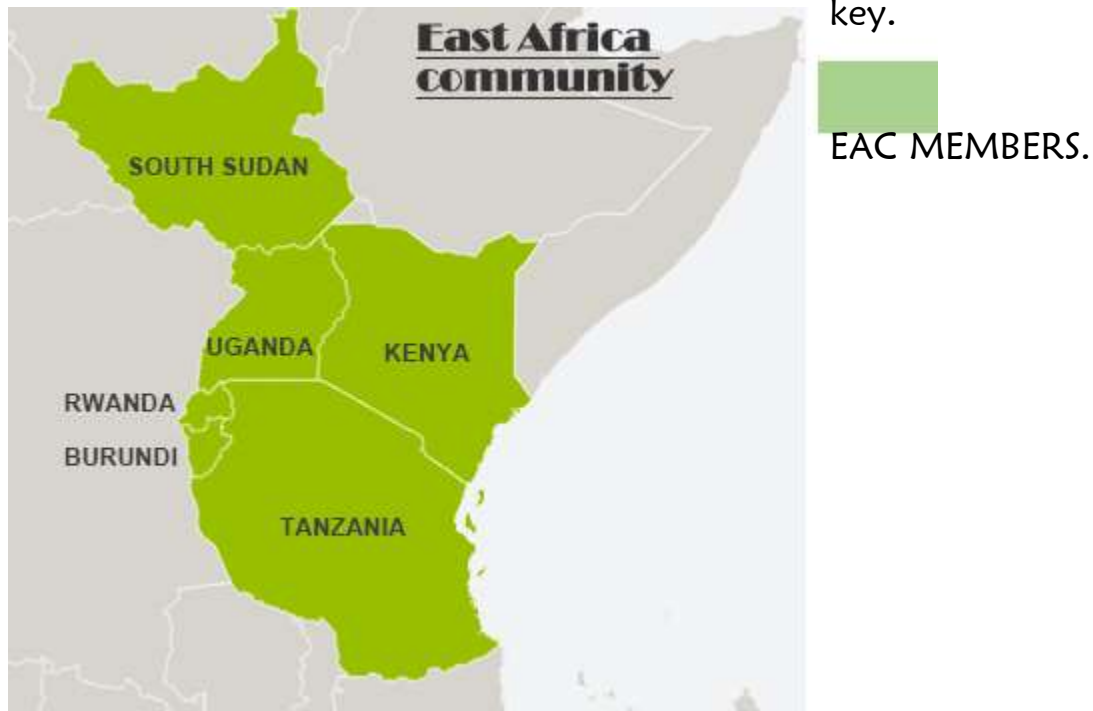
An object is an aim or a goal.

Regional co-operations are formed to address particular objectives.

The objectives of the EAC are as follows:

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

Map of East Africa showing Member states of East African Community (EAC)



Benefits of the East African Community to member states.

The member states of the East African Community have benefited from the regional co-operation through economic and political development.

The EAC has benefited its members in the following ways:

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

Challenges facing the East African Community.

- ↳ Lack of common currency for trade.
- ↳ Lack of trust among member states.
- ↳ Breakdown in diplomacy.
- ↳ Poor infrastructural development such as roads and telecommunication network.

Solutions to Challenges facing the east African Community.

- × Members to diversify in production of goods and services.
- × Address the issues of poor infrastructure, road and telecommunication network.
- × Address and work on coming up with a common currency for the region

Citizenship.

- **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 a birth certificate, identification card, a passport and newly launched huduma number card.
- These documents guarantee one the rights as a citizen of the republic of Kenya.

Rights and responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

Right of A Kenyan citizen.

The following are rights to a Kenyan citizen.

- ☞ Right to live in a clean environment.
- ☞ Right to life.
- ☞ Right to justice.
- ☞ Right to have a name and belong to a family.
- ☞ Right to security.
- ☞ Right to choose friends.
- ☞ Right to a decent shelter.
- ☞ Right to movement.
- ☞ Right to participate in free and fair elections.
- ☞ Right to education.
- ☞ Right to adequate food.
- ☞ Right to own property.
- ☞ Right to worship.

Responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

- Citizenship comes with rights and responsibilities.
- Without responsibilities, our country will not develop. Therefore, we must make sure that we carry out our responsibilities as Kenyans citizens.
- **Some of the responsibilities as Kenyan citizen include the following:**
 - Obeying traffic laws.
 - Conserving the environment.
 - Respecting the constitution.
 - Respecting court orders.
 - Paying taxes.
 - Observing guidelines such as COVID-19 protocols.

Values of a good Kenyan Citizen.

