INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PERIODS IN HISTORY

There are two basic periods of history. That includes:

➢ **Pre- history**- **2015 p2 1 Define the term 'pre-history'. 1 mark**
(i) It is the study of the past human activities before the invention of writing/study of unrecorded past human activities.
➢ **History**- is the study of man's activities in the recent times based on narrations and written materials.

Characteristics of historical events.
• They must have evidence.
• Historical information must be written or unwritten.
• Historical events only concern man.
• Historical events dwell mainly on the past happenings.
• Historical events must contain elements of truth.

Branches of history

2009/2015 p1 qn 1Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya
➢ Social history
➢ Economic history
➢ Political history

THE MEANING OF HISTORY

2010 p1 qn 1. Give the meaning of history
⇒ The study of man's past events/activities
➢ History originates from the Greek word '*Historia'* which means to ask/ enquire/ search for truth and report the findings. Thus:
➢ History is the study of Man's past according to the chronological account of events in relation to his environment. Or:
➢ It is a social science concerned with past human actions, based on interpretation of evidence of man's activities in the past.

Political history
This is the study of people's way of ruling/governance in a society.

Social history
This is study and understanding of people's way of life / culture/ taboos.

Economic history
• This is the study of man's activities in the past.
• It is the examination of man's occupation in the past. E.g. hunting, gathering, agriculture, art and craft work, trade etc.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING HISTORY
➢ Enables learners to understand the cultural, economic and political organizations of different people of the world/Kenya.

➢ Helps learners appreciate the values of other people and their contribution to civilization hence respect to other peoples of the world.

➢ Enables people to appreciate and understand their past way of life and use it to predict the future and to solve the present problems.

➢ Enables learners to develop the capacity for critical analysis/thinking of historical data, hence develop the ability to question, acquire and argue rationally.

➢ Enables the learners to develop a sense of patriotism and national pride is developed, making them responsible citizen.

➢ Fosters empathy by appreciating human achievements and aspirations.

➢ Provides intellectual fulfilment and an interest in further learning as it is pleasurable and interesting.

➢ History leads learners to respected professions/careers such as, law, business management, teaching, administration and many others.

NB. Avoid "it is a career subject."

Give comprehensive explanations.

The above may appear in both p1 and 2

THE MEANING OF GOVERNMENT

➢ It is a body charged with authority to rule/administer/control people in a given state/country/nation.

➢ A political organisation with structure and authority within a state.

Characteristics of government

➢ It has **rules** which govern members to ensure that life runs smoothly for the benefit of all.

➢ **Sovereignty** i.e. the supreme authority of the government to exercise its powers within its boundaries.

➢ **Jurisdiction** i.e. the geographical area within which the government exercises powers and rules.

➢ **Legitimacy** I.e. being acceptable to the people over whom it exercises power.

➢ **Law enforcement** i.e. ability to take action against those who break the law.

Main arms of government

➢ The **Legislature** (Parliament), which makes laws. The Legislature is made up of the national assembly and the President.

➢ The **Executive**, which is made up of the President, the Cabinet and the Civil Service. It implements laws.

➢ The **Judiciary** (Court system), which ensures that laws made are constitutional, are followed and those who break them are punished.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

➢ **Dictatorship/autocratic-** a leader imposes themselves in governance without the consent of the people and has absolute authority.

➢ **Democratic Government-**is where leaders are willingly chosen by the citizens to rule on their behalf

➢ **Aristocracy-** is a form of government in which a group of people from the highest social class- the royalty- in a society rule over others.

➢ **Monarchy-** is a form of government where the subjects are ruled by either a king or a queen who uses either absolute powers or constitutional powers. There are two types of monarch i.e.

  (i) **Absolute monarch** where the king or the queen enjoys full control over the subjects without following any law.

  (ii) **Constitutional monarch** where the king or queen exceises authority based on the constitution of the country.

2013 p2 10 Apart from an empire, name one other type of government that existed in Africa during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

(i) The Kingdoms/monarchy;

(ii) The Chiefdoms/chieftain;

(iii) The Council of elders. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

Importance of studying government

⇒ Understand the administrative organization in our country.

⇒ Learn how development projects are designed and implemented.

⇒ Learn how conflicts in society are solved peacefully.

⇒ Understand how the government raises revenue and the checks and balances on government expenditure.

⇒ Understand the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

⇒ Learn the democratic principles that govern most countries

2007 p1 qn 1. Give two reasons for studying government.   (2mks)

i. To understand how different organs of government function.

ii. To understand how laws are made/enforced

iii. To have knowledge of the duties/responsibilities of citizens.

iv. To enable citizens know their rights.

v. To be able to compare political systems of the world.

NB when asked about objectives of studying government/history the answers remain the importance but you must begin by the word "To"

It can appear in both papers p1 and p2.

2013 p2 1 **Give the relationship between "History" and "Government". (1 mark)**

⇒ History is the study of man's past activities while Government is the study of how people are governed.

NB students to go through all the disciplines.

2013 p1 1 State two ways in which the study of History and Government

promotes a sense of patriotism in the learner.   (2 marks)
(i)   It enables one to acquire a positive attitude towards the country.
(ii)   It enables one to be a responsible citizen.
(iii)   It enables one to become loyal to his/her country.
(iv)   It helps one to develop positive values.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

The main sources of history and government include:
- Unwritten- they are historical information that are not recorded
- Written- are recorded information.
- Electronic –they are stored information in electronic devices.

Unwritten sources

Unwritten sources provide information on the pre-history. Examples of unwritten sources include:
- Oral traditions/oral source
- Archaeology/palaeontology
- Genetics
- Linguistics
- Anthropology
- Genetics

Oral Traditions
2001 p2 qn 1.   What is oral tradition as a source of History?
- Oral tradition as a source of History involves the study of historical information based on what has been handed down from one generation to another by word of mouth/ verbally.

FORMS OF ORAL TRADITIONS
They include:
(i)Riddles
(ii)Myths
(iii)Songs
(iv)Poems
(v)Tongue twisters
(vi)Proverbs
(vii)Stories/folktales/narratives
(viii)Legends
(ix)Dances
NB. Students to exhaust the advantages and disadvantages in each of the unwritten history.
2014 p2 1 1.Give two methods used by elders to pass information to the young generation on History and Government in the traditional African communities.

i.   Through proverbs;
ii.   Through legends;
iii. Through stories/folktales/narratives;
iv.   Through songs/poems;
v.   Through riddles;
vi.   Through myths;
vii. Dances.

2017 p2 1 Two types/forms of oral traditions used to obtain information on history and government.

(x)Riddles
(xi)Myths
(xii)Songs
(xiii)Poems
(xiv)Tongue twisters
(xv)Proverbs
(xvi)Stories/folktales/narratives
(xvii)Legends
(xviii)Dances

Advantages of oral traditions
➢ It is important in the study of history within other social studies
➢ They integrate the study of history with other social studies
➢ It is cheap since it doesn't require experts or special equipment.
➢ It compliments other sources of history.

Disadvantages of oral traditions
2000 qn 1 Give two shortcomings of oral traditions as a source of History. (2 mks)/2003 q 1. State two disadvantages of relying on oral traditions as a source of history.
i)   People's ability to remember facts is limited.
ii)   The information may be subjected to distortions.
iii)   It is likely to have people biases / exaggerations.
iv)   The information may change over a period of time.

                                                        Any 1 x 1 = (1 marks)

➢ It is difficult to give correct dates and chronology of events.

Linguistics
➢ This is the scientific study of languages
➢ People who speak similar languages are assumed to be from the same family.

Advantages
➢ Makes it easy to trace peoples interactions and course of movement
➢ It is easier to identify groups with similar language traits e.g. Khoisan
➢ Information is easy to obtain as language is a cultural phenomenon.
➢ It is cheap since only needs to travel to an area of study.

Disadvantages
➢ Some words could be omitted or distorted while translating the language.
➢ It is time consuming. Delayed acquisition of information since it takes long to learn a particular language.

➤ Where loan words corrupt the parental language, inaccuracies may occur. Various languages may have similar words but with different meanings.

➤ The borrowing of words might corrupt or interfere with the parent-language.

➤ Some languages have become extinct.

o **Archaeology**

➤ Archaeology is the study of man's material remains from the past life and culture.

➤ These materials can be artefacts or ecofacts.

➤ Artefacts are material remains of what early man used or that influenced his way of life. They include the following:

1999 p2 qn 17(a) What things do archaeologists use to reconstruct the activities of people who live in prehistoric time.

i. The remains of the weapons that they used
ii. The remains of the tools that they used
iii. The remains of humans bones
iv. The remains of animals found at the prehistoric sites
v. The remains of plants the lived on
vi. The remains of their dwelling places
vii. The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
viii. The remains of traditional craft e.g. pottery
ix. The remains of beads
x. The remains of cans
xi. The remains of garments
xii. The remains of churred tree trunks/ charcoal and carbonized seeds.

Any 5 points, 1 mk (5 mks)

2012 p2 qn 1.   Identify one type of artifact that is likely to be found in an archaeological site   (1 mark)

i. Tools   iii. Pottery   v. Coins
ii. Weapons   iv. Garments

➤ **Ecofacts** are remains of the plants and animal especially the seedlings, bones, coprolites etc.

2008 p1 qn 1 Identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of Kenya.

i. Excavating the sites
ii. Dating the fossils
iii. Recording the findings
iv. Locating pre-sites

2011 p2 qn1 Give two archaeological sources of information on History and Government.

i. Tools/utensils/ornaments/onions used by man
ii. Weapons used by man
iii. Settlements/ruins of the past/rock paintings
iv. Remains of human/animals
v. Plant remains.
vi. Garments/ornaments
vii. Coins used by man   Any 2x1 =2 marks

Explain how archaeologists and palaeontologists discover historical sites.

➤ They look for areas where faulting or erosion have occurred, exposing surfaces that may give some clues to the point of finding fossils and artefacts. Sometimes they have to dig deep to find physical remains.

➤ Identification or differentiation of the physical features of an area from those of the ground in places around. For example, a small part of an early settlement, such as a few stones in a regular pattern may be seen on the surface in such an area.

➤ Enquiries on sites mentioned in a historical document or an oral narrative of the geography and other historical features of the area cited. This may lead to important insights to past civilizations, such as Troy, Ur, Babylon, Omo River valley and Olduvai Gorge.

➤ Long experience in identifying a potential site for archaeological excavation.

➤ Accidental exposure of ancient objects during cultivation and building construction, which could arouse the curiosity of researchers.

Identify six methods of dating fossils.

(Explain how fossils are dated.)

➤ Geological periods, characterised by climatic changes and the successive types of plants and animals found.

➤ Chemical dating. This is of two kinds i.e. Radio-Carbon dating and Potassium-Argon method. Radio-Carbon dating measures organic substances and the rate of decay of carbon-14 in fossils. Potassium-Argon method measures the amount of potassium and the amount of Argon-40 to assist in dating volcanic ash and minerals.

➤ Stratigraphy i.e. the study and interpretation of the layers of rock successively deposited at one place. It is useful in determining dates for areas affected by sedimentation.

➤ Fission Track dating. This is useful in dating Pleistocene samples. The age of glass and other mineral objects is determined through this method.

- Statistical dating. This helps in determining the length of a generation for a particular society by estimating dates for events associated with certain generations.
- Lexico Statistics dating. This is the statistical study of the vocabulary of languages to determine their age and historical links with other languages. It is based on the assumption that all languages have a basic vocabulary that will gradually change at a common rate for all languages at all times.
- Glotto-Chronology, which is a subdivision of Lexico Statistics, attempts to establish that languages are historically related. It helps in expressing rates of language-development by formulae precise enough to enable dates when change occurred to be calculated.

2017 1 Two prehistoric sites where remains of Kenyapithecus were discovered in Kenya.
 (i)Fort Ternan
 (ii)Lake Turkana basin
(iii)The Samburu hills.
(iv)Around Lake Baringo.

Advantages
2004 p2 qn 1 Give one contribution of archaeology to the study of History. (1 mk)
 i.It provides information on the origin of human/ cradles/ earliest human beings
 ii.It provides information on the people's way of life
iii.It helps people to locate historical sites
iv.It provides information on the chronological order of historical events/ dating
 (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- It provides pre-history information
- It gives accurate information
- It links history to laboratory-based sciences
- It has a sense of reality as artifacts can be seen or touched.
- It gives a sense of time through dating of artifacts.

Disadvantages
- It requires experts
- Limited to study of the antiquity. One cannot study present materials or events.
- Archaeological information could be inaccurate as it is often based on conclusions and reconstructions.
- It is difficult to trace archaeological sites.
- Archaeology estimates but does not provide precise dates.

- It is a time-consuming venture since preparation for an excavation and transportation of artefacts to laboratories for analysis is long and laborious processes.
- There are few archaeological experts to interpret data.
- Some materials are fragile and could easily break, thereby misleading analysts.
- It is expensive to excavate and analyse artefacts.

o **Anthropology**
This is the study of a person's origins, development, customs and beliefs.
Explain why anthropologists must live among the people who they study.
- One would experience the people's way of life
- One understands and explains social and other structures within their society of study.
- One explains aspects of the economy on which a given community depend.
- One is able to determine a people's cultural past.
- One has a deeper understanding of a particular aspect of a people's culture.
Advantages
- It enables historians determine the cultural past of a community.
- Information is easily obtained from the surrounding.
- It compliments others sources.
Disadvantages
2016/2012 p1 qn 1. Give any two limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 marks)

 i.It is time consuming
 ii.It is an expensive method
iii.Information collected may be inaccurate/distorted
iv.Information collected may be biased (2marks)
 o **Genetics**
Genetics is the scientific study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.
Explain the importance of Genetics as a source of information on History and Government. (What are the advantages of Genetics as a source of information on History and Government?)
- Information is accurate as real materials and remains are analysed.
- Information can be obtained for millions of years ago.
- Enables Historians to trace the origin of domestication and spread of crops and animals.
- Compliments other sources of History.

What are the limitations of Genetics as a source of information on History and Government?(State the weaknesses/disadvantages of Genetics as a source of information on History and Government.)
➤ It is expensive.
➤ Researchers may not adapt to new environments due to health and other risks.
➤ It is technologically demanding as it requires a lot of sophisticated material and equipment.
➤ It is time-consuming. Apart from much fieldwork, one spends a lot more time training before becoming a Genetics specialist.

Electronic sources
These are audio-visual media which are operated by electronic power.
Name any three Electronic sources of information on history & Government.
➤ Microfilms,
➤ Films,
➤ Videos,
➤ Radio,
➤ Television
➤ Computerised data-bases.

What are the advantages of electronic sources of information on History & Government?
➤ They can be clearly read when magnified.
➤ They capture words and emotions of an event as it happens.
➤ They combine sound, picture and motion.
➤ They facilitate instant retrieval of and access to information.
➤ Most are not bulky.
State the limitations of Electronic sources of information on history & Government.
➤ They are subject to bias as they mostly contain foreign (European and American) material.
➤ They are too expensive to buy and run. Many people cannot afford to buy radios, television sets and videos. The cost of electricity for operating this equipment is high.
➤ Some acted films are unrealistic for they contain exaggerated information.
➤ There is a lot of permissiveness, largely caused by improper use of electronic material.

WRITTEN SOURCES
2016/2009 p2 qn 1Name two types of written materials used by historians as a source of history and government
 i. Books/ charts/ maps/ scrolls/ painting/ clay labels/ stone table
 ii. Newspapers/ magazines
    Diaries/ biographies
iii. Journals/ periodicals
iv. Official/ government records
Ancient written sources
• Stone tablets
• Rock parchments
• Scrolls
• Clay labels
Advantages of written materials
2002 p2 qn . State one advantage of written materials as a source of history
 i. Written materials ensure relatively permanent storage of Historical events/for future reference.
 ii. Written materials can be easily translated to different languages relatively accurate storage of historical events.
iii. They relatively provide accurate storage of historical events.
iv. Written materials cannot be easily distorted/interfered with/not easily changed.
Disadvantages of written materials
1997 p2 qn 1 Give two limitations of using written records as source of African History. (2mks) /2008 p2 qn1. Identify two limitations of using written records as a source of information on History and Government.   (2 mks)
 i. May contain biases/exaggerations

ii.Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood by readers
iii.There may be factual errors/omissions/contradiction by the authors
iv.These sources are limited to literate members of the society
v.They are expensive to obtain/procure
Any 2x 1= 2 mks

2011 p1 qn 1   Give two unwritten sources of information on History and Government.   (2 marks)
➢   Oral traditions/oral source
➢   Archaeology/palaeontology
➢   Genetics
➢   Linguistics
➢   Anthropology Any 2x1 = 2 marks
1998 P1 1 1. Name TWO sources of History of Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period./2006 p1 qn 1 Identify two source of Kenyan Historic
i.Archaeology/ Palaeontology
ii.Anthropology (Myth & Legends)
iii.Linguistics
iv.Oral tradition
v.Written sources
vi.Geology
vii.Rock paintings/ art
viii.Genetics
ix.Electronic sources
1996 p2 qn1 Identify two sources of information which historians use to write the History of Africa (2mks)/2007 p2 qn 1 Give two sources of information in history and government
i.Archaeology / palaeontology.
ii.Oral tradition, Linguistics.
iii.Anthropology
iv.Genetics / Botany / Zoology / Biology
v.Written records,
vi.Geology.
vii.Electronic sources.
NB. Questions of the topic can appear in both paper one and two.

EARLY MAN
Human beings are often referred to as ``man''. Man is unique compared to other creatures because they are able to **communicate, reason**, **make tools** and **create** or **discover** things.
1. ORIGIN OF MAN
Theories that explain the origin of man
1997 p2 qn 15 (a) Describe two theories about the origin of human beings (4 mks)/2005 p2 qn 1. State one theory that explains the origin of people
i.The evolution theory.
ii.The creation/religious theory.
iii.Mythical or traditional theory/ oral traditions theory.   (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
Oral traditions
➢   This is an attempt by individuals or communities of people to explain their origin. It is given through Oral Traditions, myths and legends. It mainly states that the first people were created by God.
Creation theory
According to many world religious e.g. Christianity Islam and Judaism the human race was created by God at a specific time in history to fulfil God's purpose.
2012 p2 qn2. Name one source of information on the Creation Theory
i.Bible
ii.The Koran

The Mythical (traditional) Theory.
This is an attempt by individuals or communities of people to explain their origin. It is given through Oral Traditions, myths and legends. It mainly states that the first people were created by God.

2. EVOLUTION OF MAN
2010 p2 qn 1.   State the scientific theory that explains the origin of human beings.
- The Evolution theory/Darwin 1x 1 = 1 mark

2017 2 state the one who discovered the evolution theory on the origin of man
Dr Charles Darwin
What is evolution?
2009 p2 qn 3 explain Charles Darwin's theory of evolution
It explains that simple organisms change gradually to complex organisms over millions of years.
Identify four distinct processes in which evolution took place according to Charles Darwin.
Mutation
● Refers the abrupt change of an organism to conform to the immediate changes of the environment.
● Is an abrupt change in the form of a living thing as dictated by the climatic or genetic components of the living thing involved.

Natural selection

- It is an instinct by which the stronger species out-compete the weaker ones for resources.

Isolation.

- Is where an organism separates itself from a competitive environment.

Adaptation.

- Is where an organism permanently conforms to the immediate environment.

Archaeological sites in east Africa

2005 p1 qn 1Name two pre- historic sites in Kenya. (2 mks)

i. Olorgesaille
ii. Kariandusi
iii. Fort Ternan
iv. Koobi Fora/Turkana
v. Hyrax Hill.
vi. Rusinga Island
vii. Gambles Cave (Njoro)
viii. Alia bay.
ix. Lokalelei
x. Kanaboi
xi. Kanjera
xii. Any 2x1 = (2mks)

Name the archaeological sites in Tanzania.

➢ Garusi,
➢ Olduvai Gorge,
➢ Peninj,
➢ Apis Rock,
➢ Isimila
➢ Eyasi.
➢ Kalambo.-remains of charcoal to show that fire was discovered.

Name the archaeological sites in Uganda.

➢ Nsongezi,
➢ Nyero,
➢ Napaka,
➢ Magosi,
➢ Paraa,
➢ Ishango,
➢ Mweya,
➢ Nyabusora.

Identify/name archaeological sites outside East Africa.

➢ Fayum depression in Egypt.
➢ Taung in Botswana.
➢ Omo River valley in Ethiopia.
➢ The Afar depression in Ethiopia.
➢ Hadar in Ethiopia.

➢ Tenerife in Algeria.
➢ Bodo in Ethiopia.
➢ Matupi cave in Shaba province of Congo DRC.
➢ Kalambo falls in Zambia.
➢ Orangia in southern Africa.
➢ Dar Es Sultan cave in southern Africa.
➢ Apollo II caves in Orange state in South Africa.

NB When responding to questions in paper one give only answers of Kenyan sites while in paper two give answers of historical sites outside Kenya.

Why Africa is considered the cradle of man

2017 18 b) Five reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of man

i. The availability of forests provided possible shelter/habitat/settlement for the early man.
ii. Africa in centrally located and it's from here that man may have migrated to other parts of the world.
iii. Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa/archaeological sites.
iv. The savannah grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for early man.
v. Africa has many rivers/lakes which provided water for use for early man.
vi. African continent has relatively good climate which may have favoured human settlement.

Any 5 points, well explained x 2 =10 marks

2008 p2 qn 2. Give one reason why early people moved from the forests to settle in the grasslands (1 mk)

i. There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food
ii. The climate in the grasslands was warmer
iii. The grasslands provided much needed water

Stages through which man evolved

2015 18 (a) State five stages of evolution of man

i. Aegyptopithecus (Egyptian ape)
ii. Dryopithecus africanus/proconsul/woodland ape.
iii. Kenyapithecus (Kenyan ape)/ramaphitechus (Asian ape)
iv. Austropithecus (southern ape)/zinjantropus/nutcracker man
v. Homo habilis (handy man)
vi. Homo erectus (upright man)
vii. Homo sapien (intelligent man)
viii. Homo sapien sapiens (modern man)

2009 p2 qn 18 (a) Give three stages in the evolution of man before Homo Erectus

i. Aegytopithecus/ Egyptian ape
ii. Dryopithecus/ Africans/ Proconsul/ woodland ape
iii. Kenyapithecus/ Ramapithecus/ woodland ape/ Kenya ape/ Asian ape
iv. Australopithecus/ Southern ape/ man ape/ Zinyanthropus/ Nut erect man
v. Homohabilis/ Handy man/ practical man

Note any order of responses earns marks   (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

2006 p2 qn 18(a) What were the physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape- like creature to modern people?

i. The skull was enlarged
ii. The jaws and teeth became smaller
iii. The arms and hands become shorter
iv. The creatures assumed an upright posture
v. The feet and toes reduced in size
vi. The creatures had less hair on the body
vii. They became taller
viii. They had slender body
ix. The brain became bigger

Aegyptopithecus

The name Aegyptopithecus means *Egyptian Ape.* Aegyptopithecus' 33 million year-old 4kg small skull-remains were found in the *Fayum depression*. He lived at a time when Egypt was a forested area.

Features/Characteristics of Aegyptopithecus

➢ Walked on four limbs.
➢ Had a tail
➢ Weighed four kilograms.
➢ He was a monkey like creature: the earliest probable ancestor of both Man and Ape.
➢ He had stereoscopic vision and hands with which he would skilfully jump from one tree to another.
➢ His teeth were those of an herbivore.

Dryopithecus africanus (proconsul)

The twenty million year-old skull of this hominid was found on *Rusinga Island* within the Kenya part of the Lake Victoria region in 1948 by *Mary and Louis Leakey.* He was the earliest evidence that Africa was Man's first home, for he occupied the entire east African forest, though he was also found in Europe and South-East Asia. The term Dryopithecus means Woodland Ape. He was chimpanzee like

Characteristics of Dryopithecus Africanus

➢ Had projecting face.
➢ He had a smooth forehead.
➢ He had long teeth like those of other animals.
➢ He mainly ate fruits.

Kenyapithecus (Ramapithecus)

The 15-12 million year-old remains of Ramapithecus were found by *Mary and Louis Leakey at Fort Ternan near kericho* and also at *Samburu hills* and in the *Lakes Turkana and Baringo basins.* Ramapithecus and other manlike creatures were also discovered in *Europe, India and China.*

Characteristics of Ramapithecus

➢ He was manlike.
➢ He had small teeth i.e. canines.

➢ He was quadrapedal (he moved on his four limbs), though he occasionally walked on two legs.
➢ Had a larger brain.

Australopithecines

Remains of Australopithecus were found at *Taung in Botswana* in 1924 by *Raymond Dart*, at *Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania by Mary Leakey* in 1959 and throughout eastern Africa e.g. regions around Lake Natron in Tanzania, Lake Turkana in Kenya and Omo River valley in Ethiopia.

Species of australopithecines

➢ Australopithecus **anamensis**, whose four-million year old remains, were found at *Kenapoi and Alliabay in the Lake Turkana region.*
➢ Australopithecus **afarensis**, which was bipedal and small in stature. His four to three million year old remains were found at *Laetoli in Tanzania* and *Tugen Hills in Baringo* district: Kenya. The name Afarensis is derived from the Afar depression in Ethiopia.
➢ Australopithecus **africanus** (or A. Gracilis), who lived between three to two and a half million years ago and was small, light, slender and a metre and a half tall, with a small brain, but larger teeth, jaws and skull.
➢ Australopithecus **robustus**, which was strongly built, with massive jaws and powerful teeth, weighed 68kg and was the biggest and most recent type of Australopithecus. He lived between two and one and a half million years ago in South Africa and was apparently vegetarian. He ate fruits, nuts and raw tubers. The Eastern African
➢ Australopithecus Robustus was named Australopithecus **Boisei**. Found in Lake Turkana. 2.5million years old

Characteristics of Australopithecus

➢ He was bipedal (walked on two limbs).
➢ Could grasp objects with ease.
➢ May have been hairy, short and strong.
➢ Had a large face and low forehead and had stereoscopic vision.
➢ Had much larger teeth, skull and jaws.
➢ His brain was smaller than modern man's, but larger than that of the most intelligent ape: the Gorilla about 500cc.
➢ Weighted between thirty to sixty eight kilograms
➢ Was short in stature with a small slender body of about four feet tall.

Homo habilis (Practical man)/ handy man

This was the first species of the genus Homo. His two and a half to one and a half million-year old remains were found at *Olduvai Gorge by Jonathan Leakey* in 1964, *Hadar and Omo River valley in Ethiopia and Koobi-For a in the lake Turkana area in 1972.*

2006 p2 qn1 Give one reason why Homo *habilis* was referred to as "able" man

i. Because of the ability to make tools   (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

Characteristics of Homo habilis

- He was five feet tall.
- Large brain capacity of about 775cc
- He had a skull similar to modern man's in shape.
- He was omnivorous.
- He could grasp objects.
- Had an elementary communication speech.
- Teeth like modern man.
- Well-developed thumb like that of modern man hence He made and used tools.

Homo erectus

Homo erectus lived between two million to two hundred thousand years ago.

He was called Homo erectus because he walked in two limbs.

He made more refined tools.

He discovered fire.

He was discovered in Hadar in Ethiopia.

- He was five and a half feet tall.
- He was bipedal (walked on two legs).
- He made and used tools, such as hand-axes, crude spears and arrowheads from stone, bone and wood.

In what ways was Homo erectus different from earlier hominids?

Homo erectus was different from hominids that came before him in the following ways:

- He had a bigger brain.
- He had a long skull.
- He had long protruding jaws.
- He could communicate by speech.
- He made and used fire.
- He had some form of home.

2002 p2 qn 2.   Give one characteristics of Homo Erectus.

i. Homo Erectus was upright/bipedal/waked upright /walked in two legs

ii. Homo Erectus was more intelligent than the earlier apes/higher thinking capacity

iii. Homo Erectus had a bigger brain capacity/775-1225 cc

iv. Homo Erectus had more developed hand for grasping tools.

v. Homo Erectus had more developed hand for grasping tools.

vi. Homo erectus had a long skull

vii. Homo Erectus had long protruding jaws.

2011 p2 qn 18   (a)   Give three physical characteristics of the Home erectus.   (3 marks)

i. Had upright posture/bipedal

ii. Had protruding jaws

iii. Was about 5 feet tall/1.5 m

iv. Had slopping forehead

v. Had deep set eyes/deep eye sockets

vi. Had hairy body   (any 3x1 = 3 marks)

2013 18 (b) Describe five ways in which the development of the upright posture improved the early man's way of life.   (10 marks)

(i)   The early man was able to move/walk/run faster with long strides;

(ii)   Man could use the hands to carry out farming activities;

(iii)   Man could use the hands to grasp items conveniently;

(iv)   Man could spot/sight the animals/wild fruits which he used to hunt/gather from far

(i)   distances;

(v)   Man could see the impending danger from a distance and take appropriate measures;

(vi)   Man used the hands to make tools/ weapons which were used for different purposes.

(vii)   Man used the hands to defend himself/attack the enemies.

(viii) Man used the hands to perform/carry out domestic chores/young ones.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

Name the places where remains of Homo erectus were found.

The remains of Homo erectus were found:

- At Hadar and Omo river valley in Ethiopia,
- At Nariokotone River on the north-western shore of Lake Turkana,
- At Olorgesailie near Lake Magadi.
- At Isimila near Iringa in Tanzania,
- In Tenerife in Algeria,
- In morocco.
- In South Africa.

Homo erectus also lived in France, Spain, India, Indonesia, Hungary and Brazil. In Asia, he is referred to as Java man or Peking Man.

1999 p2 qn 17(b) Explain five ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his way of life?

i. Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method

ii. Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.

iii. Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security

iv. Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient stools.

v. Created leisure activities such as artwork

vi. Developed language for effective communication

vii. Migrated to warmer areas or regions

NB the greatest discovery made by Homo erectus was the discovery of fire. Homo erectus is referred to as upright man because he walked on two legs/bipedal.

