

## **INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.**

### **THE MEANING OF HISTORY.**

History is an account of events that took place in the past.

It may also be defined as a branch of knowledge which deals with past events of human beings and their response to their environment over the years.

R.G. Collingwood in his book, "The Ideal of History" human actions in the past, pursued by interpretation of evidence for the sake of human self-knowledge.

Therefore, history is the endless story of mankind's actions and events affecting him in the past.

Pre-history refers to the unrecorded (unwritten) history. Refers to those activities that humans engaged in before writing and drawing were invented as ways of storing information. Such knowledge is reconstructed through songs, myths, stories, artefacts, fossils and language of the people.

### **Branches of History.**

**Social history:** deals with the traditions, values and cultural practices of the people.

**Economic history:** refers to the means of livelihood of people, such as hunting, gathering, agriculture and trade.

**Political history:** deals with control systems in society for example maintenance of law and order, leadership and security.

### **The meaning of government.**

The term government is derived from the verb to govern which means to exercise authority over, to rule or control. Therefore, it means a group of people within a state or country given authority to organise direct and control the affairs of the state or country. In Kenya the government has three arms.

### **The legislature/parliament.**

It includes the national assembly, the senate and the president their work is to make laws.

### **Executive.**

Includes the president, the cabinet and the civil service, it implements the law.

### **Judiciary (courts).**

Its responsibility is to see to it that the laws made are constitutional, that they are followed and that those who break them are punished.

### **Forms of government.**

**Democratic:** this type of government requires the rulers to regularly seek public mandate through popular vote. These governments are based on the promise that elections are free and fair and that the elected officials represent the wishes and aspirations of the people.

Abraham Lincoln said democracy is government of the people, for the people and by the people". In a democratic government, freedoms and rights are provided for in the constitution that governs the law of the nation. It is these freedoms that enable discussions and debate on matters of national importance.

### **Aristocratic, etymology:**

Greek words 'aristos' meaning best and 'kratos' meaning power. Therefore, it's a type of government in which a group of people from the highest social class that is the aristocracy, in a society rule over others. The king or queen is the head of the government while senior positions in the government are given to the privileged members from among the nobles who are considered superior because of their wealthy family background they are born into and their superior education.

**Monarchical.**

Is a form of government where democracy is practised but aristocratic power is respected. Parliament is the supreme organ but the monarchy-the royalty that are in power- be it a king or queen is retained as traditional and respected as head of state.

- a) Absolute monarchy- refers to the unrestricted power of the head of state. The monarchy is dictatorial.
- b) Constitutional monarchy- restricted monarchical power is determined by what is spelt out in the constitution E.G Britain and Lesotho.

**Dictatorial.**

Is a system of government where the ruler has total powers over his subjects. Dictators are the sole authority where they rule. They make law and execute justice; they exercise their rule forcefully, suppressing their subjects at will. They curtail the freedom of the subjects.

**Importance of studying history.**

- ✓ It helps us to know the origin of mankind, his development and progress he has made to this date.
- ✓ It helps us appreciate man achievements and learn from the failures of the past so as to manage the present better.
- ✓ It helps man to understand how to relate and depend on each other. Decisions taken by one person affects others.
- ✓ It helps understand our culture as well as other people's culture.
- ✓ History inspire patriotism and nationalism among citizens as they team of the past political development.
- ✓ It helps to comprehend social, economic and political development of our societies.
- ✓ It helps one to be more knowledgeable as its documents information of varied importance to human development.
- ✓ It helps man to know the time, place and space of past events.
- ✓ We utilize historical records of events such as famine; clashes and civil wars to prepare people cope with and avoid a repeat of such tragedies.
- ✓ It develops a critical mind as we try to explain historical events by asking questions of WHY, HOW and WHEN.
- ✓ History provides intellectual fulfilment to the learner.
- ✓ History influences career choice.

**Importance of studying government.**

- ✓ It helps us to understand how laws are made.
- ✓ We also learn how development programme are formulated and implemented.
- ✓ We learn how powers vested in different organs of the government i.e. legislature, judiciary and executive are exercised.
- ✓ Through the study of government we understand and appreciate the need for a government.
- ✓ It helps us appreciate the constitution and the powers of making and reviewing laws and states.
- ✓ The study of government makes us know our role as citizens and roles of leaders who govern us. This makes us law abiding and productive.
- ✓ Government is a social contract and hence helps us understand our rights, responsibilities as well as limitations within which we must operate and protect us from dictatorship.
- ✓ The study of government just like history influences career choice.

## **Sources of information on history and government.**

They are divided into

- Unwritten sources.
- Written sources.
- Electronic source.

### **Unwritten sources.**

Refers to historical information which is not recorded in writing. They are oral traditions, linguistics (language), anthropology (culture), archaeology, palaeontology and genetics.

- a) **Oral traditions:** refers to the practice of handing down historical information by word of mouth from one generation to the next. It includes folktales, proverbs, songs and stories.

### **Advantages.**

- ✓ It is important in the study of pre-history.
- ✓ They integrate the study of history with other social studies.
- ✓ It is cheap.
- ✓ It compliments other sources of history

### **Limitations of oral tradition.**

- ✓ The information may be exaggerated as it's difficult to distinguish between what was real from what was imagined.
- ✓ The information may be forgotten or omitted because it depends on human memory.
- ✓ Information may deliberately conceal some important information. People tend to talk more of their successes than their failures.
- ✓ It may not provide dates and give correct chronology of events because it depends on human memory.
- ✓ It is an expensive method of gathering information as one has to pay for the information's transportation, lunch and accommodation.
- ✓ Its time consuming, one requires a lot of time to interview one individual.
- ✓ The information may be biased.

- b) **Linguistics:** refers to the scientific study of language. Historical linguistics is the study of language as it changes in the course of time. It traces the principles of language change and establishes the current genealogical classification of a particular language. The study of a language helps in discovering its content, form and vocabulary. It can tell us the historical experience of the people who speak it. People who speak related language may be assumed to have a common origin, be connected or had been in close contact sometimes backing in the past.

### **Advantages of linguistics**

- ✓ It gives information about the movement of people and their relationships. This assists experts in grouping languages correctly according to language families.
- ✓ Linguistics helps us understand communication better, as people with a common language may common origin.
- ✓ Language has enabled historical linguistics to discover links between different people which previously unknown.
- ✓ Language helps those using oral tradition to gather information from various sources.
- ✓ Linguistics is useful in the dating of migration of people.

### ***Limitations of linguistics.***

- ✓ It's time consuming as it takes long to study a particular language.
  - ✓ When translating the language, the historian might omit some words, in the process; vital information about people's history may be lost.
  - ✓ Different languages may have similar words with different meanings, this can confuse a researcher.
  - ✓ There has been borrowing of words from other languages and this has interfered with or corrupted the parent language this leads to inaccurate information.
  - ✓ A linguist may find some of the words from different groups difficult to understand.
  - ✓ Some languages have become archaic or extinct and are therefore difficult to translate.
- c) ***Anthropology***: is the study of human beings, their origin, development, beliefs and social relationships. To carry out their work, anthropologists have to live among the people to experience their way of life. This helps them to understand and explain structures of societies, forms of social organization, institutions, marriage, and forms of government, systems of inheritance, religious customs and cultural values. They can also explain aspects of the economic such as fishing and agriculture in which a given community depends. Anthropology is vital because it gives a deeper understanding of particular aspects of people's culture.

### ***Advantages.***

- ✓ It enables historians to determine the cultural past of a community.
- ✓ Information is easily obtained from the surrounding.
- ✓ It compliments other sources.

### ***Limitations of anthropology.***

- ✓ It's expensive because it involves living among the people you are studying or observing.
  - ✓ It's time consuming method of acquiring information.
  - ✓ The researcher may find it difficult to adapt fully to the environmental during their research, and if they do, they face the risk of losing their own culture.
  - ✓ People under study may try to behave differently when the researcher is around, it is hence unreliable.
  - ✓ When observing a researcher may miss important details as it is mainly observing people in their own culture.
- d) ***Archaeology and palaeontology***: archaeology is the study of material remains from past human life and culture through scientific analysis.

### ***Examples of material remains include;***

- Stone tools
- Pottery
- Wooden implements
- Metal objects
- Baskets
- Garments.

### ***It also includes***

- Shelters
- Rock paintings
- Art work.

After studying the artefacts, the archaeologies reconstruct the activities of the people who lived in pre-historic time from various evidence such as the trace of weapons, coins, bones and traditional crafts.

Archaeologists often work with natural scientists such as palaeontologists. Palaeontologist deals with fossils. Fossils are remains of pre-historical plant and animals.

### **Advantages**

- ✓ Archaeology gives detailed information on material culture that other sources may not have.
- ✓ It gives a sense of time as the artefacts can be dated.
- ✓ It compliments other sources of information and thus gives authentic information.
- ✓ It provides varied information depending on the material found at a site.

### **Limitations.**

- ✓ It is expensive source of information because of the hiring labourers to excavate a site and the need for expensive archaeological equipments.
- ✓ It is time consuming during excavation process as well as taking materials to laboratories for analysis.
- ✓ Some artefacts and fossils are fragile and can disintegrate during excavation. This results in the distortion of analysis.
- ✓ It is only laminated to the study of ancient records and not recent history.
- ✓ Information may be inaccurate resulting from wrong conclusion or reconstructions.
- ✓ It is not easy to accurately determine date when events took place. It is only estimate through method of dating fossils.
- ✓ There are few archaeological experts and facilities for interpreting archaeological evidence in Kenya.

### **Locating a historical site.**

- ✓ Archaeologists look for areas where faulting or erosion has occurred exposing surfaces that may give clues to finding fossils and artefacts.
- ✓ Vision may help find early areas of settlements such as a few stores in a regular pattern.
- ✓ Archaeologist may use long experience and skills to identify or potential site.
- ✓ Historical research and insights to areas of past civilization is useful in identifying a site.
- ✓ Cultivation and building / construction by people may accidentally expose ancient objects that curiously in researchers.

### **Method of dating fossils.**

The following methods are used by scientists to arrive at the age of fossils remains.

- 1) **Geological Problems**- scientists have names for periods of past time characterized by successive types of plants and animals, and by climatic changes.
- 2) **Chemical Dating**- such as radio-carbon dating and potassium-argon method. Dating measures the use of decay potassium to give out the gas argon.

Radio-carbon dating measures the rate of decay carbon fossils and organic substance.

Hence the amount of argon-40 compared to the account of potassium gives direct measures of age.

Potassium-argon method- is used to date volcanic ash. Potassium is emitted during volcanic

eruptions. This method is also used to date minerals containing potassium. As soon as the

potassium is deposited, the radioactive potassium-40 immediately begins to decay into the gas

argon. The argon is retained in the mineral or rock unless there is earth movement, given that the

rate of decay of potassium is unknown, the amount of argon-40 compared with the amount of

potassium, v=gives a direct measure of age.

- 3) **Stratigraphy**-the study and interpretation layers of rocks successfully deposited at a place (sedimentation).
- 4) **Fission-Track Dating**- the age of minerals and glass as estimated by observing the tracks made in them by the fission fragment of the uranium made that they contain.
- 5) **Lexico- Statistics Dating**- the study of vocabulary of languages with the interest to determine their age and their historical lines with other languages.
- 6) **Statistical Dating**-the use of calculation using a system of arranging the length of generation can be determined for a particular society.
- e) **Genetics**: genetics is the scientific study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics. It therefore studies how characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring's through their genes (this is known as hereditary).

#### **Advantages.**

- ✓ Characteristics can be passed on to the next generation including a detail of colour, shape, blood group or gender.
- ✓ It shows relationship between people who have a common ancestor.
- ✓ It can distinguish one person from another.
- ✓ Genetics can trace the movement of people or plants from their original habitat to other regions.
- ✓ Genetics can help locate where and when animals were domesticated and their routes of migration with the help of zoologist.

#### **WRITTEN SOURCES.**

These are recorded information in the form of drawing the printed word. They could be written using pens, pencils, keyboards or computer screen or some other surface.

They can be used in many times without damaging them.

Written sources includes

- Narratives sources of first hand information or eye intern recounts or happenings, informal events, annual and newspapers.
- Private paper belonging to individuals like letters, autobiographies.
- Government records of institutions.
- Political records.

##### **i) Archives and manuscripts.**

**Archives**- are a collection of historical documents or resources and are resources center for preserved information.

**Manuscripts**- are a hand written text which has not been published.

##### **ii) Printed sources.**

They include.

- Books.
- Journals.
- Novels.
- Newspapers.
- Magazines.
- Newsletters.
- Photographs.

### ***Advantages of written sources.***

- ✓ They preserve history since events are recorded for future references.
- ✓ Written records can be distributed to literate people all over the world.
- ✓ They are accurate as information preserved as was recorded and not dependant in human memory.
- ✓ Written records can be translated into different languages.
- ✓ Written records are less costly compared to anthropology or archaeology.
- ✓ Biases and prejudices coming from authors are limited and hence more reliable.

### ***Limitations of written records.***

- ✓ It's unreliable if the author omits essential information for one reason or another.
- ✓ It can be misunderstood or misinterpreted by readers to suit ones need or discredit others.
- ✓ Writers are at times biased when they write from a particular point or view e.g. early colonial writers.
- ✓ They are limited to literate people in society but not useful to illiterate.
- ✓ At times acquiring written records are expensive e.g. in Kenya many people cannot afford newspapers.
- ✓ Reading written records is often time consuming.

### ***ELECTRONIC SOURCES.***

#### ***Electronic sources of historical information includes.***

- Micro films.
- Films.
- Radio.
- Television.
- Computerized data bases.

#### ***Advantages.***

- ✓ They provide information fast.
- ✓ The information is stored for future reference.
- ✓ Information can be conveyed to any part of the world.

#### ***Disadvantages.***

- ✓ Can only be used in areas with electricity.
- ✓ They are expensive to obtain and use.
- ✓ They require experts.

