

311 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

By the end of the course the learner should be able to:

1. recognize and appreciate the importance of studying History and Government;
2. acquire knowledge, ability and show appreciation for critical historical analysis of socio-economic and political organization of African societies;
3. understand and show appreciation of the rights, privileges and obligations of oneself and others for promotion of a just and peaceful society;
4. promote a sense of nationalism, patriotism and national unity;
5. encourage and sustain moral and mutual social responsibility;
6. identify, assess and appreciate the rich and varied cultures of the Kenyan people and other peoples;
7. promote a sense of awareness and need for a functional democracy of the Kenyan people and other nations;
8. promote an understanding and appreciation of intra-national and international consciousness and relationships;
9. derive through the study of History and government an interest in further learning;
10. appreciate the importance of interdependence among people and among nations
11. identify, assess and have respect for different ways of life influencing development at local, national and international levels;
12. demonstrate the acquisition of positive attitudes, values, and skills for self reliance;
13. acquire appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes as a basis for technological and industrial development;
14. promote patriotism and national unity.

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

1.1.0 Specific objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the meaning of the term 'History';
- b) explain the meaning of the term 'Government';
- c) identify the sources of information on History and Government;
- d) explain the importance of studying History and Government.

1.2.0 Content

- 1.2.1 The meaning of History
- 1.2.2 The meaning of Government.
- 1.2.3 Sources of information on History and Government.
- 1.2.4 Importance of studying History and Government.

2.0.0 EARLY MAN

2.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the origin of man;
- b) identify the stages through which man evolved during the Stone Age Period;

- c) Describe the cultural and economic practices of early man (old, middle and new stone Age).

2.2.0 Content

- 2.2.1 Origin of man.
- 2.2.2 Evolution of man.
- 2.2.3 Cultural and economic practices of early man (old, middle and new stone age)

3.0.0 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify the factors that led to the development of early agriculture;
- b) explain the development of agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia;
- c) describe the Agrarian Revolution in Britain and the USA;
- d) identify the causes of food shortages in Africa and the interest of the Third World;
- e) discuss the effects and remedies of food shortages in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

3.2.0 Content

- 3.2.1 Development of early agriculture.
- 3.2.2 Early agriculture in:
 - a) Egypt
 - b) Mesopotamia.
- 3.2.3 The Agrarian Revolution in:
 - a) Britain
 - b) U.S.A.
- 3.2.4 The food situation in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

4.0.0 THE PEOPLES OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

4.1.0 Specific objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state the origins of the Bantu, Nilotes and Cushites;
- b) trace and describe the migration and settlement of the Bantu, Nilotes and Cushites;
- c) discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the people of Kenya;

4.2.0 Content

Origin, migration and settlement of the people of Kenya

- a) Bantu
 - i. Western Bantu
 - ii Eastern Bantu
- b) Nilotes
 - i River – Lake Nilotes
 - ii Plains Nilotes
 - iii Highland Nilotes
- c) Cushites
 - i Eastern Cushites
 - ii Southern cushites

4.2.1 Results of the migration and settlement of the people of Kenya.

5.0.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

5.1.0 Specific objective:

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to discuss the Social, Economic and Political organisation of the Bantu, the Nilotes and the Cushites.

5.2.0 Content

5.2.1 Bantu: Agikuyu, , Ameru, Akamba, Abagusii, Mijikenda.

5.2.2 Nilotes: Luo, Nandi, Maasai,

5.2.3 Cushites: Borana, Somali

6.0.0 CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY.

6.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify the origin of the early visitors to the East African Coast;
- b) explain the development of trade between the East African Coast and outside World;
- c) discuss the effects of the contact between the East African Coast and outside world;
- d) identify reasons for the coming of the Portuguese
- e) trace the portuguese conquest of the East African Coast;
- f) discuss the decline and effects of the portuguese rule;
- g) discuss the establishment and impact of Omani rule;
- h) explain the reasons for the coming of the Christian misssionaries;
- i) describe missionary activities and challenges;
- j) discuss the effects of missionary activities.

6.2.0 Content

6.2.1 Early visitors to the East African Coast up to 1500.

6.2.2 Trade between the East African Coast and the outside World

- a) Development of the trade
- b) Organization of the trade
- c) Impact of the trade on the peoples of East Africa.

6.2.3 The coming of the Portuguese

- a) Reasons for their coming to East Africa.
- b) Their conquest and rule.
- c) The decline of Portuguese power.
- d) Impact of Portuguese rule.

6.2.4 Establishment and impact of Omani rule.

- a) Seyyid Said and the development of plantation agriculture
- b) Development, organization and consequences of:
 - i) Long distance trade
 - ii) International trade.

6.2.5 The spread of Christianity:

- a) Reasons for the coming of Christian missionaries
- b) Missionary activities and challenges
- c) Effects of missionary activities.