Homo sapiens

Homo sapiens appeared between two hundred thousand and a hundred and fifty thousand years ago.

Characteristics of Homo sapiens

2000 p2 qn 2. State one characteristics of Homo Sapiens   (1 mk)

i. Home sapiens had a large brain

ii. Walked upright/ had upright posture

iii. Had refined speech

iv. Had smaller jaws compared to earlier

v. Had well- developed thumb for grasping

Remains of Homo sapiens were found at:

➢ Eliye springs near Lake Turkana,
➢ Kanjera and Kanam in Kenya,
➢ Bodo and Omo river valley in Ethiopia,
➢ Ngaloba in Tanzania.

Three subspecies of Homo sapiens have been identified. These are:

➢ **The Rhodesian Man**, discovered in northern Rhodesia (present-day Zambia). he was still more apelike, with ridges over his eyes and a backward sloping forehead. But he had straight legs and walked with long strides, with a skull and brain like modern man's. He made and used scrapping and cutting tools from bone and stone.

➢ **Neanderthal Man**, discovered in Neander valley in Germany in 1856 and in Asia, north Africa, France, Belgium, Gibraltar, Italy, former Yugoslavia and other parts of Europe. He was a hunter-gatherer. Though heavily built with a thick skull, broad shoulders and bushy eye-brows like an ape, he made and used skilfully chipped stone tools and practised ceremonial burial just like modern man.

➢ **Cro-Magnon Man**, discovered in Europe. This one cooked using fire and was a hunter-gatherer, painter and cave dweller. He resembled modern man, except that he was taller, stronger and with bushy eyebrows.

Homo sapiens sapiens

These may have appeared around fifty thousand years ago and are associated with new inventions in military technology, medicine, agriculture and industries.

Homo sapiens Sapiens are different from Homo sapiens in the following ways:

➢ They have a more advanced faculty for curiosity and intelligence,
➢ They plan ahead,
➢ They make accurate forecasts,
➢ They study stars and galaxies,
➢ They think and invent.

More recent discoveries of early man include:

➢ The Millennium man, discovered in 2000 in Baringo: Kenya, which dates back to six million years ago.

➢ The 6-7 million years old Trumai, found in Chad in 2002AD, which indicates that man may have started evolving separately from apes much earlier than currently thought. Using their superior technology, Homo sapiens were able to disperse and adapt to areas where other hominids would not have survived, leading to emergence of various races of people with distinct characteristics in skin colour, hair and facial appearance, probably due to isolation of various human populations and their adaptation to different environments.

Features

➢ High intellectual capacity with a large brain of over 200cc.
➢ Spoke with well refined speech.
➢ Had small jaws and teeth.
➢ He was about 6 feet tall.
➢ Had well developed thumb for grasping objects.

3. CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES OF EARLY MAN

Why is the period of early man referred to as the Stone Age?

It was called so because man's material culture mainly comprised stone. Man's tools, weapons and other equipment were mainly made from stone.

List the three stages into which the Stone Age period has been divided.

➢ **The Old Stone Age**, also known as the Lower Palaeolithic, which lasted between 450,000 to 50,000 years ago and was mainly characterised by making a few simple tools.

➢ **The Middle Stone Age** (Middle Palaeolithic), also called the Mesolithic, which lasted between 2, 00,000-10,000 years ago and is mainly associated with Homoerectus and Homo sapiens.

➢ **The New Stone Age (Upper Palaeolithic),** also known as the **Late Stone Age**, which lasted between 15,000-1500 years ago and is associated with Homo sapiens and Homo sapiens Sapiens.

4. OLD STONE AGE (LOWER PALAEOTHIC)

Describe two phases into which the Old Stone Age was divided.

➢ The First Phase, which is associated with Olduwan (pebble) tools.
➢ The Second Phase, which was characterised by making and use of Acheullian tools.

Tools

2005 p2 qn 18. (a) What were the stages in the development of tools by early people?

i. The earliest tools were made from stones
ii. People hunted animals and used bones and ivory to make tools
iii. Later people used sharpened sticks as tools
iv. As people improved in technology they developed iron tools

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

Name/describe the technique by which early man made weapons and tools during the Old Stone Age.

➢ It was "La Vallois" Technique (shaping flint by blows), characterised by use of easily available material such as stone in making weapons and tools.

Name/describe the earliest well finished manmade tool.

It was the Fist-Hatchet, which was a Flint-stone that was broad at one end but narrow and sharp at the other and basically served as a cutting tool, though it was multipurpose.

Identify/describe two types of tools made/used by early man during the Old Stone Age.

➢ **Olduwan** (pebble) tools, made from fairly large round stones. They were made and used only in Africa by Australopithecus and Homo habilis.

➢ **Acheullian** tools, which were first discovered at Saint Acheul valley in northern France, which explains the background of their name. They appeared in east Africa about one and a half million years ago.

Outline three examples of Olduwan tools.

➢ Flakes,

- Choppers,
- Fist-hatchets.

Identify the places where Olduwan tools were found.
- Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania,
- Koobi-Fora near Lake Turkana in Kenya,
- Omo river valley in Ethiopia,
- Kafu valley in Uganda,
- Shaba province in the Democratic republic of Congo,
- Algeria,
- Morocco,
- Tunisia.

  Olduwan tools were widely spread in south, central and North Africa.

In what places were Acheullian tools found?
Acheullian tools appeared in east Africa about one and a half million years ago and have been found in
- Tanzania
- Uganda,
- Malawi,
- Zambia,
- Zimbabwe,
- Mozambique,
- South Africa,
- North Africa,
- Kenya,
- The Mediterranean basin,
- The Middle East,
- India,
- England.

In Kenya, Acheullian tools were found at:
- Kariandusi,
- Olorgesailie,
- Kilombe,
- Chesowanja,
- Mtongwe,
- Isenya,
- Lewa downs.

Explain how Acheullian tools were made.
Acheullian tools, which are associated with Homo erectus, were made by flaking the core-stone on both sides to produce a sharp-pointed end and longer cutting edges.

Identify any two Acheullian tools.
- Hand-axes
- Cleavers.

State the uses of Acheullian tools.

2003 p2 qn 1. Identify two ways in which early man used stone tools/2010 p2 qn 2. State two uses of stone tools by early people during the Old Stone Age period./2017 18 a) Five uses of stone tools by early man.
i. Grinding seeds/grains.
ii. Skinning animals.
iii. Scrapping weapons.
iv. Digging roots.
v. Cutting meat/vegetables/roots.
vi. Defence/protection/security.
vii. Hunting/killing of animals.   Any 5 x 1 =5 marks

CLIMATE AND CLOTHES
  In Old Stone Age, man walked naked because:
- He had not yet learned how to make clothes.
- The open grassland in the Savannah (in which early man lived) had climate that was warm enough to make lack of clothes bearable.
- He had a hairy body.
- Stone Age must have been colder than it is today, which explains why man's body was hairy.

SHELTER AND FOOD
- Man slept on trees, in tree-trunks, stone-caves and rock-shelters for protection from predators. He had not yet learnt how to build houses.
- Man fed on plants, birds' eggs and insects, which he ate raw since fire-making had not yet been invented.
- He had a kind of home-base, where he often brought some of his food.

2013 p2 2 Name two types of dwellings used by the early man during the Early Stone Age period. (2 marks)
(i) Rock shelters;
(ii) Tree trunks;
(iii) On trees;
(iv) Caves/stone caves.
(v) In forest   Any 2 x 1 =2 marks

2011 p2 qn2 Give two reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the Stone Age Period.   (2 marks)
i. For companionship
ii. For security
iii. To share resources
iv. To help one another   Any 2x1 =2 marks

Describe man's hunting methods during the Old Stone Age period.
- Chasing and throwing stone bolars to entangle and catch the escaping prey.
- Digging large pits in the path of big animals to trap them as they went to drink water.
- Chasing or herding animals over steep cliffs or into muddy or swampy lakes for easy catching. Man then skinned his prey and ate the meat raw.
- Hunting was a group activity. It was a kind of life that required strong people.

➢ As men hunted, women gathered fruits and berries.

2014 18 (b) Explain six challenges faced by early humans in hunting and gathering activities. (12 marks)
(i)   Attacks/injuries by animals discouraged them as it posed threats to their lives.
(ii)   Scarcity of animals/fruits in some cases denied them regular supply of food / calamities.
(iii) Unfavourable weather conditions made it difficult to carry out the activities.
(iv)   Locating animals/fruits was difficult as it would involve combing large areas.
(v)   It was time consuming as it involved chasing the animals for long distances.
(vi)   Many people were required for the success of the activities.
(vii) It was tedious as animals ran faster than human beings/wild fruits /roots could be found in far off areas.
(viii) Poisonous fruits/roots could be gathered leading to loss of life.
(ix)   Stiff competition with wild animals/ among human beings for food.
(Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks)

2007 p2 qn 2. State two methods used by Early Man to find food during the Stone Age period./2009 p2 qn 2State two ways in which the early man obtains food
 i.Hunting
 ii.Gathering
iii.Growing crops/ farming
iv.Livestock keeping/ rearing animals
 v.Fishing

2012 18 (a)/2016 18 a) Give three disadvantages of hunting as an economic activity of the early human beings.
(i)   It is difficult to locate/spot the animals/insecure/unreliable source of food.
(ii)   Animals are a threat/dangerous to humans.
(iii) It requires many people.
(iv)   It is time consuming.
(v)   It is tiresome /cumbersome.
(vi)   Animals run faster than man. (any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

2013 18.(a) Give five reasons why hunting of wild animals was mainly a group activity during the Stone Age period.   (5 marks)
(i)   Wild animals are dangerous/could kill people;
(ii)   They could surround the animals;
(iii) Spotting/locating the animal was easier;
(iv)   Less time was taken to catch the animals;
(v)   To give moral encouragement/team spirit;
(i)   They could catch more animals.Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

Name the hominids that the Old Stone Age is associated with.
➢   Australopithecus,
➢   Homo habilis,
➢   Homo erectus.

2006 p1 qn 18 b)Describe the way of life of early Human Beings during the Old Stone Age Period
(i)   They made simple stone tools for domestic use/ oldulvan tools
(ii)   They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
(iii) They obtained their food through hunting and gathering
(iv)   They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps
(v)   They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered
(vi)   They had no specific dwelling places
(vii) They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves
(viii) They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm
(ix)   They lived near rivers and lakes
(x)   They communicated by use of gestures and whistling
(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)
.
2008 2. Give one reason why early people moved from the forests to settle in the grasslands (1 mk)
   i)   There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food
   ii) The climate in the grasslands was warmer
   iii) The grasslands provided much needed water
   any 1x 1 = 1 mk

5. MIDDLE STONE AGE (MIDDLE PALAEOTHIC)
Name the hominids that the Middle Stone Age is associated with.
➢   Homo erectus,
➢   Homo sapiens.
Identify three types of tools made and used during the Middle Stone Age.
➢   **Sangoan tools**, some of which were found at Sango bay on the western side of Lake Victoria in Tanzania, which explains why they bear the name Sangoan tools. (side scrapers, chisel picks, plain picks, dagger picks)
➢   Specialized stone-tools, made through the Mousterian style.
➢   The **Tang**, which may have been the first tool with a handle and was invented and used in North Africa about 40,000 years ago.
Identify the techniques used in tool making during the Middle Stone Age.
➢   "La Vallois" technique, used in making Sangoan tools.
➢   The Mousterian style, which was used in making specialized stone-tools.
Identify the discoveries or inventions made by Homoerectus during the Middle Stone Age.
➢   Invention and use of fire.
➢   Invention and use of better weapons and hunting methods.
➢   Cooking of food, which rendered previously poisonous kinds edible.
➢   Man wore animal skins, shells and necklaces as clothing and ornaments instead of walking naked.
➢   Development of language for communication, which strengthened man's culture and social bonds.

➢ Development of Rock art. Man painted pictures of the animals he hunted on cave-walls, as is illustrated at Kondoa and Singida areas in north-central Tanzania and Apollo ii) caves in Orange state in South Africa.

Identify any three Sangoan tools.
➢ Side-scrappers,
➢ Chisel peaks,
➢ Plane peaks,
➢ Hand-axes,
➢ Flake-tools,
➢ Knives,
➢ Spear-points,
➢ Choppers,
➢ Daggers.

State the importance of fire to early man.
(in what ways did the invention and use of fire change man's way of life?)- discovered by Homo erectus.

2003 p2 qn 17.a) /2004 p2 qn 2/2007 p1 qn2/2009 p2 qn 18 (b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire by Early Man improved his way of life
 (i)The fire was used to roast/ cook thus he stopped eating raw food
 (ii)Fire was used to provide warmth at night when it was cold
 (iii)Fire was used to provide light in the dwelling/ sites/ caves
 (iv)Fire improved hunting as man could use it to push animals to confined areas thus kill them easily.
 (v)Fire was used to frighten animals from man's dwelling places thus improved security
 (vi)Tool making was improved through the use of fire to harden sharpen tips of tools
 (vii)Communication between people living at different places was made possible by the of fire and smoke signals
(viii)Extracting poison from plants
 (ix)Early man preserved food by drying it over the fire
 (x)Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was used for storage / cooking/ trade

1999 p2 qn 17(b) Explain five ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his way of life?
 i.Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method
 ii.Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.
 iii.Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
 iv.Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient stools.
 v.Created leisure activities such as artwork
 vi.Developed language for effective communication
 vii.Migrated to warmer areas or regions

FOOD AND CLOTHES

➢ Better weapons and hunting methods were used. Large animals like elephants, deer, rhinos, pigs, buffaloes, hippopotamus and the grazing antelopes were caught.
➢ Food could now be cooked.
➢ Fruits, birds' eggs, insects and fish were eaten in addition to meat.
➢ Animal skins, shells and necklaces were worn as clothing and ornaments.
➢ People painted themselves with red ochre and oil.

SHELTER
(a) Man started to identify and have particular places where his family could retire and rest after the day's activities.
(b) For security, man later lived in caves, which had their entrances covered with animal-skins to keep away wind and rain as fire burnt at such entrances at night to keep off wild animals.

Identify examples of places where Middle Stone Age man and his family could retire and rest after the day's activities.
➢ An open site with at least six semi-circular stone-settings, which was found at Orangia in southern Africa.
➢ The rock-shelters that were scooped out to form hollows, found at Olorgesailie near Nakuru in Kenya.

2012 18 (b) Explain six benefits of settling in villages during the late stone age period.
  i.   There was security as people could protect themselves against enemies.
  ii. Living as a large group enabled people to work together hence accomplishing taskswith ease.
  iii. Settling in villages assured man of permanent dwelling thereby reducing movement.
  iv. Man began growing crops thereby ensuring regular food supply.
  v.   Man domesticated animals which provided animal products thereby reducing his hunting activities.
  vi. Living in villages promoted interactions thereby increasing social cohesion/sharing of ideas
  vii. People were able to exchange goods/services hence getting what they did not have.
  viii. It enabled them to build better shelter thereby protecting themselves from harsh weather conditions.

2014 p2 2. State two disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early human beings during the stone age period.
(i)   The caves could collapse over them.
(ii) Wild creatures could bite them/animals.
(iii) Human enemies could easily attack them.
(iv) Caves were exposed to floods/wind/cold.

LANGUAGE AND ROCK-ART
➢ Man developed language for communication, which strengthened his culture and social bonds.

➤ Man painted pictures of the animals he hunted on cave-walls, as is illustrated at Kondoa and Singida areas in north-central Tanzania and Apollo ii) caves in Orange state in South Africa.

SOCIAL ORGANNIZATION
➤ Families lived in small groups for security reasons.
➤ There was efficient group organization, especially during hunting expeditions.
➤ With the invention of language, early man's culture and social bonds were strengthened.

In what two ways was Rock art important to early man during the Middle Stone Age?
➤ Cave-paintings showed keen observation of animal life.
➤ It implied development of some belief in magic. Man believed that his drawings could control his chances over his prey and that by painting such animal pictures, the hunt would be successful. Indeed, some pictures contained arrows piercing the animals he hoped to get for his food.

6. NEW STONE AGE (NEOLITHIC)/late stone age
Name two hominids with who the New Stone Age was associated.
➤ Homo sapiens
➤ Homo sapiens Sapiens.

Describe the main tool whose use marked the New Stone Age.
The New Stone age was marked by use of microliths i.e. small pieces of sharp stone fitted and glued into wood or bone handles, e.g. the Crescent or lunette. Several microliths were fixed together in wooden or bone shafts to make "composite" tools.

2014 18. (a) State three characteristics of microlithic tools used during the Late Stone Age Period. (3 marks)
(i) They were small in size;
(ii) they were more efficient;
(iii) They were crafted/fitted with handles;
(iv) They were used to perform multiple tasks;
(v) They were sharp.
(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

1997 p2 qn 2 Identify two aspects of the culture of the early man that had their origins in the late Stone Age. (2mks)
i. Growing crops/ agriculture
ii. Establishing permanent settlements
iii. Making microlithic composite tools e.g. spears
iv. Domesticating animals
v. Beginning of religion and government
vi. Beginning of government
vii. Pottery and basketing

Identify other tools that were used during the New Stone Age apart from Microliths.
➤ Arrowheads,
➤ Sickles,
➤ Spears,
➤ Bows,
➤ Arrows,
➤ Slings,
➤ Harpoons,
➤ Knives,
➤ Swords,
➤ Bone needles,
➤ Daggers.

Describe the culture of early Man during the new Stone Age with regard to:
(a) Food and agriculture,
(b) Language and religion.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
➤ With better tools and weapons, man's fishing techniques improved, although he continued hunting and gathering fruits and roots for food.
➤ Domestication of plants and animals began, which improved man's life.
➤ Adequate and balanced diet, due to which man's population increased tremendously.

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION
➤ Man began to depend more on natural forces such as rain for fertility and productivity of land, aware that drought could easily cause their ruin.
➤ Man began to ponder over issues such as life after death.
➤ Man performed rites and ceremonies believing that they could influence rain, drought, death and other natural forces.

Identify Archaeological sites in Kenya where evidence of New Stone age religious practices was found.
➤ At Hyrax hill,
➤ Njoro river cave near Nakuru.

Apart from human fossil remains, identify other New Stone Age items that were discovered at the places you've mentioned.
➤ Tools,
➤ Seeds,
➤ Food.

Describe the social organization/advances of early man during the New Stone age.
➤ Man settled in villages, each of which comprised about 1000 members.
➤ Practices such as body decoration developed. Red ochre was used as body make-up while beads made of seeds, bones and ostrich egg-shells were worn.
➤ Simple arts and crafts like basketry and smelting of bronze and iron developed. Pots were made by shaping clay and baking it hard using fire. Man was able to spin and weave clothing from flax and other natural fibres.

➢ Man-made shelters using tree branches and grass, decorating walls and roofs with animal paintings. Other than caves and rock- shelters, man built huts.

➢ Language and religion developed as man settled.

List the economic advances made by early man during the New Stone age.

➢ Man made and used better tools and weapons,

➢

➢ Man's fishing techniques improved, although he continued hunting and gathering fruits and roots for food.

➢ Domestication of plants and animals began, which improved man's life.

➢ Adequate and balanced diet, due to which man's population increased tremendously.

Explain early man's political advances during the New Stone Age.

➢ As a farmer, man started leading a settled life. He built improved semi-permanent shelters.

➢ Because of his social way of life, rules and laws were set up, which later formed the basis of the civil society.

➢ Because not everyone took up farming, some people specialised in leadership, religion and the making of crafts.

2015 18 (b) Describe the way of life of human beings during the late stone age period

i. Microlithic tools were widely used which were more efficient/ effective in farming/hunting/defence.

ii. They lived in more permanent shelter made from tree branches/leaves/ grass which protected them from harsh climatic conditions/wild animals/rock shelters/caves.

iii. They practiced agriculture thus were ensured regular/adequate food supply.

iv. Man led sedentary life thereby enabling them to carry out other activities.

v. They developed a system of government in order to control the conduct of the people.

vi. They developed religious beliefs practices which the used to explain mysteries of nature/natural phenomenon.

vii. They practiced art/craft/basketry/pottery/weaving which they used for various purposes.

viii. They buried/cremated their dead with their possession as an expression of their belief in life after death.

ix. They developed galactic language to communication.

x. They decorated their bodies with red ochre/painted shelters.

xi. They wore a variety of garments/clothing.

Any 5 points well explained x 2 = 10 marks

2011 p2 qn 18(b)Explain six cultural practices of Homo Sapiens during the New Stone Age

i.Made microlithic tools which were small and more efficient that the earlier tools

ii.Lived in rock shelters/cave/hats to protect themselves from harsh weather/wild animals

iii.Decorated shelters with animal paintings/hunting scenes

iv.Began to domesticate animals/plants in order to ensure regular food supply

v.Developed speech which made communication easier

vi.Developed government by setting up rules/laws

vii.Developed religion as evidence by the practice of burying the dead with their possessions

viii.They practiced simple Art and Craft work/pottery/basketry/weaving

ix.They started a settle way of life where they established villages

x.They were a variety of garments/ clothing

xi.They decorated their bodies with red ochre/wore orama   (any 6x2 =12 marks)

1996 p2 qn 2 List two economic activities of early man during the stone Age period (2mks)

i.Hunting wild animals

ii.Gathering wild fruits, roots and vegetables

iii.Fishing

iv.Crop farming

v.Administration

vi.Trading

vii.Making stone implements

viii.Pottery   (2mrks)

2003 17. (b)   Explain six ways in which agriculture changed the lives of early people. (12 mks)

(i) Agriculture provided people with a steady source of food instead of depending on hunting and gathering

(ii) People were able to lead settled lives because of the availability of food

(iii) Availability of food enabled some people to specialize in skills such as crafts /local industries/division of labour

(iv) Production of excess agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities

(v) It led to an increase in population as people had enough food to eat.

(vi) Concentration of people in settlements led to the development of early urban centres/growth of towns

(vii) People were able to build more permanent houses and this ensured their security.

(viii) It led to the development of social satisfaction/classes

(ix) Development of political systems/government

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Definition of Agriculture

Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock. Agriculture begun as man begun to get settled life and stop hunter-gather to settled life.

Origin of Agriculture

Theories that explain how man discovered crop growing and animal keeping.

➢ **The Diffusion theory**, which states that crop growing and animal keeping developed in south-west Asia and then spread to the rest of the world.

➢ That which states that agriculture must have developed **independently** in various parts of the world along the river valleys.

2015   2 State one theory that explains how early agriculture developed

(i)   one areas theory/diffusion theory/centrifugal theory

(ii)   it developed independently if different areas

1999 p2 qn 19 (a) What factors favoured the beginning of agriculture during the New Stone Age?

i.   Development of tools –modernized tools & wooden plough

ii.   Settled life of development of settlements

iii.   Increase of population leading to high demand of food

iv.   Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome

v.   Change in climate which made natural food scarce

vi.   Availability of seeds in variety e.g. wheat & barley

1. DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY AGRICULTURE

The beginning of domestication of animals

Benefits of domestication of animals

➢ Regular food supply e.g. meat and milk.

➢ Clothing, beddings and other products from animal skins.

➢ Hooves and horns, which were used as containers, communication and musical instruments.

➢ Animal bones for making tools, ornaments, needles and weapons.

➢ Camels, donkeys and horses enabled man to travel longer distances faster with heavier loads.

➢ Increased crop yields as oxen and donkeys were used for ploughing.

➢ Animals provided manure for the crop farms.

➢ Use of the dog for protection from dangerous animals.

➢ Man now led a more settled life as hunting was now limited since the animals he needed for food were at his doorstep.

➢ Man now lived in families and villages.

Domestication of plants and animals occurred in the Neolithic period, although animal domestication came first.

NB THE FIRST ANIMAL TO BE DOMESTICATED WAS THE DOG FOR SECURITY.

The beginning of crop growing

Factors for the domestication of animals and crops

2004 p2 qn 18. (a)/1998 p2 qn /2010 p2 qn 18.a)State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period.

i.Due to increased Human population more food was required.

ii.There was competition for food between human beings and animals.

iii.Over hunting developed stocks of animal on which human beings relied on for food.

iv.Hunting and gathering had become tiresome/insecure.

v.Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals.

vi.Some crops and animals had economic value.

vii.Animals were domesticated to provide security.

viii.There was a change in climate which caused aridity/weather sometimes hindered gathering and hunting.   Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

2003 p2 qn 17. b) Explain six ways in which early agriculture changed the lives of early people.

i.Agriculture provided people with a steady source of food instead of depending on hunting and gathering

ii.People were able to lead settled lives because of the availability of food

iii.Availability of food enabled some people to specialize in skills such as crafts /local industries/division of labour

iv.Production of excess agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities

v.It led to an increase in population as people had enough food to eat.

vi.Concentration of people in settlements led to the development of early urban centres/growth of towns

vii.People were able to build more permanent houses and this ensured their security.

viii.It led to the development of social satisfaction/classes

ix.Development of political systems/government

2011 3 Identify two ways through which early agriculture spread in Africa.   (2 marks)

i.   Through migration

ii. Through trade

iii. Through intermarriages

iv. Through wars

2017 3 Two early crops to be domesticated.

i.   Maize

ii.   Yams

iii.   Wheat

iv.   Barley

v.   Rice

vi.   Sorghum

vii.   Millet

viii.   Cassava

ix.   Potatoes

x.   Bananas

xi.   Grapevines

xii. Cucumbers
xiii. Figs
xiv. Lentils
xv. Onions
xvi. Olives
xvii. Melons
xviii. Reeks

NB. Give Emphasis On Early Animals (Dogs, goats, sheep, cattle, camel)

2010 3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.
⇒ The broadcasting method

2. EARLY AGRICULTURE IN EGYPT

2006 p2 qn 2 Identify one area in Africa where agriculture began
i. Along the Nile Valley in Egypt (Any 1 x 1= mk)

Factors that lead to early Agriculture in Egypt

1997 3. Identify two factors which favoured the development of crop growing in ancient Egypt. (2mks)
i) Availability of reliable source of water
ii) Existence of indigenous type of grains \
iii) Existence of fertile soils along river Nile
iv) The invention and use of the Shadolf for irrigation and other form of implements
v) Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
vi) Existence writing helped them to keep accurate records of seasons and volume of food
vii) Use of slave as currency.
viii) Invention and use of farm implements.

2007 3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt (1mk)
i) Availability of water from the River Nile
ii) The River Nile also brought rich fertile silt from the highlands.

Explain the factors that promoted (facilitated) agriculture in ancient Egypt.
➢ The river Nile, which provided the water needed for irrigation and for domestic use.
➢ The fertile soil and the warm climate of the Nile Valley.
➢ Invention and use of irrigation technique, characterised by Shadoof and Basin methods.
➢ Availability of food crops that had already become indigenous to Egypt, e.g. wheat and barley.
➢ Availability of many tameable animals in Egypt e.g. goats and sheep.
➢ Good and able political leaders, who directed agricultural production, distribution of food and other crafts. The government owned huge granaries and go-downs for storage of grain, animals, cloth and metals for use in times of scarcity.

➢ Natural protection of the Nile valley from foreign invasion by the Libyan desert to the west, the Nubian desert and the Nile cataracts to the south and the harbourless coast of the Nile delta on the north.
➢ Egypt's close proximity to Mesopotamia (the first centre of agricultural development), which encouraged a lot of borrowing.
➢ Use of implements like sticks, knives, axes, sickles, wooden and bronze hoes and others of their kind, which eased farming.
➢ Farmers had several seasons in a year and, because of irrigation, no longer depended on annual Nile Valley floods.
➢ Introduction and adoption of iron technology in Africa by 1000AD, which enabled the Egyptians to make and use iron tools like ploughs, which made farming more efficient

1997 p2 qn 3 Identify two factors which favoured the development of crop growing in ancient Egypt. (2mks)
(i) Availability of reliable source of water
(ii) Existence of indigenous type of grains
(iii) Existence of fertile soils along river Nile
(iv) The invention and use of the Shadoof for irrigation and other form of implements
(v) Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
(vi) Existence writing helped them to keep accurate records of seasons and volume of food
(vii) Use of slave as currency.
(viii) Invention and use of farm implements.

2008 p2 qn 3. Name one method of irrigation used in the development of early agriculture in Egypt. (1 mk)
i. Basin
ii. Canal
iii. shadoof

Impacts of early Agriculture in Egypt

1998 p2 qn 17(b) Explain the results of the development of early Agriculture in Egypt (10mks)
i. There was increased production, hence food supply was regular.
ii. Sufficient and nutritional foods led to increase in production.
iii. Surplus agricultural production resulted to trade. E.g. food was exchanged with pots and tools.
iv. There was invention of writing, arithmetic and geometry due to the need to keep records i.e. hieroglyphics.
v. Shadoof irrigation methods were developed that put more land into use.
vi. Urban centres emerged, e.g. Memphis, Thebes.
vii. Farmers settled more permanently and improved their living standards.
viii. Religion developed, e.g. god was associated with farming. Offering to gods was practised.
Any 5x2=10 mks

2009 p2 qn 9. Give two reasons why the early urban centres in ancient Egypt developed in the Nile Valley

i. Water from the river was used for transportation
ii. Water from the river was used for domestic use/ industrial use
iii. Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/ availability of food
iv. Nile valley had cool temperature which encourages settlement
v. Vegetation along the river provided building materials
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

3. EARLY AGRICULTURE IN MESOPOTAMIA/Fertile Cresent

Mesopotamia means the land between two rivers- Euphrates and tigris present day Iraq .

FACTORS THAT FACILITATED AGRICULTURE IN MESOPOTAMIA

➢ Use of water from the Tigris and Euphratese for irrigation. At first, Sumer in southern Mesopotamia was unsuitable for farming as it had very little rain. But the Sumerians skilfully dug canals to channel water from the two rivers to summer, boosted by the Shadoof or Bucket method of irrigation.

➢ The rich fertile silt deposited on the lower Tigris and Euphratese river valleys and soils in the region, which were mostly fertile.

➢ Good leadership by, among others, Sargon the great and Hammurabi the law giver.