## **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.

### ***The Origin Of Man.***

The following theories have been advanced to explain the origin of man

- a) **The creation theory**- most of the major religions of the world believers in the creation theory. They claim that God created the universe and all the living creatures including man in six days. Man was created in God's own image, the woman was created by God to provide man with a companion, God commanded them to reproduce and fill the earth, and this story is told in the book of genesis.
- b) **The traditional theory**- every community has his own myth or myths concerning the origin of man. Myths are symbolic stories that have a cultural meaning that attempt to explain supernatural phenomena, beliefs or practise e.g. the Yoruba of Nigeria believe that Olorun (God) sent man from the sky to live on earth. The Agikuyu believed that God (Ngai) first created Gikuyu before God provided him with a wife called Munbi and settled around Mt. Kirinyaga and God blessed them with 9 daughters. The Zulu of South Africa believe their origin came out of a Reed.
- c) **The evolution theory**- this is a scientific theory that explain the origin of man through a slow process of change called evolution. The theory was stated in 1859 by Charles Darwin in his book "On the origin of species". He argues that plants and animals must have evolved from simple life forms and transformed ( changed) slowly over millions of years through environmental adaptation, mutation and natural selections( mutation-change)

**Mutation** is the abrupt change in form dictated by climate or genetic components. **Natural selection** is when the stronger species out compete the weaker ones for resources. **Adaptation** is the last stage where surviving species isolate themselves as they adapt to the new environment; it's therefore a process of natural but continuous changes from a lower simpler state or species.

### ***The important aspects of Darwin theory.***

- ✓ All organisms are uniquely different based on hereditary factors from birth.
- ✓ Although many young organisms are produced, few manage to survive and develop to maturity.
- ✓ Organisms that mature and reproduce are able to adapt to existing environmental e.g. by mutation.
- ✓ In view of limited resources, even after mutation it's only the fittest animal survives but the weak ones become extinct.
- ✓ Isolation and adaptation is the final stage in the evolution process.

### ***The evolution of man.***

Evolution is the process of slow or gradual change; it's believed that living things were not in the form we see them today. The earliest living things are believed to have appeared 200 million years ago. Man experienced physical and cultural changes over millions of years; he thus transformed a primitive form to the state he is in today.

Man therefore shared a common ancestor with apes. Man's particular family group is called HOMINIDAE while that of the apes is called PONGIDAE through evolution and environmental adaptation, man separated from his ancestors and took his own life of development. Hominids therefore appeared which was man-like (rather than ape-like) forming the ancestors of the human family.



Scientists widely believed that AFRICA is the cradle of mankind before moving to EUROPE and ASIA. Existing evidence shows that the earliest apes lived around LAKE VICTORIA and RIFT VALLEY. Archaeological sites include.

- Rusinga Island
- Fort tenan.
- Kariandusi.
- olorgesailie.
- Koobi fora.
- Gambles cave.
- Omo river valley.
- Olduvai Gorge.

Over the years man ancestors lived in forests. Climate changes about 15 million years ago gave way to savannah grassland. Man ancestors changed both physically and mentally to cope up competition for food increase and affected man's physical status. Man became more upright in posture.

The evolution of man is believed to have passed through the following stages from the earliest apes to the emergence of Homo sapiens.

- 1) **Aegytopithecus**-probable earliest ancestor of man and apes discovered in Egypt. It's about 33 million years old and weighs about 4 kgs, it was herbivores, it moved on fours and had a tail.
- 2) **Dryopithecus/ africanus/ proconsul**- were discovered in Rusinga Island. It dates back to about 25 million years. It had long teeth, ate fruits, smooth forehead, and projecting face, moved on fours and lived in forests.
- 3) **Kenyapithecus( ramapithecus)**- it lived about 12 million years ago. Discovered at fort ternan , it weighed about 18-36 kgs, had small teeth, had a lager brain and walked on two legs.
- 4) **Australopithecus( zinjathropus)**- they were earliest hominids closer to man known as southern ape man, lived in the savannah about 4 million years ago found in olduvai gorge founded by Mrs. Mary leaky. These were four types of australopithecus. **Robustus**( strong built with powerful claws and teeth) and **africanus** which was smaller and slender. They had enlarged skull and jaws, walked upright with bipedal gait about 1.5 metres tall. Others include amensis( found at kanapoiand alia bay) and **afarensis**(lived between 4 abd 3 million years ago.)**boisei**

Features of the australopithecines.

- ✓ Had an upright posture as he walked on two legs
  - ✓ Had hairy body.
  - ✓ Was short and small slender body.
  - ✓ Was strongly built with heavy shoulders
  - ✓ Had a large brain capacity of about 500cc.
  - ✓ Large face with a low forehead and stereo-sopic vision.
  - ✓ Large jaws and teeth.
  - ✓ Weighed 30-68kg
- 5) **Homo habilis**- means handy man or practical man. He was man-like and could group objects and make tools which lived about 2 million years ago. His brain capacity was about 500-800 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**Features of homo habilis.**

- ✓ Large brain capacity of about 775 cc.
- ✓ Bigger body stature of about 5 feet.
- ✓ Face and skull like that of modern man.
- ✓ Used elementary speech.

- ✓ Well developed thumb like of modern man

6) **Homo erectus**- it means upright man lived in Africa about 1 million years ago. He was clever, made achelian tools like the hand axe. He invented fire, he had a higher brain capacity between 750-1100cm<sup>3</sup>.

**Features of homo erectus.**

- ✓ Had upright posture.
- ✓ Large brain capacity.
- ✓ Made refined tools.
- ✓ Communicated well using speech.
- ✓ Was large in stature of 5.5 feet tall.
- ✓ Possessed a prominent brow ridge over the eyes.

7) **Homo sapiens**- means intelligent or thinking man, it's the name given to modern man. He had small teeth with steep rounded head. He had a higher brain capacity to about 1000-1800 cm<sup>3</sup>. He hunted, gathered and practised fishing. There are 3 sub species.

➤ **Rhodesian man**

- ✓ Had straight legs and walked with long strides.
- ✓ Had large brain capacity.
- ✓ Had great ridges over his eyes

➤ **Neanderthal man**

- ✓ It was heavily built with brow-ridges.
- ✓ Large brain capacity.
- ✓ Was intelligent and skilled in using his hands.
- ✓ Ate meat from animals.

➤ **Cro-magnon man.**

- ✓ He was taller
- ✓ Had a thicker brow ridge.
- ✓ He painted pictures.

**Features of homo sapiens.**

- ✓ Had straight legs.
- ✓ Walked on twos with long strides.
- ✓ Had a large stature of about 6 feet tall.
- ✓ Had small teeth.
- ✓ Had a steep well rounded forehead.
- ✓ 1800 cc. Brain.
- ✓ 8) **Homo sapien sapien**- the most advanced creature to appear on earth. They were taller, slimmer and more intelligent. He started domesticating crops and animals and building huts, he led a settled life.

**Cultural and economic practices of early man.**

The culture of early man can be understood through the study of Stone Age or Palaeolithic periods. The early period of hum history mean man's tools and weapons were mainly made of stone, bone and wood. The things they made and used formed their material culture, archaeologists have divided stone age in three categories.

**The old stone age (lower Palaeolithic) 300,000-200,000 years ago.**

Man led a simple life.

He made few simple tools.

Weapons and tools are referred to as oldowan or pebble tools.

He made acheulian tools in the second phase of old stone age.

Archeulian tools were made by homo-eretus

Clothing- was hairy and walked naked.

Shelter- did not build houses but slept on trees in forest. They used store, caves and rock as shelters.

These are aegytopethecus and drypethicus.

They ate raw meat, plants, birds and eggs.

They did hunting, gathering and collected food.

There communication was through gestures, growling and whistling.

**The middle stone age (middle Palaeolithic) 200,000-50,000 years ago.**

Man changed his life marked by great improvement.

Changes were attributed to superior brains.

Tools and weapons were improved to smaller scrappers, spears and choppers.

Shelter- man had known rock shelters and later lived in caves for more security, after hunting.

Food- hunting improved due to lighter shaper and specialized weapons. They invented fire and started cooking his own food in neutralizes poisons.

Clothing- man wore animal skins; he made shells and necklaces and painted his body with red ochre and oil.

Communication- man improved in gesture and growing began to use clicks and grants.

Tools- they were called sangoan tools.

***How the invention of fire changed man's life.***

- ✓ Man could warm himself during cold night.
- ✓ The flames of fire could be give him light at night.
- ✓ Fire enables man to cook roots and roast meat thus increasing availability of food because a variety of roots and seed could now be cooked and eaten.
- ✓ Fire used for hunting and confining animals in certain areas.
- ✓ Fire was used for fighting away wild animals.
- ✓ It improved tool making as it hardened the tip of wooden tools.
- ✓ Early communication was through smoke and fire signals. It thus improved communication.
- ✓ Fire was used as food preservative e.g drying meat and fish.
- ✓ It made hominids to migrate through the world from the savannah.

***New stone age (upper Palaeolithic) 50,000-15,000 years ago.***

It's also referred to as late Stone Age.

It's associated with homo sapiens.

Man made great advances socially, politically and economically. There was technological advancement.

Advanced tools called microliths had straight sharp cutting edges glued on bone and wood e.g sickles, arrowheads, spears, bows, arrows, knives, slings, daggers and saws.

Shelter- he made shelter using tree branches and grass. Wall and roofs were decorated with animal paintings.

Food- domesticated plants and animals and thus began agriculture. He continued to hunt and gather.

Communication- he developed a cruel form of spoken language.

Rock art- drew pictures of animals and painted them. Specialized in basketry and pottery.

Religion- started performing rite to and ceremonies in the belief to influence natural forces like rain, drought and death. Human were buried with their tools and possessions.

Government- man led a settled life in permanent shelters. The social life led to setting up of rules and laws.

This made some people specialize in leadership.

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

Agriculture involves the growing of crops and rearing of animals. Human beings hunted and gathered during the Old Stone Age. But during the new Stone Age, they domesticated plants and animals. The first animal to be domesticated was the dog and later horses, cows, sheep and goats.

Crop farming began around 6000 BC before the domestication of crops; man ate wild fruits and seeds of grasses like wheat and rice that grew wildly in the middle-east. Domestication was either accidental when food remains (seeds) started germinating around cave or it was tedious searching for it rather than cultivating it nearby. This is known as the Neolithic revolution.

### ***Reasons for domestication of crops and animals.***

- ✓ Climate change caused animals to migrate far away leading to lack of food.
- ✓ Increase in man's population which required more food from animals.
- ✓ Man and other wild animals competed for the same food leading to decrease in the animals man could rely on.
- ✓ Over-hunting by man depleted stocks of animal he could rely on for food.
- ✓ Natural disasters like forest fires and floods killed many animals making the survivors to migrate far away thus leading to scarcity of land.
- ✓ Hunting and gathering had become insecure and tedious as man could come back empty handed.
- ✓ Hunting as well as gathering would sometimes be hindered by unfavourable weather conditions like snow and rain.
- ✓ Animals were used for transport and security.
- ✓ Animals also provided cloths through hide and skins.

### ***Crop growing.***

The transformation or change from hunting and gathering to growing of food crops did not happen suddenly, it took time. Crop growing developed in stages.

Man discovered that some plants had more nutrients than others, so he selected these he considered better or superior.

People realized that wild crops germinated along river valleys where water and fertile soils were available. The crops grew faster when bushes and other plants were weeded out hence through trial and error people acquired the skill of crop growing.

### **The earliest crops to be domesticated were**

- Barley
- Wheat.
- Sorghum.
- Rice.
- Millet.
- Maize.
- Yams.
- Cassava.
- Potatoes.
- Grapes.

These crops grew in different soils and climate conditions.

There are many centres of agricultural revolution such as.

- The Middle East.

- The Nile valley.
- The Indus valley (India).
- The yellow river valley(china)
- The Danube valley (Europe).

The following are some of the crops that were grown.

**Wheat.**

It is believed to have originally grown in south west Asia. It spread to Mesopotamia by 600 BC and then Egypt by 3000BC.

**Barley.**

It was probably the first cereal to be domesticated. It was grown in Syria and the river Euphrates. It later spread to Egypt, India and china by 2000BC.

**Sorghum and millet.**

They originated from different parts of Africa e.g. West Africa by 1500 BC around Lake Chad and Ethiopia.

**Rice.**

Originated in the central amorira about 500BC in Mexico.

**Yams.**

They are probably the 1<sup>st</sup> of the roots and tuber crops to be domesticate by about 9000BC e.g. in south – east Asia and also south America and Africa.

***Domestication of animals.***

It is possible that human beings domesticated animals before crop growing.

The 1<sup>st</sup> animals to be tamed were the dogs and later goats, sheep, cattle and camels. It was a gradual process. Man kept animals for.

- Security.
- Meat.
- Milk.
- Transport.
- Hunting.

This depended on the type of animal kept. However the animals are 1<sup>st</sup> to be tamed and kept in bomas protection, man later learned the art of selecting breeding. Animals were led to good pastures.

**Dogs.**

They helped in hunting and drove away dangerous animals.

They helped man to herd cattle, sheep and goats.

**Goats.**

They were domesticated in south west Asia around 5000BC. They reached Africa by 5000BC in Egypt.

**Sheep.**

They were domesticated after dogs about 9000BC in Iraq. They were also kept in Syria, Europe and Africa.

**Cattle.**

They were 1<sup>st</sup> domesticated in south west Asia in turkey around 5800BC and later in Iraq and Iran. They later spread to North Africa and Ethiopia.

**Camel.**

It originated in North America though found in North Africa. It later spread to Asia and South America.

***Benefits of domesticated animals.***

- ✓ Animals provided regular food supply in the form of meat and milk.
- ✓ Animal’s skins are used for clothing and beddings among other purpose.

