

GOLDLITE SUPPLIES

GRADE 10

HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP NOTES

STRAND 1.0: THEMES IN KENYAN HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP

Sub Strand 1.1: Linguistic Groups in Kenya

Kenya's population is incredibly diverse, with numerous ethnic groups, each with its own distinct language and culture. These groups are broadly categorized into three major linguistic families:

1. Bantu:

- ✓ The Bantu are the largest linguistic group in Kenya.
- ✓ They are believed to have migrated from West Africa over centuries.
- ✓ Examples include the Kikuyu, Luhya, Kisii, Meru, and Mijikenda.
- ✓ Image of Bantu people.



2. Nilotic:

- ✓ The Nilotic groups are believed to have originated in the Nile Valley.
- ✓ They are known for their pastoralist traditions.
- ✓ Examples include the Luo, Maasai, Kalenjin, and Turkana.
- ✓ Image of Nilotic people.



3. Cushitic:

- ✓ The Cushitic groups are believed to have migrated from the Horn of Africa.
- ✓ They are also primarily pastoralists.
- ✓ Examples include the Somali, Rendille, and Borana.
- ✓ Image of Cushitic people.



Causes and Effects of Migration, Settlement, and Expansion:

⌚ Causes:

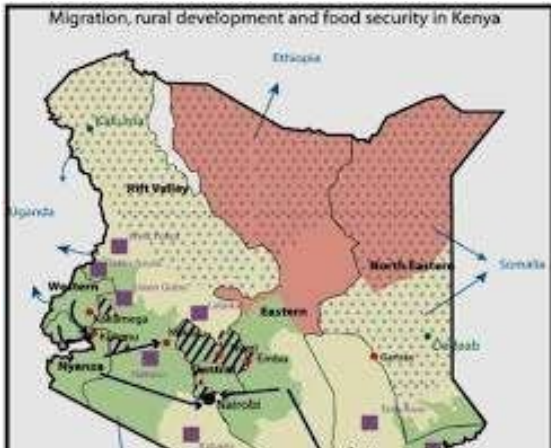
- ✓ Search for fertile land and grazing areas.
- ✓ Population pressure.
- ✓ Climate change and drought.
- ✓ Conflicts and wars.
- ✓ Trade and economic opportunities.

⌚ Effects:

- ✓ Distribution of linguistic groups across Kenya.
- ✓ Cultural exchange and interaction.
- ✓ Conflicts over resources.
- ✓ Formation of diverse communities.
- ✓ Changes in social structures.

Migration Routes and Settlement Areas:

- ✦ Bantu Migration: From West Africa, they spread into the coastal regions and highlands of Kenya.
- ✦ Map of bantu migration.



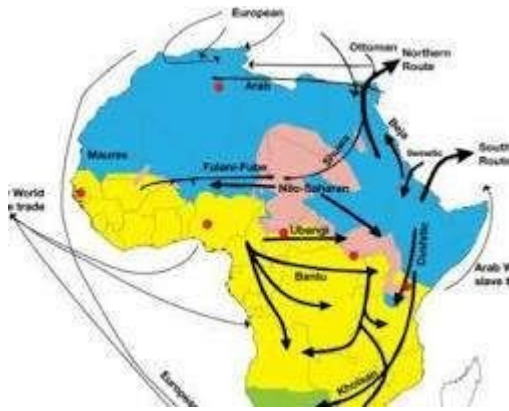
Map of Bantu migration in Kenya

- ✦ Nilotic Migration: From the Nile Valley, they moved southward into the western and Rift Valley regions.
- ✦ Map of Nilotic migration.



Map of Nilotic migration in Kenya

- ✦ Cushitic Migration: From the Horn of Africa, they settled in the arid and semi-arid regions of northern and eastern Kenya.
- ✦ Map of Cushitic migration.



Map of Cushitic migration in Kenya

Promoting Social Cohesion:

- ⌚ Understanding and respecting cultural differences.
- ⌚ Promoting intercultural dialogue and exchange.
- ⌚ Addressing inequalities and promoting equitable resource distribution.
- ⌚ Fostering a sense of national identity and belonging.
- ⌚ Education on the diverse cultures of Kenya.

Appreciating Diversity:

- ⌚ Celebrating cultural festivals and traditions.
- ⌚ Learning about the history and heritage of different linguistic groups.
- ⌚ Promoting the use of indigenous languages.
- ⌚ Supporting cultural preservation efforts.