➢ Invention and use of farming implements like the ox-drawn plough and the seed-drill in place of digging sticks and stone hoes fastened with sticky earth onto a short wooden handle for tilling the land as well as baked clay sickles, baskets and pots in reaping and storing the harvest.

➢ The fact that the region was endowed with indigenous crops and animals like wheat, dates, figs, olives, vines, palms, onions, melons, cucumber, ducks, pigs, gees, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, a variety of vegetables and a variety of grains.

➢ Heavy rains in the Zaggiroes mountains, which caused the much needed floods on the Euphrates and Tigris river valleys.

➢ Reclamation of more land for agricultural purposes by skilfully draining and directing water through dykes, ditches and canals from swampy land to the dry land, making both cultivable.

2012 p2 qn3.   State two ways in which the Sumerians in Mesopotamia reclaimed land for agriculture.

i. the built banks /dykes along rivers to stop flooding
ii. They dug ditches to drain water from swamps
iii. They used canals to irrigate the land
iv. They used shadoof to draw water to irrigate the land
(2marks)

FARMING ACTIVITIES IN MESOPOTAMIA

➢ The Sumerian civilization, which was thriving in Mesopotamia by around 3000BC comprised twelve separate city states. Farming, fishing, crafts making and keeping of livestock were most practised.

➢ The city states were surrounded with walls, outside of which were farming fields, on which the urban people depended.

➢ Most land was in the form of large estates belonging either to the rulers or to the wealthy classes. The workers were given small plots and seeds, farm implements and livestock in return for labour and surplus produce to the land owners.

➢ Wheeled carts were used to transport farm produce to various storage points.

➢ Goats and cattle provided milk while sheep supplied wool: Mesopotamia's main textile fabric.

➢ City-states often fought over water rights.

What were the consequences/RESULTS of early agriculture in Mesopotamia?

➢ Adoption of sedentary lifestyle.

➢ Invention of writing (Cuneiform) and Arithmetic for better farming management, e.g. accounts on rents paid by Tennant farmers, the size of the herds, etc.

➢ Increased food production.

➢ Population increase, particularly along river valleys, arising from healthy feeding.

➢ Urbanisation/Emergence of urban centres like Uruk, Eridu, Nippur, Kish and Babylon.

➢ Trade/Development and expansion of trade due to surplus agricultural produce.

➢ Division of labour/Specialization in crafts, religion and other non-food producing endeavours, as not all could engage in farming.

➢ Social classes. With a stratified society having majority of the wealth people and the poor.

➢ Invention and use of the wheel, which improved transport and pottery.

➢ Education. Development of science and mathematics, particularly in measurement of time, distance and area.

➢ Invention and improvement of farming tools such as the plough, which eased and increased agriculture. For example, it reduced the number of people needed to cultivate a large piece of land. Discovery and use of metals to make farm tools, which revolutionized agriculture. Bronze tools were made and used in Mesopotamia as early as 3000BC.

➢ Development of religion. Development in astronomy, arising from the need to predict rains, floods and eclipses, which led to the invention of the calendar. Advances in religious practices. Mesopotamians had many gods, most of who were connected to agriculture, e.g. Ninurta the god of floods.

➢ Development of law and government. Government developed from the need for security.

Explain two main factors that facilitated development of law in Mesopotamia.

➢ Advances in religious practices. Mesopotamians had many gods, most of who were connected to agriculture, e.g. Ninurta the god of floods.

➢ Compilation of cords of law to limit conflict in their civilization, e.g. Hammurabi's law.

2000 p2 qn 3 Identify two similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt

i. In both countries agriculture was practiced along the river valleys
ii. Farmers depended on flood water for farming

iii. They developed systems of irrigation
iv. They used farm implements made of stone, wood and later metal
v. They traded in farm produce
vi. Planted indigenous crops
vii. Used both human and animal labour
viii. Developed a system of storage and preserving of foods

4. AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
➢ **Agrarian Revoluti**on refers to radical changes and improvements in crop growing and livestock rearing.

Characteristics of agriculture in Europe before the agrarian revolution
➢ Land belonged to the feudal lords, the church and the royal family.
➢ Land was rented out to peasants, who paid by their labour.
➢ Paths and cart tracks criss-crossed the land.
➢ Farmers used the Broadcasting methods of planting.
➢ Small scale farming and intercropping (growing of more than one crop on a piece of land at the same time) was practised.
➢ Farmers practised the Open Field system.

THE OPEN FIELD SYSTEM
Describe the Open Field system as practised by farmers in Western Europe before the 18th century.
(Explain farming in Britain as practised under the Open Field system.)
❖ A piece of land was divided into three portions: one for growing corn and wheat, the second for beans, peas, barley, oats and bush wheat, while the third was left fallow to regain fertility. Sometimes, this third piece was left for grazing and homes.
❖ Each portion of land was divided into several strips, depending on the number of peasants in a village.
❖ Each peasant had his own strip, on which he was meant to cultivate just enough for the needs of his family since agriculture had not yet been commercialized.

What were the disadvantages of the Open Field system of farming? (Explain the disadvantages of the traditional system of farming in Britain before the 18th century.)
➢ It did not allow efficient farming as land was not fully utilized.
➢ Division of land into small strips discouraged use of farm machinery.
➢ The existence of fallow pieces of land, cart tracks and paths that went through the unfenced fields wasted land.
➢ It was difficult to control diseases or to practise selective breeding since livestock grazed together.
➢ The broadcasting method of planting led to wastage of seeds as some were eaten by birds and rodents.
➢ Families had to travel long distances to reach their fields as pieces of land were scattered all over.
➢ Agricultural yield was low and could not meet the growing urban population's food demand.

Agrarian revolution in Britain
The changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.
(What were the characteristics of the agrarian revolution in Britain?)
➢ The land enclosure system (fencing and hedging of plots), which replaced the Open Field system in 1750.
➢ Mechanization, i.e. use of new farming methods, which required large farms as opposed to the previous small strips.
➢ Abolition of fallows. Farmers could no longer leave the land fallow to regain its fertility as was the tradition. Increase in population meant demand for more food, which required most of the land to be put to use.
➢ Introduction of crop rotation. Lord Viscount Townsend developed a four-course rotation system called the Norfolk, which consisted of barley, clover, turnips and wheat on the same plot of land over a four-year period, by which land retained or gained but would not lose its fertility.
➢ The introduction of intercropping. It was discovered that growing crops like maize and beans on a given piece of land at the same time enabled land to regain fertility, since such crops did not require the same nutrients from the soil and they grew well if planted together.
➢ Use of fertilizer. This was pioneered by Lord Viscount Townsend, who recommended manuring of land to increase yields per hectare.
➢ Use of machines. This changed agriculture from a small scale subsistence activity to a large scale business for both subsistence and commercial purposes.
➢ Selective breeding of livestock. This was invented between 1725-1795 by Robert Bakewell.
➢ Introduction and all-time availability of cattle feed, which helped ensure supply of fresh meat all the year round.

The animal breeds that resulted from Robert Bakewell's Selective Breeding technique.
➢ New improved cattle breeds like Devon, the Short-Horn, Hereford, Ayshire and Aberdeen Angus
➢ Sheep breeds such as the Leicester, Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford.
➢ Pig breeds like Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth.

Factors that led to agrarian revolution in Britain

1997 p2 qn 5 Name two ways in which the railway transport contributed to the Agrarian revolution in Western Europe. (2mks)
i. Railway provided efficient and reliable means of transport for agricultural products.
ii. Provided efficient transport for farm machinery and labour and farm implements.
iii. Provided efficient transport of farm tiling.

1999 19 (b) Explain six factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during the Agrarian Revolution

i) The Invention of machines for extensive farming e.g seedling horse drawn plough, iron hoe.
ii) Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/ manure
iii) Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitate control of crops Diseases.
iv) Improvement in transport especially the railway which facilitate transportation of bulky goods/ farm products and farm workers

High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.

v) Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
vi) Development of new breads of crops as a result of research in agriculture
vii) The enclosure acts/ system pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture.

The inventions/innovations that were made during Agrarian revolution in Britain.

2013 p2 3 Give two inventions that led to the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (2 marks)
(i) The seed drill by Jethro Tull;
(ii) The horse-drawn hoe by Jethro Tull;
(iii) Selective breeding of livestock by Robert Bakewell;
(iv) Introduction of fertilizer by Sir John Lawes;
(v) Mechanical thresher by Andrew Melkel;
(vi) Mechanical reaper by Patrick Bell.

THE LAND ENCLOSURE SYSTEM
How the Enclosure system serve as an agricultural landmark in Britain
➤ It was necessitated by use of new farming methods that required large farms as opposed to the previous small strips.
➤ Rich farmers bought up all the land and, through the Enclosure Movement, demanded that land be enclosed by fencing.
➤ Through the Enclosure act of 1750, the British government mandated farmers to fence their land. This enabled the rich to acquire a lot more land and created large farms that were easily managed as farmers could specialize in crop or animal production, which was highly profitable.
➤ The farmers that bought up the land got title deeds, which they could use to borrow money from firms to improve their farms.
➤ Peasants, who could not buy their own estates were evicted from and lost their land, which was sold off to rich landlords.
➤ There was displacement and a lot more hardship for those who lost their land as they had to sell their labour to the rich farmers and to the factories in the urban as others emigrated to the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
➤ There were many changes in lifestyle as agriculture was transformed from a simple human occupation to a complex highly profitable business.

➤ Fallow land was cultivated and wasteland reclaimed. Food could now be grown round the year due to increased irrigation.
➤ Cultivation methods and equipment improved, which meant adequate and surplus food production.
➤ By 1800, all farmland in Britain was enclosed, which greatly reduced the risk of animal and crop diseases. Aggressive farmers could now increase production without the hindrance of their neighbours.

2000 19 (b) Explain four advantage of the land tenure system in Britain (7 mks)
i. It led to the development of large scale farming thus bringing more land under production
ii. It led to increased food production since more land was brought under cultivation
iii. Increased food production led to an increase in population
iv. It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g. the use of seed drill mechanical thresher and combined harvester
v. Increased agricultural production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.
vi. It enhanced control and spread of pest and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce.
vii. It led to the appreciation of the value of land
viii. improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market
ix. Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g. Use of manure, crop rotation and use fertilizer
x. Led to the establishment of organizations that disseminated information about new agricultural inventions e.g. Royal agricultural Society
xi. New methods of animal husbandry were practiced e.g. selective breeding of livestock
xii. Mechanization of agriculture led to the growth of local and international trade.

2014 p2 3. State two negative effects of the land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th Century.
i. it displaced the poor people/landlessness;
ii. it forced the poor people to migrate to urban centres;
iii. it increased pauperism/poverty in Europe;
iv. it created immigrants to other parts of the world.

Results of agrarian revolution in Britain
The results of Agrarian revolution In Britain
➤ Improved farming methods, which led to increased food production.
➤ Population increase as food was abundant. Life expectancy was higher too.
➤ A large variety of crops e.g. clover, potatoes, beans, maize, vegetables and citrus fruits.
➤ New animal breeds such as the Friesian cow as well as Leicester and Suffolk sheep, among others.
➤ large scale farming in place of subsistence farming.
➤ Mechanization of farming as cultivation of large farms was adopted.
➤ Rural-urban migration as peasants were compelled by the Enclosure movement to sell their land to rich farmers.

➤ Availability of raw materials required in the agro based industries, thus contributing to <u>the industrial revolution</u>.

➤ Expansion of both local and international trade

➤ Expansion of the transport network.

➤ Enhancement of research and scientific innovations.

➤ <u>Migration</u> of some of the landless to the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa and other places overseas.

➤ Minimization of pests, diseases and epidemics.

➤ high standard of life, particularly for farmers due to increased agricultural income.

➤ Availability of food and feeds round the year.

➤ British culture was spread and administered overseas.

➤ Emergence and growth of more and more urban centres due to rise of a non-food producing population.

The negative effects of the Agrarian revolution.

➤ Land was concentrated in the hands of a few rich people, leaving the wider majority under poverty and insecurity due to forced sales of their land.

➤ The fact that work, for which those who lost their land had to look, was not easy to find, for the landless outnumbered the landlords by a greater margin.

➤ Most of those who migrated overseas died due to exposure to strange climates.

➤ Some of the emergent non-food producing population indulged into permissive and unbecoming behaviour, a lot of which remains to date.

➤ Some fertilizer and pesticides, such as DDT, became destructive to the environment.

➤ Urban centres were overcrowded, with poor living conditions due to influx of poor landless peasants into towns.

➤ The idea of colonization stems from Agrarian revolution since almost all places where British emigrants went to after the Agrarian Revolution, such as the USA, Canada, Australia,, New Zealand, South Africa, etc. became British colonies.

1998 p2 qn 3 State one way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to rural- urban migration in Europe. (1mk)

i. Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of jobs opportunities.

ii. The enclosure system made many people landless.

Any 1 point, 1 mark.

1999 p2 qn 2. State one main way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to the development of urban centres in Europe.

i. The enclosure system/ the consolidation of farms forced people to migrate from the rural areas to urban **(1 mk)**

2016 2 Give one effect of land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th century.

(i) It displaced the poor people/landless;

(ii) It forced poor people to migrate into urban centres.

(iii) It increased pauperism/poverty in Europe.

(iv) It created immigrants to other parts of the world. (any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2014 3 State two negative effects of the land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th Century.

(i) it displaced the poor people/landlessness;

(ii) it forced the poor people to migrate to urban centres;

(iii) it increased pauperism/poverty in Europe;

(iv) it created immigrants to other parts of the world.

any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

5. AGRARIAN REVOLUTION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristics of agriculture in u.s.a before the agrarian revolution.

✓ The original inhabitants of u.s.a were hunters and gatherers.

✓ The early migrants practised subsistence farming, they grew crops such as; maize, cassava, beans, tomatoes, pepper, ground nuts and cashew nuts.

✓ Farming was done in small scale and could not sustain and so they had to import from Britain e.g. food.

✓ The enclose system made many people to migrate and settle in America especially landless.

✓ These who migrated introduced new methods of farming so as to grow enough food for consumption and export.

✓ Many people acquired new land and cleared it for agriculture, many of them died of diseases.

✓ Others who went to America included labourers and crafts men who were looking for better life.

1996 6. Name two main cash crops that were grown in North America during the Agrarian Revolution.

i) Tobacco

ii) Cotton

iii) Corn/Maize

iv) Wheat

2001 p2 qn 20 (b) Discuss the factors that led to the Agrarian Revolution in North American

i. The introduction of the enclosure system in Britain forced landless to migrate to North America where they introduced new farming methods.

ii. Availability of land for the farming of different crop varieties such as tobacco, cotton and wheat/reclamation of waste land of irrigation.

iii. Suitability of land for different crop variety

iv. Government recognition of individual land ownership (the Homestead Act 1860) encouraged settlers to farm

v. The granting of financial aid to farmers to buy and develop land /credit facilities.

vi. The introduction of slave labour ensured adequate supply of labour for farming

vii. Determination by the European immigrants to succeed in agriculture as there was no other sources of livelihood.

viii. The increase in demand for agricultural raw materials by European industrialists encouraged expansion in agriculture/availability of foreign market.

ix. The invention of the cotton gin in 1993 by Eli Whiney led to increased cotton acreage.

x. The mechanization of agriculture stimulated productivity e.g. the steel plough and the mechanical reaper.

xi. The development of food preservation methods of canning and refrigeration encouraged farmers to produce more.

xii. The application of science and research to agricultural (e.g. biotechnology development of new foods from existing crops, use of fertilizers and genetic engineering in livestock production) facilitated the Agrarian Revolution.

xiii. Increase in population created demand for food which led to expansion of agriculture

xiv. Discovery of controlling of animal diseases led to increase production.

(Any 6 point 1 mk (12 marks)

Effects of agrarian revolution in United States of America

➤ Diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new crops and animals from Britain.

➤ Inventions, e.g. the steel plough by John Deere and the reaper by Cyrus McCormick.

➤ Use of fertilizers and high breed seeds.

➤ Improved food production.

➤ Expansion of agriculture-related industries.

➤ Mechanization of farming to replace slave labour.

➤ Improvement and expansion of transport network.

➤ Increased population due to adequate food supply and emigration into the USA from Western Europe.

➤ Enhancement of research and scientific inventions, particularly in the field of agriculture.

➤ Increased trade between the USA and Western Europe.

6. FOOD SHORTAGE IN AFRICA AND OTHER THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

The 3rd world refers to the less developed countries in Africa, asia and south America. Most of the developing countries were colonized by Europeans. They practised traditional agriculture.

Colonization led to the introduction of new crops but they continued to have weak economics and depend mainly on relief food imported from the developed countries many years after their independence.

Many factors have led to food shortage in Africa and the rest of developing world.

2004 18 (b) Explain the causes of food shortages in the third world counties (12 mks)/2010 18 b) Explain five causes of food shortages to Africa today.

i) Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure and hence food shortages/natural hazards.

ii) The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.

iii) Inadequate/food storage facilities had contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.

iv) Poor state of roads in many African countries hinders transportation of food from the areas of surplus to those of deficit.

v) Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested so much capital leading to food shortages.

vi) Many farmers in Africa lack enough capital to buy required farm inputs.

vii) Due to crop diseases and pest, a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.

viii) The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.

ix) Environmental degradation through deforestation/overgrazing of animals had led to soil erosion leading to wasteland, hence low food production/desertification.

x) Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and therefore diverted their attention from farming resulting in food shortages.

xi) Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives incase of crop failure/poor economic planning.

xii) The young-able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.

xiii) HIV and AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production.

xiv) Poor land tenure system/land fragmentation has reduced the acreage that would have been used for production scarcity.

xv) Over reliance/dependence on famine relief food/other forms of aid has made people not to look for permanent solutions to food shortages.

xvi) Lack of modern farming methods her led to low food production.

2001 14. State two ways in which poor transport systems have contributed to food shortages in Africa.

i) Poor transport have led to high transportation costs, leading to high prices of food.

ii) Poor transport have led to poor distribution of food.

iii) Poor transport systems have led to delays in the transportation of food leading to waste and losses.

iv) Poor transport systems discourage/demoralizes farmers and this in turn leads to officers.

v) Poor transport system undermines effectiveness of agricultural extension officers.

vi) Agricultural inputs do not readily/reach/ leading to poor products.

2007 18. a) State three ways in which people in developing countries are affected by food shortages. (3mks)

i) It has led to deaths of hundreds of people due to famine.

ii) Increased suffering as many people due to famine.

iii) It has led to social problems like raids and theft.

2007 18 b)   Explain six ways that the developing countries can use to reduce the problem of food shortages. (12 mks)
   i)   Land reclamation through irrigation or draining swamps.
   ii)   Extensive research on better quality animal and crop breeds and on how to control pests and diseases.
   iii)   Establishment of agricultural training institutes to train agricultural officers.
   iv)   Soil conservation and restoration as well a forestation and re- a forestation.
   v)   Encouraging people to eat different types of food especially indigenous foods.
   vi)   Control the rate of population growth through family planning.
   vii)   Use of democracy and diplomacy to solve political problems.
   viii) The governments are trying to subsidize by providing farmers with seeds and tools.

Effects of food shortages
a. Loss of life. Many people have lost their lives. For example the Ethiopian famine in 1984 led to the deaths of thousands of people.
b. Increased suffering among millions of people in Africa due to deficiency diseases like kwashiorkor and marasmus.
c. Food shortage has created social problems in societies. For example cattle raids by the

karamojong and Maasai during the periods of famine. Even other anti-social problems like stealing food in rural areas can be attributed to inadequate food supply.
d. Sometimes famine and drought has forced people to flee their home countries thus causing refugee problems in the receiving countries.
e. Lack of food hampers efforts towards economic development. It Affects education since famine stricken children cannot concentrate on learning. There is Use of scarce foreign exchange to import food.
f. It has created dependence on food aid from rich countries. Even some of the genetically created foods are tested in third world countries. Such foods have unknown side-effects.
g. It has adversely affected agricultural-based industries.e.g sugar industries.-inevitably this leads to unemployment.
h. It has led to Political instability as people lose confidence in the governments that cannot feed them.
Solutions to food shortage in Africa
a. Land reclamation thus increasing land under agriculture. This may increase food production.
b. Re-formulation of agricultural policies so that there is a shift from a concentration on cash crops to paying more attention on food crops.
c. Provision of extension services to farmers e.g. information on storage, preservation of farm produce and other forms of advice.
d. Revision of the land tenure system- redistribution of land / land reforms as case is in china.
e. Development of agro-based industries which will become market to agricultural raw materials like coffee, tea, etc.
f. Creation of political stability to enable mobilization of people to self-sufficiency in food production.
g. Relentless campaign against killer disease such as AIDS.
h. Infrastructural development/ in transport, communication, storage and marketing.
i. Environmental conservation measures which may help curb drought spread and ensure sufficient rains./ protection of catchments areas
j. Family planning so that people only have children they can be able to feed, cloth and shelter.
k. Demand for food to feed the growing population.
STEP KENYA HAS TAKEN TO SOLVE FOOD SHORTAGES.
a) Extensive research has been carried out in research institutions such as the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) producing hybrid maize such as Katumani that grows in drier areas. ICIPE and ILRI researches in pests and disease that affect both livestock and crops in the country.
b) Introduction of genetically engineered crops and animals into the agricultural sector. These crops, developed mainly at JKUAT and KARI are resistant to diseases and pests.
c) Agricultural training institutions have been established to train experts such as agricultural officers, veterinary doctors and horticultural experts. Agriculture is also taught in schools- to equip learners with new and better techniques of farming that could boost production.
d) People are being educated about the need for family planning so that families have only number of children whom they can feed and provide for.
e) The government has formulated a food security policy to enhance production of food in the country. For example a minimum amount of cereals in the government silos has been set up with urgent measures to top up outlined.

PEOPLE'S OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY
BACKGROUND TO THE PEOPLE OF KENYA

The earliest inhabitants of Kenya were **Khoisan**. They may resembled the **khoikhoi** and the **san** (bushmen) of South Africa. They were mainly hunters and gatherers.

Cultural aspects of the Khoisan.
a) They Spoke a language with a clicking sound like the khoi-khoi of south Africa
b) They were nomadic people
c) They gathered the wild fruit in the wild and dug up tubers and roots for their foods
d) They used stone tools in addition to bows and arrows.
e) They fished in rivers and lakes using harpoons
f) They made use of rock shelters and caves.
g) They buried the dead.
h) Made and used pottery.

Their **remnants** include:

i. Nguye, Okuro of western Kenya
ii. The athi/dorobo of Kenya
iii. The hadza and sandawe of Tanzania.

They speak the language of the group near them like kalenjin (okiek), Maasai (Dorobo), Onguye (LUhya) and Okuro (Luos) in western Kenya.

The earliest immigrants into Kenya were the southern cushites who occupied the drier savanna grasslands. they were mainly pastoralists. They included the Iraqi, Boni and Burungi of Tanzania, The Dahallo or Sanye of the lower Tana (the remaining southern Cushites in Kenya). They were assimilated and absorbed by the Eastern Cushites, Bantu and Nilotic speakers. The Iraq, boni and Burungi of Tanzania,The Boni, Dahalo and Sanye of the River Tana basin

2012 2. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern Cushitic group./
2013 2. Name the community in Kenya that belongs to the Southern Cushites.

(i) Dehallo/ Dahallo/ Dahalo/ Sanye
Any 1x1 = 1 mark
The Eastern Cushites, Bantu and Nilotes entered at the same time.

The original homeland of the bantu may have been <u>Niger-chad- kordofan</u> and their first settlement was <u>Congo forest</u>.

The original homeland of the nilotes may have been the Nile valley while the cushites may have originated from Somalia the Horn of Africa.

Migration and settlement of the people of Kenya
The Bantu
They had a similar sound of the root word for people has a 'ntu', 'ndu', 'tu' and the names of livestock are alike. The bantu are the largest group in Kenya and are divided into two groups viz:
Western Bantu and Eastern Bantu based on how they entered Kenya.

Factors for migration
2004 18. (a)   Why did the Bantu migrate from their original homeland? (5 mks)
i. There was an increase in population thus the need for land for settlement
ii. They were looking for land for cultivation
iii. They needed land for grazing/ pasture
iv. Internal conflicts forced them to migrate
v. They were attacked by neighbouring communities/ external attacks
vi. Outbreak of diseases led to migration/ outbreak of epidemics
vii. They migrated due to drought and famine
viii. Some people migrated for the sake of adventure
ix. The knowledge of iron working made them to migrate. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

Western Bantu
The western bantu migrated into kenya from eastern Uganda. They first settled on mount elgon before moving to their present homeland hence their dispersal point was mount elgon they include:

2016 2 Identify **two** communities in Kenya that belong to western Bantu group.

i Abaluhya
ii Abagusii
iii Abakuria
iv Abasuba

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
1999 5 & **2012 3. Name two Bantu groups in Kenya which settled in Mount Elgon area before migrating to their present homeland.   (2 marks)**
(i) Abaluhya
(ii) Abagusii
(iii)   Abakuria

The abasuba are counted as western bantus however their migration differs as they escaped from succession disputes in the bugand kingdom and settled in rusinga and mfangano islands.

Abaluyia

Luhyia oral tradition traces their origin to an area called Misiri. Historical evidence shows that Abaluhyia resulted from intermarriage between various ethnic groups in the course of their migration into Kenya. Buluhyia is an area in which Nilotes, Bantu and some Cushites interacted.

Luhyia migration and settlement into Kenya started around 300AD. Their most recent ancestors spread from Eastern Uganda from around 1300AD. Most of them may have originated from the mount Elgon region and then settled in Bukhayo, Marama, Tiriki, Bunyore, Wanga, Maragoli, Marachi, Kisa, Samia, Idakho, Isukha, Bungoma and other Bukusu areas, Bunyala, Busonga, etc.

As they migrated, they assimilated other groups, such as the southern and Eastern Cushites as well as Southern Nilotes.

Between 1550-1750AD, Luhyia society began to take shape. By 1883, Abaluhyia had fully emerged as a community.

Abaluhyia interacted with Nilotic speakers such as the Maasai, Kalenjin and Luo, which led to a lot of cultural exchange.

The interaction of Abaluhyia with several other communities perhaps explains why there exists so many clans and dialects among Abaluhyia. In fact, the term Luhyia means Family. Abaluhyia means People Of the Family or Family-people.

Abagusii
➤ Abagusii may have originated from a place known to them as Misiri, under their ruler and ancestor called Kwitu.
➤ From Misiri, Abagusii and some Abaluhyia groups migrated to the Mount Elgon region where they lived for several generations.
➤ Around 1500AD, Abagusii, Abakuria and a section of Abalogoli migrated down Nzoyia river valley and settled at Goye in Yimbo and near Ramogi hill and other areas on the Eastern shores of Lake Victoria.
➤ Due to arrival of Luo Ancestors In the lake region around 1550AD, Abagusii were pushed to Alego, Kisumu, and Sakwa and Asembo areas.
➤ Shortly after 1600AD, drought forced Abagusii to migrate and settle in the Kano plains. Their farther migration Eastwards brought them into conflicts with the Kipsigis. Because of this, they moved to the fertile Kisii highlands and other parts of their present homeland, such as Kitutu, South Mugirango and others.
➤ In spite of conflicts with the Luo, Maasai and Kipsigis, Abagusii exhibited and practised good interaction, due to which they intermarried, traded and had other forms of exchange with these communities.

2015 18 (a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the Abagusii into the Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

   (i)   Due to population pressure/increase in population.

   (ii)   Natural calamities/drought/famine.

   (iii)   Due to external attacks.

   (iv)   Due to internal fights/wrangles.

   (v)   Due to outbreak of diseases.

   (vi)   Due to the spirit of adventure.

  (vii)   To search for fertile land.

2014 2 Identify one natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Mount Elgon region to their present homeland.
   (i)   Due to famine.

   (ii)   Due to disease.
   (iii)   Due to drought.

Abakuria
∗ Abakuria live in south Nyanza. Their traditions indicate that they are related to the Abalogoli of Abaluhyia and Abagusii too.
∗ They also trace their origin to the Mount Elgon region and maintain that they came from a place called Misiri.
∗ They moved through chepalungu, Lolgorien and settled in kurialand between 1580 and 1660 A.C.E.
∗ Abakuria may have migrated alongside Abagusii up to 1500AD when they took their separate direction.
∗ Abakuria settled briefly around the shores of Lake Victoria, where they interacted with the Luo and the Southern Cushites. Abakuria may have picked up the practice of circumcision and Age-set organization from the Southern Cushites.
∗ Some of the Kuria clans may have come from northern Tanzania. e.g. abairegi from musoma.
∗ By 1800AD, Abakuria had all settled in south Nyanza, where they again met and continued interacting with Abagusii. Indeed, some clans of Abagusii originally settled in Kuria territory in the second half of the 18th century.

Abasuba

➤ Abasuba occupy Mfangano and Rusinga islands on lake Victoria, where they settled from 1750AD, after arriving as refugees fleeing from Buganda. Other Suba people were displaced by the incoming Luo.
➤ Suba migration was mainly triggered by fighting in Buganda and Busoga, following the assassination of Kyabbagu by some of his children. Kyabbagu was King of Buganda. As a result of the assassination, there was a struggle for succession to the throne, which made some of the groups around Lake Victoria to flee.
➤ In their migration from Busoga and Buganda, most of the Suba spoke either Luganda or lusoga.
➤ The Suba later interacted with the Luo as they entered Kenya, although they at first saw the Luo as a threat to them. They traded and intermarried with the Luo among other practices.
➤ Some Abasuba settled at Gwasi and Kaksingiri in later years. They adopted the social customs of the Luo. Today, most Abasuba have adopted Luo culture.
➤ Because of Luo influence, Abasuba have almost lost their original language and way of life.

Eastern Bantu
The eastern bantus comprise of two geographically named sub-groups. The coastal and the central/Mount Kenya/highland bantu.
2017 18 (a) Apart from the Akamba, identify **five** other eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the colonial period.
(i)   The Aembu.   (ii)   The Ameru.   (iii)   The Agikuyu.