- ✓ The hooves and horns were used as containers or as drinking vessels. The horns were used as communication instruments.
- ✓ Animal bones were used to make a variety of products e.g ornaments, needles and weapons.
- ✓ Animals like camel, horses and donkey were used for transport. This people could travel long distance faster and with heavier loads.
- ✓ Oxen and donkey were used for ploughing the land during cultivation. It therefore increased yields.
- ✓ The dog apart from being man's friend protected him against dangerous animals.
- ✓ Some animals produced manure which greatly improved agriculture produce.

***Early agriculture in Mesopotamia.***

Mesopotamia- means `` the land between the rivers'' it is also known as the Fertile Crescent.

It's tigris and Euphrates, which flow into the Persian gulf. This fertile region gave rise to one of world's greatest civilization which began around 3000BC.

Food production around 8000BC. The southern part of Mesopotamia is known as sumeria. It is arid with little rain. The Sumerians practised basin irrigation but later constructed canals and dykes. River deposited silt at it's lower valley. They invented the;

- Ox plough
- Seed drill.
- Woven basket for the storage of their produce.

***Factors that made agriculture possible in Mesopotamia.***

- ✓ Availability of water for irrigation from rivers tigris and Euphrates.
- ✓ Sumerians built canals to control flooding and direct water to farm lands.
- ✓ Good fertile soils brought in great quantity by the two rivers, this enriched soils in lower parts of Mesopotamia and made it suitable for growing crops and rearing of cattle.
- ✓ Availability of wild plants and animals like wheat and barley which were suitable for domestication and encouraged settlers to start growing crops.
- ✓ The Sumerians found it easy to farm animals.
- ✓ Demand for food increased as people settled and no longer in need to search for food. Population started to increase resulting to high demand for food.
- ✓ Availability of farm land. The major concern was to increase the area ready for cultivation; floods were controlled by canal, dike and bridges construction.
- ✓ The invention of farming tools. The sumarians invented farming tools, which enabled them to improve the method of farming, they used implements like ox plough and seed drill.
- ✓ Good transport system. The Sumerians had a fairly good transport system in the form of donkeys. Wheeled carts and canoes.
- ✓ Availability of labour. The availability of slave labour in sumeria facilitated the developing agriculture as farmers were able to cultivate bigger/ large areas using free labour.

***The effects of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.***

- ✓ People lived a settled life.
- ✓ People began to specialise in specific occupation.
- ✓ Trade emerged as the people within various professions regularly exchanged their products.
- ✓ Trade led to growth of urban centres.
- ✓ The society began to be stratified as specific classes began to emerge as people developed various measures and degrees of wealth and prestige.
- ✓ Development of laws and government.
- ✓ With increased food production came the need for record-keeping and thus writing was developed.

- ✓ Education centres developed.
- ✓ Important inventions including ox drawn plough, the seed drill and the wheel were made.
- ✓ There was introduction of religion.
- ✓ Due to advancement in mathematics and science, the inhabitants of ancient Mesopotamia were to construct great buildings lending to architecture.

### ***Early agriculture in Egypt.***

Egypt is one of the regions in the world where early agriculture started. It is estimated that about 5000 and 4000 BC, people who were living in the area of the Nile valley learned how to domesticate animals and growing crops.

They grazed cattle, sheep and goats along the lower Nile valley. They kept ducks, geese and hens.

They grew crops like; cotton, beans, wheat, barley, onions, vines, figs, flax and lentils.

Agriculture was practised on the banks of river Nile because the river Nile deposited silt and the lower Nile carried alluvial soils from Ethiopia and east Africa highlands. Canals were dug from the Nile to direct the water to their farms, during the dry seasons.

N/B. canal irrigation replaced basin irrigation. This was followed by the invention of the shadoof which consisted of a long pole that swing up and down with a bucket attached at one end.

The use of shadoof made two harvests in a year possible. The Egyptians invented bronze hoes and the ox-drawn plough.

### ***Factors that favoured the development of agriculture in Egypt.***

- ✓ Availability of water for irrigation-Egypt was supplied with plenty of water by the river Nile which has three tributes; white Nile and blue Nile
- ✓ Good fertile soils- when the Nile overflowed its banks, it covered the lower part of the country with a layer of fertile black soil. Farmers made use of this oil to grow their crops.
- ✓ Favourable topography- the land along the Nile valley was gently sloppy which enabled farmers to use basin irrigation to water their crops.
- ✓ Climate- Egypt has a warm sunny climate which helps crops to grow and ripe faster.
- ✓ Indigenous plants- the availability of indigenous crops whereby early ancestors (farmers) got the idea of planting the seeds in wet fertile soils so that they did not have to go out in search for food.
- ✓ Invention of farming tools. Farmers invented and used farming tolls such as the bronze hoe whereas they previously used digging sticks and wooden hoes.
- ✓ Knowledge of weather- Egyptian priest studied the stars and planets to know when the river could flood. They would use this focusting to determine when to prepare the land and plant their crops.
- ✓ Adequate storage facilities- the farmers built storage facilities to keep their grains. This enabled them to grow a lot of food during the years of plenty and then stored it to use during famine times.
- ✓ Support from Egyptian rulers- some Egyptian rulers helped the development of agriculture by supporting farmers e.g king Mene who built dams to control floods.
- ✓ Invention of writing- the Egyptians invented writing during the rule of king mene. This enabled them to keep accurate records of the seasons and volumes of water that came with them.
- ✓ Availability of labour- the majority of the people in the Nile valley were poor and they were ready to offer their services as farm labourers to wealthy farmers.

### ***Effects of early agriculture in Egypt.***

- ✓ Improved farming led to increased food production thus the people had enough and regular food supply.
- ✓ The farmers settled down permanently and their living standards improved significantly.

- ✓ Agriculture led to the production of enough supply of food. This in turn led to increase in trading activities.
- ✓ Urban centres like Memphis, thebe and Aswan developed along the Nile valley.
- ✓ Agriculture enables some societies to specialize in other activities since a few people could now produce enough food for all. Specialization took place in handcrafts especially in the manufacturing of tools.
- ✓ Like the Mesopotamians, the Egyptians discovered writing, arithmetic and geometry. Writing and the calendar were invented for keeping records periodically to predict floods.
- ✓ By 3000BC, the Egyptians were sailing along the Nile, this greatly enhanced transport of goods.
- ✓ The increase of agricultural produce was able to support a new class of people such as priest and soldiers.

***The general effects of early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia.***

- ✓ Adoption of sedentary life. People moved to where their farms were and settled on them.
- ✓ Division of labour. People began to specialize in specific occupations, some concentrated on farming while other made implements, and this led to rise of blacksmiths and potters.
- ✓ Trade. Trade emerged in people within various regions regularly exchange their products for those that lacked.
- ✓ Urbanization. Agricultural areas grew in size and population as people settled there. It gave rise to towns like; ur, Nippur, kish and Babylon.
- ✓ Social classes. The society began to be stratified into specific class in consideration of their wealth and prestige e.g. land owners and blacksmiths.
- ✓ Development of law and government. It became necessary to have regulations that would guide people at a activities to avoid conflict.
- ✓ Formal education. In Egypt hieroglyphics was developed, people especially the upper clans were trained in numeracy and literacy, this was the origin of formal education. In sumeria it was cuneiform.
- ✓ There was invention. Egyptians and Sumerians are credited with important inventions e.g. ox drawn plough and seed drill, wheel was invented in 3000BC and solar calendar in Egypt, Mesopotamia developed science and maths, maths provided the formulae for measuring time, distance and area.
- ✓ Development of religion.
- ✓ There was architecture due to advanced in mathematics and science the inhabitants of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia were able to construct great buildings.

***The Agrarian Revolution***

This is the term used to describe a time of sudden and radical change in agricultural methods and livestock rearing. The changes were brought about by the invention and use of machines which reduced the number of workers on farms and increased food production. It involved the use of fertilizer and pesticides.

The changes took place in many countries at different times and different ways.

The changes occurred between 1750-1850.

***Agrarian revolution in Britain.***

Farming methods before the agrarian revolution in Britain.

Up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century land in west Europe belonged to feudal king who distributed it to the nobility (rich land owners)

They in turn used part of the land and rented the rest to the peasant farmers who paid it by labour.

- a) Before 1750 farmers practised open filed system by which land was divided into 3 positions.



- i) Growing corn and wheat.
- ii) Another for beans, peas, barley and oats.
- iii) The last land was left to regain fertility.

The open field system did not allow effective farming because land was not fully utilized, the fallow of land; existence of path and cart criss-crossed the land wasting time and labour.

- b) The field system discouraged livestock rearing because it was difficult to stop spread of diseases since livestock grazed together.
- c) It was difficult to practise selective breeding because animals grazed on same piece of land.
- d) The early farmers in Europe used simple implements for cultivation e.g. sticks hoes and pangas.
- e) Each portion of land was divided into several strips to cultivate every year. There were low agricultural yields to meet the food demand for the growing population.
- f) Due to the use of simple tools they practised small scale cultivation.
- g) The Europeans farmers used broadcasting method of planting. A lot of seeds therefore wasted.
- h) They practised intercropping and mixed farming but it was ineffective and produced low yields.
- i) The farmers did not use manure or fertilizers hence the soil was depleted of its fertility leading to poor produce or low yields.

#### **Disadvantages of the open field system.**

- ✓ Land was not fully utilized because land was left fallow and produced nothing.
- ✓ The foot path and cart tracks that went through untested field wasted land.
- ✓ The practise of leaving field fallow wasted a lot of time and land.
- ✓ Farmers and labourers had to travel over long distances because pieces of land were scattered all over.
- ✓ The open field method discouraged livestock rearing because diseases spread very easily. It was even more difficult to practise selective breeding.
- ✓ It was not easy to get enough hay (animal feeds) for winter breeding. Farmers were therefore forced to slaughter animals in autumn and have the food salted for later use.
- ✓ The method of farming was inefficient and consequently yielded very low produce that could not cater for the increased European population.
- ✓ Mono cropping and ignorance about the use of manure and fertilizers depleted soil nutrients leading to soil erosion and poor yield.

#### **The changes that occurred during the agrarian revolution.**

European countries underwent a lot of changes between 1750-1850. These changes were referred to as agrarian revolution. These were marked by the following.

New system and land ownership.

The use of machines.

New farming methods.

We may now examine them in details.

- ✓ Abolition of fallows. Most of the land had to be used due to increase in population and demand for food. Farmers should no longer afford to leave the land fallow again.
- ✓ New methods of farming. Scientists discovered the use of fertilizers, which increase crop yields e.g. phosphorus and potash for plants.
- ✓ Lord townshend discovered that clover added nitrogen to the soil. A new crop rotation system of barley, clover, tamps and wheat was introduced on the same plot for 94 years period.
- ✓ Intercropping. Intercropping crops like maize and beans which did not require the same nutrients from the soil grew well; it made farmers realize more yield.

- ✓ Application of scientific principles of farming. The farmer Robert Bakewell invented selective breeding of livestock. Animal breeds that were developed were; Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, Devon, Shorthorn and Hereford. He also improved breeds such as; the Leicester, the Shropshire, the Suffolk and the Oxford. He developed pig varieties such as; the Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire.
- ✓ The use of machine. Farmers used iron hoes instead of sticks; they replaced broadcast method by planting in rows. They invented a horse drawn drilling machine by Jethro Tull in 1701. In 1876, Andrew Meikle invented the mechanical thresher. A binder was added to the reaper so that corn was cut and poured at the same time. Patrick Bell invented the mechanical reaper which replaced the sickle in harvesting corn. The use of machine changed agriculture from small scale to large scale.
- ✓ Land enclosure system. Large farms were required instead of small existing strips. The large farms were enclosed by fencing after the small pieces of land were put together, (consolidated). This was the enclosure movement. It created large farms which allowed the use of the horse drill and crop rotation. The farmers acquired title deeds. They used it to borrow money from financial farm offices. Farmers adopted modern ideas and techniques of farming, books and papers containing latest information on agriculture began to be published.

***Factors leading to the agrarian revolution in Britain.***

- ✓ The introduction of the enclosure system made landlords realise that they could make money by constructing large scale crop farming and selling farm produce at a profit.
- ✓ The industrialization together with the discovery of medicine brought drastic changes.
- ✓ Industrialization led to invention of machinery that made work easier and demand of raw materials.
- ✓ The mechanization of the farm led to the extensive farming, it enabled farmers to increase average acre crops.
- ✓ Experiments were conducted to improve crop production e.g. Lord Townshend came up with the idea of crop rotation where different crops were grown in the field in successive years.
- ✓ New discoveries in the field of medicine led to improvements in agriculture.
- ✓ Scientists discovered the use of fertilizers to improve yield. They also discovered pesticides and fungicides to control plant and animals.
- ✓ There was rapid population increase which led to increase demand for food. The agriculture sector had to provide enough food for this population. The demand for more food led to the abolition of the open field system in favour of the enclosure system.
- ✓ Better forms of transport such as railway and better roads facilitated agricultural produce to industries and urban even overseas, they could easily transport and sell their food crops.
- ✓ The development of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1838 helped to spread the new and techniques of farming all over the country.

***The effects of the agrarian revolution.***

- ✓ The use of new and improved farming methods led to high yield or increase of food supply and therefore there was food security.
- ✓ The population of Britain increased rapidly due to increased quality and quantity and a variety of food. Better diet reduced deaths caused by malnutrition. There were better living standards and high life expectancy.
- ✓ It led to diversification of agriculture by growing of cash crops, citrus fruits and keeping of animals through selective breeding. They introduced e.g. the Leicester sheep.