Sub Strand 1.2: Establishment of Colonial Rule

1. Reasons for the Establishment of Colonial Rule:

- ⌚ Economic Interests:
 - ✓ The British sought raw materials (e.g., ivory, rubber, agricultural products).
 - ✓ They aimed to create markets for British manufactured goods.
 - ✓ They sought to control trade routes, particularly those leading to India.
 - ✓ Image of a map of East Africa trade routes.



East Africa trade routes

⌚ Strategic Interests:

- ✓ Kenya's strategic location was crucial for controlling access to the Nile River and the Indian Ocean.
- ✓ The British aimed to prevent other European powers (e.g., Germany, France) from gaining control.
- ✓ Image of the Uganda Railway.



Kenya-Uganda Railway

⌚ Political Prestige:

- ✓ Colonial expansion was seen as a symbol of national power and prestige.
- ✓ The "Scramble for Africa" fueled competition among European nations.
- ✓ Image of a political cartoon of the scramble for Africa.



Scramble for Africa

⌚ "Civilizing Mission":

- ✓ The British justified their actions by claiming they were bringing "civilization" to Africa.
- ✓ This involved imposing their culture, religion (Christianity), and systems of governance.
- ✓ Image of early missionaries in Kenya.



Early missionaries in Kenya

2. Methods Applied by the British:

⌚ Treaty Making:

- ✓ The British signed treaties with some African leaders, often through deception or coercion.
- ✓ These treaties often ceded land and sovereignty to the British.
- ✓ Image of a treaty signing.



Treaty signing

⌚ Military Force:

- ✓ The British used military power to suppress resistance and establish control.
- ✓ The construction of the Uganda Railway facilitated the movement of troops.
- ✓ Image of British colonial soldiers in Kenya.



British colonial soldiers in Kenya

⌚ Administrative Structures:

- ✓ The British established colonial administrations, including provincial and district officers.
- ✓ They introduced systems of taxation, land ownership, and forced labor.
- ✓ Image of a colonial administrative building.

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Colonial administrative building

- ⌚ Infrastructure Development:
 - ✓ The Uganda Railway was essential for transporting goods and troops.
 - ✓ Roads were built to facilitate colonial administration and economic exploitation.
- ⌚ Divide and Rule:
 - ✓ The British often exploited existing ethnic tensions to maintain control.

3. Process of Establishment of Colonial Rule:

1. Exploration and Initial Contacts:
 - ✓ Early explorers and missionaries (e.g., David Livingstone) paved the way for British involvement.
2. Treaty Making and Protectorate Status:
 - ✓ The British declared Kenya a protectorate in 1895.
3. Construction of the Uganda Railway (1896-1901):
 - ✓ This facilitated the movement of troops and settlers.
4. Land Alienation:
 - ✓ The British seized fertile land for European settlement, displacing African communities.
5. Establishment of Colonial Administration:
 - ✓ Systems of governance were imposed, including taxation and forced labor.
6. Resistance and Suppression:
 - ✓ African communities resisted, but were ultimately subdued through military force.
 - ✓ Image of Kenyan resistance fighters.

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Kenyan resistance fighters.

Sub Strand 1.3: The Constitution of Kenya (2010) - Public Resources

Understanding Public Resources in the Kenyan Constitution (2010):

- ⌚ Definition:
 - ✓ The Constitution of Kenya (2010) defines public resources broadly, encompassing all revenue, assets, and liabilities of the national and county governments.
 - ✓ This includes land, minerals, forests, water, and financial resources.
- ⌚ Types of Public Resources:
 - ✓ Natural Resources:
 - Land: Agricultural land, forests, national parks.
 - Water: Rivers, lakes, groundwater.
 - Minerals: Oil, gas, gold, other minerals.
 - Wildlife: Animals, ecosystems.
 - ✓ Financial Resources:
 - Tax revenue.
 - Loans and grants.
 - Investment income.
 - ✓ Public Assets:
 - Government buildings.
 - Infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.).
 - Public institutions (schools, hospitals).
- ⌚ Importance of Public Resources:
 - ✓ Funding public services (education, healthcare, infrastructure).
 - ✓ Supporting economic development.
 - ✓ Preserving the environment for future generations.
 - ✓ Promoting social equity.

Challenges in Efficient Utilization:

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