○ A **value** is something that people consider to be very important in their life. In Kenya, there are national values that all the citizens are supposed to observe. These values include:

- Patriotism.
- Honesty and loyalty.
- Respect.
- Responsibility.
- Social justice.
- Equity.
- National unity.
- Peace and democracy.
- Human dignity among others.

Patriotism as a Kenyan citizen.

○ **Patriotism** is the love for one's country.

A patriot is a citizen who loves his or her country and puts the interest of the country ahead of his or her own.

As Kenyans we can demonstrate patriotism by:

- ↻ Obeying school rules.
- ↻ Protecting our environment.
- ↻ Taking part in school activities.
- ↻ Obeying our parents and other authorities.
- ↻ Paying taxes.
- ↻ Promoting peace at all times.

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 human rights.
- b.) Social human rights.
- c.) Economic human rights.

Political rights.

Political rights include:

- ✓ 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.

Social rights.

Social rights include:

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

Economic rights.

- Economic rights include:
- Right to own property.
- Right to trade.
- Right to work.
- Right to belong to a worker's union.
- Right to fair wages and equal pay.

Ways in which Human rights are violated in the society.

Human rights are violated in the following ways:

- × Child labour.
- × Rape and defilement.
- × Child prostitution.
- × Child neglect.
- × Exposure to pornography.
- × Wrongful arrests and torture.
- × Discrimination and favouritism.
- × Denying people food.
- × Outdated cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- × Exposing children to drugs and substances use.

Demonstrating Respect for Human Rights in Kenya.

We can demonstrate respect for human rights by promoting rights of children and upholding the rule of law.

Peace and Conflict Resolution.

- Conflicts are experienced in life by human beings from time to time.
- It is very important to learn about resolving conflict peacefully.
- **Peace** means calm situation or environment where there is no conflict but freedom prevails.
- **Conflict**-refers to any serious disagreement of argument.
- **Conflict** resolution- this is away in which two or more parties fins a solution to a dispute or a conflict.

Causes of Conflict in Society.

Causes of conflict in the society include:

- Political differences or difference due to political views.
- Tribalism.
- Religious differences.
- Unfair distribution of resources.
- Scarce resources.
- Nepotism.

Peaceful methods of Resolving Conflicts in society.

Conflict can be resolved in the society through the following methods:

- ↳ Negotiation.
- ↳ Mediation.
- ↳ Arbitration.
- ↳ Policing or peace keeping missions.
- ↳ Litigation.

When conflicts are resolved, there is peace and people enjoy their rights and also have a good relationship among themselves.

Peace also enable people to carry out their activities without fear.

Question.

How can we promote peace in the society?

Answers.

- ⇒ *Sharing resources fairly.*
- ⇒ *Respecting human rights.*
- ⇒ *Obeying the law.*

Governance in Kenya.

Sources of Government Revenue and expenditure.

- **Revenue**-refers to income or money generated for an organisation or an individual.
- **Expenditure**- refers to money spent by an organisation or an individual.
- **Government revenue** is the money received by the government from taxes, custom duties, profits from state owned enterprises, capital markets and foreign aid.
- The national government in Kenya gets money from various sources. Some of the source of revenue for the Kenyan government include:

~ Taxes

- ~ Trade licenses.
- ~ Rent from government houses and offices.
- ~ Profits made by parastatals.
- ~ Collection of fees and court fines.
- ~ Loans and grants.
- ~ Aids and grants.
- ~ Interest on loans.

Taxes-they are mandatory contributions collected by government.

Rent from government houses-money gotten through renting government offices and spaces to both private and public entities.

Trade licenses-money earned through issuance of legal documents that provide legitimacy to do business.

Loans- money got through borrowing.

Grants and aids-money given by donors.

Interest on loans-money earned through payment at a particular rate from the use after being lent.

Profit from parastatals-money remitted to the government by parastatals from profits made.

Court fines-money got from courts as fines for offences given by the criminal court.

Ways in which the National and county Government in Kenya spends their Revenue.

National government	County government.
Builds national hospitals.	Builds rural roads.
Builds airports.	Provides water and sewerage services.
Builds primary, secondary schools and universities.	Pay salaries for the county workers.
Builds ports.	

Importance of Paying Taxes.

Paying taxes has the following importance:

- ⇒ It helps the government to raise money or revenue for development. Pay salaries, purchase goods and services for use.
- ⇒ County and national governments spend their revenue on salaries, water and electricity bills, telephones bills, stationery and transport costs for offices work.
- ⇒ Money spent on development is used on projects such as buildings, schools, hospitals, roads. Airports, seaports and also to provide water services.

Participating in generation of Government Revenue.