- ✓ The British farmers established large scale farming (plantation farming) and abandoned subsistence farming. This facilitated mechanization.
- ✓ There was the emergence of new classes. A new class of wealthy land owners emerged, these were the people who had bought and created agricultural estates. The poor farmers were forced to migrate from urban areas to industrial areas that formed the working class.
- ✓ The agrarian revolution led to the development and expansion of agro-based industries. Agricultural produce from crops and livestock's facilitated the growth of industries.
- ✓ When farming was commercial used, Britain expanded both local and international trade. This made her economy grow.
- ✓ The development of agrarian revolution in Britain led to the improvement of the system in the country e.g. roads and railways were expanded to help in transport of agricultural products to their markets and raw materials to the industries.
- ✓ The revolution also made people to migrate to new lands such as U.S.A, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA. Most of these people were the poor and landless that had been displaced by the enclosure system.
- ✓ The royal agricultural society (RAS) was formed in 1838 in order to facilitate the exchange of ideas amongst farmers. It enhanced scientific research and innovation.

### ***The agrarian revolution in u.s.a***

#### **Introduction.**

The agrarian revolution 1<sup>st</sup> began in Britain in 1750. The revolution later spread to parts of the world such as; Latin America, north America, Asia, Africa and Europe.

The u.s.a is in northern America which covers u.s.a, Canada and Mexico. Many people migrated to North America starting from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to escape religious and political persecution. They founded many colonies, but during the agrarian revolution in Britain, agriculture in u.s.a also developed due to influence from Britain and other local factors. People learnt to cultivate indigenous crops like; maize, potatoes, tobaccos and pineapples.

They were also cultivated by indigenous American community the red Indians.

#### ***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 enclosure 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.

#### ***The changes that occurred.***

- ✓ The immigrant's settlers introduced horses, sheep, pigs, fowls, seeds and plants from Europe.
- ✓ They made a number of improvement to the machines, they used in Europe e.g. JOHN DEERE invented the steel plough; CYRUS MACORMICK established a factory in Chicago. ELI WHIRTEY invented the cotton gin, JOHN PERKINS developed the refrigerator. JOHN GORRIE was granted the 1<sup>st</sup> American patent for refrigeration machine. The machine preserved food for a longer time.

- ✓ After the invention of refrigeration, car case was transported by train to meet packing factories, before live animals were transported.
- ✓ Due to differences in soil fertility and climate several agricultural zones emerged e.g. the south was a cotton zone, the central region produced maize and the northern zone produced wheat.
- ✓ Large scale farming began due to mechanization before cotton and sugarcane plantation depended on slave labour.
- ✓ The invention of the telegraph of ALEXANDER GRAPHER enhanced communication.
- ✓ Science and research resulted to better highbred seeds and different strains of livestock. There was use of fertilizers and pest control measures.

***Factors that led to the agrarian revolution in north America.***

- ✓ Immigration- the poor people who lost their land in Europe due to the enclosure system migrated to north America with new skills and knowledge, they also took with them animals like; cattle, sheep and horses.
- ✓ Modern farming- plantation farming, crop zoning, and use of highbred seeds, farm machinery and agricultural education transformed agriculture to a big industry.
- ✓ Availability of land- u.s.a was a vast country inhabited with very few people. Therefore there was a lot of land available for all kinds of agriculture led to creation of agricultural zones e.g. cotton and corn belts. Different climates zones accommodate a wide variety of crops.
- ✓ Labour- in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, many slaves were transported to the new world including u.s.a they provided cheap labour in cotton, sugar and tobacco plantation.
- ✓ Machinery- the development of machinery and other scientific discoveries encouraged farming. JOHN PEER invented the steel plough, CYPRUS MECCOMICK invented a reaper, refrigeration and canning preserved food at a low temperatures.
- ✓ Government policies- the American government supported the agriculture sector. It invested heavily in science and technology. It also granted financial assistance and loans for the purchase and development of land measures were put in place to protect farmers against competition from imported agricultural produce.
- ✓ Infrastructure- the development of transport and communication network e.g. roads, railways and water ways enhanced and facilitated agriculture.

***Effects of agrarian revolution in u.s.a***

- ✓ Diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new farm animals and crops brought by European immigrants.
- ✓ The discovery and invention of new machines such as combined harvesters, steel plough and the reaping machines enabled American farmers to bring more land under cultivation.
- ✓ New methods of farming e.g. use of fertilizers, highbred seeds and control increase food production especially maize and wheat.
- ✓ It led to expansion of agricultural related industries e.g. canning and refrigeration of food expended the milk and meat industries.
- ✓ Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other labourers on farm. It made them move to urban areas.
- ✓ The transport system of water, railway and road systems enabled the transportation of farm inputs to farms and agricultural products to the markets.
- ✓ The expansion of food productions increased trade between u.s.a and Western Europe. It boosted the economy of America.
- ✓ There was increased production in u.s.a due to availability of food.

- ✓ It facilitated research and scientific inventions especially in the field of agriculture. These improved crops and varieties of animals.

***The food situation in Africa and the rest of the third world.***

The 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 economies 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 the developing world.

***Factors leading to food shortages in Africa.***

- ✓ The rate of population is higher than the rate of food production.
- ✓ Poor land use and agricultural practices like traditional farming methods and lack of modern means of agriculture like fertilizers and machines.
- ✓ Some countries experience adverse weather conditions e.g. droughts and floods.
- ✓ Desertification in formerly arable land has a negative effect on food production.
- ✓ Over emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops.
- ✓ Rural –urban migration of youth people in search of white collar jobs deprives rural areas of labour force, for food production.
- ✓ Many lack funds to purchase required farm inputs e.g. fertilizers and pesticides and also money to hire labour.
- ✓ Political upheavals and instability in many countries prevent people from concentrating on food production and use money to purchase armaments.
- ✓ Neglect of drought-resistant crops such as cassava and millet due to misguided attitudes.
- ✓ Poor and inadequate storage facilities have reduced the availability of food. Great amounts harvested are wasted due to poor storage.
- ✓ Pests and diseases have destroyed large amounts of food crops and many animals like tsetse fly have led to the loss of many animals.
- ✓ Poor infrastructure discouraged farmers from increasing their food production. A lot is wasted due to poor transport to markets.
- ✓ Over reliance on food aid or relief food and other forms of aid has created a dependence attitude in many African countries.
- ✓ Poor economic planning by most third world governments. A lot of emphasis is put on other development projects at the expense of agriculture and food production.
- ✓ Poor land tenure systems where few European farmers own most of the best land, yet a small portion is utilized. On the other hand many indigenous Africans own very small pieces of land.
- ✓ Developing countries have a foreign debt burden as they depend on rich lending countries and agencies like IMF and World Bank.
- ✓ The HIV/AIDS pandemic has led to the death of many among the work force reducing agricultural labour of the young and economically productive.

***The effect of food shortage.***

- ✓ Many people have lost their lives due to drought and famine.
- ✓ Increased suffering among millions of malnourished children and mothers who are sickly and weak.
- ✓ It has created problems among societies like stealing food.
- ✓ It has caused a refugee problem in Africa because drought and famine have caused people to migrate to other countries.

- ✓ Lack of food hampers economic development e.g. children can't work or pursue education when hungry.
- ✓ Food shortage has led to dependence on food aid from rich countries which test genetically processed food; the side effects of such foods are yet to be known.
- ✓ It adversely affects agricultural based industries e.g. banking and confectionary, milk processing and sugar factories inevitability leads to unemployment.

***Solutions and steps taken to solve food shortage.***

- ✓ Land reclamation- this is the turning it potential land that was wasted into productive use through irrigation of arid land, drawing swampy places, clearing bushes and reclaiming deserts.
- ✓ Policies- agricultural policies should be reformulated from concentration on cash crops to food production.
- ✓ Extension services-like research information, dissemination and advice to farmers are vital for agriculture.
- ✓ Family land use- families should be discouraged from land fragmentation and encourage a sizeable portion of land to be put under crops so as to have self sufficiency in house hold.
- ✓ Research- extensive research has been carried out in research institutions such as Kenya agricultural research institute (KARI) on the highbred maize such as katumani.
- ✓ Infrastructure- the development in transport, communication, storage, marketing and banking facilities should be improved to link farming areas to towns to provide market.
- ✓ Farming methods- developing nations need to introduce new farming methods in order to increase food production.
- ✓ Loans and grants- African government should practise loans to farmers to buy farm machinery and other inputs to encourage farmers.
- ✓ Civil wars- government need to take immediate action to stop further civil wars and solve conflicts by peaceful methods.
- ✓ Family planning- educating people on the need for family planning so that families have only the number of children whom they can feed and provide for.
- ✓ Environmental conservation- reforestation, proper utilization and checking soil erosion can led to increase food production.

## **THE PEOPLE OF KENYA UPTO THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.**

East Africa is referred to as the cradle of human kind; it was due to the following reasons.

The area has a rich variety of environmental factors conducive to human settlement with plenty of opportunists for hunters and gathers and even agriculturalists.

Tools found in koobi for a near lake turkana are attributed to homo habilis. All these pieces of evidence point to the fact that Kenya has inhabited by mankind million of years ago.

Animals such as cattle, sheep and goats were domesticated in Kenya during the late Stone Age in Kenya.

Oral traditions points to the possibility that the earliest group of people to occupy present day Kenya were of the khoisan-stock.

The inhabitants appeared to have similar features with the khoihei and the san of South Africa and the sandawe and thadza of Tanzania.

They are described as having spoken a language which had "clicking" sounds like of the khoihei of south Africa.

In western Kenya the earliest inhabitants were the okuru and ongaye who have been totally assimilated by the Bantu and luo groups.

Another group of early inhabitants in Kenya were of the Cushitic stock. Although their origin is not clear they seem to have been living in the Ethiopian highlands before spreading and settling in Kenya.

Kenya today is divided into three main linguistic groups namely;

- Bantus.
- Nilotes.
- Cushite.

The largest group comprises the Bantu speakers who are believed to have migrated from the area around cameroon and the congo water shed.

The nilotes who claim southern Sudan as their cradle land are 2<sup>nd</sup> largest group of people in Kenya. The plain nilotes and the highland nilotes point to the north of Lake Turkana as their original homeland.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> linguistic group comprises the cushite who entered Kenya from the red sea.

### ***Cushitic speakers.***

There were two cushites speakers group who migrated into Kenya this were;

- Southern cushites.
- Eastern cushites.

#### **a) *Southern cushites.***

They arrived in Kenya earlier than the eastern cushites.

They migrated into Kenya from the Ethiopian highlands and settled in Kenya and northern Tanzania.

This included the boni, Iraqi and burungi of Tanzania and dahallo and sanye of the lower tana who are the only remain southern cushites group in Kenya.

#### **b) *Eastern cushites.***

They include .

Borana

Somali

Oromo.

Gabra.

Rendile.

Burji.

These people migrated into Kenya much later than southern Cushites. They settled 1<sup>st</sup> in the Horn of Africa after migrating from Arabia around 1000 BC then southwards into modern Somali and reached the northern borders of Kenya.

**Reasons for their migration.**

- ✓ Escaping from clan/ family feuds/conflicts.
- ✓ Population pressure in the area of origin.
- ✓ Search of better grazing lands.
- ✓ Fleeing outbreak of disease affecting both people and animals.
- ✓ Escaping famine and drought.
- ✓ Fled constant attacks from neighbours such as Somali.
- ✓ Migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure.

**Results of Cushites migration into Kenya.**

- ✓ During the migrations some people fought killing many people in the process like Somali and Oromo.
- ✓ There was displacement of other communities in Kenya.
- ✓ Some communities interacted and formed alliances e.g Rendile and Samburu formed an alliance against Turkana.
- ✓ Migration led to increase in population.
- ✓ The Cushites introduced some cultural practices in Kenya like age set and taboo of eating fish.
- ✓ Led to intermarriages between them and other groups e.g Pokomo and Borana.
- ✓ The Cushites intensified trading activities in Kenya.
- ✓ Their migration led to redistribution of population in Kenya.

**Bantu speakers.**

The term Bantu refers to a group of people who speak related languages. They constitute the largest group in Africa.

They occupy about 2/3 of Africa south of the Sahara.

Historians agree that the original homeland of the Bantu was somewhere between eastern Nigeria and the Cameroon generally referred to as the Congo basin.

From here they moved southwards towards the present day of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) the eastwards to eastern Africa.

**Reasons for the migration.**

- ✓ There was an internal attack that is clan and family conflicts.
- ✓ Escape from external attacks from neighbours.
- ✓ Disease and epidemics forced people to migrate.
- ✓ Some migrated to satisfy their desire for adventure.
- ✓ Escape drought and famine.
- ✓ With better iron tools production was good, people were better fed and the population increased rapidly forcing people to migrate to other areas.
- ✓ The Bantu migrated in search of agricultural land for farming and settlement.

The Bantu entered Kenya into two distinct groups.

- Western Bantu.
- Eastern Bantu.

**Western Bantu included.**

- Abakuria.
- Abagusii.



- Abalulya.
- Abasuba.

They are referred to as the western Bantu because they settled in Kenya from AD 1000 to the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**a) Abaluyia.**

The abalulya oral traditions indicate that they migrated from an area called ``misri''.

Historical evidence shows that the abaluyia had intermarriage with several ethnic groups in the course of their migration.

Believed to originate from mt. elgon as a major point of dispersal.

**b) Abagusii.**

Oral tradition point to ``misri'' as home of origin just like some of the abaluyia group.

Lived around mt. elgon for several generations.

**c) Abakuria.**

Live in south nyanza.

Oral traditions indicate that they are related to the abalogoli of the abalulya and the abagusii.

Traced their dispersal point to mt. elgon and maintained that their home of origin is `misri''.

**d) Abasuba.**

Occupy rusinga and mfungano island on lake Victoria.

Arrived in Kenya at around AD 1750 from Buganda and busoga.

Most of the abasuba spoke either luganda or lusoga as they migrated from Buganda and busoga.

The abasuba adopted the social custom of the luo including their language dholuo.

Today the abasuba adopted most of the luo culture.

**Eastern Bantu.**

Divided into two namely.

- The highland/ mt. Kenya Bantu.
- Coastal Bantu.