(iv) The Mijikenda.　　　　(vi) Pokomo.
(v) Mbeere.　　　　　　　(vii) Taita.
Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks
Migration and settlement
1998 17. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu speaking
　　Communities in Kenya unto 1800.
　i. They migrated from the original home in the Congo Basin and settled in the Taita Hills
　　　area around Mount Kilimanjaro by the 2nd Century AD.
　ii. Some of them later migrated northwards along the coast to Shungwaya in present day
　　　Somalia. These were the ancestors of Mijikenda, pokomo and Taita.
　iii. The ancestors of the Mount Kenya groups moved into the interior along the Tana River.
　iv. From about 1450 the communities which had settled in Shungwaya were forced to
　　　disperse from the area due to external pressure from the cushites.
　v. The ancestors of the Mijikenda and Taita moved south and established their settlement
　　　along the coast while those of the Pokomo migrated into the interior and settled along
　　　river Tana while the Ameru migrated to the slopes of Mount Kenya.
　　　　　　　　　　Any 5 points, (1 mk) (5mks)
2007 3.　　Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu.
　　　　　　-Shungwaya　　　　　　　　　　1x1=1mk
1999 17. (a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their coastal settlement at Shungwaya in the
　　sixteenth century? (3 mks)
　i. Invasion of the settlement by the incoming cushites
　ii. Internal conflicts/ feuds
　iii. Population increase
　iv. Outbreak of diseases/ epidermics/ natural calamities
　v. Search for more land for settlement and pasture
2001 2.　　One reason why the Mijikenda community migrated from their settlement at
Shungwaya during the Pre- colonial period./2013 18. a) Give five reasons for the migration
of the Mijikenda from Shungwaya during the pre- colonial period.
　i. Due to attacks by the Oromo/Cushitic speakers.
　ii. Due to increased population.
　iii. Due to internal conflicts/family/clan feuds.
　iv. In search for land for cultivation.
　v. Due to drought/famine.
　vi. Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
　vii. Due to love for adventure.
2011 2　　What was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from
Shugwaya during Pre-colonial period. (1mark)
　　　　　　▪ Due to attacks by the Galla/Oromo
They are composed of the coastal and highland Bantu.
Coastal Bantu
They include the following:
　● Mijikenda

● Pokomo
● Taita
They were the first Bantu to settle in Kenya. They entered Kenya from their dispersal point
between Taita hills and Mt. Kilimanjaro. They followed the north Eastern direction and settled
in shungwaya.
<u>Mijikenda</u>
Mijikenda is a Kiswahili word that means nine clans. The Mijikenda comprise the nine
communities that originally inhabited the nine settlements called Kaya in the immediate coastal
hinterland.
Communities the constitute the Mijikenda
∗ The Giriama,　　　　　∗ Kambe,　　　　　∗ Rabai,
∗ Kauma,　　　　　　　∗ Ribe,　　　　　　∗ Duruma,
∗ Chonyi,　　　　　　　∗ Jibana,　　　　　∗ Digo.
Migration and settlement
∗ The Mijikenda by the 15th century had settled around Mt. Kilimanjaro and Taita Hills due to
　conflicts they migrated northwards to Shungwaya, which in Bantu means "To be driven
　away". Somewhere between rivers Juba and Tana.
∗ From Shungwaya, the Bantu were forced to move southwards by the Oromo, who also
　stopped their northward migration around the 16th century AD. The Somali also joined the
　Oromo in forcing the Mijikenda out of Shungwaya, from where the Mijikenda moved in
　small groups, which explains why they settled in different places and why today the
　Mijikenda exist and are identified by their small groups or clans.
∗ The Mijikenda settled in fortified villages, just inland from the coast. Each of the nine
　groups settled in their own separate ridges, which are commonly referred to as Kaya, a word
　that means 'towns'. The term Mijikenda itself expresses that the community consists of nine
　related groups.
∗ Each Kaya was fortified with tree trunks. Even after settling in their present homeland, their
　main enemies were the Oromo and the Somali.
∗ By the 19th century, the Mijikenda had interacted and established themselves as middlemen
　in the Long Distance trade between the Akamba and the Waswahili at the coast.

2013 18 (b) Explain five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda in
their present homeland. (10 marks)
　i. They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships.
　ii. There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other people/
　　　assimilation/absorption.
　iii. There was an increase in population in the areas where they settled.
　iv. There were inter-community conflicts/wars in the areas they settled.
　v. It caused redistribution of people in the areas they settled leading to further
　　　migration/displacement.
　vi. Some were converted to Islam due to their interaction with Arabs.
　vii. It led to the establishment of Kaya/villages which were fortified in order to protect
　　　themselves against external attacks.

Pokomo

Ancestors of the Pokomo lived with those of the Mijikenda at Shungwaya, but the Pokomo moved southwards and settled along river Tana, where they interacted with Cushitic communities. Population pressure and Oromo attacks were the main reasons for Pokomo movement from Shungwaya.

Taita

Three hills inhabited by the Taita.
* Mangea hill, where they first settled.
* Davida,
* Sagalla,
* Kisigan.

Migration and settlement of the Taita into Kenya
* The Taita are a people of mixed origin, though most of them trace their origin to Shungwaya.
* They first settled on Mangea hill in the 16th century, from where they migrated to their present home areas.
* They live on three hills i.e. Davida, Sagalla and Kisigan.

Taita clans and their origins

According to their oral tradition, Taita clans are of the following origins:
* The Wasadu, who originated from the Oromo.
* The Wanyanya, who originated from the Maasai, Oromo and Akamba.
* The Wanya, who originated from the Mijikenda, Agikuyu and Shambala.
* The Shambala, who originated from Tanzania.
* The Wasann, who originated from the Pokomo, Akamba and Shambala.
* The Wasasadu, who originated from the pare in Tanzania.
* The Waikumi, who originated from the Maasai and Akamba.
* These clans emerged as a people after many years of interaction.

Highland Bantu/central/ Mt. Kenya group

They include:
* Agikuyu
* Ambere
* Aembu
* Ameru
* Akamba

Agikuyu

The Agikuyu are the largest population of all the Eastern Bantu. They inhabit the Central province of Kenya.

Migration and settlement of the Agikuyu into Kenya
* By 1200AD, The Bantu had already settled in the Central province of Kenya. However, the original inhabitants of the area were hunter-gatherers, such as the Athi (Dorobo) and the Gumba. These may have been the remnants of the original inhabitants. The Athi and the Gumba interacted with the Agikuyu, who later assimilated them.

* The Agikuyu may have moved south-west from the coast around 1400AD, probably to avoid hostile neighbours, such as the Oromo. They also may have moved in search for cultivable land. They followed the Tana River.
* As they moved, some groups broke off and settled in different places. Those who settled in the East became the Tharaka while those who settled in the south-west became the mbeere. They had arrived and settled in Mbeere and Chuka from a northern direction by the 16th century AD. One group proceeded to the confluence of the Tana and Thika rivers by the beginning of the 18th century. This was the group of Gikuyu ancestors that is associated with the Mukurwe Wa Gathanga tradition in Murang'a.
* The Agikuyu later moved to the Mweya plains, where they were joined by the Akamba and the Thagicu. Farther expansion of the Agikuyu led to the displacement of the Athi and Gumba, some of who were assimilated while others ran into the Nyandarua and Mount Kenya forests.
* In the first half of the 19th century, the Agikuyu once more migrated to Othaya and Aguthi. They also moved north-Eastwards to Mathira and Tetu in Nyeri. They spread and settled in different parts of Central province and reached as far as Kiambu and Nyandarua. Their settlement in Kiambu and Nyandarua was interrupted by the coming of the Europeans in the 19th century. However, they were still migrating by early 20th century.
* As they migrated, the Agikuyu borrowed ideas from the Cushites, the Maasai, the Gumba and Athi. The Gumba and Athi were later together known as the Okiek.
* The Maasai seriously opposed or resisted Agikuyu invasion. However, the Athi welcomed and were on good terms with the Agikuyu. The Agikuyu borrowed many economic and social aspects from the Athi, e.g. ironworking, circumcision, clitoridectomy (female circumcision) and some age-set features.

Ameru

Discuss/analyse migration and settlement of the Ameru into Kenya.
* The Ameru claim a place called Mbwa, which is somewhere at the coast (probably Manda island) as their area of origin. However, historians believe that this tradition of Mbwa fits very well with Bantu dispersal from Shungwaya.
* By late 15th century, ancestors of the Ameru had begun arriving in Meru. Ameru migration from the coast was mainly due to Oromo pressure.
* From Shungwaya, the Ameru moved westwards along the river Tana and pushed into Igembe and Tigania regions. Around 1400AD, the Ameru and other Mount Kenya groups were living as hunters and pastoralists.
* They moved farther into the interior, crossing river Tana. Some, especially the Tharaka, finally settled to the East of River Tana as others such as the Chuka, Muimbi, Imenti, Tigania and Igembe settled in the area west of the River Tana.
* The Ameru and Agikuyu are believed to have initially migrated as one group until the 15th and 16th centuries, when the Agikuyu took their separate direction. The traditions of the two groups and those of the Aembu and Mbeere seem to confirm this view.
* Aembu and mbeere ancestors are believed to have initially migrated with those of the Ameru and Agikuyu from the Kilimanjaro area before going their separate way.
* By 1500, the Mbeere had settled in their present homeland. However, the Aembu crossed

River Thuci and moved north-westwards to the area East of mount Kenya, where they settled and interacted with the Athi and Gumba, who they later assimilated and from who they learnt the art of bee keeping, ironworking and circumcision.

Akamba
Migration and settlement of the Akamba into Kenya
The Akamba trace their origin to the area around Mount Kilimanjaro, from where their ancestors migrated to the great bend of the river Tana. They then moved to Taita hills and finally reached Tsavo west. Around mid-15th century AD, the Akamba followed the Eastern banks of river Athi, from where one group moved across the Athi to Ulu. Due to Oromo attacks, another group of the Akamba moved south to the Galana river and settled in the region around Chyulu hills north of Mount Kilimanjaro. Due to drought in the Chyulu area, some Akamba migrated and settled in the Mbooni hills near Machakos around mid-16th century.
Soon, due to population increase, some Akamba migrated farther to Iveti, Kilungu, Masaku and Makueni.

In the course of their migration and settlement, the Akamba met and interacted with the Agikuyu.
In what ways was Akamba migration and settlement influenced by the environment?
(Explain how and what environmental factors influenced Akamba migration and settlement into Kenya).
* Those in Mbooni region took up agriculture due to soil fertility and ample rainfall in the area.
* The Akamba who moved to drier areas like Chyulu hills became hunters.
* Others moved to Kitui and adopted pastoralism and hunting. It is this group that later participated in the Long Distance trade by providing ivory and slaves to the coastal traders in thee 19th century.
Akamba interact with the Agikuyu in the course of Akamba migration and settlement into Kenya
* They exchanged trade items.
* They intermarried.
* They adopted cultural aspects like language and dressing.
* They raided and fought each other.
* They began sporting activities such as wrestling and archery.

Effects of their migration
1997 17 b). **Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu into Kenya by 1900.**
   i. The incoming Bantu communities had iron weapons which enabled them to displace some of the communities which they came into contact with for example the Gumba in the slopes of Mount Kenya.
   ii. They intermarried with their neighbours/those people they came into contact with such as the Cushites and Nilotes.

iii. Their settlement led to the expansion/development of trade between them and their neighbors e.g. The Agikuyu traded with the Maasai.
iv. There was cultural exchange between the Bantu and their Cushitic and Nilotic neighbors.
v. Expansion of the Bantu created pressure over land which led to intercommunity conflicts and wars.
vi. Intercommunity conflicts led to loss of lives and destruction of property.
vii. Adoption of some agricultural practices from the Bantu.
   Any 5 points, 2 marks each   (10 mks)

The Nilotes
The Nilotes are groups of people whose origin is associated with river Nile and who have similarities in the languages they speak. This is why they are referred to as Nilotic speakers. They originated from the South-western fringe of the Ethiopian highlands. In Kenya, they are the second largest language group.
Classifications of the Nilotic speakers

* The River-lake Nilotes,
* The plain Nilotes
* The Highland Nilotes.

River and Lake Nilotes
Communities that belong to the River-Lake Nilotes group

The Kenya Luo, who mainly occupy Luo Nyanza and parts of Western province. They are sometimes called Southern Luo in order to distinguish them from other River-lake Nilotes in Uganda and southern Sudan.

Kenyan Luo
migration and settlement of the Luo into Kenya
· The Luo originated from Bahr-El-Ghazal, area in Southern Sudan, from where they moved and settled at Pu Bungu in northern Uganda.
· They then moved to Pakwach, where they had settled by 1450AD. It was from Pakwach that they later migrated into Kenya.
· By the 15th century, the Luo had begun to move to present-day Kenya.
· Though they all claim common ancestry in Ramogi, They migrated and settled in Kenya in three main groups. These were:
2014 18 (a) **Identify the three Luo groups which migrated into Kenya during the pre-colonial period**.
   (i)   Joka - Jok
   (ii)   Joka - Owiny
   (iii) Joka - Omolo.

Migration and settlement of the four Luo groups into Kenya
JOKA JOK
The term "Joka" means "People of". "Joka Jok" means "people of Jok".

- Jok and his people were the first to move Eastwards out of Uganda. They were the first Luo group to arrive in Kenya.
- By the 15th century, they had settled at Ramogi hills of Kadimo in Yimbo in present-day Siaya district.
- Later, two of Jok's sons fled to south Nyanza across the Winam gulf to form the Karachwonyo and Wanjare clans.
- From Ramogi hills, Joka Jok also spread to Sakwa, Alego, Asembo and other parts of Nyanza province. Joka Jok migrated as a result of internal conflicts among other factors.

JOKA OWINY
- Owiny and his group may have moved from Uganda in late 16th century AD. They passed through Mbale, Toro and the Mount Elgon region and eventually settled in Samia.
- By early 17th century, they had arrived at Sigoma in Alego, from where they spread to Uyoma, Kisumu, Nyakach and south Nyanza.
- Because Owiny was a great fighter and leader, his people became popularly known as Joka Ruoth. His name was merged with that of Sigoma (the place where Owiny and his people first settled in Alego) to form Owiny-Sigoma.

JOKA OMOLO
- Joka Omolo came from the northern Bunyoro region in present-day Uganda. They settled temporarily in Ibanda and Bukoli before moving on to Samia, Ugenya and Gem.
- By 1600, they had reached Yimbo, from where they spread to Alego and other areas.
- As they migrated, they encountered Abagusi and Abalogoli, whom they pushed out of Yimbo.
- By early 18th century, some Joka family groups had moved across Winam gulf into south Nyanza.

ABASUBA
- Though associated with the Luo, Abasuba were originally Bantu. Most of them migrated from Buganda in late 18th century.
- They intermarried with the Luo and settled in the Gwasi area and on the Lake Victoria islands of Mfangano and Rusinga. Most of them adopted Luo culture.

2006 2.   Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River Lake Nilotes
(i) The Luo   (1 mk)
2010 3. State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan.
   - Pubungu/Pakwach   1 x 1 = 1 mark
Factors for migration
* Search for fresh grazing land and water for their large herd, probably due to overstocking in
  2. ii) Natural calamities such as drought, famine, pests, etc.
* Family feuds (internal conflicts/rivalry).
* Population pressure in their cradle land.
* Hostilities and threats as well as attacks from neighbouring communities.
* Outbreak of diseases and epidemics, which afflicted both people and livestock.
* The spirit of adventure.
* Search for better fishing areas.

2007 18.   a)   Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya.
i.   They were looking for new settlements as a result of overpopulation
ii.   Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
iii. They migrated in order to escape internal conflicts.
iv. Overstocking and Overgrazing led them to look for more pasture.
v.   They moved to search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
vi. Some people migrated for adventure (spirit of adventure)
vii. Search for fishing grounds.
   Any 5x1 = 5mks
Effects of their migration
2002 18.   a)   What were the results of the settlement of the Luo in Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
i.   Assimilation of some communities they found in the areas e.g. Abasuba
ii.   Intermarriage with the neighbours e.g. Abaluyia
iii. Neighboring communities lost some of their land to the incoming Luo.
iv. Displacement of some communities e.g. Abagusii.
v.   Increased conflicts over control of resources between the Luo and their neighbours.
vi. Expansion of trade with the neighboring iron/iron tools
vii. Occupation of fertile land influenced the Luo to adopt farming on a large scale.
viii. Cultural exchange between the Luo and their neighboring e.g. language, naming
   7x1 = 7mks
2007 18(b)   What the social effects of the expansion of the Luo into Western Kenya? (10mks)
i.   They intermarried with their neighbours, such as Luhyia, Kalenjin, Abagusii and Kuria.
ii.   They shared the name 'Nyasaye' with some Luo communities as a title of God
iii. They had similar funeral rites and burial customs with their neighbours
iv. They assimilated other communities.
v.   They displaced other communities
vi. Their movement and settlement increased conflicts.
vii. Their settlement in Western Kenya led to population increase.
viii. They influenced their neighbours to adopt their language and naming system.
Responses to be written in prose.   Any 5x2=10mks
The plain Nilotes
2008 2. Name two communities in Kenya who belong to the Plain Nilotes. (2 mks)
i.   Iteso
ii.   Samburu
iii. Turkana
iv. Maasai
v.   Njemps

Any 2 x 1=2 marks

2009 2.   Apart from the Maasai name one other plain Nilotes found in Kenya

   i.   Turkana
   ii.   Samburu
   iii.   Njemps
   iv.   Iteso

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

Factors for migration

2010 18. **a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the plain Nilotes to Kenya during the pre-colonial period.**

i)   They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
ii)   Due to outbreak of disease/epidemics
iii)   Pressure/raids from other communities forced them to move to safer areas.
iv)   Family/clan disputes forced them to migrate
v)   There was over population/population pressure in their original homeland.
vi)   They moved due to drought/famine
vii)   The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands.

Migration and settlement

Maasai

❖ The Maasai and the original Kalenjin speakers first lived in the northern Lake Turkana area. They may have entered East Africa around 1000AD. Being nomadic pastoralists, they probably migrated mainly due to the need for fresh grazing land and water for their large herd.
❖ In spite of their close association with the original Kalenjin speakers in the Northern Lake Turkana region and elsewhere, the Maasai may have developed separately, as shown by the different languages and cultures among and between them and their previous associates.
❖ Around 1500AD, the Maasai began to move within the area between mount Elgon and mount Kamalinga and reached the Uasin Gishu plateau.
❖ Around 1700AD, they went southwards and established themselves in the area previously occupied by the Kalenjin, who had migrated ahead of them. They assimilated some of the people they conquered, such as the Sirikwa.
❖ By 1800, the Maasai had occupied much of the Central Kenya plains and north-central Tanzania. By that time, they were grazing their livestock throughout East Africa, especially in the Rift valley. They met and waged war against communities such as the Kalenjin, Akamba and Abagusi. They were very fierce warriors and could not allow a stranger into their land.
❖ Because of their nomadic lifestyle, they were not able to form a kingdom.
❖ Towards 1750, the Maasai community were weakened by internal rivalry, among other problems.
❖ British colonization of Kenya at the end of the 19th century brought Maasai power to an end

Describe two main groups into which the Maasai are divided.

(a) The Purko (Ilmaasai), who are strictly pastoralists.
(b) The Iloikop (Kwavi) Maasai, who practise mixed farming.

Problems experienced by the Maasai towards 1750AD

❖ Natural disasters, especially drought and famine.
❖ Diseases such as Small-pox, cholera, Pleura-Pneumonia and Rinderpest, which killed large numbers of people and livestock.
❖ A series of civil wars between the Iloikop and Ilmaasai, especially after the death of Laibon Mbatian, when his two sons Lenana and Sendeyo were involved in a succession dispute.
❖ Frequent wars between the Maasai and the neighbouring communities such as the Agikuyu and the Nandi.
❖ Rise of the Nandi, who expanded their power over the already weak Maasai.
❖ British rule. British colonization of Kenya at the end of the 19th century brought Maasai power to an end.

2010 18. b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

   i.   They displaced some communities that they found in areas that they settled.
   ii.   Their settlement led to increased population in the region.
   iii.   They intermarried with their neighbours. This strengthened their relations.
   iv.   Some section of the Maasai (Kwavi) became cultivators/assimilated
   v.   There was ethnic conflict due to cattle raids/land for settlement.
   vi.   There was borrowing/exchange of cultural practices among the communities
   vii.   There was increased trade between the Maasai and their neighbours.
   viii.   They influenced the socio-political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of Orkoyoit similar to Oloibon of the Maasai.

Turkana

❖ They originated from the area around Mt. Moroto among the Karamoja of Uganda in the 17th century.
❖ They moved to the north East to search for pasture and water
❖ They settled south west of Lake Turkana.
❖ They experience warfare with the Rendile, and Samburu over water, pasture and livestock.

Iteso

Factors for migration
1997 1. GIVE TWO factors which led to the migration and settlement of the Iteso into Kenya by 1800./ 2001 19. (a) State five factors that led to the migration of the Iteso from their original home in the Lake Turkana region to their present homeland.
i.   Population increase in the area forced them to search for more land for
ii.   settlement

iii. Internal conflicts and feuds created a sense of insecurity and made some clans/communities to migrate.
iv. Drought and famine caused suffering and made people to migrate.
v. Outbreak of cattle diseases and epidemics
vi. Invasion and attacks of their settlements by their neighbours.
vii. Search for pasture and water for their animals.
viii. Desire for adventure.
(Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 marks)

Migration and settlement

❖ The Iteso began migrating from Karamoja, in late 17th century and early 18th century. Between 1652-1731, they arrived at Kumi and Soroti, from where they spread towards mount Elgon.
❖ By the 19th century, the Iteso had settled In Western Kenya, where they interacted with the Babukusu and Bagisu through intermarriage, trade, agriculture, keeping livestock, intertribal wars, etc.
❖ It was as a result of such interaction that the Iteso adopted agriculture in addition to pastoralism. They grew crops such as sweet potatoes, groundnuts, cassava and varieties of vegetables. This enabled the Iteso to be more settled.

2001 19 (b) Explain five effects of migration and settlement of the Iteso in Kenya

(i) The settlement of the Iteso in their present homeland led to increase in population in the area.
(ii) It intensified conflicts between communities in the area over limited resources.
(iii) It led to intermarriage between the Iteso and the communities they found in the area such as the Abaluyia
(iv) Culture interaction between the Iteso and the communities they found in the area gave rise to enriched culture.
(v) It led to the displacement of some communities from the area e.g. the Maasai, Luhyia and some Kalenjin communities.
(vi) They assimilated some of the communities living in the area.
(vii) Their settlement enhanced trade between different communities in the area.
(viii) The Iteso adopted agriculture as a result of interacting with other communities in the area.
(Any 5 points, 2 marks (10 marks)

Effects of their migration
2000 18. (a) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the plain nilotes in Kenya/2015 18 (b) Discuss five effects of migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes during the pre-colonial period. **(10 marks)**
i. They exchanged/traded goods/services with the neighbouring communities so as to get what they lacked.
ii. They adopted cultural practices of the communities they interacted with.
iii. They displaced some of the communities they came into contact with.

iv. They absorbed/assimilated some communities leading to extinction of the absorbed groups.
v. Some of their military tactics were adopted by the neighbouring communities who used them for defence.
vi. They intermarried with their neighbouring communities thus improving their relations.
vii. Some of them adopted farming skills from their Bantu neighbours hence became farmers.
viii. There was conflict/insecurity as they competed over scarce resources.
ix. They influenced some neighbouring communities to adopt their social/political/religious institutions.
x. It led to increased population in the regions they settled.

Highland Nilotes
Main classifications of the Highland Nilotes

∗ The Kalenjin.
∗ The Jie.

2015 2 Identify two sub-groups of the Kalenjin speakers   2 marks

i. Nandi	iv. Kipsigis	vii. Sabaot
ii. Tugen	v. Keiyo	viii. Teriki
iii. Pokot	vi. Marakwet	

The Jie comprise:
∗ The Karamojong,
∗ Kumam,
∗ Iteso,
∗ Turkana,
∗ The Jie themselves.

Analyse/discuss migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes into Kenya.

* Highland Nilotes were pastoralists. Their ancestors may first have lived in Karamoja before they split into various groups.
* The Highland Nilotes may have been the earliest Nilotic speakers in Kenya. They must have occupied most of western Kenya, because their neighbours speak a lot about them. They are mentioned in tales told of their warlike nature, e.g. the Luo story of Lwanda Magere (a strong Luo warrior) who was eventually betrayed by a Nandi lady in order for the Nandi to gain victory over the Luo.
* Kalenjin traditions indicate that their original homeland lay at a place to the north-western part of Kenya, between Sudan and Ethiopia, from where the highland Nilotes may have began migrating during the last millennium. The Dadog of Tanzania and the pioneer Kalenjin emigrants in Kenya such as the Sirikwa may have occupied the Rift Valley by 700AD.
* Highland Nilotic remnants therefore spread towards the western mount Elgon highlands, next to the Kenya-Uganda border. These became the ancestors of the Kalenjin speakers we have today.
* The Kalenjin first lived as a single community on mount Kamalinga to the north-west of the lake Turkana region. In the 17th century, they began expanding southwards to the slopes of Mount Elgon, where some of them remained as others moved on. The Bok, Bongomek and Kony are among those that remained. Indeed, it was from the Kalenjin that the Bantu got some cultural practices, such as circumcision.
* By early 17th century, the Kalenjin had inhabited Nandi, Aldai, Kamasiya, Elgon, etc. As pastoralists, they roamed and grazed in their new homeland, which led to intermarriage between them and the Uasingishu, the Maasai, the Sirikwa, etc.

THE NANDI

➤ The Nandi may have moved from the mount Elgon region between 1700-1800AD.
➤ In the last half of the 19th century, they emerged as one of the strongest groups in Western Kenya. For instance, apart from other warfare, they conducted raids for livestock against Abaluhyia, the Luo and even the Uasingishu Maasai.
➤ The rise of the Nandi to power was facilitated by the decline of the Maasai, who were weakened by civil wars among other calamities.
➤ By the end of the 19th century, the Nandi had dominated almost all the communities in the rift valley apart from the Kipsigis, who served as their

allies. Nandi power only declined when colonial rule was imposed on Kenya. But even then, the Nandi resisted colonial intrusion for six years.

THE KIPSIGIS

➤ The Nandi and the Kipsigis may have separated from other Kalenjin groups such as the Bok, Bongomek and the Tugen in the mount Elgon area around 1600AD. They moved south-East to Teo near lake Baringo.
➤ Due to Maasai hostility, they moved westwards to Tambach, where they stayed for a long period.
➤ From Tambach, they went farther south to Rongai near Nakuru.
➤ Drought and Maasai raids are among the factors that caused Nandi separation from the Kipsigis.
➤ From Rongai, the Kipsigis moved south to Kericho while the Nandi moved westwards to Aldai. This was probably during the second half of the 18th century.
➤ Settlement of the Kipsigis at Kipsigis Hill marked the establishment of a strong community. They assimilated the groups that they found at Kipsigis hill, such as the Sirikwa, some Maasai and some Gusii.

Factors for migration

2006 18. (a) Why did the highland Nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the Pre- colonial period?
(i) They moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock
(ii) The outbreak of diseases/ epidemics forced them to move
(iii) Attacks from their communities forced them to move/ external attacks
(iv) There was population pressure in their original homeland
(v) They moved due to draught and famine
(vi) Family/ clan dispute/ conflicts forced them to migrate/ internal conflicts
(vii) They moved for adventure

Effects of their migration

2006 18. (b)   Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya
i. They displaced some communities they found in the area where they settled e.g. Abagusii, the Kwavi, Maasai and the Abaluyia (example a must)
ii. Some highland Nilotes were absorbed/ assimilated by the Bantu such a the Teriki and the Tachoni
iii. The Highland Nilotes traded with their neighbours/ they exchanged animal products for grains from the Abaluyia and the Abagusii. This led to the expansion of trade in the region.
iv. Their settlement increased the population of the region
v. The highlands Nilotes intermarried with the Luo, Abagusii and Abaluyia. This

strengthened their relations.

vi. There were ethnic wars/ conflicts due to cattle raids
vii. There was cultural exchange leading to enrichment of their lives

Effects of Nilotes' migration

❖ There was assimilation of communities.
❖ There was change in the economic activities of some communities for example the Luo became fishermen.
❖ There were intermarriages with other communities especially their neighbours for example the Abagusii and the Abaluhyia.
❖ There was interaction with communities the Nilotes came across.
❖ There was conquest and displacement of some communities.
❖ Wars increased between communities.
❖ There was borrowing of cultural practices by the people who came into contact with the Nilotes.
❖ Some communities developed new political institutions for example 'Oloiboni' by the Maasai and the institution of 'Orkoyiot' by the Nandi.
❖ There was enrichment of language through word borrowing.

Cushites

The Cushites entered Kenya from the North Eastern direction. They were coming from the horn of Africa which was their original homeland.

The Cushites may be split into two categories:

i)   The Eastern Cushites
ii)   The Southern Cushites

Southern Cushites

These migrated into Kenya from the Ethiopian Highlands. They went southwards and settled between Kenya and Northern Tanzania.

This category includes the Sanye, Dahallo and Boni living at the mouth of River Tana.

2012 2. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the Southern Cushitic group.

. Dahallo/sanye (1mark)

2013 2. Name the community in Kenya that belongs to the Southern Cushites.

-   The Dahallo (Sanye) 1 x 1 = 1 mark

Eastern Cushites

This category includes the Oromo, Somali, Rendile, Gabbra, Shangilla and Burji.

THE OROMO

❖ They arrived in Kenya in the 16th century and settled on the Eastern shores of lake Turkana.
❖ They tried to move Eastwards but were stopped by the Somali. They therefore

moved south-Eastwards and reached the coast in around 1600AD.