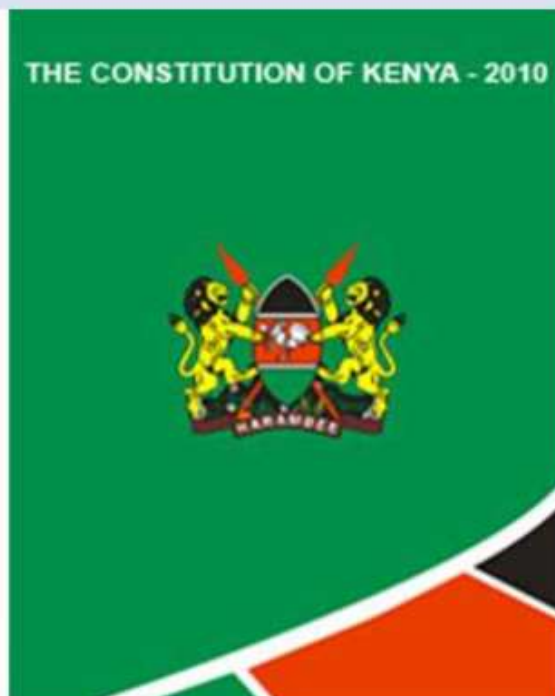
- The government depends on revenue generated by its citizens.
- We can participate in generating government revenue by:
 - ⇒ Paying taxes through Kenya Revenue Authority.
 - ⇒ Paying land rates.
 - ⇒ Paying parking fees among others.

The Preamble of the Constitution of Kenya.

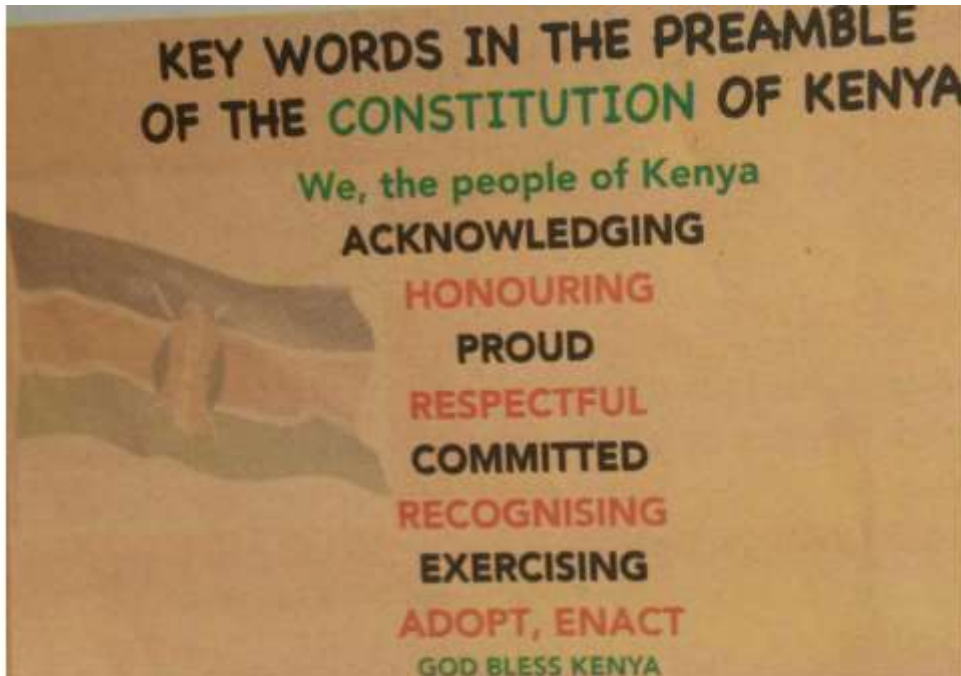
What is a constitution?

Answer.

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



Key words in the Preamble of the Constitution of Kenya.



The Meaning of the Preamble of the constitution of Kenya.

Acknowledging.

↳ The supremacy of the Almighty God of all creations.

Honouring.

↳ Those who heroically struggled to bring freedom and justice to our land.

Proud.

↳ Of our ethic, cultural and religious diversity, and determined to live in peace and unity as one indivisible sovereign nation.

Respectful.

↳ Of the government, which is our heritage, and determined to sustain it for the benefit of future generations.

Committed.

↳ To nurturing and protecting the well-being of the individual, the family, communities and the nation.

Recognising.

↳ The aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law.

Exercising.

↳ Our sovereign and inalienable right to determine the form of government of our country and having participated fully in the making of this constitution.

Adopt, Enact.

↳ And give this constitution to ourselves and our future generations.

Upholding the Constitution of Kenya.

All the Kenyan citizen have a duty to obey the constitution.

We can uphold the constitution of Kenya by:

- ✓ Obeying the law.
- ✓ Protecting the environment.
- ✓ Participating in elections.
- ✓ Paying taxes.
- ✓ Protecting the rights of children.