**The coastal Bantu.**

They include the;

- Mijikenda
- Pokomo.
- Taita.

Their ancestors are believed to have moved west of Lake Victoria through northern Tanzania to the taita hills.

The mijikenda and other groups moved along the coast up to a place called shungwaya, from shungwaya they moved to present day.

The main reason for disposal at shungwaya was the attack from the oromo who were expanding southwards by AD 1600.

**The mijikenda.**

Mijikenda is a Kiswahili word meaning 9 clans.

- Kauma.
- Giriama.
- Duruma.
- Chonyi.
- Jibana.
- Kambe.

- Ribe.
- Rabai.
- Digo.

The mijikenda traced their origin to shungwaya which in Bantu means ``to be driven away''. The mijikenda settled in their own ridges which they referred to as ``kayas'' meaning villages. Main enemy oromo and Somali.

#### **Taita**

they live in three hills known as daivida, sagalla and kisigan. They originated from shungwaya and 1<sup>st</sup> settled at mangea hill then migrated to present day home.

#### **The pokomo.**

They lived in shungwaya and later moved southwards and settled along the river tana.

#### **The highland/ mt. Kenya Bantu.**

- Ameru.
- Agikuyu.
- Aembu.
- Mbeere.
- Akamba.

#### **The akamba.**

They migrated from mt. Kilimanjaro area to the great bend of river tana. They moved northwards and were attacked by oromo and later moved to chyulu and mbooni.

#### **The ameru.**

They comprises of tigania, igembe, imenti, igoji, chukka, tharaka, muthambi and muimbi. They originated from mbwa.

#### **The agikuyu.**

They moved to othaya and aguthi and north eastwards to tetu and mathira in nyeri, then southwards to kiambu and westwards to nyandarua.

#### ***The effects of Bantu migration.***

- ✓ They spread iron working to other parts of Kenya, other communities borrowed skills from them.
- ✓ Led to increased population in where they settled.
- ✓ Inter-communities conflicts with other groups e.g. fought oromo in the coast, maasai in rift valley and luo near lake Victoria.
- ✓ Improved trade. Trading activities intensified as the Bantu exchanged iron products with other products.
- ✓ Increased cultural interaction with other communities.
- ✓ Inter-marriages between Bantu and other groups e.g. abalulya with the kalenjin.
- ✓ Exchange of knowledge and skills also took place between groups.
- ✓ Their settlement led to population redistribution e.g dorobo moved to forested areas.
- ✓ Since the Bantu were cultivators their settlement leads to the spread of agricultural practises in Kenya.

#### ***Nilotes.***

The term nilotes is derived from the word Nile.

The group of people whose origin is associated with river Nile have similarities in the languages they speak and are referred to nilotic speakers.

In Kenya they are 2<sup>nd</sup> largest.

Nilotic speakers have myths which point to the Nile valley in southern Sudan as place of origin.

Divided into 3 major groups based on where they settled.

- **Plain nilotes**-maasai, turkana and samburu.
- **River-lake nilotes**-luo.
- **Highland** –nilotes-kalenjins

**Reasons for migration of the luo.**

- ✓ Population pressure at the cradle land.
- ✓ Disease and other epidemics affecting people and animals.
- ✓ Search for better fishing areas.
- ✓ Moved due to external attack/threat from neighbours.
- ✓ Spirit of adventure.
- ✓ Drought and famine.
- ✓ Internal conflicts.
- ✓ Search for free grazing lands and water for their livestock since they are nomadic pastoralists.

By the 10<sup>th</sup> century the luo began to move into present day Kenya.

They moved in four distinct groups though they all claim a common ancestry called ramogi.

- Joka-jok

They were the 1<sup>st</sup> group to arrive in Kenya and settled at ramogi hills in imbo and later spread to sakwa, alego, asembo, southern nyanza.

- Joka-owiny.

Are the 2<sup>nd</sup> major group and passed through mt. Elgon, mbale, tororo and settled in samia, alego and uyoma.

- Joka-omollo.

They settled in samia and imbo region.

- Abasuba.

**Effects of luo migration into Kenya.**

- ✓ Population increased in the area.
- ✓ Increased warfare among them thus displacing western Bantus.
- ✓ Assimilation of culture.
- ✓ Development of trade.
- ✓ Intermarriages.
- ✓ Adoption of agriculture from the Bantu.

**Plain nilotes.**

**Reasons for migration.**

- ✓ Diseases and epidemics.
- ✓ Internal conflicts.
- ✓ External attacks.
- ✓ Spirit of adventure.
- ✓ Population increased.
- ✓ Drought and famine.

**The maasai.**

They moved to uasin gishu plateau then moved to kalenjin land and later to plains of central Kenya and northern-central Tanzania.

**The turkana.**

They originated from mt. Moroto among the karamoja of Buganda. Then moved to north east and settled in south region of Lake Turkana.

### **Iteso.**

They had established themselves in kumi and soroti then moved to mt. Elgon then to western Kenya.

#### ***Results of their migration.***

- ✓ Displacement of people.
- ✓ Adopted cultural practices e.g. age-set system, circumcision and clitoridectomy.
- ✓ Influenced nandi who adopted the institution of a prophet or diviner from the institution of loibon among the maasai.
- ✓ Some of the maasai adopted farming.
- ✓ Maasai traded with their neighbouring communities like akamba and agikuyu.
- ✓ They intermarried with neighbours like akamba, agikuyu and kalenjin
- ✓ Maasai influenced the fighting tactics of other groups in Kenya.

#### ***Highland nilotes.***

Reasons for their migration

- ✓ Search for better water and pasture for their livestock.
- ✓ Internal conflicts.
- ✓ External attacks from their neighbours.
- ✓ Disease and epidemics.
- ✓ Drought and famine.
- ✓ Population increased.

#### **The kalenjin.**

##### ***The result of their migration.***

- ✓ Intermarried with other communities such as luo and abagusii.
- ✓ Increased trading activities in the region.
- ✓ Displaced people they came across e.g kwavi maasai and abagusii.
- ✓ Some of the kalenjin assimilated Bantu culture.

## ***SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.***

### ***Bantu.***

It's the largest of the 3 linguistic groups in Kenya, by 1900 AD most of them had settled in the regions they currently occupy among them are; abaluhya, abagusii, abakuria of western as well as the mijikenda, pokomo, akamba, ameru and aembu.

### ***Social organization of the Bantu.***

- ✓ Almost all the Bantu communities in Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were organised in clans. These clans were made up of people believed to have descended from the same ancestor.
- ✓ They carried out circumcision ceremony e.g. the abaluhya and the akamba circumcised boys where as other communities circumcised both boys and girls.
- ✓ They believe in one God e.g. luhya- were rachari hakava, kikuyu –ngai.
- ✓ Carried out sacrifices for the God's.
- ✓ They worshiped in sacred places e.g. in shrines.
- ✓ Believed in ancestral spirits who guided their lives.
- ✓ Intermarriages with other communities such as luo's.
- ✓ They carried out libation a practise believed to bring them closer with their ancestors.
- ✓ Believed in the life after death.
- ✓ Celebrated together using songs and dances.
- ✓ Had sporting activities.

### ***Political organization.***

- ✓ Had decentralized system of government, except the wanga who had a centralized government.
- ✓ Were divided into clans.
- ✓ Clans were governed by council of elders whose functions include;
  - a) Settling disputes.
  - b) Presided over religious ceremonies.
  - c) Declared war when fighting broke out.
  - d) Sound a warning when an epidemic broke out so that the whole community will be alerted.
  - e) Responsible for ensuring good relationships with neighbouring communities.
  - f) Often did solve and decided on matters of intertribal marriages.
- ✓ The age-set system among the Bantu played a very important role in their political organization.
  - a) Provided warriors who defended the community from external attacks, this warriors also raided other communities cattle.
  - b) They age-set worked closely with the council of elders in matters of administration in the community.

In the wanga section of the luyha the king who was known as nabongo was the overall ruler of the kingdom.

### ***Economic organization.***

The Bantu of Kenya participated in various economic activities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century this includes;

- ✓ Trade with neighbours in that they exchanged goods.
- ✓ They cultivated crops like millet, sorghum and cassava among other crops.
- ✓ They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats.
- ✓ They participated in fishing for those Bantu communities who lived along the rivers.
- ✓ They practised pottery and basketry especially the abaluhya and the abagusii.

- ✓ They participate in iron making e.g. knives.
- ✓ Participated in hunting and gather which was meant to supplement their food.
- ✓ Practised cattle raiding where many Bantu communities would raid their neighbours for cattle.

### ***The agikuyu***

#### ***Social organisation.***

- ✓ They believed in one supreme God who was called Ngai who lived in mt. kirinyaga.
- ✓ Had strong believed in ancestral spirits and used them as intermediaries between themselves and God.
- ✓ Also had diviners whose main work was to interpret Gods message to the people.
- ✓ They had medicine that was known as mundu-mugo. Their work of the mundu-mugo in plural was to cure diseases.
- ✓ Agikuyu had designated sacred places for worship, prayer and offerings. E.g mugumo tree where they offered sacrifices.
- ✓ Marriage was an important institutional s it ensured the continuity of family and clan.
- ✓ Among the agikuyu the family was very important institution.
- ✓ Next to the family was the clan which was made up of several families that had a common ancestor.
- ✓ Their rites of passage include. Initiation of boys and girls, after which they joined the age –set(rika or matika) they were educated on the values and customs of the society and how to be responsible people.

#### ***Economic organization.***

- ✓ Grew a variety of food crops such as sorghum, millet and maize.
- ✓ Kept animals such as cattle, goats, chickens and sheep.
- ✓ They carried out batter trade among themselves and other communities e.g. spears, grains, tobacco and red ochre for the lives animal products from the maasai.
- ✓ Some sections of the agikuyu specialised in iron working, black smiths made iron implements including spears, knives , cowbells, swords, earrings, rings, anklets and arrow heads.
- ✓ They were some clans that specialized in pottery, they made other made baskets and mats.
- ✓ Hunted wild animals for meat and collected fruits roots and vegetables. Honey was called to and used for making beer.

#### ***Political organization.***

- ✓ They were decentralised.
- ✓ The smallest unit was family headed by the father.
- ✓ Several families made up a clan.
- ✓ They occupied a local territorial unit ( mbari).
- ✓ The clan was ruled by council of elders (kiama). Whose chairman (muramati) was highly respected.
- ✓ There was a senior elder (kiama kia ndundu) was selected from a number of councils and served as a court of appeal.

### ***The ameru.***

They are among the eastern Bantu.

#### ***Political organization.***

- ✓ Based on the clan. Had a system of council and age-groups which oversaw their administration of the community affairs.

- ✓ Every man belonged to a relevant council. There was a council of children, the council of warriors; the council of the njuri ncheke which was the supreme councils that set the moral code to be followed, the council was responsible.
  - I) Settling disputes.
  - II) Presided over religious ceremonies.
  - III) Officiated over social functions such as initiation.
  - IV) When fighting broke out they declared war with the neighbouring communities.
- ✓ Age set system was present. Young boys joined age-set system after initiation.
- ✓ Age-set provided the community with warriors for defence against other communities.
- ✓ Religious leaders influenced political leadership of the administration.

***Social organization of the ameru.***

- ✓ It was marked by the existence of the council of clan to the supreme council which was njuri ncheke which acted as.
  - I) As the parliament.
  - II) Set the moral codes that was adhered by the communicate
- ✓ Marriage was an important institution among the ameru.
- ✓ In marriage any spouse who was involved in adultery was punished by being stoned to death. The same punishment was also to girls who were not virgin at the time of marriage.
- ✓ Marriage was exogamous in the meru community, one was not allowed to marry from their clan because of their believe on common ancestors.

***Economic organization.***

- ✓ They were hunters.
- ✓ Collected honey from beehives and wild fruits and roots.
- ✓ They practised mixed farming.
- ✓ There was crafts men like leather-working.
- ✓ They participated in trade with other communities.

***The akamba.***

Settled in chyuli hills, mbooni, kitui and machakos between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

***Political organisation.***

- ✓ The akamba were a traditionally decentralised community.
- ✓ The smallest unit was homestead (musyi).
- ✓ Several related families were grouped into a wider territorial groups or clan who was the main political unit.
- ✓ Each clan had his own recreation ground, elder's council, war leaders, as well as a place of worship.
- ✓ Age set and age grades were common to all in the community.
- ✓ The leaders in the community were ranked according to seniority.
- ✓ Junior elders defended their community while medium elders (nthele) assisted in the administration of the community.
- ✓ The full elders (atumia ma kivalo) participated in delivering judgements while the senior most elders (atumia ma ithembo) were involved in religious activities as they were regarded to be ritually clean.

***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 mulungu.
- ✓ Prayed to God through ancestor spirit.
- ✓ The akamba had ritual experts who included medicine people who guided them in their rituals.
- ✓ Shrines existed where offerings 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 organization.***

- ✓ They kept large herds of cattle, sheep and goats.
- ✓ They traded with other community.
- ✓ They were also skilled in crafts, which range from hut construction to granaries.
- ✓ They also kept bees as an economic activity.

***The mijikenda.***

They consisted of the following.

Each of them believed in fortified villages called kaya.

Kaya was the basic unit of social organization consisting of several united tribes.

Kaya was surrounded with thorns for defence.

Boys were circumcised and later joined the age-set system.

Parents selected a bride for their boys.

They believed in a supreme being called mulungu.

They had shrines MIZIMU under baobab tree or special huts.

They prayed through ancestral spirits.

They had prophets called WAFISI.

They buried medicine (fingo) within the kaya for protection against evil spirits.

They offered sacrifice to God.

***Political organization.***

- ✓ Were organized into clans.
- ✓ Had a council of elders (kambi) made up of senior age-sets.
- ✓ The council dealt with settling disputes, heard cases and imposed fines on law breakers.
- ✓ The age-set system provided the community with warriors for defence.