❖ In the area around Shungwaya, they confronted and forced the Mijikenda and Pokomo to leave. They occupied Malindi and Kilifi.
❖ Even before their arrival in Kenya, the Oromo had conflicts with the Somali, which continued up to early 20th century when both signed an agreement by which they settled in their present homeland. Today, the Oromo are found on the southern part of the river Tana and are neighbours to the Pokomo.

THE BORANA

❖ The Borana, who are part of the Oromo-speaking people of southern Ethiopia, migrated into Kenya in the last quarter of the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th century. They were running away from the heavy taxation and rule of Menelik ii).
❖ They spread into Kenya and settled in Wajir, Marsabit and Moyale.
❖ About 1000AD, more Borana groups migrated into present-day Kenya from Somalia due to war between Somali nationalists and British colonialists.

THE SOMALI

Trace/discuss the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya.

❖ The Somali were living in Mogadishu by the 10th century AD. Around that time, they began to move southwards,, probably because the Oromo presented a threat, or because they were looking for pasture, since they were nomadic pastoralists.
❖ Between the twelfth and the fourteenth centuries AD, many of the Somali converted to Islam and established the Ajuran state near Mogadishu.
❖ By the 17th century, the Somali pushed the Oromo out of their traditional homeland near river Juba. The Oromo responded by migrating into Kenya.

2008 3. What was the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites?   (1 mk)

Ethiopian highlands   (1 mk)

Factors for migration

1996 17. a) What factors which made the cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period./2005 18 a) Give five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period?

i.   They moved in search for pasture and water for their livestock.
ii.   There was drought and famine in their original homeland.
iii.   There was outbreak of diseases and epidemics in their original homeland.
iv.   To escape from constant attacks from their neigbours/or external attacks
v.   They moved in search of land for settlements as their population had
vi.   increased.

vii. They moved to know what was beyond the horizon/adventure.

2000 2. Economic reasons why the cushites migrated from their original homeland Kenya
i. They were running away due to cattle disease which were interfering with their cattle keeping economic activity
ii. They were running away to look for better farming lands as there was drought in the area of origin.

2004 2. Give two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into Kenya. (2 mks)
i. External attacks
ii. Internal conflicts
iii. Drought/ famine/ water Pasture

Effects of their migration

1996 17. b) Explain five results of the settlement of the cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period./1997 15. a) Name the result of the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya by 1800.
(i) The Somali people intermarried with the people they came into contact with such as the Pokomo and Borana / Intermarried with neighbours
(ii) Their settlement in Kenya led to the expansion of trade in the region.
(iii) Demand for agricultural produce by the Somali led to the expansion of trade in the region.
(iv) Their settlement led to increased conflicts between communities over resources such as pasture and water.
(v) Their migration and settlement led to take displacement and redistribution of people in area where they settled.
(vi) Led to cultural exchange between the Somali and the people they came into contact with. For example the neighbouring communities and adopted Islam from the Somali.
(vii) Assimilation of some communities they came into contact with e.g. Oromo.
(viii) Their settlement in high agricultural potential areas e.g. river valleys encouraged some of them to practice crop farming.

1998 2. In what TWO ways the Kenyan communities interacted during the pre- colonial period?
(i) Through trade
(ii) Through warfare
(iii) Through intermarriage
(iv) Through common festivals/ceremonies e.g. wrestling cultural exchange e.g. language

2000 1. Ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre-

colonial period
(i) Trading activities
(ii) Intermarriages   (2 mks)

2001 1. State two ways in which the Nandi and the Abaluyia communities interacted during the pre- colonial period.
i. Through trade
ii. Through wars/ raids
iii. Through sporting activities
iv. Through intermarriage
Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

2002 1. State one way in which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial period.
(i) Intermarriage
(ii) Trade
(iii) Raids/warfare   Any 1 point mk each= 1mk

2003 2. Give one way in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu.
i. It enabled them to clear their way as they moved.
ii. Their superior weapons enabled them to defeat their enemies.
iii. They were able to grow enough food crops to sustain them.
Any 1 x 1 = (1mks)

2003 18.a) State three ways through which communities in Kenya interacted during the pre – colonial period.
(i) Communities exchanged goods through trade.
(ii) They raided each other for livestock
(iii) They fought wars with each other.
(iv) They inter – married
Any 3 x 1 = (3mks)

2004 1. State two ways in which Kenyan communities interacted during the pre- colonial period (2 mks)
i. Through trade
ii. They intermarried/ marriage
iii. Through raids for livestock
iv. They fought wars with each other
v. Sports e.g. wrestling

2005 18 (b) Explain five result of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites in the pre-colonial period.
i. Intermarriages which strengthened relationships between communities.
ii. Some Bantu adopted Islam from the Cushites.
iii. Some Bantu copied some customs of the Cushites such as circumcision and age

set systems.

iv. The Bantu and Cushites raided other for cattle which led to loss of property and lives/increased welfare.

v. Cushites attacked the Bantu which led to further migration (e.g. Orma/Oromo Oromo/Galla pushed the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya)./Displacement

vi. The cushites and the Bantu exchanged goods which led to the development of trade.

vii. Some Cushites were absorbed/assimilated by the Bantu.

Any 5x2= (10mks)

2011 3 Give two reasons why Kenyan Communities fought against each other during the pre-Colonial period.   (2 marks)

i. Competition for land for cultivation/settlement.
ii. Competition for water/pasture.
iii. To demonstrate their military power.
iv. To raid for cattle. Any 2x1=2 marks

2017 2 Two ways in the migration of the cushites into Kenya affected the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period.

(i) They adopted female circumcision
(ii) They adopted the taboo against eating fish.
(iii) There was conflict between them
(iv) They traded with each other.
(v) They adopted age-set system.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

2011 3 Give two reasons why Kenyan Communities fought against each other during the pre- Colonial period.   (2 marks)

i. Competition for land for cultivation/settlement.
ii. Competition for water/pasture.
iii. To demonstrate their military power.
iv. To raid for cattle. Any 2x1=2 marks

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF KENYAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The Bantu

Social organization

~ Almost all the Bantu communities were organized in clans made up of people with common descent.

~ All the Bantu communities practiced circumcision. In some communities like the Akamba and Abaluhyia, only boys circumcised. Among the Abagusii and Agikuyu, both boys and girls were circumcised. The initiates were taught the values and customs of their community

~ Circumcision marked an entry into an age set whose functions included defending the community from external attacks, building huts and advising junior age-sets on how to raid.

~ All the Bantu communities believed in the existence of a supernatural power that controlled their destiny. The Abaluhyia, for example called their God **Were** or **Nyasaye,** the Agikuyu- **Ngai** etc.

~ The Bantu communities had diviners and medicineman. Among the Agikuyu community, a medicine person was called **mundu mugo.**

~ The Bantu celebrated life both in song and dance. There were songs for initiations, childbirth, marriage, harvest and funeral. The mood and style of their song and dances varied depending on the occasion.

Political organization of the Bantu.

~ All the Bantu communities in Kenya, except the Wanga sub-group of the Luhyia, had decentralized forms of government.

~ The clan formed the basic political unit for all the Bantu communities. Each clan was made up of related families. Leadership of the clan was in the hands of a council of elders who played a pivoted role in solving disputes, decided on inter-tribal marriages, maintaining law and order and making executive decisions affecting the community like declaring war.

~ Among the Agikuyu and Ameru, the council was known as **Kiama**, **Kambi** among Mijikenda, **Njama** among Ataveta and **Abagata ba gesaku** among the Gusii.

~ The Bantu had an age-set system that had some political significance. For example among the Agikuyu, the boys joined the age-set after initiation to provide warriors who defended the community from external attacks and raid other communities for cattle.

~ Among the centralized Wanga government, the king was known as Nabongo. His office was hereditary. He was assisted by a chief minister and other officials with a council of elders.

Economic organization of the Bantu.

~ The Bantu kept Livestock like sheep, cattle and goats for milk, meat and skin. Dowry was paid inform of livestock. Some communities used livestock as a form of currency in barter trade.

~ They traded among themselves and also with their neighbours such as the Luo, kalenjin and

Maasai. They sold grains in exchange for baskets and fish from the Luo.

~ They practiced iron-smelting, making implements such as knives, hoes arrow heads and spearheads. This sometimes also became trading items.
~ The Bantu practiced crop growing. They grew grains like millet, sorghum and cassava among other crops mainly for food while the excess were sold to neighbours.
~ They practiced craft making pots and weaving baskets.
~ For the Bantu communities who lived along rivers and Lake Victoria, e.g. the Luhyia, they practiced fishing.
~ Hunting and gathering was also done by some communities to supplement their food. E.g. the Akamba.
~ Raiding other communities for cattle.

The Agikuyu
Political organisation
- They were politically decentralised.
- The basic political unit was the clan.
- The Kikuyu were organised into clans-each made up of sub-clans called "Mbari". Usually along one ridge.
- The Kikuyu community was decentralised and it had the institution of the 'Muramati' (clan leader). 'Muramati' co-ordinated all the activities of the sub-clan.
- There were warriors who defended the community. The Kikuyu had a council of elders (*Kiama*) which maintained law and order and made final decisions. It presided over religious functions. Cases were handled by '*Kiama*' composed of individual who acted as judges.
- The council of senior elders was selected from a number of councils to serve as a court of appeal.

2009 4. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the colonial period

i. To settle disputes(land and inheritance disputes)
ii. To make laws for the community
iii. To punish the law breakers/ wrong doers
iv. To declare war/ make peace. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

Social organisation
2003 18.b)   Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu during the Pre – colonial period. (12mks)
i. The smallest social unit was the family.
ii. Several related families formed a clan (mbari) which lived in a defined area.
iii. The Agikuyu practiced circumcision for boys and clictoridectomy for girls.
iv. The Agikuyu had age – set system (riika) made up of boys and girls who were initiated at the same period.
v. Members of the age set worked together and considered each other as

brothers and sisters.
vi. Marriage was highly regarded among the Agikuyu as one would raise a family and also own properties.
vii. The Agikuyu believed in the existence of a supreme God called Ngai who lived on Mount Kenya (Kirinyaga)
viii. The Agikuyu had prayed and made sacrifices to God on various occasions.
ix. The Agikuyu also believed in the existence of ancestral spirit who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.
x. The Agikuyu had sacred places of worship such as groves and fig trees.
xi. The Agikuyu had some specialists such as prophets, medicine people and rainmakers who were consulted in time of need.

Any 6 x 2 = (12mks)

Economic organisation
* Cultivation was the main economic activity. Men cleared the land as women tilled the land The Agikuyu grew crops such as millet, sorghum, arrow roots and yams.
* Local trade was common between the ridges and they also traded with their neighbours such as the Maasai, the Akamba and ogiek.
* They smelted iron for making hoes and axes and also weaved and practiced basketry as well as pottery.
* The Agikuyu men hunted and gathered to substitute their diet.
* They kept beehives and harvested honey.
* They kept livestock for example cattle, sheep and goats.
* Women practised basketry and pottery.

The Ameru
Political organisation
- The basic political organisation was the clan.
* The father solved disputes at the family level and if they could not handle such matters they were referred to the clan chief (*Mugwe*)
* Families formed the clan which was under council of elders (*Kiama*)
* *Kiama* executed decision made by *meru* parliament settled disputes.
* The warriors force – *Ramare* enforced decisions house of elders, parliament, maintained law and order, defended society from outside attacks.
* The house of elders sent representatives to the *Njuri Ncheke* – the most powerful institution which passed law for the community, administered justice,
* *Njuri Ncheke* was final court of Appeal – solved land inheritance disputes
* The people called *Agambi* represented the accuser or accused before the *Njuri Ncheke*.

* The meru monarchy(king) lead by *Raibon* was ceremonial, he was consulted on legal matters, was chief political arbitrator, had prophetic powers

2001 3. Give two reasons why the council of elders among the Ameru was important before the establishment of colonial rule./2002 2. State two functions of the council of elders (Njuri Ncheke) of the Ameru.

(i) Solve land and inheritance disputes.
(ii) Acted as the Court of Appeal
(iii) Presided over religious functions
(iv) Organized social functions
(v) Advised warriors on when to go to wars/raids
(vi) Negotiated peace settlements
(vii) Made laws to govern the community

Any two points, 1 mk each 2mks

2016 3/2008 4. State two similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and Abagusii of Kenya during the 19th century.

(i) The clan formed the basic political unit
(ii) Leadership was by the council of elders
(iii) Both had age set systems
(iv) The council of elders settled disputes
(v) They had warriors who defended their communities

Social organisation

* The Ameru were subdivided into 6 clans the Chuka, Tharaka, Mwimbi, Muthambi, Imenti, Tigania and Igembe were organised into clans.
* The family was an important social institution. Families lived in villages (ntuura) each with a farm for cultivation. A father lived in a house of his own called(*gaaru*).
* They were also organised into age-set systems (Nthuke/Irua) comprising of age mates.
* The Ameru conducted initiation ceremonies in form of circumcision. Both Girls and boys were circumcised.
* They worshiped God (*Murungu*) under the sacred Fig (Mugumo) trees and they also performed sacrifices to their God.
* The Ameru had medicinemen, rainmakers, fortune-tellers and prophets.
* Education was a lifelong process girls were taught by their mothers as uncircumcised boys joined *Kamichu* at the age of seven where they were trained how to locate hidden objects. At age 10 joined *Kigumi* where they learned discipline and duty.
* At age 15 they joined *Gatuuri* where they were trained responsibility and respect.

Economic organisation

❖ The Ameru grew crops such as millet and sorghum.
❖ They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats.
❖ They (athi-professional hunters) hunted wild animals and gathered roots and fruits.
❖ Some Ameru traded with their neighbours such as the Akamba, Mbere and Embu.
❖ They were engaged in traditional crafts such as pottery, basketry, weaving, cloth making.
❖ They iron smelting which enabled them to make knives, spears, arrow heads and iron hoes. They kept beehives and harvested honey.

The Akamba

Political organisation

2004 18. (b) Describe the political organization of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period. (10 mks)

i. They had a decentralised system of government.
ii. The homestead/musyi was the smallest/basic political unit and was headed by the father.
iii. There existed a wider territorial grouping/clan/mbai which comprised of related families.
iv. Each clan had a council of elders which settled disputes among people.
v. There existed a council which comprised of elders knowledgeable in law/customary law which judged cases in the community.
vi. Above the clan, there was a territorial grouping/kivalo which comprised of warriors/fighting unit who defended the community.
vii. There were age-sets and age-grades in the community, each with specific role to play.
viii. Above junior elders were medium elders/nthele who assisted in the administration of the community.
ix. There existed a council of full elders/atumia ma kivalo which participated in making judgements on serious issues in the community.
x. There were senior most elders/atumia ma ithembo who participated in religious matters such as offering sacrifices.

1996 1. Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre colonial period.

(i) They had powers to declare war and make peace/prepared youth for war
(ii) They presided over religious and other ritual functions

(iii) They offered advice to the community when need arose

(iv) They ruled the community / settle disputes

Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 mks)

2010 2 Identify one age-grade for elders among the Akamba.

iii) Junior elders / *anake*

iv) Intermediate elders / medium *Nthele*

v) Full elders / *Atumia ma Kivalo /Ithembo*

vi) Senior elders / *Atumia ma Ithembo*

any 1 x1 = 1 mark

Social organisation

✓ Were organised into clans each claiming its descent from common ancestor.

✓ The akamba clan's practised exogamy which means that marriage between members of the same clan was not allowed.

✓ Boys and girls were circumcised before reaching puberty.

✓ On reaching puberty both men and women were allowed to marry and bear children.

✓ The akamba believed in a creator God whom they called Ngai who existed in three forms Ngai mumbi, Ngai mulungu and Ngai mwatuangi.

✓ Prayed to God through ancestor spirit.

✓ The akamba had ritual experts who included medicine people who guided them in their rituals.

✓ Shrines excited where offering and sacrifices were made by their elders called atumia ma ithembo.

✓ They had many social ceremonies during which there was a lot of festivity especially music and dancing.

Economic organisation

2015 4. State two economic activities of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period

(i) They kept livestock.

(ii) They were hunters

(iii) They traded with their neighbours.

(iv) They engaged in pottery/basketry/weaving/carving.

(v) They grew crops.

(vi) They were bee keepers

(vii) They made iron implements

(viii) They were gatherers

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

The Abagusii

Political organisation

∗ The clan was the basic political unit.

∗ Role organized based on clans made up of related families.

∗ Had hereditary chiefs called Omogambi. He had a special stool (*egetumbe*) and had an adorned crown known as *Chindogote*

∗ Had council of elders which performed duties such as:- e.g solving land disputes

∗ Maintaining law and order.

∗ Disciplining law breakers.

∗ Had clan's chiefs who presided our religions ceremonies.

∗ Had warriors who defended the community.

∗ Had age sets which they joined after initiation. (2x5 = 10mks)

Social organisation

∗ The clan was the basic social unit based on several lineages with each clan having thir own totem, usually a wild animal. e.g. *bogirango* (leopard)

∗ They believed is a supreme being known as *Engoro* who lived in the sky.

∗ They prayed through ancestral spirits (*ebirecha/chisokoro*), who in turn expressed their wishes through dreams.

∗ Their wishes were interpreted by a diviner (*omoragori*), who suggested appropriate appeasement.

∗ They conducted initiation ceremonies in form of circumcision for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.

∗ Polygamy was a very common social practice among the Abagusii.

∗ Marriage was exogamous. (Marriage between clans was not allowed)

∗ They had medicinemen, rain makers and prophet

∗ They conducted ceremonies marking birth, initiation and death.

∗ The Abagusii were organised into clans. Their social organisation was based on the extended family whose members claimed to have a common ancestor.

∗ The sun (*erioba*) was considered sacred and prayers were directed through it.

2001 4. The main significance of circumcision in some African traditional societies in Kenya.

(i) It marked the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood (1 mk)

Economic organisation

2006 3.State two economic activities of the Abagusii in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period

i. They grew crops

ii. They kept livestock

iii. They hunted animals and gathered wild fruits

iv. They traded with their neighbours

v. They made handicrafts/ Basketry

vi. Iron working

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

The Mijikenda

Political organisation

1999 17. (b) (i) Describe The political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre- colonial period (6 mks)

vi. The Mijikenda were organized into between 4-6 clans with many sub- Clans

vii. Each man lived in protected villages known as Kaya

viii. Young men became members of age – sets after going through circumcision

ix. Senior age –set members made up the government council, Kambi

x. The council was responsible for the administration of a clan

xi. Council meetings were chaired by headmen

xii. The junior age- set members made up the warrior group which was charged with defending the community

(Any 6 points, 1 mk)   (6 mks)

Social organisation

1999 17. (b) (ii) Describe The social organization of the Mijikenda during the pre- colonial period (6 mks)

- The Mijikenda practiced circumcision. Only boys circumcised. Circumcision marked an entry into an age set whose functions included building huts and advising junior age-sets on how to raid.
- They believed in the existence of a supernatural power that controlled their destiny. They called their God **Mulungu.**
- The Mijikenda worshipped ancestral spirits. Prophets among the Mijikenda were called **wafisi.**
- Marriage among the Mijikenda was exogamous (no one was allowed to marry from their clan). They practiced polygamy
- There was division of labour among the Mijikenda. Children looked after livestock, young men built houses, cattle sheds, hunted and cleared bushes for cultivation..
- The Mijikenda celebrated social ceremonies in song and dance. There were songs for initiations, childbirth, marriage, harvest and funeral.

2000 3. Why the Mijikenda lived in the Kaya

- To enhance their security as they could not easily be attacked when they were living together in the settlement.

Economic organisation

* The Mijikenda fished in the Indian Ocean.
* They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats
* Hunted and gathered fruits, honey and vegetables.
* They were engaged in traditional industries such as weaving and basketry.
* The Mijikenda grew crops such as millet
* Traded with the Swahilis and the people of the interior such as the Akamba
* They practiced salt collecting.

The Nilotes

Social organization.

~ There were slight variations in the social organizations of the various Nilotic groups in Kenya. However they shared institutions such as the clan-based organization, belief in one God, veneration of ancestral spirits, age-set system, social ceremonies and existence of religious leaders.

~ The family was the basic social unit in many communities. Several related families grouped together to form clans among the Luo, Maasai and Nandi.

~ They believed in one supernatural being. The Maasai referred to him as Engai while the Luo called Him Nyasaye.

~ The communities believed in the existence of ancestral spirits, to whom sacrifices and libations were made to ensure they remained happy.

~ There was the existence of religious leaders whose work was to lead the communities during religious functions and rituals. Some of the religious leaders had assumed political power by 19th c. For example the Orkoiyot among the Nandi and Oloibon among the Maasai.

~ The Maasai and other Nilotic groups had rain makers and diviners.

~ The age-set system was another common social institution. The age sets were formed by those who were initiated at the same time. The institution created a bond among the initiates that cut across the families and clans thus uniting the whole community.

~ There were social ceremonies that accompanied the rites of passage like circumcision, marriage and death.

~ The Luo as their form of initiation extracted six lower teeth. The other groups practiced circumcision. In all the groups, the initiates were taught the community values.

The economic organization.

~ The nilotes were nomadic pastoralists who kept Livestock like sheep, cattle and goats for milk, meat and blood.

~ They traded among themselves and also with their neighbours. The kalenjin traded with the Maasai and with the Luo and neighbouring Bantu communities like the Abaluhyia. They sold animal products and red ochre in exchange for grains from the Bantu.

~ They practiced iron-smelting, making implements such as arrow heads and spearheads. This skilled was borrowed from the Bantu.

~ The Maasai also practiced mining e.g. mined iron, salt and red ochre which they used

for decoration and as a commodity for trade.
~ There existed variation in the economic activities within a single community like the Maasai.
   Some sections of the Maasai e.g. the Kwavi practiced crop growing i.e. growing grains and vegetables. The Purko were purely pastoralists
~ They practiced craft e.g. made pots, weaved baskets and leather belts.
~ Raiding other communities for cattle was also a common economic practice.
~ The Luo who lived near Lake Victoria practiced fishing. The Turkana also engaged in fishing on Lake Turkana.

Political organization.
~ The Nilotic communities had a decentralized system of administration with all the communities organized on clan basis.
~ There existed councils of elders that administered and ensured maintenance of law and order, settled disputes between clans and other communities.
~ The nilotes had a warlike tradition. Each community had Warriors who defended the community and raided other communities. The Luo reffered to the warriors as Thuondi. The Maasai called them Moran.
~ The age-set system determined political leadership since all those initiated together formed one age-set for life.
~ The institution of religion influenced most of the political affairs of the Nilotic speakers. For example, the Orkoiyot among the Nandi and the Oloibon among the Maasai were primarily religious leaders who wielded political authority in the 19th c.

The Luo
Political organisation
2014/2002 q 18 (b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.

(i)   The family was the lowest unit and its head was the father who was referred to as Jaduong'.
(ii)   Several related families formed a clan.
(iii) There were lineage councils (Buch Dhoot) which settled domestic issues.
(iv)   a council of elders existed in the clan which was responsible for settling inter- family disputes called Doho.
(v)   Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by a chief elder (ruoth/Gweng').
(vi)   There existed a council of elders (Buch Piny) which comprised of representatives from each clan and mainly settled inter-clan disputes.
(vii) There was a class of warriors (Thuondi) headed by a war leader (Osumba Mrwayi) and its main responsibility was to defend the community.
(viii) The Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leader.
(ix)   Religious leaders eg. diviners, medicine men, healers, rainmakers etc. influenced their politics.

Social organisation
2002 18 b)   Describe the social organization of the Luo during the pre- colonial period
i. There were ritual experts such as diviners, medicine men and healers.
ii. There were ritual experts such as diviners, medicine men and healer.
iii. They believed in the existence of One God (Nyasaye).
iv. They prayed to God through priests
v. They venerated/worshipped the ancestral spirits
vi. They lead sacred places set aside for worship
vii. They practiced initiation rites e.g. removal of lower teeth /front teeth.
viii. The family was the basic social unit.
ix. They celebrated important occasions e.g. harvest, marriage through drinking, eating, wrestling and dancing   (8x1 = 8mks)

Economic organisation
• The Luo cultivated crops such as beans, sweet potatoes, peas, millet, groundnuts and sorghum.
• They hunted wild animals and collected fruits, vegetables and roots.
• The Luo businessmen traded with their neighbours for example Abaluhyia, Abagusii, Nandi and Kipsigis.
• The Luo smelted iron and made iron tools
• Engaged themselves in the traditional industries such as pottery, basketry and cloth making. They fished in Lake Victoria and in the rivers passing through their territory e.g. Rivers Sondu, Nzoia, Nyando, Kuja and Yala.

The Nandi
Political organisation
•   Basic political unit was the clan
•   Several clans joined together to form a longer and highest political unit- the prophet
•   The clan was governed by junior council of elders who settled minor disputes
•   Each prophet was controlled by a council of elders who decided in serious mattes
•   It settled major disputes as it was the highest court
•   They had an influential institution of the orkoiyot who also played an important political roe as advising the council of elders   any (5x2)= 10 mks

2007 4.   State two duties of the *Orkoiyot* among the Nandi.   (2mks)

(i)   He presided over religious functions
(ii)   He foretold future events/seer.
(iii)   He was a medicine man.
(iv)   He was a rain maker Any 2x1 = 2mks

Social organisation

∗   The basic social unit was the family
∗   Family members of the same paternal lineage formed a clan
∗   Members of the same clan were prohibited from marrying because they were related by blood
∗   They practiced circumcision for both boys and girls when they reached puberty
∗   During the initiation boys and girls were given informed education by elders about the community's values and traditions.
∗   After initiations the boys were admitted into one of the cyclical age-set etc.
∗   They held various ceremonies to mark different social events i.e. birth, marriage etc.
∗   The Nandi worshiped a supreme God (Asis)
∗   They believed in ancestral spirits whom they honoured through libations
∗   They offered sacrifices to God in times of blessing or appease him in times of misfortunes
∗   The Nandi had important religious leaders such as diviners, rainmakers etc.
∗   They had a famous religious leader known Orkoiyot.

Economic organisation

∗   The Nandi practiced mixed farming because they grew crops
∗   They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats.
∗   They smelted iron and made iron tools and weapons such as spears, cattle bells and hoes.
∗   The Nandi traded with their neighbours such as the Luhyia, Maasai and the Luo.
∗   They were engaged in traditional industries such as weaving, basketry and pottery.
∗   Some Nandi people hunted and gathered roots and fruits as well as vegetables.
∗   A few others harvested honey because they kept beehives.

The Maasai

Political organisation

2000 18 (b)   Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.
   i.   The Maasai were ruled by the council of elders. The council consisted of ritual leaders, clan heads and family heads among others.

ii.   The council of elders was responsible for maintaining law and order, making decision about ceremonies, declaring wars and settling disputes.
iii.   The age set system was an important institution among the Maasai.
iv.   There were several age sets and each had a leader/spokesman. The age sets exercised leadership roles in turns.
v.   There existed a class of warriors, the morans, who were used to carry out raids and also defend the community.
vi.   There were ritual leaders among the Maasai. Their function was to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crises.
vii.   The most important ritual head was the Oloiboni. By the mid 19th century the institution of the Oloiboni had become more influential. Some outstanding were Mbatian and Lenana.

2004 3. State two functions of the Laibon among the Maasai during pre- colonial period in Kenya. (2 mks)
 i.He presided over religious ceremonies
ii.Her advised the council of Elders political head of Maasai
iii.He blessed warriors before they undertook raids
iv.He foretold future events/ acted as a prophet
 v.He administered justice   (2 mks)

2012 4.State two religious functions performed by Oloibon of the Maasai during the pre- colonial period.   (2 marks)

(i)   He foretold the future/consulted God
(ii)   He presided over religious ceremonies/activities
(iii)   He offered prayers on behalf of the community
(iv)   He blessed warriors before going to war   (2marks)

2013 3. State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th century.
(i)   He administered the Maasai land/acted as unifying factor.
(ii)   He settled disputes.
(iii)   He declared war against his enemies/Advised and blessed warriors.
(iv)   Advised the Council of Elders.
Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

Social organisation

2011 18 (b) Describe the social organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (10 marks)
 i.   The lowest social unit was the family which comprised of the father, his

wife/wives and children.

ii. Several related families formed a clan.
iii. The Maasai were organized into age groups age sets which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period.
iv. There was a warrior class whose duty was to defend the community/conduct raids.
v. The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God Enkai, who was the creator of the universe.
vi. There was a religious leader, Laibon who mediated between the community and Enkai.
vii. They offered sacrifices to God in special places/celebrated the century that mark graduation of Moran/eunoto
viii. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they revered.

Any 5 points x2 = 10 marks

Economic organisation

* Trading with their neighbours e.g. Abagusii, Agikiyu to get honey grains.
* Pastoralism – keeping of livestock for milk, meat, blood.
* Cultivation of crops e.g the Kwavi group of Maasai cultivated crops e.g. vegetables, grains.
* Gathering of roots, vegetables, fruit.
* Several crafts were practiced by the Maasai e.g. iron working to produce spears arrow heads, hoes, ornaments, swords etc.
* Raiding neighbours e.g. Luo's, Nandis for cattle.

1999 2. Identify the two economic activities which the maasai acquired as a result of interacting with the Agikuyu during their settlement in Kenya (2 mks)

i. Some maasai sections e.g. the Kwavi became agriculture/ farmers
ii. Some Maasai became traders

(Any 2 points, 1 mrk)   (2 mks)

2017 3 The **main** economic activity of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.
⇒ Pastoralism/livestock keeping.