***Economic organization.***

- ✓ Practised crop farming where they grew millet, sorghum and coconut.
- ✓ They kept cattle, sheep and goats.
- ✓ They engaged in craft work i.e. basketry, pottery and iron working.
- ✓ Traded with the Swahili, Arabs, akamba and agikuyu.
- ✓ Hunted wild pigs, antelopes and also fruits and vegetables.
- ✓ Fishing was done in the Indian Ocean and the rivers.

***Social organization.***

- ✓ They lived in fortified villages (kaya).
- ✓ They believed in one supreme God (mulungu).
- ✓ They had shrines (mizimu) existed under baobab trees and caves.
- ✓ They did initiation.
- ✓ They had age-sets.
- ✓ They paid dowry.



## **Nilotes.**

### **The Luo.**

#### **Social organization.**

- ✓ Believed in a supreme God whom they called NYASAYE.
- ✓ Believed in ancestral spirits and in the existence of good and bad spirits which influenced their lives.
- ✓ Had diviners who interpreted God message.
- ✓ They had sacred shrines where they worship their God.
- ✓ Participated in initiation which involved the removal of the 6 lower teeth.
- ✓ They had ceremonies which were carried out during birth, marriage, death, harvest and during games.
- ✓ Lived in villages called GWENG>

#### **Political organization.**

- ✓ They lived in clans which formed the basis of their political organization.
- ✓ A number of clans grouped together formed sub clans called OGANDA.
- ✓ Each sub tribe had an autonomous (independent) political and territorial unit called GWENG headed by a council of elders called BUCH PINY.
- ✓ Below the buch piny there was a village council called JADONY and clan council called DOHO.
- ✓ The council of elders was headed by a chief called RUOTH and the work of the council was to settle disputes, administer justice, declare wars and presiding over religious functions.

#### **Economic organization.**

- ✓ Practised fishing on I. Victoria.
- ✓ Practised pastoralist.
- ✓ They were agriculturalists.
- ✓ Hunted wild animals and gathered roots, honey and vegetables.
- ✓ They traded with the nandi, kipsigis.
- ✓ They had craftsmen who made baskets, pots, fishing traps.
- ✓ They were iron workers.
- ✓ There existed a canoe building industry which boosted fishing work.

## **The nandi.**

#### **Social organization.**

- ✓ Had a well organized age-set system after circumcision of both boys and girls.
- ✓ Had an age-set system and each performed leadership role one at a time like marna, chums, sawe, korongoro, kipkoimet, kiplelach, kimyile and nyogi.
- ✓ Had both junior and senior warriors.
- ✓ Believed in God called Asis.
- ✓ Made sacrifices and worshiped God through the ancestral spirits.
- ✓ Had important religious leaders who included medicine people, diviners and rain makers.
- ✓ Orkoiyt was a single religious and prophetic leader for the whole community.
- ✓ The family was an important institution in the community.
- ✓ Several related families made up a clan.

#### **Economic organization.**

- ✓ Were hunters and gatherouse.

- ✓ Were pastoralist.
- ✓ They were farmers.
- ✓ They were iron workers.
- ✓ Were crafts men made baskets and pots.
- ✓ Raided other communities for cattyle.
- ✓ Traded with neighbours like luo, maasai and luhya.
- ✓ They kept bees and honey and wax.

**Political organization.**

- ✓ The basis unit was family under the father.
- ✓ Organised on clan basis.
- ✓ Above the family was the council of elders known as KOKWET who dealt with matters above the family e.g. maintaining law and order, settling disputes among others.
- ✓ Kokwet controlled semi-independent territory called BORORIEK which was the highest political unit among the nandi.
- ✓ Orkoiyot was a respected leader among the nandi whose functions included
  - Chief medicine man.
  - Rain maker.
  - Prophet.
  - Preceded over religious functions and offered sacrifices.
  - Blessed warriors and advice them before going to war or raid.
  - Always consulted in times of calamities.
  - Solved disputes between clan and council of elders.
  - Advised council of elders on matters affecting the clan.
  - Was symbol of unity amongst the nandi.

**Plain nilotes.**

**Maasia.**

**Social organization.**

- ✓ Are divide into purko maasai (pastoralist) and kwavi/oloikop(agriculturalist)
- ✓ Were organized into clans each associated with a particular type of cattle.
- ✓ They circumcised both male and female at puberty hence the age-set system.
- ✓ The initiated boys became warriors (morans).
- ✓ The warriors defended the community and raided other community.
- ✓ Stayed in separate manyatta for about 10 years(the warriors)
- ✓ Believed in a supreme being called enkai.
- ✓ Offered sacrifices and prayed at the shrine.
- ✓ They had religious leaders who included diviners, medicine men among others.
- ✓ Oloibon was respected religious leader and custodian of religious rituals.
- ✓ Had ceremonies during birth, initiation and death.
- ✓ Women and children were the lowest in the society rank.

**Economic organization.**

- ✓ They practised hunting and gathering.
- ✓ They were basically nomadic pastoralists.
- ✓ They raided other communities for cattle.
- ✓ The kwavi practised agriculture.
- ✓ They traded with their neighbours.

- ✓ They engaged in craft work and iron making.

**Political organization.**

- ✓ They were ruled by council of elders who performed the following duties
  - Maintained law and order.
  - Settled disputes.
  - Declared war and peace.
  - Presided over ceremonies.
- ✓ Had the age-set system e.g. the junior warriors (morans) defended their communities against attack.
- ✓ They raided their neighbours for cattle and gave instructions to the warriors.
- ✓ Oloibon was a religious and ritual expert to perform the following.
  - Was the unifying factor among the Maasai.
  - Advised the council of elders.
  - Blessed and advised warriors when going to war.
  - He foretold the future.

**The Somali.**

**Social organization.**

- ✓ Divided into clans.
- ✓ Had age-set system in which circumcised boys belonged.
- ✓ Believed in the existence of God called WAK( waq)
- ✓ Men took care of animals.

**Economic organization.**

- ✓ Hunters and gatherers.
- ✓ Were nomadic pastoralists.
- ✓ Traded with neighbours.
- ✓ Some practised iron working and craftsmanship e.g. pottery, basketry and others.

**Political organization.**

- ✓ Based on clans.
- ✓ Headed by council of elders who performed roles like
  - Settling of disputes.
  - Maintaining law and order.
  - Made decisions of community.
- ✓ Had a military organization.

**Borana.**

**Social organization**

- ✓ Divided into clans led by elders.
- ✓ They resided in a place called the CAMP.
- ✓ Had an age-set system called GADA.
- ✓ Worshiped a super natural being whom they believed to be powerful.
- ✓ Had religious leaders whom they called QAALU.

**Economic organization.**

- ✓ Were nomadic pastoralist who kept cattle, sheep, goats and donkey.
- ✓ Traded with neighbours to acquire what they lacked.
- ✓ Were hunters and gatherers.
- ✓ Were cultivators i.e. planted maize along r. tana.

- ✓ Were crafts men.

***Political organization.***

- ✓ Organized into clans.
- ✓ Had a council of elders who settled disputes, maintained law and order and also offered territorial defence.
- ✓ Had an age-set called GADA which lasted 8 years from birth to death.
- ✓ The age-set performed the following.
  - Mobilised people for community work.
  - Resolved minor conflicts.
  - Participated in organising of rituals and ceremonies.

## ***CONTACT BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.***

Before the 1<sup>st</sup> century most of the east African community interacted with one another through intermarriage and trade.

However between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century they interacted with people from other parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.

This contact was first at the coast and later to the interior.

The contacts were between the African, Arabs, Greeks, Chinese, Romans, Portuguese, Persians, British and Dutch.

The dominant among these were the Arabs (introduced Islam) and the Portuguese (introduced Christianity) They settled at the coast and conquered the local people at different periods hence creating a profound influence on the coast and the interior of east Africa.

### ***The east African coast.***

Historical information about east African coast before the 7<sup>th</sup> century is scanty due to inadequate written evidence.

The documentary, archaeological, anthropological, linguistical and oral traditions have pointed to the presence of early visitors at the coast.

Other sources include periplus of the Erythrean Sea which involved sailing around the Indian Ocean. It was written by a Greek commercial agent in 120AD in Egypt.

### ***The claudius Ptolemy.***

He wrote a book "geography" which talked about trade in the east African coast.

The book also had documents by Arab merchant's e.g ibu batuta, ali masudi, al edvis.

### ***The Christian topography.***

Written in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century and talked about the Persian dominant of the Indian Ocean trade.

### ***Greco- roman documentary.***

### ***Early visitors to the east African coast up the 15<sup>th</sup> century.***

#### **Factors that enabled the early visitors to come and settle at the east African coast.**

- ✓ Contact between east Africa and the early visitors was possible because of the accessibility of the coast by the sea from Sofala (Mozambique) to Mogadishu (Somali)
- ✓ The area had big harbour where ships could anchor.
- ✓ Availability of islands e.g. Mombasa and Zanzibar which divided the mainland by a narrow channel.
- ✓ There were monsoon winds which blew between November to April hence enhancing the most of ships.
- ✓ The earliest visitors were Greeks, Romans, Chinese, Arabs, Syrians, Egyptians, Phoenicians and Portuguese.

### ***Greek.***

They came to the east African coast after 326BC, after the death of Alexander the Great.

The Greek empire had controlled the Middle East, North Africa and India.

Egypt in North Africa was under the dynasty of Ptolemy and Syria was under the dynasty of Seleucids who were both Greek generals.

Both Egyptians and Syrians got ivory from India via the Syrian route.

The Greek generals blocked the route to India forcing the Greek Ptolemies of Egypt to get an alternative route and alternative source of ivory.

Hence they travelled via the Red Sea and down along the east Africa.

Therefore Egyptian ptolemies and east African coast developed and stretched as far as dar-es-salaam.

### **Romans.**

The Romans like the Greek had greater demand for goods such as ivory, species, gold, precious stones, rhino horns and slaves.

The Romans therefore wanted to break the Arab monopoly over trade.

In 45AD the roman sailor called hippaplus sailed via the red sea to the Indian Ocean during the reign of Augustus ceaser.

He had the knowledge of the moonson winds, hence the Romans sailed directly to India via the Indian ocean and exchange their goods with glass, wine and wheat hence bringing them into Africa by the Indian ocean.

The Roman Empire collapsed in 15AD

### **Persians.**

Persia was ruled by shirazi dynasty form 224-636 AD.

They wanted to rebuild their empire after its destruction by the Macedonian Greek.

By the 6<sup>th</sup> century the Persians were trading with India and china.

They controlled the red sea, part of Egypt and Arabia; latter the Persians came to east Africa coast and established their ruling dynasty.

They intermarried with local people and introduced Islamic civilization which included trade, architecture, religion and culture.

They traded with local people in items like bowls, glass, pots and swords.

They build towns e.g Zanzibar and lamu.

They called the coast of Zanzibar zenj (black), bar(coast) i.e. zenj bar –black coast.

They called the land between Mogadishu and cape Delgado the land of zenj( land of black people).

### **Chinese.**

They visited the east African coast in large fleets of sheep around 1430 AD.

Chinese authors during the dynast of sung (960-1279AD) and ming (1368-1644AD) were familiar with the east African coast.

The Chinese coins dating 700AD have been found at the east African coast.

Through y=trade the Chinese silk cloths, porcelain bowls and plates in return they acquired ivory, gold, leopard skins, rhino horns and tortoise shells.

### **Arabs.**

The Arabs came to the east African coast for trade by 650AD.

The earliest Arab settlement was at pemba and later kilwa, lamu, maunda, Mombasa and later to 37 other towns to the east African coast.

The east African coast was attractive to the Arabs due to:-

- ✓ Its offshore islands which were well watered had cool climate compared to hot Arabia.
- ✓ Fertile soils for crop growing for the Arab population.

### **Factors that facilitated coming of the Arabs.**

- ✓ Presence of moonson winds. I.e. the north east and the south west winds which blew the Arab ship from Arabia via the Indian Ocean.
- ✓ The ports of southern Arabia were good sailing places on the journey to east African coast.
- ✓ East African also deep harbours for ships to anchor.
- ✓ Arabs were skilled in marine technology i.e. boat making, map reading and use of compass.

### **Reasons for the coming of the early visitors on the east African coast.**

- ✓ They wanted to trade and control the commercial activity along the coast.

- ✓ Some Arabs came as refuge fleeing religious and political persecutions in Arabia.
- ✓ Some came to explore the east African coast.
- ✓ Some came to spread their religion.
- ✓ Some came to establish settlement along the east African coast.
- ✓ Accessibility of east African coast to the outside world made some of them to come because of the cool climate and fertile soils found at the coast.

***Trade between the east African coast and the outside world.***

Historically the east coast of Africa has had contact with the Middle Eastern and far eastern countries for long. It was established through Indian Ocean trade with the Egyptians, Greeks, Phoenician, Chinese, Persians, Indians and Arabs.

***Development of trade.***

- ✓ Availability of items of trade like ivory and slaves.
- ✓ Demanding for the trade items in the outside world.
- ✓ Presence of merchants at the coast willing to finance the trade.
- ✓ Availability of long distance trader in the interior like akamba and mijikenda.
- ✓ Accessibility of east African coast by sea.
- ✓ There were good natural harbours.
- ✓ Presence of moonson wind system which propelled the dhows.
- ✓ Relative peace and stability along the coast.
- ✓ Technological advancement in dhow and ship building.

***Organisation of trade.***

The coastal people organised themselves into caravans which moved along established trade routes. They took interior guns, glass, beads, swords and porcelain bowls. Slaves were obtained either by raiding or through exchange with other goods.

The major markets for this trade were at the coast like Mombasa, Zanzibar and sofala.

***Impact of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of east Africa.***

- ✓ Trade contributed to the emergence and growth of settlements which developed into towns and eventually stone built cities.
- ✓ It leads to the settlement of Arabs at the coast.
- ✓ There were inter-city conflicts over trade and taxes.
- ✓ There emerged new structures of administration controlled by sultans.
- ✓ There was emergence of classes of wealthy merchants.
- ✓ Trade contacts between the coast and the interior were expanded.
- ✓ Islam spread into the region.
- ✓ Arab and Persian architectural designs were introduced.
- ✓ A new system of government based on sharia law was introduced.
- ✓ There was the emergence of Swahili people a product of intermarriages between the coastal Bantu and Arabs.
- ✓ There were new crops introduced like rice, cloves, coconuts and spices.
- ✓ Indigenous trades such as weaving, ironworking declined due to importation of foreign goods.
- ✓ Slave raids led to wars among African communities.

***The coming of the Portuguese.***

It was the 1<sup>st</sup> European country to explore east African coast at 15<sup>th</sup> century supported by Prince Henry the navigator. The 1<sup>st</sup> appearance of the Portuguese to the east African coast was in 1498 by Vasco da Gama.

***Reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to east Africa coast.***

- ✓ They were interested in establishing a trading empire in the east.
- ✓ They wanted to convert the people of east Africa to Christianity.
- ✓ They had skilled navigators who were ready to carry out exploration voyages at the sea.
- ✓ They had for a long time been challenged by the Arabs and Turks over the eastern trade. To stop them, they had to control the east African coast.
- ✓ The east African coast was a mid-way between India and Europe. It could provide a base for the supply of fresh food and water.
- ✓ They were looking for a sea route to India.
- ✓ They wanted to revenge their earlier defeat by the Muslims who had conquered the Iberian Peninsula.
- ✓ The east African coastline had good natural harbours.
- ✓ The spirit of adventure was developed in Europe after the renaissance and the emergency of various geographical societies.

Portuguese conquest and rule of the east coast of Africa.

In 1498 Vasco da Gama was the 1<sup>st</sup> sailor to reach the east African coast with the aim to explore the coast. He landed on the coast of Mozambique on March 1, 1498. The Sultan of Mozambique was hostile to Vasco da Gama. He later sailed to Mombasa where he and his companions met a lot of hostility. He left for Malindi where he was warmly welcomed by Seyyid Ali, the Sultan of Malindi. He was accorded all the assistance he needed including a Gujarati pilot known as Ahmed bin Majid, to guide the crew to India.

The decision to conquer the east coast of Africa was taken by the Portuguese after Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal in 1499. He informed the King of Portugal about the lucrative trade between the coastal people and those from the middle and Far East.

In 1500 Pedro Álvares Cabral led an expedition with the intention of capturing Sofala but failed.

Vasco da Gama led the next expedition against Kilwa, which he conquered in 1502.

In 1503 Rui Lourenço Ravasco defeated Zanzibar and forced its Sultan to pay tributes to the King of Portugal.

In 1505 a large expedition of 20 ships and 1500 men under Francisco de Almeida was sent to the east African coast. It conquered Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa.

***Reasons for Portuguese success.***

- ✓ They had superior weapons and well trained soldiers compared to the coastal traders.
- ✓ They had better naval power like ships and dhows.
- ✓ There was disunity among the coastal city states.
- ✓ The Turkish and Persian navies in the Indian Ocean were too weak to offer any help to the coastal towns against the Portuguese.
- ✓ The Portuguese made alliances with some local rulers who sent soldiers to fight alongside the Portuguese.
- ✓ They were able to receive military assistance from their headquarters at Goa in India.
- ✓ There was lack of resistance from some towns like Sofala.

***Portuguese rule.***

They established their rule which lasted for 200 years and in 1507 they made Mozambique their headquarters.

It was under a captain who took orders from the Portuguese viceroy stationed at Goa in southern India, later they divided the area into two and another captain was in Mombasa.



The duties of the captains were to collect tributes from the local rulers, impose custom duties on import and exports and to suppress resistance or opposition to their rule. They also supervised the ruling families in the city.

***Factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule.***

- ✓ Inadequate personnel as compared to the vast east African coast.
- ✓ Portuguese officials were greedy and corrupt who amassed personal wealth at the expense of administration.
- ✓ Lack of systematic form of government.
- ✓ Portuguese faced hostility and rebellions from the coastal people.
- ✓ Decline in trade made them lose revenue for administration.
- ✓ Distance between Portugal and east Africa coast slowed reinforcement.
- ✓ Portuguese were attacked by tropical diseases.
- ✓ They were challenged by the Britain, Dutch, France and the Turks.
- ✓ At home, Portugal suffered annexation by Spain (1590 and 1640).
- ✓ In 1588, the coast was invaded by the Zimba warriors from Mozambique which undermined their position in east African coast.

***Impact of the Portuguese rule.***

***Negative.***

- ✓ Coastal towns and their people were exposed to heavy taxation.
- ✓ They discouraged other trading powers from visiting the city due to their presence.
- ✓ Some coastal towns declined due to people moving away to escape taxation and other interior traders avoided them.
- ✓ The Portuguese demand for slaves on their plantations abroad increased raids, which were perfected with the use of new more powerful ammunition.
- ✓ There was segregation of the local people.
- ✓ The corrupt, ruthless Portuguese officials misruled the cities leading to misery and suffering.

***Positive.***

- ✓ There was introduction of new crops like maize, groundnuts, cassava, pineapples, pawpaw and guavas.
- ✓ They introduced new words which enriched Kiswahili like meza(table) and mvinyo (wine).
- ✓ They built historical monuments like fort Jesus and Vasco da Gama pillar.
- ✓ Closer links were established between the east African coast and Goa in India.
- ✓ They also introduced Christianity.

The establishment and impact of Oman rule in east Africa coast.

In 1698, the Portuguese's were driven out of the coastal region and taken over by the Oman Arabs. The imam became the ruler of the east African coast.

At the initial stages of their rule, the imams could not come from the Oman to enforce their rule on the coastal due to civil wars in their homeland. So they were ruled by local Arab families the Mazurui rule. Mombasa and Nabahan family ruled Lamu.

The Mazurui family were troublesome to the imams for they wanted to be independent as they forced towns like Malinda, Pate and Pemba to pay allegiance to them.

***Seyyid Said's reign 1804-1856.***

He wanted to be the master of the whole Indian Ocean trade. To consolidate his power and protect his east Africa interests, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1846.

***Reasons for choosing Zanzibar were.***

- ✓ Zanzibar was loyal to him.
- ✓ Zanzibar was a green and pleasant island with a good climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry.
- ✓ Had good harbours in which ships could anchor.
- ✓ Had good and clean water.
- ✓ Its position was convenient for trade with the mainland and also with Mombasa to the north.
- ✓ Its climate and fertile soils were good for cultivating cloves.

Seyyid controlled the whole of the coast and developed trade links with the interior and some communities in Kenya like akamba and mijikenda got involved in it.

The main exports were slaves, ivory and cloves, caravans were sent out into the interior to collect slaves and ivory.

***Effects of Oman rule.***

- ✓ Growth of slave trade.
- ✓ Growth of towns like Zanzibar.
- ✓ Local, long distance and international trade grew.
- ✓ Linked east Africa coast to the rest of the world.
- ✓ Spread of Islamic religion.
- ✓ Growth of plantation agriculture.
- ✓ Missionaries came to east Africa coast in an attempt to stop slave trade.

***Development of plantation agriculture.***

It was the major cause of increased slave trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century who became labourers in agricultural plantations. By 1840 clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba had attracted slave labour and slaves were heavily overworked.

In 1840's the Arabs and Swahili started growing grain on the mainland and this continued up to the beginning of colonial period. In Malindi several planters had acquired land of over 400 hectares where hundreds of slaves were used to plant millet and sesame. The success of plantations depended on the long working of slaves.

In Mombasa it was cultivation of coconut because their farms were small and required less labourers and more yield compared to grains per hectare.

On the mainland, the Swahili also became major planters. The Mijikenda sub-tribe did not participate in plantation agriculture; they traded with the Arabs and sold ivory, cattle and grain.

Often slaves attempted to escape from plantations. There were efforts to improve their conditions; some of them who ran away were employed by rich Arabs and Swahili in their armies to fight against the Sultan's government.

***Factors that facilitated plantations agriculture by Seyyid Said in East Africa coast.***

- ✓ Existence of slave labour.
- ✓ Fertile soils that favoured farming.
- ✓ Presence of large tracts of land for plantation farming in the mainland and the coast.
- ✓ The coast had suitable climate and abundant rainfall.
- ✓ There was high demand for grains at the coast and overseas.
- ✓ Large number of Oman settlers who settled in Malindi, Lamu, Mombasa acquired land for crop growing.

***Effects of plantation agriculture on the East Africa coast.***

- ✓ Need for slave labour increased slave trade.
- ✓ Growth of cash crops for export led to international trade.

- ✓ Introduction of new crops at the coast.
- ✓ Agro-based industries emerged.
- ✓ Increased Omani Arabs settlement at the east Africa coast to do agriculture.
- ✓ There was suffering and misery by the slaves who worked for long hours.

***Development, organization and consequences of trade.***

By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, trade connections among the Kenya communities and also between Kenya and other countries had already been established.

***Development of long distance trade.***

It connected the interior of east Africa with the coastal in Kenya with commodities like ivory and slave with exchange with clothes, utensils, ironware and beads.

The akamba and the mijikenda acted middlemen between the interior communities and the coast; they travelled to Mount Kenya region looking for slaves and ivory and all the way to baringo and Lake Victoria. They tried to keep good relation with the communities they passed through and discouraged other communities from participating in long distance trade by spreading malicious tales.

The Arabs and Swahili in 1860s took control of the interior and used caravans into the interior as far as Uganda.

***Organization of the trade.***

The people involved were the akamba, yao, nyamwezi and mijikenda. trade routes went all the way to kilimanjaro, m.t. Kenya and lake Victoria region but they did avoid maasai region due to hostility.

They gathered in the coast and moved in caravans to the interior. The goods were carried to and from the coast by porters who were either free men or slaves.

Items of trade included guns, cotton, cloth, beads, glass, swords, porcelain vessels, bracelets and bangles. From the interior the traders obtained ivory, rhino horns, slaves, hides and skins.

The trade was financed by the Arabs and Swahili, it was a barter trade but cowrie's shells were introduced as currency.

***Effects of long distance trade.***

- ✓ There were increased contacts among the people of the interior like akamba and agikuyu.
- ✓ New items were introduced like guns, cotton, cloth and glasses.
- ✓ The presence of the Swahili and Arabs in the interior exposed it to foreigners who reached as far inland mumias.
- ✓ Emergence of powerful chiefs and kingdoms like wanga kingdom and chief kivoi of ukambani.
- ✓ There was spread of Islam into the interior.
- ✓ There was introduction of new crop like maize, bananas, rice, sugarcane and mangoes.
- ✓ Decline of indigenous industries due to many foreign goods which were cheap.
- ✓ Promoted slavery and slave trade.

***International trade.***

These was achieved through the opening up of the interior by seyyid said who took control of the east Africa mainland and encouraged foreign traders to trade with Zanzibar.

He encouraged Indian merchants (banyans) to come add settle in Zanzibar since they were traders and money lenders.

He did sign treaties with the United States of America (1844), Britain (1839) and France (1844).

He also opened up to trading links with Germany.

Exports from east Africa included ivory, slaves, coconuts and gum-copal which were exchanged for guns, American clothes, beads and hardware.

***Impact of international trade.***

- ✓ It linked east Africa to the outside world that later to result to colonization.
- ✓ Emergence of strong leaders who welcomed foreigner from whom they gained guns.
- ✓ The coming of Europeans in the scene ended Arab dominance in the trade.
- ✓ The existence of slave trade and Islam made missionaries come to abolish slave trade and spread Christianity.
- ✓ There were new crops introduced.
- ✓ New items were introduced.
- ✓ Intensification of warfare during slave raids, which caused suffering and destructions.

### ***The Spread of Christianity.***

It was introduced by the Portuguese at the coastal region and won converts in Mombasa and Malindi. As soon as they were driven out by the Arabs who established the Islamic culture and religion overwhelmed the Christians effort.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a Christian revival in Britain and Western Europe. This movement was also known as the evangelical revival. This movement provided the inspiration for the missionaries to go out into other parts of the world.

### ***Reasons for coming of Christians missionaries.***

- ✓ They came to spread Christianity to the Africans.
- ✓ They came to spread western civilization.
- ✓ They came to abolish slave trade.
- ✓ They wanted to introduce legitimate trade.
- ✓ There was formation of missionary society in Western Europe which competed to send their members out to Africa.
- ✓ The missionaries wanted to counter the spread of Islam.
- ✓ Missionaries were also interested in the geographical knowledge of Africa.

Missionary activities and challenges in Kenya.

It began in 1844 when a Germany missionary Ludwig Krapf arrived in Zanzibar.

He was sent by church missionary society of England who obtains a letter from Seyyid Said asking the local people to give him any assistance he required. He was later joined by Johann Rebmann from Germany. They started work at Rabai, near Mombasa where they established a mission station in 1846.

In 1849, they were accompanied by Jakob Erhardt.

Krapf encouraged members of other Christian societies to help in spreading Christianity.

In 1862, members of United Methodist Church arrived from Britain and settled at Ribe, under the leadership of Thomas Wakefield and open a mission at Jomvu and Lamu.

In the interior Church Missionary Society opened stations at Sagala in Taita and at Taveta.

There were challenges like the Akamba were unfriendly to the missionaries when Chief Kivui was killed while travelling with Krapf.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the spread of Christianity into the interior of Kenya. In 1891, the Church of Scotland mission began to work at Kibwezi in Machakos. After several missionaries died there, the mission moved to Kikuyu in central Kenya.

The second group in Ukambani was African Inland Mission from the United States of America. They open a mission station at Nzau, in Machakos district later expanded to Kijabe, Nandi, Kabarnet and Nyakach.

After the Kenya-Uganda railway reached Nairobi in 1899, some French Catholic missionaries opened a mission station, St. Austin's, near Nairobi.