Cushites

The Cushites.
These were the smallest linguistic group in Kenya inhabiting the northern part of Kenya.
They are a nomadic Sam speaking group. They comprise the Borana, Gabra, Galla (Oromo), Rendille and Burji.
The communities developed complex social, economic and political institutions that were interrupted by the coming of the Muslims and Europeans.
Social organization of the Cushites.
The Cushites had a patrilineal society, which means they traced their origins through the father

The Cushites believed in a common ancestor which makes their kinship system strong.
All the Cushitic communities practiced circumcision of boys and clitoridectomy for girls as a form of initiation. This was a rite of passage into adulthood.
After circumcision, the initiates were taught about their adult roles and their rights as members of the community
Circumcision marked an entry into an age set whose functions included defending the community from external attacks, building huts and advising junior age-sets on how to raid. Each age set had a leader with specific duties.
They believed in the existence of a supreme god, who was the creator of everything. He was given different names. The Oromo referred to him as wak(waq)
They also believed in spirits which inhabited natural objects like rocks and trees. The Cushites had shrines from which they prayed to their God
Later on, through interaction with their neighbours, all the Cushites became Muslims by the 16th c.
The Cushitic speakers were polygamous and their marriage was exogamous in nature.
Inheritance was from father to son among the Cushites. The elder son inherited the father's property and shared it with his younger brothers. Girls had no right to inheritance.
The Cushitic life was full of ceremonies. They celebrated life both in song and dance.
There were songs for initiations, childbirth, marriage, harvest and funeral.
Economic organization.
They had a diversified economic system that catered for their livelihood and supported their lifestyle.
They basically practiced Pastoralism/livestock keeping in their semi-arid region – They kept cattle, goats, camel and donkeys. Camels and cattle provided milk and blood and were assigning of prestige. Goats and sheep provided meat
Some Cushites who lived along river valleys practiced substance agriculture where they grew grain crops, vegetables, dates, peas, pepper, tubers and bananas.
They also practiced iron smelting and made iron tools e.g. swords, knives, bangles and arrow heads.
They hunted wild game for food, ivory, skins (hides) for clothing, bedding and gathered fruits and roots and vegetables.
They engaged in craft industry e.g. production of leather items such as handbags, belts etc. Some of them who lived near rivers and along the Indian Ocean practiced fishing.
They traded with their neighbours e.g. the Pokomo and the Samburu.
Political organization of the Cushites.
All the Cushitic communities like other groups in Kenya, had decentralized forms of government. The clan formed the basic political unit for all the Bantu communities. Each clan was made up of related families.
The social and political system of the Cushites was interwoven that the social divisions, age set system were also important aspects of the political system.
Leadership of the clan was in the hands of a council of elders who played a pivoted role in solving disputes, acting as ritual experts, presiding over religious ceremonies, maintaining law and order and making executive decisions affecting the community like declaring war.
Among the Cushites a clan was independent of others except when the wider community

faced a common enemy or problem.

The Cushites developed an age-set system that had some political significance. After circumcision, the boys joined the age-set after initiation to provide warriors who defended the community from external attacks and raid other communities for cattle.

The age set system was based on about ten groups each with its own leader. At the end of an age cycle, a ceremony was performed and the senior age sets retired from public life and settled in different territories.

The Eastern Cushites
The Borana

<u>Political organisation</u>

- The Borana were divided into two halves or moieties/Kinship.
- The moieties were sub-divided into sub-moieties which were then divided into clans comprising related familities.
- A hereditary leader known s Kaku headed each moiety.
- Kallu's clan was the spiritual and political centre of moiety.
- The Kallu was both the spiritual leader and the judge who arbitrated major disputes.
- There was an age-set system on which military organization was based./They had warriors derived from the age sets for community's defense and expansion land under its occupation.
- The Borana also had a Gada system comprising eleven grades. Each Goda class lasted 8 years and passed through eleven grades from birth to death.
- Members of the Gada elected Gada council which made decisions./They had a council of elders which elected the Gada and assisted the Kallu/pettled disputes
- Handing over of leadership was done through the performance of the butta ceremony.

<u>Social organisation</u>

- ❖ They are organized into clans.
- ❖ Each clans was headed by the council of elders
- ❖ They had age set called gada
- ❖ Young men served as warriors
- ❖ They had ritual ceremonies which united them
- ❖ They had exogamies marriages/married from different clans
- ❖ The system of inheritance was patrilineal/property was inherited from father to the son.
- ❖ They worship supreme creator god called Wak.
- ❖ However in 19th century majority of them were converted to Islam.

<u>Economic organisation</u>

2011 18   (a)   State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period.

i. They participated in trade.
ii. They kept livestock.
iii. They hunted wild animals.
iv. They were gathers.
v. They practiced crafts.
vi. They practiced fishing.
vii. They made iron tools.
viii. They grew food crops.

The Somali
<u>Political organisation</u>

1997 15 b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period.

i. The basic political unit of the Somali was the clan. Each clan had its name and occupied specific territories / areas.
ii. A council of elders was in charge of the day to day affairs of the clan e.g. making major clan decisions and settled disputes.
iii. The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal.
iv. The age – set system was an important institution among the Somali and all male members of the society belonged to the age – set. Each age –set performed specific roles/ duties.
v. The Somali had leaders called Sultan whose role was mainly advisory.
vi. There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks and acquire possessions for the community.
vii. There existed people with special responsibility e.g. Sheikhs and medicine men. They were highly regarded in the community and their opinions were sought before important decisions were made.

1999 1.   What was the base of the political organization among the Cushites during the pre- colonial period? (1mk)

- The clan

2015 3. State two functions of the council of elders among the Somali.
**   2 marks**

(i)   To maintain law and order.
(ii)   To settle disputes.
(iii)   It was the final authority in making decisions on clan matters.
(iv)   It presided over religious ceremonies.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

<u>Social organisation</u>

∗   They were divided into six clans i.e. Ogaden, Degodia, Gurreh, Ajuran, Hawijah and Gosh.

* The Somali believed in the existence of God(wak) who was all powerful.
* They conducted prayers to their God and sacrificed to him when need arose.
* They were socially organised into clans made up of related families
* They conducted initiation of boys and then grouped them into age sets
* Clans were headed by council of elders who settled clan disputes maintained law & order etc.
* They had religious leaders who mediated between the people and their God.
* They practised polygamous marriage
* In the 16th Century they were converted into Islam hence adopting Islamic culture.

Economic organisation
❖ Nomadic pastoralism – kept cattle, camels, sheep and goats for meat & blood
❖ Practiced trade – local trade and exchange of livestock products, leather goods, wooden items and mats, to the neighbouring agricultural communities in exchange for grains, baskets, iron tools and salt.
❖ Weaving – This was done by women using both vegetable fibre and animal hair to make mats covering the roofs of the huts and spreading on the floor.
❖ Woodwork done by skilled woodworkers to produce wooden headrests, wooden combs and eating, drinking and storage utensils.
❖ Some were involved in iron working. Blacksmiths made iron tools, arrow heads, spears swords, knives and ornaments.
❖ Some Somali sub-clans hunted game for food and gathered roots, vegetable and fruits
❖ Those who lived near oases and along the river valleys practiced crop farming – cultivated indigenous grains, including wheat and millet, bananas and dates
❖ Pottery
❖ Leather work
2009 3. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre-colonial period?
• Pastoralism/ livestock keeping (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2011 p2 qn 7. What was the main function of the Council of elders among Africa societies during the Pre-colonial period?
(1 mark)
• They mediated/settled disputes/made peace in the community.

CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY
Sources of information on the history of the East coast of Africa
Sources of Historical information about the East African coast before the 7th century AD.
• The **Greco-Roman documentary**, which only makes an indirect reference to the East African coast before the establishment of international contact since it is a product of international trade.
• The **Periplus of the Erythrean Sea** a book written about 120AD by a Greek commercial agent in Egypt. This document describes the trade between the African and foreign merchants at the coast.
• **Ptolemy geography**-The writing by Claudius Ptolemy (a Greek scholar) in the 2nd century AD, which entailed geography and describes commercial activities at the coast. Ptolemy attempted to draw the first map of Africa.
• **Documents by Arab merchants** such as Ibn Batuta and Al-Masudi as well as some Swahili histories and chronicles such as the history of Pate, Lamu, Mombasa and Kilwa.
• The existing **archaeological evidence** in East Africa, which include the remains of pottery, iron tools, beads, coins, ruins of buildings and others that prove the presence of international trade between the coast and the outside world.
• The **Christian Topography** by Cosmos Indico-Pletustes, which was written in the first half of the 6th century AD and supports Persian domination of Indian Ocean Trade.
• **Oral traditions**, which were used and relied on for a long time, particularly by communities that lacked the skill of writing.

Reasons why the East African coast has been subjected to a long history of commercial contact, cultural influence and population movements to and from lands across the Indian Ocean.
• The coast was easily accessible from the sea, which eased contact with the outside world.
• Development of a suitable marine technology (boat making), which boosted voyages.
• Harnessing of the winds and currents of the Indian Ocean, by which traders knew when to travel to and from the coast.
1996 2. State two factors which made it possible for/facilitated the Arab traders to come to the Kenya coast before 1500.(2mks)
i) Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast via the sea

ii)   Availability of rich Bunyans that financed their journey

iii)   Availability of dhows that were used for sailing./marine technology

iv)   The Monsoon winds which powered their dhows to the coast.

v)   Availability deep harbours that encouraged anchorage of the ships.

vi)   The knowledge of mapping which enabled them to locate the various towns in Africa.

2009 18. (a) Give the evidence which shows that early visitors reached the Kenyan coast before the 15th century (3 mks)

(i)   The Greeks and Chinese coins were found at the Kenyan Coast

(ii)   There are fragments of Chinese Pottery which have been preserved

(iii)   Documents that mention the presence of early visitors to the Kenya coast have been preserved

(iv)   Presence of monuments constructed by the early visitors

2005 5.   Give two evidences which show that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D.

(i)   Remains of Chinese coins

(ii)   Fragments of Chinese pottery/Fossils/Artifacts

(iii)   Information in the periplus of the Eritrean sea. Any 2x1 = (2mks

Early visitors to the coast up to 1500

Describe the earliest visitors to the East African coast.

➢ The Greeks, who were attracted to the trade in ivory.

➢ The Romans, who increased demand for oriental (Eastern Asian) commodities in the Mediterranean region and were determined to break Arab monopoly over oriental trade. They gave wine, various kinds of glass and wheat to the coastal people in return for ivory, slaves and rhinoceros horns.

➢ The Chinese, whose coins and pottery have been found at several places at the coast. They came for gold, ivory, leopard skins, tortoise shells and rhinoceros horns.

➢ The Persians, who together with the Arabs, settled down and started towns such as Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar. They were later driven away by the Arabs who occupied all the coastal towns.

➢ The Arabs, whose settlement at the coast affected the lives of the inhabitants they found in many ways, which makes them the most important of all visitors at the East African coast.

NB. The main trade commodity was Ivory.

-    The earliest visitors to reach the east coast of Africa before 1500 AD were the:

        i. Egyptians
        ii. Phoenicians
        iii. Indonesians

-    Other early visistors reached the ach coast of African by 1500. e.g.
        (i)   Arabs
        (ii)   Persians
        (iii)   Chinese
        (iv)   Malaysians
        (v)   The people of Thailand
        (vi)   People from burma etc

-    The first European group to come to the east coast of Africa were the Portuguese by 16th century and took control of the coastal city states.

2016 5 Identify two foreign powers that took control of the Kenyan coast during the 16th Century.

i	Egyptians	iv	Persians	vii	French
ii	Turks	v	The British	viii	Portuguese
iii	Arabs (Oman)	vi	Dutch/Holland		

Reasons why Arabs were the most influential of all early visitors to the East African coast

• They were keen and very skilful in trade and sailing.

• They were more accustomed to the Monsoon winds than any other people.

• They were good navigators.

• The ports of southern Arabia were good calling places on the journey between the East and the West.

• The deep harbours at the East African coast were ideal for their ships to anchor, refuel and get them supplies.

Reasons for the coming of the Arabs to the East African coast

➢ To trade and control commercial activities along the East African coast.

➢ Some came as refugees fleeing religious and political persecutions in Arabia.

➢ They came to spread their religion Islam.

➢ To explore the East African coast.

➢ To establish settlements along the East African coast.

Reasons for the coming of early visitors

2012 5.   Give two factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast by 1500 A.D.

I.   Existence of natural harbours

II.   Accessibility of the East African Coast

III.   Existence of monsoon/trade winds

IV.   Knowledge of boat making/sailing ship/dhows

2010 19 (a) Give three reasons why the early visitors came to the Kenyan-

coast before 1500 A.D.
i. They wanted to participate in the trade/control the commercial activities along the coast.
ii. Some came as political/religious refugees
iii. Some came as explorers/wanted to find out about the resources along the coast
iv. They wanted to spread their religion.
v. They wanted to establish settlements along the coast Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

2004 4. Identify one factor that facilitated contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by the end of the 16th Century. (1 mk)

(i)   The monsoon winds enabled the early visitors to travel to and from the Coast
(ii)   The advancement in boats and ship building technology led to making of stronger vessels
(iii)   Availability of Trade goods   (1 mk

2002 3. A part from trade, give one reason why the Arabs migrated to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D.
(i)   To escape religious conflicts between different Islamic sects in Arabia/civil wars.
(ii)   To escape from political persecution in Arabia
(iii)   To spread Islam
(iv)   For adventure/exploration   Any 1 point, 1mk (1mk)

2017 4 Two factors which enabled the Arabs to sail from Oman to the Kenyan Coast.
(i) There were ports/harbours along the coast.
(ii) Presence of winds/monsoon winds.
(iii) The knowledge of boat making.
(iv) The knowledge of map reading.

Trade between East Africa and the outside world -Indian Ocean trade
Development of trade
Factors for the development of the indian ocean trade

2010 19 (b) Explain six factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by 1900. (12 marks)
i. Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast.
ii. The high demand for goods/trade items from Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade.
iii. The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which Indian   Ocean trade developed.

iv. The Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels/ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
v. The Indian Ocean provided access to traders from Asia and Europe.
vi. The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade.
vii. The availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders enabled many people to take part in trade.
viii. Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast/foreign lands promoted trading links enabled trade to flourish.
ix. The natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of ships for loading and unloading of items of trade
x. Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels thus increased trading activities to and from the coast.   Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

2015 5. Name the winds that aided early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast up to 1500.
(i)   Monsoon winds. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

2013 4. Give two ways through which knowledge in marine technology facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenya Coast.   (2 marks)
(i)   It enabled them to use the compass to sail.
(ii)   It facilitated the construction/use of boats.
(iii)   It enabled them to develop/apply the skills of map reading.

2008 18 (a) Give three factors which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by the 16th century.
(i)   The availability of trade items
(ii)   The demand for goods
(iii)   Existence of enterprising merchants
(iv)   The accessibility of the coast
(v)   The existence of local trade
(vi)   There was political stability
(vii)   The existence of natural harbours
(viii)   The occurrence of monsoon winds

Organisation of trade
~ The earliest foreign traders must have been the Romans who traded with the Indians in the Far East. They made stopovers at the east African coast for ivory whose demand had grown tremendously.
~ Muslim Arabs acted as intermediaries in the Indian Ocean trade between the Indians and the Romans. They also exported frankincense and myrrh among other things.
~ Traders from Persia, Arabia and Syria brought glass beakers and bowls, swords, pots, grains, sugar, cloth and beads in exchange for palm oil, tortoise shells, ivory

and slaves.
~ The Greek, roman and Chinese traders brought porcelain bowls, daggers, swords, pottery, cowrie shells, glassware, beads and silk in exchange for ivory, rhinoceros horns, bee wax, tortoise shells , coconut oil and mangrove poles. Cowrie shells were obtained from Maldives islands while spices came from Spice Island.
~ East Africa also exported leopard skins, gold, ostrich feathers, copal, copper and iron. Ivory was used in Asia to make bangles, bracelets, piano keys and for decorations
~ The traders relied on the monsoon winds to blow their ships to and from the east African coast.
~ The Indian Ocean trade was conducted through the barter system but later coins were used as a medium of exchange. During barter, the foreigners bartered their goods with gold,
ivory and slaves. Seyyid said later introduced copper and silver coins.
~ The middlemen in the trade included the Arabs and Swahili who organized caravans to the interior to acquire local goods which they sold to traders at the coast.
~ As there was no common language spoken, trading was conducted silently, hence the name
'silent trade'
~ Capital for the trade was provided by the Arabs. Later the Indian banyans started giving credit facilities to the traders which increased the volume of trade.
~ The sultan of Zanzibar provided security to the Arab traders, enabling them to penetrate the interior to acquire goods.
~ The trade stimulated development of towns along the coastline. E.g Rhapta (probably located between pangani and Dar es Salam), Essina and Sarapion were the earliest towns to
grow. Lamu Malindi Mombasa, pate and Brava also developed.
~ The merchants settled at various places on the coast and on the islands and interacted with the locals leading to development of the Swahili culture.

2004 4.   Identify one factor that facilitated contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by the end of the 16th Century. (1 mk)

   i.   The monsoon winds enabled the early visitors to travel to and from the Coast
   ii. The advancement in boats and ship building technology led to making of stronger vessels
   iii. Availability of Trade goods   (1 mk

2011 4 Identify the two main items of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance trade. (2 marks)

i.   Ivory
ii.   Slaves

Impacts of the trade

•   Some African people living along the Kenya coast were converted to Islam.
•   The volume of trade increased between the interior and the coastal towns
•   Arabs introduced Islamic culture/ architecture to the coastal people
•   The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal People.
•   Demand for imported goods led to the decline of traditional industries
•   Some communities such as Akamba resorted to long distance trade in search of commodities.
•   There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast
•   The Arabs established city states/ towns at the coast
•   The Islamic law and system of administration was introduced by Arabs at the coast
•   There was the development – Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and Coastal people
•   Intermarriage between Africans and Arabs led to emergency of Waswahili people.

2015 19. (b) Explain the social effects of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of the Kenyan coast up to 1500

i)   It led to intermarriage between the coastal people and the arabs giving rise to the Swahili people.
ii)   Africans were converted to islam by muslim traders.
iii)   Islamic culture was adopted by the coastal people through interaction with Arabs.
iv)   It led to new architectural design along the coast.
v)   It led to introduction of sharia/Islamic laws along the coast which defined the people's way of life.
vi)   It fuelled conflict between the communities as demand s for slaves increased leading to insecurity.
vii)   It led to emergency of Kiswahili as a new language of communication as the locals interacted with the foreigners.
viii)   It led to emergence of wealthy merchants who displayed high standards of living.

2009 18 (b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of the Kenyan Coast and the Arabs

(i)   Some African people living along the Kenya coast were converted to Islam.
(ii)   The volume of trade increased between the interior and the coastal towns
(iii) Arabs introduced Islamic culture/ architecture to the coastal people
(iv)   The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal People.
(v)   Demand for imported goods led to the decline of traditional industries
(vi)   Some communities such as Akamba resorted to long distance trade in search of commodities.
(vii) There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast
(viii) The Arabs established city states/ towns at the coast
(ix)   The Islamic law and system of administration was introduced by Arabs at the coast
(x)   There was the development – Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and Coastal people
(xi)   Intermarriage between Africans and Arabs led to emergency of Waswahili people.

Coastal city states
This are settlements established on the east African coast

They include: Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, Lamu, Pate, Zanzibar, Gedi etc.

Factors for the rise of the coastal city states
2014 3.   State the main factor that contributed to the growth of city-states along the Kenya coast before 1500 AD.

-    Trade between the Coast and the outside world.

2007 19.a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of town along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century
(i)   The coming and establishment of settlements along the coast by early visitors.
(ii)   The development of the Indian Ocean trade.
(ii)   Some towns were established on Islands/security.
(iii) Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
(iv)   Climatic conditions were favourable.
(v)   Increase in population due to intermarriages.
(vi)   The settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.
(vii) Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand.

Features of the coastal city states
1999 18(a)   Describe the characteristics of the coastal towns by 1500

(i)   Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
(ii)   Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns.
(iii) Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration.
(iv)   Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.
(v)   Trade was the main economic activity in the towns.
(vi)   In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
(vii) The city states were ruled by Imams/Sultans/sheikhs.
(ix)   The city states were independent political entities.
(x)   Towns minted and used their own coins/money.
(xi)   People wore woven and silk clothes.

2000 19. (a)   Describe the way of life of the people who lived in the coastal city states by 1500. (7 mks)/2007 19 b)   Describe the way of life in the Coastal towns of Kenya before the 19th Century.
(i)   Each town had a leader whose title was the Sultan or sheikh.
(ii)   The towns were governed using Islamic Laws/Sharia.
(iii) People developed and spoke the Kiswahili language.
(iv)   Women wore 'Buibui' and men put on 'Kanzu'
(v)   The main religion practiced was Islam.
(vi)   The people adapted Arabic and Persian architectural designs.
(vii) They ate oriental foods.
(viii) They carried out trade with Europeans as well as with the communities in the interior of Kenya.
(ix)   They practiced mixed farming/or grew bananas, cashew nuts as well kept animals.
(x)   They carried out fishing.
(xi)   Education was provided in 'Madrasa'   Any 5x2= 10mks

2000 5. Give the main reason why most of the early urban centers along the Kenyan coast were built on islands.
i.   For security reasons as they could easily see the enemies as they approached by sea

2006 4. Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th century(1 mk)
(i)   External attacks
(ii)   Inadequate water supply/ Drought- **main factor**

Factors for the decline of the coastal city states
1999 18(b) Explain five factors which led to the decline of the coastal towns

after

1500 /2000 19 (b)   Explain four factors which led to the decline of the coastal settlements between 1500 and 1700. (8 mks)

(i)   Rivalry for the control of the Indian Ocean trade weakened the coastal settlements. Each one of them wanted to dominate the trade.

(ii)   Wars of conquest by the Portuguese against the coastal settlements.

(iii)   Destroyed and wakened many of them.

(iv)   Establishment of Portuguese rule at the coast led to disruption of the Indian Ocean trade – the main economic base of the towns. The Portuguese also diverted trade to Portugal leaving them with little revenue.

(v)   Invasion of the settlements by the Zimba a warrior community from the Zambezi valley – they caused widespread destruction.

(vi)   Occasional unfavourable climatic conditions which characterized the period let to inadequate rainfall and shortage of water in some coastal settlements. For example Gedi which subsequently declined.

(vii)   Conflicts / wars between Oman Arabs and the Portuguese over the control of the coastal settlements affected economic activitities in the area.

(viii) Some Africa middlemen diverted trade goods to Northern routes by – passing the towns that were under Portuguese control.

The coming of the Portuguese

- The Portuguese invaded the East African coast in 1498, when the Turks, through the then Ottoman empire occupied most of the middle East and blocked overland routes from Europe to India. It was therefore very difficult and expensive for Europeans to acquire gold, silk and spices from Asia.

- With the invention of new ships by the Portuguese, The Europeans found and used new sea routes to the Far East. For instance, in 1497, Vasco Da Gamma left Portugal with three ships on an exploration expedition to find a sea route to India.

- The people of East Africa were not aware of the presence of Europeans across the Indian Ocean until the coming of the Portuguese in 1498 when Vasco Da Gamma and his team arrived at the East African coast. The Portuguese were out to control the ports and the sea-way to secure their use of the lucrative coastal trade.

Factors That Facilitated/Led To the Coming Of The Portuguese To The East African Coast

- To establish and obtain a trading empire in the East and trade-goods from China, India and East Africa.

- To carry Christianity to the East African coast to convert Muslim and other non-Christian groups.

- Their discovery of the sea route to India due to their experience in exploration and voyages.

- To stop the Turks and Arabs from rivalling them in East African trade.

- To use the East African coast (which was strategically important) as a base for their trading and navy ships, where they would get fresh supply of food and water.

- To explore and satisfy their love for adventure, given their advanced ship building technology.

- To counter the growing Islamic influence and to avenge earlier defeat by the Muslims, who had occupied the Iberian peninsular and Spain, forcing them to convert to Islam.

- To form an antimuslim alliance with Presta John: a Christian legendary ruler in Ethiopia.

- To colonize the East African coast in order to protect their trading interests.

NB. The Portuguese were the first European to come to the east coast of Africa. The main reason why the Portuguese came to the **East Coast of Africa** was to look for a sea route to India to avoid the ottoman high taxation.

2005 6.   State the main reason for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan coast in the 15th century. (1mk)

To look for a sea route to India

2011 19   (a)   State three reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan Coast in the 15th Century.(3 marks)

i)   They wanted to find a sea route to India.

ii)   They wanted to spread Christianity/reduce the Muslim influence.

iii)   They wanted to take part in the Coastal trade.

iv)   To control strategic points on the East-African Coast from other European rivals/to act as a supply base for their sailing vessels.

v)   Due to desire for exploration/adventure.

2002 19. (a) Why were the Portuguese interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast during the sixteenth century? (3 mks)

(i)   To control trade with the coastal towns

(ii)   To spread Christianity/ revenge on the Muslims who had conquered and controlled their homeland for over 700 years/look for pastor John

(iii)   The Kenyan coast was strategically located on the way to the East and could act as a base for their trading and navy ships.

(iv)   To control the India Ocean trade

Portuguese conquest and rule and rule of the East coast of Africa

Steps in which the Portuguese conquered the East African coast

In 1497 King John 11 sent Padro da Covillha on a land journey to India to gather information about the Eastern trades and the sea routes.

~ In 1498 Bathromew Diaz sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, thus proving that there was a way round South Africa to the Indian Ocean.
~ Between 1497- 1499 Vasco da Gama at the command of King Emmanuel the fortunate of Portugal visited *Mozambique*, *Mombasa* and *Malindi* on his way to India. He arrived in Malindi in March 1498 to a warm welcome by the locals.
~ He returned to Portugal in 1499 and gave a report of the flourishing Sofala trade, the Deep Harbour in Mombasa and the existing disunity of coastal people.
~ In response to Vasco da Gama's expeditions, the king of Portugal sent fleets of ships to conquer the important trading towns of the East African coast.
~ In 1500 *Pedro Alvares Cabral* attempted to capture Sofala with its Gold trade but he failed.
~ In 1502 *Vasco da Gama* came back with 19 ships aiming at capturing *Kilwa* because it was the most important and prosperous. He captured the palace, imprisoned the Sultan and only released him when he accepted to pay tribute to Portugal.
~ From Kilwa he invaded Mombasa, which tried to get assistance from Malindi but since they were great rivals Malindi refused to give assistance, this disunity made the work of conquest easy.
~ In 1503 *Ruy Laurence Ravasco* was sent with a number of ships and forced the islands of *Mafia* and *Zanzibar* and other towns to pay tribute to Portugal.
~ In 1504, *Lopez* destroyed gold trade at Kilwa. Attacks were too much on the harbour that trade came to a standstill. But again the Arabs failed to unite to fight the Portuguese.
~ In 1505 *Francisco D'Almeida* arrived at the coast on his way to Gao where he had been appointed the first Portuguese viceroy (governor) of the Eastern Empire. With 1500 men and 20 ships, he attacked *Sofala* which surrendered without struggle because she was tired of Kilwa's rule and therefore preferred the Portuguese to fellow Arabs. His forces continued northwards and attacked Kilwa. The Sultan and his followers took off to the bush while the Portuguese looted and burnt down the town before he departed to India. He also conquered Mombasa.
~ In 1506 – 1507 *Tristao Da Cunha* took on the Northern towns of Socotra, Oja, Brava and Lamu. Towns that submitted without struggles were only asked to pay tribute to Portugal. Malindi was even excused from paying tribute due to her friendship with the Portuguese.
~ In 1509 *Alba quiqui* captured the remaining towns i.e. the work of conquest was completed with taking the islands of Pemba, Mafia, and Zanzibar. Mombasa was burnt down.
~ By 1515 the Portuguese had succeeded in conquering most of the coastal towns, bring them under Portuguese rule. However towns like Gedi, Kilifi, Pate, Manda, Mombasa and Lamu continued with resistance. Mombasa was heavily attacked in 1528.
~ In 1585, a Turkish captain, Amir Ali Bey, arrived at the coast as an envoy of the sultan of turkey to free the coastal towns from the Portuguese. Rebellion then broke out between
1585 and 1588 between Ali Bey, the Portuguese, and the people of Mombasa and Zimba warriors. The towns of pate, Siyu and Pemba were attacked and forced to pay

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heavy fines while manda was completely destroyed.
~ Portugal finally brought all the coastal towns under her control establishing her headquarters in Mombasa that had been subdued in 1589. in 1593, the Portuguese built fort Jesus

NB the first Portuguese to reach the east coast of Africa was **Vasco da Gama**. He reached **Malindi** and was give a pilot called **Ahmed ibn Majid**.

2003 q 16. (a) Outline the stages in the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns up to 1500

i)   In 1500 Pedro Alveres Ras Cabral conquered Sofala.
ii)   In 1502 Vasco Da Gama attached the town of Kilwa and demanded tribute.
iii)   In 1503 Zanzibar and other Coastal towns were conquered by Ruy Lourenco Ravasco.
iv)   In 1505 Mombasa and Kilwa were conquered by Francisco D' Almaida.
v)   Between 1506 – 7 Lamu was conquered by Tristao da Cunha.
vi)   1509 Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese ruling.
Any 3x 1 (3mks).

2007 5. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century. (1mk)
-They wanted security from Mombasa/there were rivalry between Malindi and Mombasa

Reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus
1998 4.   State two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus (2 mks)
i.   To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
ii.   To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
iii.   Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
iv.   Use as a watch tower.

Reasons for Portuguese success
• Ruthlessness and cruelty with which Portugal attacked her enemies.
• Superiority of Portuguese arms such as Caravels, Carracks and hand guns.
• Weakness of Turkish and Persian navies in the Indian ocean, which thwarted the coastal towns' hope for assistance against the Portuguese.
• Good military training and tactics on the Portuguese side unlike the disorganized and disunited coastal communities.
• Portuguese reinforcement from their headquarters in Goa: India.
• Rivalry and stiff competition among the coastal towns, which enabled the Portuguese to attack and conquer them one by one.
• The Portuguese organized surprise attacks and fought with determination.

- Portuguese alliance with some local people E.G. those of Malindi, Pemba and Zanzibar, who assisted them in their conquest activities.
- Portuguese use of harbours as bases for their ships and troops, which strengthened their campaigns.
- Failure of some communities to resist the Portuguese.