In 1903 the Consolata Fathers from Italy opened a station in Nyeri.

By 1914, several Christian societies-churches of God mission, the seventh Day Adventist and the Friends mission-were all working in western Kenya.

***Factors that facilitated spread of Christianity in Kenya.***

- ✓ Some African communities were friendly to the missionaries.
- ✓ The early missionaries enjoyed the support of seyyid said.
- ✓ Missionaries were quick to realize the importance of studying the languages of the people among whom they worked.
- ✓ Most of the missionaries at first used Kiswahili in their work.
- ✓ African converts were used to spread the gospel.
- ✓ Other activities like education, health influenced Africans into conversion.
- ✓ Building of Kenya- Uganda railway facilitated movement.
- ✓ Discovery of quinine enabled missionaries fight diseases.

***Challenges faced by missionaries.***

- ✓ They were attacked by tropical diseases such as malaria, sleeping sickness.
- ✓ There was poor means of transport no roads or railways or vehicles.
- ✓ Missionaries lacked adequate supplies of food, medicine, money and other necessary materials.
- ✓ Hostility from some communities.
- ✓ There was insecurity in some areas.
- ✓ In areas where Islam was prevalent like the coast, missionary work was impossible.
- ✓ The missionaries were few and could not cover their regions effectively for they were too big.
- ✓ The missionaries were from different denominations and had to compete for followers, this led to hatred.
- ✓ Slave traders were hostile to the missionaries because from their activities, business was adversely affected.

***Effects of missionary activities.***

- ✓ They spread Christianity to the interior of Kenya.
- ✓ Africans gave up their culture practices like female circumcision and burial rites.
- ✓ Introduction of western education.
- ✓ They build up rehabilitation centres where they taught vocational skills, reading and Christianity.
- ✓ They built health centres where western medicine was administered to cure and control diseases.
- ✓ They introduced new crops like coffee and new farming methods.
- ✓ They pioneered the construction of roads to their missions.
- ✓ They translated the bible into Kiswahili and local languages.
- ✓ Africans who had received missionary education and trained formed a new elite social class which was a new creation in the African set-up.
- ✓ Some missionaries combined evangelisation with exploration activities, naming mountains and rivers.
- ✓ Missionaries became pioneers of colonialism as they appealed to their home countries to offer them protection as they carried out their work.
- ✓ There rose independent churches and schools.
- ✓ During colonialism missionaries represented African interest in the legislative council. Like Dr. John Arthur was appointed to represent Africans in the legislative council.

## **CITIZENSHIP.**

A citizen is a person who legally belongs to a state. Citizenship therefore is the act of belonging to a particular country.

There are two ways of becoming a citizen by birth and registration.

### ***Citizen by birth.***

Anyone born to parents who are Kenyan citizens is entitled to citizenship. It applies to one born in or outside Kenya. It's also given to a child found in Kenya who is less than eight years, and whose nationality and parents are unknown.

A citizen by birth does not lose citizenship by acquiring the citizenship of another country.

### ***Citizenship by registration.***

This is where a person who is not a Kenyan citizen is granted Kenyan citizenship. Like.

- ✓ A person who has been married to a citizen for a period of at least seven years.
- ✓ A person who has been lawfully living in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years.
- ✓ A child adopted by a citizen.

### ***Revocation of citizenship.***

- ✓ If the person acquired the citizenship by fraud, false representation or failure to provide full information.
- ✓ If a person supports or is found to have supported an enemy country during war with Kenya.
- ✓ If the person has within five years been convicted to a prison term of three or more years.
- ✓ If a person has been convicted of treason or offence of which a penalty of seven or more years.

### ***Rights and freedoms of citizens.***

#### ***Right of life.***

Every person has a right to life and no person shall be deprived of life intentionally except where the law authorises. The life of a person begins at conception and abortion is not permitted.

#### ***The following are limitations to the right to life.***

- ✓ When a person acts in self defence or defence of property.
- ✓ When security officers execute a lawful arrest.
- ✓ When security officers act to prevent the escape of a person who is lawfully detained.
- ✓ When security officers suppress a riot, rebellion or mutiny.
- ✓ When security officers act to prevent an individual from committing a crime.
- ✓ When the country is at war.
- ✓ When a person is sentenced to death by a court of law.

#### ***Equality and freedom from discrimination.***

Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. No one should be discriminated against on ground, of race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic, colour, age disability, religious belief and conscience.

#### ***Rights to human dignity.***

No one should be treated in a dehumanising manner people should be respected and protected.

#### ***Right to freedom and security of the person.***

##### ***This include the right not to.***

- ✓ Subject to corporal punishment.
- ✓ Treated or punished in a cruel way.
- ✓ Subjected to violence from either public or private sources.
- ✓ Detained without trial.

- ✓ Subject to torture.

### ***Right to privacy.***

Every person has a right to privacy which includes the right not to have:

- ✓ Their personal, home or property searched.
- ✓ Their possessions seized.
- ✓ The privacy of their communications interfered with.
- ✓ Information relating to their family or private affairs revealed unnecessarily.

### **A person's right to privacy is not considered to be deprived when.**

- Public officers inspect premises for purposes of tax.
- Security officers enter premises to arrest suspected criminals or prisoners who have escaped from lawful custody.
- Public officers affect a court order.

### ***Rights to freedom of conscience, religious belief and opinions.***

Every person has a right to hold their views and practise their own religion. No person may be forced to engage in acts that are against their beliefs, however, this right is limited by:

- ✓ All religious groups should be registered by the government.
- ✓ Religious, beliefs and opinions that create hatred and suspicions are not allowed.

### **Right to freedom of expression.**

Every person has a right to seek, receive and impart information or ideas. However, the right does not extend to:

- ✓ Propaganda for war.
- ✓ Incitement to violence.
- ✓ Hate speech.

### **Access to information.**

Every citizen has the right to access information from the state, or any other person.

### **Right to freedom of association.**

Every person has the right to peacefully and while unarmed assemble, demonstrate and present petitions to public authorities. However, these are the limitations:

- ✓ Demonstrations should not lead to breakdown of law and order.
- ✓ There should not be a conspiracy against the government.
- ✓ The police should be notified in advance.

### **Right to political activity.**

Every citizen is free to make political choices forming a party, recruit members and campaign for a political party and final vote in free, fair and regular elections.

### **Right to freedom of movement and residence.**

Every person has a right to move and live anywhere in the country. One's freedom of movement may be limited under the following circumstances:

- ✓ When preventing the spread of an infectious disease.
- ✓ When affecting a court order requesting one to be arrested.
- ✓ When one is suspected to have committed or about to commit a crime.
- ✓ When securing education or welfare of a person below 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 and private property.
- ✓ When a curfew is imposed in times of war or insecurity.

**Right to property.**

Every person has a right to acquire and own property in any part of the country. The following are limitations to this right.

- ✓ The government may acquire property for public use provided there is compensation.
- ✓ Property should not have been acquired unlawfully.

**Labour relation.**

Every person has the right to fair labour practices. Workers have the right to:

- ✓ Fair remuneration.
- ✓ Reasonable working conditions.
- ✓ Go on strike.
- ✓ Form and join trade unions.

**Environment.**

Every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment.

**Economic and social rights.**

- ✓ High standards of health to emergency treatment.
- ✓ Adequate housing and sanitation.
- ✓ Adequate food of acceptable quality.
- ✓ Clean and safe water in adequate quantities.
- ✓ Education.
- ✓ Social security.

**Language and culture.**

Every citizen has a right to use the language and to participate in cultural life of the person's choice.

**Right to family.**

Every adult has a right to marry a person of the opposite sex.

**Responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.****Political responsibility.**

Obey the law.

Every citizen has a responsibility to respect and obey the law in order to enhance peace and stability.

Protecting the law.

Every citizen should protect the law by reporting law-breakers and not harbouring law-breakers.

Participating in the democratic processes.

Like registration as voters, voting for leaders and offering them for electoral position.

Maintaining valid documents

Like identity cards, passports, driving licence and birth certificates among others.

Participating in public meetings.

**Economic responsibility.**

- ✓ Every citizen has a responsibility to pay tax like income tax, value added tax and excise duty.
- ✓ Citizens should take part in development programmes like harambee.
- ✓ Citizens should participate in income generating activities to earn a decent living.
- ✓ Every citizen should conserve the environment like natural resources.
- ✓ Citizen should fight corruption in the country.

**Social responsibility.**

- ✓ Promote gender sensitivity in relation to community.
- ✓ Promote positive values in the society and good morals.
- ✓ Promotion of good health practices like hygiene.



- ✓ Helping in emergencies like disaster.
- ✓ Taking care of the vulnerable in the society like the needy, orphans and poor.

**Values of good citizenship.**

- ✓ One should be patriotic to the country.
- ✓ One should have good morals.
- ✓ One should be a nationalist.
- ✓ One should have integrity.
- ✓ A good citizen should adhere to work ethics.
- ✓ One should be thrifty that is wise and prudent use of resources.

## **NATIONAL INTEGRATION.**

It's the act, process or means of bringing people of different or diverse cultures, religion, race, tribe, occupation and social status into forming one nation.

### **Importance of national integration.**

- ✓ Enhances conditions favourable for peace and prosperity.
- ✓ Promotes national unity.
- ✓ Promotes the achievement of rapid economic and development.
- ✓ Eliminates and reduces inter-community conflicts and suspicions.
- ✓ Enhances nationalism and patriotism.
- ✓ Creates favourable investment conditions that attract foreign investment.

### **National unity.**

It refers to a nation that is fully fused into one, or integrated where every member or citizen has a sense of belonging.

### **Factors promoting national unity.**

- ✓ The national language.
- ✓ National philosophies like socialism, harambee and nyayoism.
- ✓ National symbols like anthem, coat of arms and public seal.
- ✓ Social and economic interaction.
- ✓ Fair distribution of resources.
- ✓ Education.
- ✓ Government institutions like judiciary, the legislature and executive.
- ✓ National days and events like mahujaa day, jamhuri and madaraka day.

### **Factors limiting national unity.**

- ✓ Religious conflicts.
- ✓ Ethnicity.
- ✓ Racial intolerance.
- ✓ Corruption.
- ✓ Divisive politics.
- ✓ Economic inequality.
- ✓ Cultural conflicts.

### **Conflicts resolution.**

Conflict means serious disagreement between people resulting from each opposing views or interest like armed struggle.

Conflict resolution is the working out of a settlement to defuse or solve a conflict.

### **Causes of conflicts.**

#### **Political causes.**

- ✓ Differences among political parties over ideology or policies.
- ✓ Failure to uphold the laws of a country.
- ✓ Denial of citizens' rights.
- ✓ Improper conduct of election.
- ✓ Border disputes between countries.

#### **Economic causes.**

- ✓ Un-equal allocation of economic resources.
- ✓ Disputes over natural resources.

- ✓ Differences between employers and workers.
- ✓ Differences over trading policies, e.g. tariffs among nations.
- ✓ Failure to adhere to contractual obligations.

**Social cause.**

- ✓ Religious differences among people.
- ✓ Cultural intolerance between communities.
- ✓ Influx of refugees from neighbouring countries leading to pressure on resources.
- ✓ Mistrust between family and community members.
- ✓ Tribalism, nepotism and racism within a nation.

**Categories of conflicts.**

Individual against individuals.

Individual against the state.

Communities against communities.

State against state.

**Methods of resolving conflicts.**

**Arbitration.**

It's a neutral person who is appointed to solve a conflict amongst people.

**Diplomacy.**

It's an art of negotiation between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts and may involve creating understanding and room for reconciliation.

**Legislation.**

It's done by the parliament through passing of legislation that control conflicts.

**Use of elders.**

Parties involved appear before the elders who listen to them and come up with a solution.

**Religious action.**

Religious leaders have been called upon several times to resolve political and social conflicts in Kenya.

**Court action.**

Legal action as a method of conflict resolution can be taken up by any of the parties in conflict.

**Policing.**

The presence of the police helps to control crime that brings about conflicts.

**International agreement.**

International agreements on border security and utilisation of natural resources are a method of conflict resolution between countries.

**The process of resolving conflicts.**

**Legal process.**

The constitution of Kenya empowers the judiciary to resolve conflicts; the judiciary has established courts throughout the country with powers to solve cases.

There are cases which the parties at conflict may take to court or have them settled out of court.

**Civil conflicts.**

They are brought to attention of the court directly by the complainant in person, through a sympathiser or a lawyer. A process referred to filing a case. The court will study facts presented by the complainant after which it determines if to file a case against the accused. It may dismiss or allow the case to continue.

The accused will attend court in person or through an advocate on a given date as both parties are allowed to call witnesses.

When all parties are through with their testimonies, a date is set for the verdict or judgement where the verdict is delivered and if any party dissatisfied is given chance to appeal to higher courts.

**Criminal cases.**

They are reported to police who arrest the suspects, interrogate them, record statements and investigate the crime.

They present the suspect before a court of law and prosecute. The suspect may be released on bond as the case proceeds.

All parties in this conflict must be heard and their evidence considered, they are allowed to hire lawyers after which the magistrate sets a date for the verdict.

**Arbitration.**

The process of solving conflicts out of court includes identifying the source of the conflict by the parties concerned. The party's agents call on each other to sit and iron out their problems.

**Negotiation.**

This is where the mediator is called and negotiates on the behalf of the parties involved in the conflict.

**Armed forces.**

A state of emergency can be declared in cases of serious social conflict or in the event of breakdown of law and order.

**Effects of conflicts.**

- ✓ Massive displacement of people, they become refugees.
- ✓ Fear and insecurity due to anarchy.
- ✓ Losses of lives as people are killed.
- ✓ Destruction of property.
- ✓ Starvation due to crops destruction and disruption of agriculture activities.
- ✓ People become poor due to economic decline.
- ✓ Human suffering and misery becomes widespread.