2015 19. (a) State five reasons for the Portuguese conquest of the Kenyan Coast.
(i) They had superior weapons
(ii) They had better/strong naval power.
(iii) The coastal towns were not united.
(iv) They got reinforcement from Goa in India.
(v) Some towns did not offer resistance to Portuguese resistance.
(vi) They waged surprise attacks.
(vii) They had well trained soldiers.

1998 18. (a) Why were the Portuguese able to control the Kenya coast between 1500 and 1700
(i) Disunity/rivalry among the coastal towns enabled the Portuguese to play one against the other e.g Mombasa and Malindi.
(ii) Military superiority-the Portuguese had better weapons and their soldiers were better trained and organized (surprise attacks) ½
(iii) The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. Fort Jesus made them able to sustain their control over the area.

Portuguese rule
- In 1507, the Portuguese made Mozambique their headquarters and put it under a captain answerable to the Portuguese viceroy stationed at Goa in southern India.
- Later, the Portuguese divided the East African coast into two and appointed another captain, whom they stationed at Mombasa. He too was answerable to the Portuguese viceroy at Goa in southern India.
- The Portuguese applied the "Divide and rule" policy by setting one town against another. For instance, they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.
- By constructing Fort Jesus, they strengthened their military might and effectively established their control over the coastal region.
- Portuguese rule was harsh and cruel. The Portuguese isolated themselves from people and behaved as though they were of a superior religion and race. They lived in their own settlements and had their own churches. They were only interested in exploiting the gold trade.
- Due to poor interaction, the Portuguese failed to foster good relations with the people of the East African coast. As a result, Portuguese rule at the East African coast was rejected and fiercely resisted.

Role/duties of Portuguese captains stationed in Mozambique and Mombasa.
- They collected tribute from the local rulers.
- They imposed customs duties on imports and exports.
- They were in charge of putting down resistance and rebellions.
- They supervised and monitored ruling families in the city states.

Decline of the Portuguese rule
1996 17 b/2003 16 (b) /2008 18 (b) What reasons led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast during the 17th century.
(i) The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese
(ii) The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration
(iii) Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire
(iv) Malindi their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them
(v) Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire
(vi) The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast
(vii) Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch the British and the French reduced Portuguese source of revenue
(viii) The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end

2009 5. Name two groups that rivalled the Portuguese for the control of the Kenyan coast in the 16th century

(i) Egyptians	(iv) Persians	(vii) French
(ii) Turks	(v) The British	
(iii) Arabs	(vi) Dutch	

Impacts of the Portuguese rule
2002 19. (b) 1998 18 (b) /2011 19 (b) Explain six effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast.
i. The Portuguese built fort Jesus for defence purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
ii. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
iii. They introduced new food crops which are staple foods for many Kenyans.
iv. Constant rebellions against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.

v. The coastal towns that resisted Portuguese rule were destroyed and left in ruins.
vi. They educated the coastal people on how to use animal manure in farming and thus increasing crop yields.
vii. Some words borrowed from Portuguese language were used to enrich Kiswahili language.
viii. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which impoverished the coastal people.
ix. They fostered good relation between the E.A and India

1999 6. State two benefits of Portuguese rule over the coastal settlement
(i) Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
(ii) Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
(iii) The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming
(iv) Methods
(v) The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become historic sites
(vi) Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened

Oman rule
Establishment of Oman rule along the East African coast
- From the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1698, the East African coast came under Oman rule.
- At first, Oman rule over the East African coast was enforced through local families such as the Mazrui in Mombasa and the Nabahan in Lamu. But the Mazrui wanted to be independent.
- The Mazrui eventually established themselves as independent rulers of Mombasa, extending their rule to Malindi, Pate and Pemba.
- In the 19th century, their possessions extended from Malindi in the north to Pangani in the south. The Mazrui allied with Mijikenda communities around Mombasa, with whose help they attacked and conquered Lamu among other places.
- The Mazrui were eventually tricked into submission by Khalid" a son of Seyid Said, the King of Oman, who deported them from Mombasa and brought the East African coast under full Oman

Reasons why the Oman Arabs were unable to control the East African coast after the defeat of the Portuguese.
- Civil wars in Oman.
- Rebellion by coastal towns.
- Threats of Persian invasion.

2012 6. Name one Arab family which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman.

(i) Mazrui
(ii) Nabaliani
(iii) Busaidi
(iv) Al Idris   (1marks)

1997 3. State two main reasons why the Oman rulers were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast.   (2mks)
(i) To expand their commercial empire
(ii) To establish political control over the Kenyan coast
(iii) To assist in ending the Portuguese rule

Seyyid Said's reign 1804-1856
The Oman rule was made effective first by Seyyid Said. He wanted to be the master of the whole indian ocean trade to do this he transferred his capital from Zanzibar to muscat due to the following reasons:

2004/2007/2015 q 6. Give two reasons why Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
(i) In order to effectively control the east African coast
(ii) Zanzibar had a pleasant climate
(iii) Zanzibar was strategically located for the development of trade.
(iv) Zanzibar had fertile soils/adequate rainfall/fresh clean water for drinking.
(v) Offered good defence site from outside attacks.
(vi) Zanzibar had deep natural harbours.
(vii) The rulers of Zanzibar were loyal to him.

Explain Seyid Said's influence on trade along the East African coast.
➢ Since Seyid Said controlled the whole of the coast, he developed trade links with the Kenyan interior, in which he involved the Akamba and Mijikenda.
➢ Slaves, ivory and cloves were the major exports from East Africa. Caravans were sent into the interior to collect slaves and ivory.
➢ Under Seyid Said's influence, Zanzibar became the commercial centre for the entire East African coast. Imports included beads, guns, ammunition and hardware.

2001 6. Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the coast of Kenya in 1806. (1 mk)
(i) To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman
(ii) To prevent the rulers/ governors of the coastal settlements form declaring themselves independent.
(iii) Maximum economic control
(iv) Control Indian Ocean trade

Effects of Oman rule

- Establishment of the Oman rule led to the establishment of <u>clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba.</u>
- It led to the development of <u>slave trade</u> at the coast because slaves were used as labourers in the plantations.
- It led to the establishment of a commercial empire along the East African coast.
- It stimulated the <u>development of the long distance trade</u> among the Yao, Akamba, and the Nyamwezi of Tanzania.
- It led to the <u>growth and expansion of towns</u> like Kilwa, Pemba and Zanzibar.
- The <u>Swahili culture</u> was intensified along the coast.
- It led to the establishment of strong <u>political empire</u> under the rule of the Sultan's at the coast.
- The Indian traders (Banyans) introduced the Rupee as the currency for use along the East African coast.
- The slave trade which was intensified by the Oman rulers broke down families in most of the areas where raids took place. There was also suffering and loss of property due to burning of houses during raids.

2003 5. State three economic benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenyan coast during the nineteenth century. (3 mks)
(i) It led to the expansion of trade between Kenya and Arabia.
(ii)Led to growth of towns e.g. Zanzibar
(iii)   Led to the growth of slave trade.
(iv)   Led to growth of plantation agriculture.

                                  Any 3 x 1 = (3mks)

The main contribution of Seyyid Said in the economy of east coast of Africa was establishment of plantation farming.

Plantation farming

- Plantation agriculture was the major cause of increased slave trade in East Africa. By 1840, slaves were heavily used in clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba. The slaves had to provide for both themselves and their masters.
- In early 19th century, the Arabs and the Swahili started growing grains like semeseme and millet. Slaves spent long working hours on such plantations under the supervision of slave overseers.
- Plantation slavery was intensively practiced around Malindi, where there were large tracts of farmland. In Mombasa, cultivation of coconuts was preferred as farms there were smaller. Coconuts required less rain while their yields were higher.
- The Mijikenda traded with the Arabs in ivory, cattle and grains. Arabs prevented the Mijikenda from owning the rich coastal farmland.

- Slaves often tried to escape from plantations due to their bad working conditions. They were grouped into different classes and were not equal.
- Those slaves that ran away were employed by rich Arabs and the Swahili to fight against the Sultan's government. Those that remained behind became more stubborn and did not work as hard as they were required. They disobeyed orders and refused to accept their masters' culture.
- Because of this, there were efforts to improve their conditions.
- However, the coming of colonialism ended the use of slaves in the plantations.

The **main factor** that led to the growth of plantation at the east coast of Africa was the availability of slaves.

Factors for the development of plantation farming

2016 7 Which factors influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar during the 16th Century
i   Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
ii   Availability of labour/slave labour.
iii   Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
iv   Zanzibar had fertile soils.

Effects of plantation farming

- Increased slave trade and slave labour.
- Emergence of a class of wealthy merchants among the Arabs and Swahili.
- International trade due to export of crops such as cloves.
- Introduction of new crops such as cloves, coconuts and maize.
- Development of towns like Malindi, Pemba and Zanzibar.
- Poor working conditions and long hours of work among the slaves.
- Development of Agro based industries.
- Promotion of trade.
- Population increase due to increased food production, owing to the agro based economy as well as Seyyid Said's encouragement of people from Oman to settle at the coast to develop plantation agriculture.

The Slave Trade in East Africa
Slave trade: The buying and selling of human beings
Slavery: The state of being enslaved: It's a system where by some people are owned by others and are forced to work for others without being paid for the work they have done.
It involves capturing, transporting of human beings who become the 'property' of the buyer.
The slave trade was one of the worst crimes against humanity.
The trade was started by Arabs who wanted labour for domestic use and for their plantations. However, they were later joined by Europeans..
Reasons for the rise of slave trade
~   During the second half of the 18th century, France opened up larger sugar plantations

on the islands of Reunion, Mauritius and in the Indian Ocean. African slaves were thus recruited from East Africa to go and work in those plantations.

~ Africans were considered physically fit to work in harsh climatic conditions compared to the native red Indians and Europeans. This greatly increased the demand for the indigenous people (slaves).

~ The increased demand for sugar and cotton in Europe led to their increase in price and therefore more labour (slaves) was needed in the British colonies of West Indies and America.

~ Strong desire for European goods by African chiefs like Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe forced them to acquire slaves in exchange for manufactured goods such as brass, metal ware, cotton cloth, beads, spirits such as whisky, guns and gun powder.

~ The existence and recognition of slavery in East Africa societies. Domestic and child slavery already existed therefore Africans were willing to exchange slaves for European goods.

~ The huge profits enjoyed by middlemen like Arab Swahili traders encouraged the traders to get deeply involved in the trade.

~ The suitable winds and currents (monsoon winds) which eased transportation for slave traders greatly contributed to the rise of slave trade.

~ The Legalization of slave trade in 1802 by Napoleon 1 of France increased the demand for slaves in all French Colonies.

~ The increased number of criminals, war captives, destitute forced African chiefs to sell them off as slaves.

~ The Oman Arabs contributed to the rise in the demand for slaves. This is because they acted as middlemen between the African Swahili people, the Portuguese and French traders. They therefore worked very hard to get slaves in order to obtain revenue from them.

~ The invention of Spanish mines in West indices increased slave demands to work in the mines.

~ The exodus of slaves from East Africa to Northeast Africa, Arabia and Persia contributed to the increase in the demand for slaves. It led to an enormous number of slaves obtained from East Africa being transported to other countries.

~ The movement of Seyyid Said's capital to Zanzibar led to an increase in slave trade. This is because when Seyyid said settled in Zanzibar in 1840, he embarked on strong plans to open up slave trade routes to the interior of East Africa. This boosted slave trade, whereby the number of slaves being sold at the slave market in Zanzibar annually by that time, reached between 40000 and 45000 thousand slaves.

~ The outbreak of diseases like Nagana led to an increase in slave trade. This is because the beasts of burden (i.e. camels, donkeys, etc) could not be taken on many of the caravan routes. It therefore necessitated people themselves to be involved in the transportation of the trade goods and ivory. Such people included porters who were regarded as slaves, or free Africans who could sell their services in return for cloth and other trade goods.

~ Development of long distance trade that needed slaves to transport goods from the interior of East Africa.

~ Plantation farming increased in some areas, especially the clove plantations were slaves worked.

Organization of slave trade in E. Africa

The middlemen involved were;

- Arab Swahili traders
- African chiefs.

Ways of obtaining slaves

- Selling of domestic slaves in exchange for goods like beads, guns, glass etc
- Selling of criminals, debtors and social misfits in society by the local chiefs to the Arab slave traders.
- Prisoners of war could be sold off.
- Porters were sometimes kidnapped, transported and sold off to the Arab traders.
- Raiding villages, this would begin at night with gun shoots and people would scatter consequently leading to their capture.
- Through inter tribal wars many Africans become destitutes and these would be captured by the slave traders.
- Tax offenders were sold off by the African chiefs.
- They were also captured through ambushes during hunting, travelling and gardening.
- Slaves would be acquired from the main slave trade market in Zanzibar.
- Other Africans are also said to have gone voluntarily in anticipation of great wonders and benefits from the Arab Swahili traders.

Slave journey: -

- Slaves' journey was a difficult one. They moved long distances on foot.
- Chained, whipped and sometimes killed on the way.
- Had little food and water and experienced extreme suffering.

This is illustrated by a Quotation from Dr. David Livingstone's Last Journal. London 1878:
"We passed a woman tied by the neck to a tree and dead …we saw others tied up in a similar manner, and one lying in the path shot or stabbed for she was in a pool of blood. The explanation we got invariably was that the Arab who owned these victims was enraged at losing the money by the slaves becoming unable to march."

~ The main slave market where slaves were auctioned was at Zanzibar.
~ The journey across the India Ocean was horrible.
~ Crowded in ships with hardly any space to breath. Ships carried anything from 250 to 600 slaves. They were very overcrowded and packed like spoons with no room even to turn.
~ Whenever they saw anti-slave trade people, slaves would be thrown in the ocean
~ As a result many died in the process.

Effects/Impact of slave trade on people of E. Africa. Positive effects

a) New foods were introduced through trade routes like maize, pawpaws, rice, groundnuts both at the coast and in the interior.

b) Plantation farming increased in some areas, especially the clove plantations were slaves worked.

c) The interior was opened to the outside world this later encouraged the coming of

European missionaries. Many European Christian missionaries came to East Africa to preach against slave trade and to campaign for its abolition.

d) The trade routes became permanent routes and inland roads which led to growth of communication networks.

e) Swahili was introduced in land and is now being widely spoken in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Eastern Congo.

f) Islam as a religion was introduced by Arabs and it spread, especially in Yao land and in Buganda land.

g) A new race called Swahili was formed through intermarriages between Arabs and some Africans.

h) There was growth of Arab towns such as Tabora and Ujiji inland.

i) There was emergence of dynamic leaders such as Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

j) Slave trade strengthened the large and powerful states, which could easily get access to guns at the expense of small ones.

k) Slave trade led to a situation whereby power became centralized and no longer with the small, local authority (segimentary societies) mainly to enable African chiefs directly control slave trade.

l) Slave trade encouraged large-scale trade whereby contact was established between the trade masters and indigenous/local population.

m) Africans were dispersed to other parts of the world e.g Arabia, America and West Indies. In Africa, Sierra-Leone and Liberia were founded to accommodate former slaves from Europe and America.

Negative effects

a) African population was reduced; people who would have been great leaders and empire builders were killed. It is estimated that over 15 to 30 million people were sold in to slavery while other millions died in the process being transported.

b) Slave trade brought misery, suffering and lowered the quality of people in East Africa this is because they were reduced to 'commodities' which could be bought and sold on land.

c) Villages and families were destroyed and broken up by slave raiders and never to be reunited this later resulted in to loss of identity.

d) Diseases broke out among the overcrowded slaves for example the Spaniards introduced Syphilis and soon it spread to other traders.

e) Slave trade led to displacement of people and many became homeless and destitute many and stayed in Europe with no identity.

f) Economic activities such as farming were disrupted. This is because the young and able craftsmen, traders and farmers were carried off, causing economic stagnation as the economic workforce depleted.

g) Progress slowed down, which resulted in famine, poverty and destitution and helplessness.

h) There was a decline in production of traditional goods such as coffee, beans, bark cloth and iron which greatly hindered the cash economy.

i) There was a decline in African industries which also faced a lot of competition from imported manufactured goods for example the Bark cloth and iron working

industries.

j) Guns were introduced into the interior which caused a lot of insecurity and increased incidences of wars for territorial expansion.

k) Clans and tribal units, languages were broken and inter-tribal peace was disturbed for example Swahili language replaced the traditional languages in the interior.

Abolition of slave trade

Reasons why it was difficult to stop slave trade

~ Slavery existed before in Africa societies that is to say, domestic slavery and internal slave trade, which provided a favourable situation for continuation of the lucrative slave trade.

~ The Abolition movement which had begun in Britain and her overseas territory first took effect in West Africa. The decline in West African trade encouraged the expansion of trade in East Africa especially with America and West Indies.

~ Slave trade was difficult to stop because of division of African tribes against each other .This meant that African tribes would find it difficult to unite together and resist the slave traders, who raided their societies using organized bands of men.

~ Disregard of human life, many African rulers tended to put less value for the lives of their subjects whom they ruled for example quite often, a ruler of a tribe would easily order his warriors to attack the villages of his subjects and seize their property, kill some of them.

~ Active participation and willing cooperation of African chiefs and coastal traders who were making a lot of profits made the slave trade last for so long.

~ Many European countries depended on the products of slave labour in West Indies and America for example, British industries depended on raw sugar, raw cotton and unprocessed minerals from America which she was not willing to lose.

~ European slave merchants and Africans involved in the trade were blinded by the huge profits made from the trade.

~ There was smuggling of slaves outside the forbidden areas. Slave traders would pretend to sail northwards when sighted by British patrol ships but would change course after British navy ships had disappeared.

~ Other European countries refused to co-operate with Britain to end slave trade because they had not yet become industrialized, and therefore they still benefited from it for example Portugal and Spain.

~ The only economic alternative of slave trade was Agriculture which was not reliable compared to the booming slave trade.

~ The anti slavery campaign was too expensive for Britain alone to compensate slave owners.

~ Stopping slave trade in the interior was difficult because Arabs were in control of large areas.

~ The East African coastline was long which delayed the anti-slavery group penetration in the interior.

~ Due to the tropical climate, most British personnel were affected by malaria which hindered the stopping of Slave trade.

~ Seyyid Said and Barghash were always unwilling to end slave trade at once due to fear of losing revenue and risk of rebellion by Arabs who found it profitable.

- ~ The anti-slavery group was small compared to the East African Coast.
- ~ European powers continued with slave trade, they shipped the slave cargos in to ships bearing American Flags.

Factors that led to the abolition of slave trade

It was the British government that began the abolition of the slave trade during the years,1822 - 1826 . This was because of the pressure by various groups based on different factors;

a) Rise of humanitarians in Europe such as Christians and scholars condemned it on moral grounds. The missionaries wanted it to be stopped because they wanted good conditions for the spread of Christianity. The formation of the humanitarian movements in England aimed at stopping all kinds of cruelty including slave trade, flogging of

   soldiers and child labour.

b) Industrialization in Britain was one of the main forces behind the abolition .E.g. Britain industrialists urged its abolition because they wanted Africans to be left in Africa so that Africa can be a source of raw materials for their industries, market for European manufactured goods and a place for new investment of surplus capital.

c) Formation of Anti-slavery movement and the abolitionist movement in 1787. Its chairman was Granville Sharp and others like Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce who gathered facts and stories about the brutality of slave trade and slavery to arouse public opinion in Britain.

d) Religious revival in Europe, Anglicans preached and condemned slave trade as being opposed to laws of God and humanity. Catholic popes also protested against the trade and prohibited it. In 1774, many religious leaders served as examples when they liberated their slaves in England.

e) The French revolution of 1789 and the American revolution of 1776 emphasized liberty, equality and fraternity (brotherhood) of all human beings. As a result, people began to question whether anyone had a right to deprive fellow man of his liberty when he had done wrong.

f) The British desire to protect their national interests, British planters wanted slave trade stopped to avoid competition with other European planters .This is because other planters were producing cheaper sugar, British sugar accumulated hence the need to stop over production.

g) The rise of men with new ideas e.g. Prof. Adam Smith(challenged the economic arguments which were the basis of slave trade when he argued convincingly that hired labour is cheaper and more productive than slave labour, Rousseau spread the idea of personal liberty and equality of all men.

h) Slaves had become less profitable and yet had led to over population in Europe.

i) Influential abolitionists like William Wilberforce (a British member of parliament) urged the British government to legislate against the slave trade in her colonies.

j) The ship owners stopped transporting slaves from Africa and began transporting raw materials directly from Africa and America to Europe, which led to a decline in slave trade.

Steps in the abolition of slave trade

The movement to abolish slave trade started in Britain with the formation of Anti-

slavery movement. The British government abolished the slave trade through anti slave laws (Legislation), treaties and use of force.

The Anti – slavery movement was led by Granville sharp, other members were Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce and others.

- ~ The first step was taken in 1772 when slavery was declared illegal and abolished in Britain. The humanitarians secured judgment against slavery from the British court.
- ~ In 1807, British parliament outlawed slave trade for British subjects.
- ~ 1817 British negotiated the "reciprocal search treaties" with Spain and Portugal.
- ~ Equipment treaties signed with Spain 1835 Portugal 1842 and America 1862.
- ~ In E. Africa in 1822 Moresby treaty was signed between Captain Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said it forbade the shipping of slaves outside the sultan's territories. British ships were authorized to stop and search suspected Arab slave-carrying dhows.
- ~ In 1845, Hamerton treaty was signed between Colonel Hamerton and Sultan Seyyid Said. It forbade the shipping of slaves outside the Sultan's East African possessions, i.e., beyond Brava to the north.
- ~ In 1871 the British set up a parliamentary commission of inquiry to investigate and report on slave trade in E. Africa.
- ~ In 1872 Sir Bartle Frere persuaded Sultan Barghash to stop slave trade but not much was achieved.

On 5th March 1873, the Sultan passed a decree prohibiting the export of slaves from main land and closing of slave market at Zanzibar. Zanzibar slave market was to be closed within 24 hours.

- ~ 1876 the Sultan decreed that no slaves were to be transported overland.
- ~ 1897 decree left slaves to claim their freedom themselves
- ~ 1907, slavery was abolished entirely in Zanzibar and Pemba.
- ~ In 1927, slavery ended in Tanganyika when Britain took over from Germany after the 2nd world
   war.

Effects of abolition of slave trade

a) The suppression of slave trade led to loss of independence that is to say, it confirmed among the Arabs and Swahilis that the Sultan had lost independence over the East African coast, and that he was now a British puppet .

b) The suppression of slave trade led to development and growth of legitimate trade which provided equally profitable business to both Europeans and African traders. Many ship owners diverted their ships from transporting slaves to transporting raw cotton and raw sugar from Brazil and America.

c) It accelerated the coming of European missionaries to East Africa who emphasized peace and obedience thus the later European colonization of East Africa.

d) Disintegration of the sultan Empire. This is because it loosened the economic and political control which the sultan had over the East African nations .His empire in E.A. therefore began to crumble .This gave opportunity to other ambitious leaders like Tippu-Tip to create an independent state in Manyema ,where he began selling his ivory and slaves to the Belgians in Zaire.

e) The abolition of slave trade was a catalyst to the partition of East Africa where by Britain took over Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda and Germany took over Tanganyika.
f) Slave trade markets were also closed for example Zanzibar in 1873 following the frère treaty signed between Sultan Barghash and Bantle Frere.
g) Islam became unpopular as many converted to Christianity.
h) African societies regained their respect and strength as they were no longer sold off as commodities.

Long distance trade

Origin of Long Distance trade

- By the 19th century, there already was trade among Kenyan communities and between Kenya and other countries.
- Long distance trade connected the East African interior to the coast in Kenya. Two major commodities (ivory and slaves) were valued at the coast, where they were exchanged for cloth, utensils, ironware and beads.
- Until the 1860s, The Akamba served as middlemen between interior and coastal communities. Their trading activities took them from the Mount Kenya region to as far as Baringo and the shores of Lake Victoria. They established good relationship with the local communities through whose territories they passed, though they discouraged other people and communities from participating in the trade. For instance, they spread malicious tales about both the interior and coastal communities.

Reasons why the Akamba participated in Long Distance trade

- Ukambani region had poor and unreliable rainfall to support farming.
- The outbreak of famine in 1836 compelled them to trade.
- Their central position between the coast and the interior facilitated their participation in trade.
- Experienced leaders such as chief Kivoi spearheaded trade.
- Demand for goods from the interior at the coast made them get into trade.
- Goods for trade such as ivory and slaves were available.

In the 1860s, Arab and Swahili traders started penetrating the interior of Kenya. They eventually took control of Long Distance trade from the Akamba and started organizing caravans to as far as Uganda.

Communities in East Africa which participated in the long Distance trade in the 19th century

From Kenya
- The Akamba-**main**
- Mijikenda,-
- Arabs
- Waswahili,
- Wanga- among the Luhya of Kenya

Tanzania
- Nyamwezi,
- Yao,
- Hehe

Uganda
- Baganda.

Sudan
- Khartoumers,

Factors that led to the decline of Akamba dominance in Long Distance trade
- Loss of trading partners such as the Aembu and the Agikuyu due to Oromo raids.
- British colonization, which undermined the trade.
- Abolition of slave trade, due to which the main item of exchange (slaves) was lost.
- Attacks by the Maasai and Oromo on the trade routes.
- Competition from Arab and Swahili traders, who penetrated the interior to get goods from the sources.

2005 3. Name one community in Kenya which played a leading role in the long distance trade.
(i) Akamba
(ii) Agiriama (MIJIKENDA)

Development

Trade between the Kenya Coast and other outside countries began very early. It was in the 19th century that this trade expanded rapidly especially during the rule of Seyyid Said. This international trade led to the development of the long distance trade.

The long distance trade involved trade between the East Coast of Africa and the interior. It developed due to the demand for slaves in Arabia and the demand for Ivory in Europe. The people involved in this trade were mainly the Akamba and the Mijikenda of Kenya, the Nyamwezi and Yao of Tanzania, the coastal Arabs and the Swahilis and the Baganda of Uganda.

The main commodities of trade obtained in the interior of East Africa in the 19th century were ivory and slaves which were in great demand at the coast. These were exchanged with cloth, beads, glassware utensils, ironware and carpets. The Arab and Swahili traders were at first waiting for trade goods to be supplied to them at the coast but later in 1860s they started penetrating into the interior. They took control of the long distance trade from the Africans such as the Akamba and the Nyamwezi and they travelled into the interior as far as Buganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The traders moved in caravans for security reasons. The goods they obtained were shipped across the Indian Ocean and taken to Asian countries such as India, Persia, Arabia and China.

1999 19. (a) /2002 4. 2013 19 (a) State five factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade. (5 marks)

(i) The central/strategic location of the community between the coast and the interior.
(ii) There existed items of trade.
(iii) The existence of merchants/leaders/entrepreneurs.
(iv) There existed trade routes between the coast and the interior.
(v) There existed markets for trade goods.
(vi) The establishment of trade links with their neighbours/experience.
(vii) There was demand for goods.
(viii) Drought/unreliable rainfall experienced in their area/poor soils.

Organisation

- Trade routes to the interior went up to Kilimanjaro, the mount Kenya region and the shores of Lake Victoria. Maasai regions were avoided due to perceived Maasai hostility to strangers.
- Long Distance traders moved into the interior in caravans, using porters, who were either slaves or free men, with goods to and from the East African coast.
- They stopped to rest and replenish food supply at various centers in the interior E.G. Taveta, Mbooni hills, Lake Baringo, Mumias and Buganda.
- From the coast, the traders brought guns, Cotton cloth, beads, glass, swords, Porcelain vessels, bracelets and bangles. From the interior, they got ivory, rhino horns, slaves, hides and skins.
- Long distance trade was financed by the Arabs and Swahili, who employed Akamba and Mijikenda traders. The mode of trade was Barter, although Cowrie shells were introduced as currency in late 19th century.
- Reasons for increased demand for slaves along the East African coast during the long Distance trade
- Plantation agriculture at the coast depended on slave labour.
- French sugar plantations in Reunion and Mauritius increased demand for slaves.
- Demand for slaves to work as domestic servants and soldiers in Arabia.
- Portuguese plantations in Brazil required labour.

2012 7. Name the African community that organized long distance trade in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

- The Akamba   (1mark)

2000 8. Identify two methods which long distance traders used to acquire

slaves during the nineteenth century. (2 mks)
(i) Exchanging slaves with other goods/ buying slaves from African
(ii) Raiding other communities from slaves
(iii) Enticement and gifts   (Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

State the effects of slave trade on the people of East Africa.

- Growth of plantation farming as a result of slave labour.
- Increased suffering, fear and violence.
- Heavy loss of life (many deaths).
- Depopulation in the interior.
- Increased intercommunal warfare to capture slaves.
- Trade in ivory and copper increased as slaves were used as porters.
- Freed slave centers of Bagamoyo and Freetown were set up following the abolition of slavery and slave trade.
- Destruction of property.
- Displacement of families and communities.
- Introduction of new goods such as cloth and guns to the region in exchange for slaves.

1999 19(b)   Explain the effects of slave trade on the African communities in Kenya

(i) The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
(ii) Able- bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
(iii) It led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed workforce.
(iv) Led to loss of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths
(v) Methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environment and human suffering
(vi) Slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation/ displacement
(vii) Promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu
(viii) Led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya
(ix) Led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture
(x) Opened up the interior of Kenya for European penetration

Impacts

2004 19 (b)/2013 19 (b) Describe five effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya.(10 marks)

(i) It let the settling of people in urban centres that developed along trade routes.

(ii) It led to the emergence of a class of wealthy people along the coast/in the interior of Kenya/emergence of powerful chiefs & kingdoms.
(iii) It led to acquisition of foreign/new goods through trade/traditional industries.
(iv) People acquired /cultivated new crops leading to increased food production.
(v) Some people were converted into Islam by Muslim traders.
(vi) People were introduced to money economy thereby making transactions easy.
(vii) African slave labour led to the development of plantation agriculture along the coast.
(viii) There was depopulation as many Africans were captured/sold as slaves.
(ix) It caused untold suffering/misery as people were raided/captured as slaves.
(x) It opened up the interior leading to colonization.
(xi) The trade routes later developed into roads and highways.

International trade

When Seyid Said took control of Zanzibar, he encouraged foreign traders to trade with Zanzibar in order to develop new markets for products from the East African mainland. He strived to attract Indian money lenders (Banyans) to come and settle in Zanzibar, which increased the volume of trade in East Africa.

Factors that promoted international trade along the East African coast

- The Monsoon winds, which facilitated transport.
- Trade between the coast and the far East, which existed before the 19th century.
- Demand for goods at the coast and the outside world.
- Availability of trade goods like ivory, gold, slaves, beads and guns.
- Protection of Arab and Swahili traders by the Sultan.
- The deep harbours and good beaches as well as accessibility of the region by sea, which attracted traders.
- Imposition of a unified customs duty of 5% by the Sultan, which encouraged trade.
- Introduction of a monitory system by Seyid Said, which facilitated trade. Copper coins, Spanish Crown and Maria Theresa dollars were used.
- Indian Banyans or Baluchis (money lenders), who financed trade by giving credit facilities to the traders.
- Trade routes and markets like Kilwa and Mombasa, which boosted trade.
- Signing of treaties between Seyid Said and Western countries. Seyid Said signed treaties with France, Britain, and the United States of America among other powers, thus opening up East Africa to world trade.

Trade goods

EXPORTS
- Coconuts,
- Gum copal,
- Ivory,
- Slaves.

IMPORTS
- Guns,
- American cloth,
- beads,
- Hardware.

Although Seyid Said did not build a political empire in the interior, he linked and developed the existing trading networks with people like the Akamba, Agikuyu and Mijikenda.

Impacts of international trade
- It opened up the East African coast to the outside world resulting in colonisation
- It led to introduction and spread of Christianity due to existence of Islam and slave trade which the missionaries came to abolish.
- New goods such as guns and clothes were introduced.
- Introduction of new crops such as rice and maize.
- Traders became wealthy and their living standards improved.
- Suffering, loss of life, destruction of property due to intensified warfare, ETC, all resulting from slave trade.

Christianity
The Portuguese were the first Christian missionaries to come to Kenya. However, long-established Islamic culture and religion overwhelmed their efforts. The 19th century Revival Movement in Britain and Western Europe inspired missionaries to go out to other parts of the world for the end of the world was perceived to be coming soon.

Reasons for the coming of Christian missionaries
2001 18. (a) Why did Christian missionaries come to Kenya in the nineteenth century?
(i)   To spread Christianity
(ii)   To help abolish the salve trade
(iii)   To explore the region
(iv)   To spread western civilization
(v)   Promote legitimate trade
(ii)   Educate Africans

Missionary activities in Kenya
- Various missionary societies merged to form the alliance of Missionary societies in British East Africa.
- Missionary work in Kenya started in 1844 with the arrival of Johann Ludwig Krapf from Germany. Krapf was sent by the Church Missionary Society of England. He began his work among the coastal people before advancing into the interior.
- Together with Johannes Rebmann, Krapf started and established a mission base at Rabai near Mombasa in 1846. In 1849, they were accompanied by Jacob Erhardt. They unsuccessfully tried to preach to the Akamba and Taita. Krapf encouraged other Christian societies to help in spreading Christianity.

- In 1862, Thomas Wakefield and members of the United Methodist Church from Britain arrived and opened mission stations at Ribe, Jomvu and in Lamu. The CMS opened stations at Sagalla in Taita and at Taveta.
- Initially, it was dangerous to start mission stations far inland. E.G. Krapf tried but did not manage to start a mission station at Kitui due to Akamba anger when Chief Kivoi was killed while traveling with him. However, in late 19th and early 20th century, the interior became more peaceful and safer for missionaries to move about spreading Christianity.
- In 1891, the Church of Scotland Mission began work at Kibwezi in what is now Makueni, but they later moved to Kikuyu in Central Province after several missionaries died at Kibwezi. Members of the Africa Inland Mission from the United States of America opened their first station at Nzaui in the then Machakos district. They later extended to Kijabe, Nandi, Kabarnet and Nyakach.
- In 1899, some French Catholic missionaries opened Saint Austin's Mission station near Nairobi.
- In 1902-1903, the Church Missionary Society from England and the Consolata opened Mission stations in Nyeri. They worked in Meru and Central Kenya.
- By 1914, the Church Of God mission, The Seventh Day Adventists, the Friends Mission and other Christian societies had reached western Kenya.

Missionary societies that merged to form the Alliance of Missionary Societies in British East Africa.
- The Church of Scotland Mission
- The Church Missionary Society (CMS).
- The Africa Inland Mission.
- The United Methodist Church Mission.
- The British and foreign Bible Society.

Factors that led to the spread of Christianity in East Africa
- Seyid Said's support. Early missionaries such as Krapf were given introductory letters for assistance from coastal rulers.
- Some African communities were friendly to the Missionaries.
- Missionaries valued, studied and were able to use the languages of the people among whom they worked, eventually committing them to writing. For instance, Krapf translated and published the dictionary and parts of the bible into Kiswahili, Kikamba and Kirabai.
- The Christian teaching on equality and love for one another appealed to many Africans.
- African converts, especially in the Freed Slave centers such as Freetown helped missionaries to spread the gospel.

- Mission stations, schools and medical centers influenced the spread of Christianity since those living there had to be converted to Christianity.
- Explorers encouraged the missionaries' work. Henry Morton Stanley's report on Buganda encouraged missionaries to go to Uganda.
- Discovery of Quinine, a cure for Malaria, enabled them to work among African communities.
- The building of the Kenya-Uganda railway facilitated their traveling into the interior.
- The colonial government supported missionary work.
- Relative peace and stability in the region promoted Missionary work.
- Emergence of Independent churches, an African initiative, promoted the spread of Christianity.

1997 16.a)Explain why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.

(i)   Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centers for converting Africans.

(ii)   To serve as centers where Africans would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.

(iii)   To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry

(iv)   To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.

(v)   To use them as centers for the spread of Western European culture

(vi)   To serve as health centers where basic health care was provided to Africans.

(vii)   To serve as settlements for freed slaves and other displaced peoples.

(viii)   Serve as centers for the pacification of Africans/ centres to promote European colonization.

(ix)   Serve as base where European missionaries could operate from.

2010 4   Name one early Christian missionary who worked in Kenya. (1 mark)

- Johann Ludwig Krapf
- Johann Rebman
- Jacob Erhardt

2013 5, Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th century. (1 mark)

⇒ Frere town

2008 6. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at the coast of Kenya in the 19th century.

The church Missionary society (C.M.S)   (1 mk)

2003 6.   State two ways through which mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya.

(i)   The needy found homes and thus they were converted

(ii)   The stations were centres of learning / schools were learners/ catechists were preached to

(iii)   They served as health centres / hospital where the sick were preached to.

(iv)   The missionaries mixed freely with the people thus converted them to Christianity.

Challenges faced by Christian missionaries

1997 16 b)What factors undermined Christian missionary activities Kenya during the nineteenth century?

(i)   Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.

(ii)   Opposition by leaders of Islamic faith and other believers whose interests were to advance their religion in the region.

(iii)   Harsh tropical climate coupled with tropical diseases e.g. malaria

(iv)   Inadequate funds and supplies such as food.

(v)   Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities

(vi)   Rivalry among different Christian groups

(vii)   Communication barrier/ lack of common language of communication to facilitate interaction with and conversion of Africans.

(viii)   Strict Christian doctrines which were incompatible with traditional beliefs and practices.

(ix)   Limited transport and communication facilities

(x)   Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries

(xi)   Hostility from African rulers who often identified missionaries with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.

Effects of missionary activities in Kenya

2001 18 (b) Explain six results of the coming of Christian missionaries to Kenya. (10 mks)

i)   Christian missionaries converted Africans to Christianity.

ii)   They built school where Africans were taught to read and write

iii)   They built hospitals which helped to improve the health standards of the people.

iv)   They introduced new crops and new farming methods.

v)   They introduced new vocational skills e.g carpentry and masonry

vi)   Translated the Bible into local languages

vii) Drew map of the interior of the great Lakes region which inspired many explorers to come to Africa /opened the interior.

viii) Influenced their governments to take interest in the region which later led to colonization.

ix) Undermined authority of African leaders.

x) Introduced the western culture which undermined African culture.

xi) They wrote the first Kiswahili dictionary and grammar book.

xii) Established settlements for freed slaves and gave security to destitute.

xiii) Helped in improving transport system by developing roads connecting their stations.

xiv) Promoted disunity among people of different denominations and non-Christians Vs Christian.

2014 4. Give one way in which the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya.

(i) The local people could read the Bible.

(ii) It created better understanding of the teaching of the Bible.

More Africans could identify themselves with Christianity.

2000 7. State two ways in which the introduction of Christianity undermined African culture in Kenya. (2 mks)

(i) For it preached against African customs e.g. polygamy and female circumcision

(ii) It also undermined African traditional religious and beliefs as Africans adapted Christianity and stopped believing in the ancestral spirits. (2 mks

1996 3. Identify one contribution of John Krapf to the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the nineteenth century.(2mks)

(i) John Krapf built a church in Rabai

(ii) Converted people to Christianity.

(iii) Translated the Bible into Kiswahili

(iv) Trained the first catechist who later spread the gospel.

(v) Encouraged other European / missionaries to come to Kenya.

(vi) This exploitation of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities.

2011 5 Identify two contributions made by the early Christian missionaries in the field of education in Kenya. (2 marks)

(i) They set up schools/encouraged Africans to go to school.

(ii) They taught Africans how to read/write.

(iii) They taught Africans vocational Skills.

(iv) They translated the Bible into African Languages

(v) They wrote books/dictionary

(vi) They translated the Bible into African Languages

(vii) They wrote books/dictionary

1998 3. Give the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before 1500 (1 mk)

- To trade/commerce

2000 6. State two reasons why the Portuguese were able to conquer the coastal settlements by 1500. (2 mks)

(iv) They had strong ships called carracks which they used to attack the Arabs who used dhows

(v) The people along the coast were disunited e.g. Malindi and Mombasa were arch- enemies

(vi) The Portuguese got reinforcements from Goa their base in India and also from Portugal

(vii) The Portuguese were well trained and better organized

(2 mk)

CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who legally belongs to a state.

Every citizen is:

- Entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship, subject to the limits set out in the constitution;
- Entitled to a Kenyan passport and to any document of registration and identification issued by the state to citizens.
- Subject to the responsibilities of citizenship.

Meaning of citizenship
Citizenship is the act of belonging to a particular or country.

Methods of becoming a Kenya citizen
2007 14/2008 11.   State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya.   (2marks)
- By birth
- By registration   Any 2x1=(2marks)

1.   Citizenship by birth
Every person born in Kenya is a citizen if, at the date of birth, either the mother or the father of the person is a citizen.
A person born outside Kenya is a citizen if, at the date of birth, either the mother or the father of the person is a citizen-
Who was born in Kenya; or By registration or naturalization.
If either parent of a person died before that person was born, that parent's citizenship at the time of death applies

2. Citizenship by registration
Refers to situation where a person who is not a Kenyan citizen in granted Kenyan citizenship.
2017 5 Two conditions one must fulfil in order to get citizenship by registration.
(i)One must lawfully reside in Kenya continuously for at least seven years.
(ii)A child who is not a citizen must be adopted by a Kenyan citizen.
(iii)A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years.

3.   Dual citizenship
A person who is a citizen does not lose citizenship by reason of acquiring citizenship of another country.

Revocation of citizenship
2010 16 Give two reasons' that can make a registered person to lose citizenship in Kenya. (2 marks)
- If one is disloyal to the state.
- If during war one trades/communicates with the enemy.
- If one reveals the country's secrets to another country.

- If one is sentenced for a period of twelve months within five years from the date of registration.
- If one stays out of the country continuously for seven years without registering with the Kenyan embassy abroad.
- If registration was obtained through fraud.   Any   2 x 1 = 2 marks

Types of citizenship
- Dual citizenship
- Birth right citizenship

Rights and freedoms of a Kenyan citizen
Rights are obligations the state has to its citizens
Right to own property
Every citizen in Kenya has a right to own property in any area of the country.
Limitations of this right:
i.   The government may acquire the property for public use and compensate the owner.
ii.   If the property was illegally acquired it can be taken by government.

Right to life
One should not be deprived of his or her life intentionally. This implies that no person is supposed to murder another or commit suicide. Anyone who does any of these two is prosecuted in a court of law. Life begins at conception and abortion is not allowed.
Limitation of this right:
i.   When the person acts in self-defence or in defence of property.
ii.   When security officers execute lawful arrest.
iii.   When security officers act to prevent the escape of a person who is lawfully detained.
iv.   When security officers suppress a riot, rebellion or a mutiny.
v.   When security offices act to prevent an individual from committing a crime.
vi.   When the country is at war.
vii.   When a person is sentenced to death by a court of law.

The right to liberty
No one should be imprisoned or detained without good reason. Also no one should be enslaved by the other. A person who is arrested must be taken to court within a specified period (maximum 24 hours).
Limitation
i.In case of having unsound mind e.g. if a person is mad or crazy.
ii.In case a person is a drug addict.
iii.In case of a person being infected by a contagious disease.
iv.In case one is under 18 years he can be denied personal liberty to enable him acquire

education.

v. In case one is a convicted criminal.

Freedom of conscience and religion

Every Kenyan citizen has a right to take an active part in a religion of his or her own choice and think freely. The religion one joins should be legally registered.

Limitation to this right:

i.   All religious groups should be registered by the government.

ii.   Religion, beliefs and opinions that create hatred and suspicion are not allowed.

iii.   One is not allowed to preach in a way which is likely to disunite the people of Kenya.

iv.   One is not allowed to use religion wrongly with the intention of undermining the government in any way whatsoever.

Freedom of expression

One is free to hold an opinion without interference from the government. At the same time one is not allowed to incite anybody against the government.

2016 10 Identify one reason why the government may limit one's freedom of expression in Kenya.

i   If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.

ii   If one publishes seditious documents/ reveals Government Secrets.

iii   If one incites others against government/other people.

iv   If one talks ill against the president.

Freedom of movement and residence

One is free to move to any part of Kenya or live in any part of this country. Kenyans should therefore allow fellow Kenyans to move freely without interference.

Limitation of this right:

- When preventing the spread of an infectious disease.
- When effecting a court order requiring one to be arrested.
- When on is suspected of having committed or about to commit a crime.
- When securing education or welfare of a person the age of 18.
- When rehabilitating a drug addict.
- When securing the welfare of a person of unsound mind.
- There are restricted areas, e.g. military barracks, private property.
- When curfew is imposed in times of war or insecurity.

Freedom of speech

One is free to say anything so long as it does not interfere with other people's freedoms or go against the government.

Limitations on freedom of speech

i. Propaganda for war.

ii. Incitement to violence/One is not allowed to publish seditious documents and also to incite other members of the community against the government.

iii. Hate speech

Right of protection from discrimination

All people in Kenya are supposed to receive fair treatment irrespective of their sex (gender), race, tribe, political opinion and colour. Everyone therefore deserves mutual respect and honour.

Right of protection against arbitrary search and entry

Nobody should be searched without his consent or a valid court warrant. The police can search individuals houses if they are suspected of crimes such as theft or if they have escaped from prison and also if they house seditious documents. In this case the police must produce search warrants.

Right of protection from the law of land

A person who is charged with a criminal offence must be offered a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court of law. This time should not go beyond twenty four (24) hours unless during public holidays and weekends.

Right of protection from torture and any other insecurity

No one should be tortured for any reason at all even by police after arrest because the law assumes an individual to be innocent until proved guilty by a court of law.

Right to family

Every adult has the right to marry a person of the opposite sex. Parties in marriage have equal rights.

Limitation of this right:

i. In case the marriage is between siblings

ii. If the marriage is between people of the same sex.

iii. If the marriage is between people of below 18 years.

How the bill of rights in Kenya constitution protects the right of the individual.

i. An individual is guaranteed the right to life. If one murders or commits suicide, he is punishable by law.

ii. An individual is guaranteed right to own property. If one interferes with another person's property he is liable to prosecution in a court of law.

iii. An individual is guaranteed freedom of conscience. In this case one is entitled the right to think and worship.

iv. An individual is guaranteed freedom of association or assembly. Individuals therefore are free to assemble and associate with people of their own choice without harassment.

v. An individual is guaranteed the right to worship and join a religion of his choice.

vi. The bill of rights protects a person against arbitrary search, detention and arrest.

vii. It provides freedom of movement of the individual. One has right to move freely in any part of the country.

viii. An individual is protected from being enslaved or being forced to supply unpaid labour.

ix. The bill or rights provides the individual with freedom of expression or speech through writing and talking.

2006 9. Name the document which contains the rights of citizens in Kenya (1 mark)

The constitution of Kenya/ bill of right (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1997 24(b) Explain circumstances which may force the government to limit the and freedom of the individual

i. One can be denied the right to life if one is convicted of murder in a court of law or caught in the act of robbery with violence.

ii. If suspected to be planning to commit a crime one is denied their personal liberty/ freedom of movement.

iii. One can be denied freedom to own property if the government wishes to development public utilities in the area but compensation must be paid.

iv. One's freedom of worship can be limited if one uses it to undermine the government or create disunity.

v. One's freedom of assembly can be limited if it poses a threat to the state.

vi. One's freedom of speech may be limited if one publishes false accusations about another person or the state or incite people against the government.

vii. One's freedom of movement can be limited if internal security is threatened.

viii. If one is not of sound mind one can be taken to a mental hospital by the police for confinement and treatment.

ix. If one has an infectious disease can be denied one's personal liberty.

x. If one has not attained the stage of maturity one is considered a minor and their decisions are made on their behalf by adult members of society.

(Any 6 points 2 marks each (12 marks)

Responsibilities/ duties of a Kenyan citizen
Political rights
- Obey the law/Acquire a basic understanding of the provisions of the Constitution and promote its ideals and objectives;
- Protect the law/Respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and the law.
- Promote democracy, good governance and the rule of law;
- Participate in the democratic process/Vote in elections and referenda
- Maintain valid documents e.g. ID cards, passports, driving licenses etc.
- Foster national unity and live in harmony with others
- Co-operate with law enforcement agencies for maintenance of law and order
- Understand and enhance the Republic's place in the international community
- Participate in public meetings e.g. *barazas*, tribunals and commissions.

Economic duties
2014/2016 4 Give one economic duty of a Kenyan citizen
i. Participating in development activities.

ii. Paying taxes.
iii. Engaging in income generation.
iv. Protecting the environment.
v. Fighting corruption.

Social responsibilities
- Promote family life and welfare and act responsibly in the context of family
- Protect and safeguard public property from waste and misuse
- Promote gender sensitivity by avoiding discriminations based on gender.
- Promote good morals e.g. honesty, decency, hard work, respect and moral uprightness.
- Promote good health habits e.g. high standards of hygiene.
- Taking care of the vulnerable in society e.g. the sick, physically challenged etc.
- Help during emergencies.

2005 24 (b) Explain six responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)
i. Obeying the laws of the country to promote peace and harmony
ii. Respecting other citizens, their views and property to ensure peaceful co- existence.
iii. Taking part activities that promote national development for example contributing towards famine relief fund/ Harambee
iv. Participating in meetings organized by government official and other community leaders to ensure effective implementation of policies.
v. Contributing to the income of the government by paying axes
vi. Offering positive criticism to the government to promote good governance/ Participating in contribution making process and referendum
vii. Exercising one's voting rights during presidential, parliamentary and civic elections to enhance democracy.
viii. Taking part in community policing and volunteering information about criminal activities to the police to enhance security
ix. Avoiding corrupt practices and adhering to accountability and transparency norms for sustainable economic development.
x. Being loyal and patriotic to the country in order to promote national security and social cohesion (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

2012 8. Give the main reason why a Kenyan citizen should obey the law. (1 mark)
i. To keep peace

Values of a good citizen/elements of a good citizen
- Patriotism i.e. Loving and seeking to contribute to the development of one's country.
- Nationalism i.e. devotion to one's country, seeking to unite fellow countrymen above racial, tribal, religious or parochial interests.
- Morality i.e. upholding universally accepted and other moral standards or values e.g. honesty, decency and respect for life.
- Integrity i.e. doing what the law expects at all tunes and in all situations.
- Thrift i.e. wise and prudent use of resources at their disposal, such as time and money.

- Ethics i.e. rules that govern behaviour. One should adhere to work ethics such as accountability, transparency, hard work, personal initiative and zero tolerance to corruption.
- Participating in the democratic process, e.g. by voting.
- Participating in national debates.
- Reporting law breakers.
- Being mindful of other people's welfare.
- Proper use of and preservation of public property.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

2011 q 6   Give the meaning of the term 'national integration'   (1 mark)
- It is the process of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds in a country.

Importance of national integration
i)   Enhances conditions favourable for peace and prosperity.
ii)   Promotes national unity.
iii)   Promotes achievement of rapid economic and social development
iv)   Eliminates and reduces inter-community conflicts and suspicion
v)   Enhances nationalism and patriotism.
vi)   Creates favourable investment conditions to attract foreign investors.

National unity
National Unity is bringing together or fully fusing a country's citizens into one, enabling each to have a sense of belonging.

Factors promoting national unity
1996 q 20 b)/ 2001 24 (b)   Explain six factors which have promoted National Unity in Kenya since 1963
(i)   The constitution provides for equality of all Kenyan before the law
(ii)   Most/all public schools in Kenya follow the same curriculum whose content emphasizes national cohesion.
(iii)   The government attempts to provide social amenities to Kenyans without bias/equitable distribution of resources/sports and games. All Kenyans recognises one government as the body that controls the people.
(iv)
(v)   The government encourages social, economic interaction among Kenyans e.g. marriage, worship and trade.
(vi)   The use of Kiswahili as the official language enables Kenyans to interact freely.
(vii)   The national anthem an identity/loyalty pledge
(viii)   The existence of the national flag symbolizes national unity/ coat of arms.
(ix)   The constitution provides for one president who is both head of state and government.
(x)   Urbanization promotes socialization and co-existence among Kenyans
2010 / 2016 q 15 Identify two symbols of National Unity.
i. The National Anthem
ii. The Coat of Arms
iii. The Constitution
iv. The Loyalty pledge
v. The National Flag
vi. Parliament
vii. National holidays.
viii. The Presidency
2000 14. State one way in which the Kenya constitution promotes national unity

(i) Guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans
(ii) Provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination Bill of rights
(iii) Provide for unitary government

2002 12. Give one way through which the education system in Kenya promotes national unity

(i) Use of one curriculum in all the public schools
(ii) Use of one medium of instruction
(iii) Centralized national examinations
(iv) Centralized training and deployment of teachers
(v) Existence of national school

2003 7. Give one way in which rural to rural migration in Kenya contributes to national unity.

i) It promotes inter-ethnic integration.
ii) It promotes peaceful coexistence/ harmonious living between different communities.

Any 1 x1 = (1marks)

2016 13 /2013 14. State two ways in which the Harambee spirit promotes national unity in Kenya.

i) It encourages people to work together.
ii) It promotes cooperation.
iii) It promotes equity in the distribution of resources.
iv) It enhances interaction of the people.
v) It promotes patriotism.

2014 6. Give one economic factor that promotes national unity in Kenya.

(i) Equitable distribution of resources.
(ii) Commercial interaction/ trade.
(iii) Equal employment opportunities.
Use of a common currency.

Factors limiting national unity

2005 23 (b) Explain six factors which undermine National Unity in Kenya

i. Unequal distribution of natural/ National resources causes imbalanced regional economic development. This causes dissatisfaction and disharmony.
ii. Different religious beliefs and practices may lead to discrimination on religious grounds.
iii. The practice of tribalism leads to favouring people of one's tribe in employment and allocation of resources. This creates hatred among people.
iv. Nepotism leads to use of public resources to favour one's relatives resulting to unfair treatment of other people
v. Asking for and offering of bribes to obtain and give services violates people's right to equal treatment/ corruption
vi. Ethnic conflicts/ disputes/ clashes discourage co-operation among the Citizens

vii. Racism leads to discrimination on the basis of colour/ race. This creates suspicion and hated among people.
viii. Discrimination on the basis of gender denies people the right to participate equally in national development

2006 14. Give two reasons why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya

(i) To promote peace and stability
(ii) To promote national unity
(iii) To provide fair distribution of national resources
(iv) To gain international confidence
(v) To promote patriotism and ethical behaviours

2017 q 6 Two ways in which poverty undermines national unity in Kenya.

(i)It creates a state of fear/marginalisation
(ii)It creates violence/lawlessness
(iii)It divides people on the basis of their economic status

Conflict resolution

Conflict may imply a state of war or battle or a struggle of some kind or a long fight. It may also imply a situation whereby ideas or beliefs differ. This may result to ideological and religious differences. It may imply a disagreement or clash. Conflict may also be quarrels or sharp arguments.

Definition of conflict resolution
- Is a process of settling disputes between individuals/ parties that are involved in a disagreement.

Causes of conflicts
Political causes
i.Ideological or policy differences among political parties.
ii.Failure to uphold the law of the country
iii.Denial of citizen rights
iv.Improper conduct of elections
v.Border disputes between countries

2017 8 One political factor which causes of conflicts in Kenya.

(i)Greed for power
(ii)Lack of democracy
(iii)Many political parties.
(iv)Exclusion from government/leadership.

Social
i. Religious differences among people
ii. Cultural intolerance between communities.
iii. Influx of refugees from neighbouring countries leading to pressure on resources.
iv. Mistrust between family and community members.

v.   Tribalism, nepotism and racism within a nation.

Economic causes

i.   Disparity in allocation of economic resources.
ii. Disputes over natural resources e.g. land, water points etc.
iii. Differences between employers and employees.
iv. Differences over trading policies
v.   Failure to adhere to contractual obligations.

Types of Conflicts

- Political conflicts: Examples are wars, battles, ethnic clashes.
- Religious conflicts.
- Cultural conflicts.
- Ideological conflicts
- Conflict of laws.
- Conflict of opinion.
- Family conflict.
- Ethnic conflicts

Categories/levels of conflicts

i. Individual against individual- This is a very common level of conflict brought about by issues such as failure to pay debt, land ownership wrangle, family disagreement, political differences between individuals and jealousy.

ii. Individual against state-This is likely to occur especially when one is denied individual human rights for example, The government may take an individual's land and fail to compensate it. Powerful individual may also grab public land and then the government struggles to repossess it once more for public interest

iii. Community against community-some of the causes of this conflict may be stiff competition in business, land ownership claims, power struggle by rival political parties and religious differences which involve different religious groups or denominations.

iv. State against state-In this case a disagreement may arise between two countries. The causes of this may be boundary disputes, hatred between two heads of state, people of one country raiding people of the neighbouring country to capture or steal livestock, ideological differences and abuse of human rights and international laws

Methods of conflict resolution

2006 q 6.2015 q 7.   Give two peaceful methods of resolving conflicts.   2 marks

(i)   Mediation
(ii)   Negotiation
(iii) Litigation/court system
(iv)   Arbitration

(v)   Conciliation/reconciliation.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

Explanation of the methods

- Arbitration, whereby arbitrators mediate and resolve conflicts as provided for by the Kenyan law.
- Diplomacy i.e. negotiation between individuals or countries to create room for understanding and reconciliation. Diplomacy can be used to solve conflicts at domestic, tribal, Institutional, international, national and working levels. The U N O is heavily involved in international diplomacy throughout the world.
- Legislation, which involves passing of laws that can be used to criminalize activities that lead to conflict.
- Traditional resolutions, which are enacted by elders or wise men, normally used between conflicting communities.
- Religious action, which can be used first among parties themselves and their followers.
- Court action, where parties take other parties for arbitration. It can be taken up by any of the parties in conflict.
- Policing, this is used to maintain law and order and helps in controlling crime that brings about conflict.
- International agreements, normally between Kenya and her neighbours and between Kenya and the donor countries or agencies.

Process of resolving conflicts

- First identify the type of conflict in question. Secondly isolate the people or parties involved in the conflict. Then cross-examine the major causes of the conflict. Engage an impartial or neutral arbitrator. Now use dialogue as a way of settling the dispute. In case of a stalemate or deadlock, engage more and more arbitrators. They should maintain a high degree of neutrality and understanding.
- Try to exhaust the available ways, means as well as the existing machinery for resolving conflicts. You may involve neutral leaders, elders, lawyers, opinion leaders and all other kinds of mediators. Also refer to the way similar issues were dealt with in the past. If the outcome was negative then forget about it and try your own.
- If the parties agree, then they should sign binding agreements or treaties which clearly explain what is expected of them in future. If the parties fail to agree, encourage constant meetings aimed at resolving the conflict and also employ as many mediators or arbitrators as possible until an agreement is reached.
- It is therefore important note that when resolving conflict methods such as Negotiation, mediation and arbitration are very necessary.
- It should also be noted that an arbitrator or a mediator should be a neutral person who is not likely to favour any side. Arbitration should never include people who have vested interests, or people who are corrupt and can take bribes. Mediator should not include

people who are related to any one group or individual or those involved in the dispute in question.

Steps does Negotiation take as a process of resolving conflict
- Finding out the facts about the conflict.
- Discussing the possible solutions.
- Reaching an agreement, by which each party shows willingness to compromise.

2014 7.   Identify one way in which elders resolve conflicts in the community.
(i)   Through arbitration.
(ii)   Through mediation.
(iii) Through conciliation/reconciliation.
(iv)   Negotiation.

Effects of conflicts
- Massive displacement of people as they become refugees.
- Fear and insecurity due to anarchy.
- Loss of life.
- Destruction of property.
- Starvation due destruction of crops and no time to practice agriculture.
- Poverty/ economic decline.
- Human suffering and misery.