7.0.0 CITIZENSHIP

7.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen;
- b) state the rights and responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen;
- c) discuss the elements of good citizenship.

7.2.0 Content

- 7.2.1 Kenyan citizenship.
- 7.2.2 Rights of a citizen.
- 7.2.3 Responsibilities of a citizen.
- 7.2.4 Elements of good citizenship.

8.0.0 NATIONAL INTERGRATION

8.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the meaning and importance of national integration;
- b) describe factors promoting and limiting national unity;
- c) describe the process of resolving conflicts.

8.2.0 Content

- 8.2.1 National Integration.
 - a) Meaning.
 - b) Importance.
- 8.2.2 National Unity
 - a) factors promoting national unity.
 - b) factors limiting national unity.
- 8.2.3 Conflict Resolution
 - a) Meaning of the term 'conflict'.
 - b) Methods of resolving conflicts.
 - c) Processes of resolving conflicts.

9.0.0 TRADE

9.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define the term 'trade';
- b) explain methods of trade;
- c) identify types of trade;
- d) discuss the origin, development, organisation and impact of different types of trade.

9.2.0 Content

- 9.2.1 Definition of trade.

- 9.2.2 Methods of trade: (a) Barter (b) Currency.
- 9.2.3 Types of Trade
- a) Local trade: i) Origin, ii) Development, iii) Organization, iv) Impact.
 - b) Regional trade (Trans Saharan Trade): i) Origin, ii) Development, iii) Organization, iv) Impact.
 - c) International Trade (Trans-Atlantic Trade): i) Origin, ii) Development, iii) Organization, iv) Impact.

1.0.0 DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define the terms trade and communication;
- b) explain the traditional and modern means of transport;
- c) describe the traditional and modern means of communication;
- d) analyse the impact of modern means of transport and communication.

10.2.0 Content

- 10.2.1 Definitions of transport and communication.
- 10.2.2 Traditional forms of transport: land and water.
- 10.2.3 Developments in modern means of transport: Road transport, Rail transport, Water transport, Air transport, Space exploration
- 10.2.4 Impact of modern means of transport.
- 10.2.5 Traditional forms of communication: Smoke signals, Drum beats, Messengers, Horning, Written messages on scrolls and stone tablets
- 10.2.6 Development in modern means of communication
- a) Telecommunication : Telephone and cellphone, , television, Radio, Telegraph, Electronic mail (E-mail), Facsimile transceiver (fax), Telex, Pager, Internet.
 - b) Print media: Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, Periodicals.

11.0.0 DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

11.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify early sources of energy;
- b) explain the uses of metals in Africa;
- c) trace and describe the development of the Industrial Revolution in Europe;
- d) discuss the Scientific Revolution and its effects on agriculture, industry and medicine;
- e) describe the emergence of selected world industrial powers;
- f) explain the development of industrial in the Third World.

11.2.0 Content

- 11.2.1 Early sources of energy: Wood, wind , water .
- 11.2.2 Uses of metal in Africa: Bronze, Gold, Copper, Iron.
- 11.2.3 The Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- a) Uses of various sources of energy: Coal, Oil, Steam, Electricity.
 - b) Uses of iron and steel
 - c) Industrialization in Britain

- d) Industrialization in Continental Europe
- e) Effects of the Industrial Revolution in Europe
- 11.2.4 The Scientific Revolution
 - a) Scientific inventions
 - b) Impact of scientific inventions on Agriculture, Industry and Medicine
- 11.2.5 Emergence of selected World industrial powers: USA, Germany, Japan.

12.0.0 URBANISATION

12.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define the term ‘Urbanization’;
- b) describe Early Urbanisation in African and Europe;
- c) describe the emergence of modern urban centres in Africa;
- d) discuss the impact of agrarian and industrial developments on urbanisation.

12.2.0 Content

12.2.1 Meaning of urbanization.

12.2.2 Early Urbanization in:

- a) Africa – Cairo, Merowe/Meroe and Kilwa.
- a) Europe - London and Athens

12.2.3 Emergence of modern urban centers in Africa: Nairobi and Johannesburg

12.2.4 Impact of agrarian and industrial development on Urbanization

13.0.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

13.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the social and economic organization of African societies in the 19th century.
- b) discuss the political organization of African societies in the 19th century.

13.2.0 Content

The Social, Economic, and Political organization of African societies with reference to:

13.2.1 The Baganda

13.2.2 The Shona

13.2.3 The Ashanti/Asante.

14.0.0 CONSTITUTION MAKING

14.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify the difference between written and unwritten constitutions.
- b) discuss the features of the Independence Constitution of Kenya
- c) trace and describe the constitutional changes in Kenya since independence.

14.2.0 Content

14.2.1 Types of constitutions: Written and Unwritten.

14.2.2 The Independence Constitution of Kenya.

14.2.3 The Kenya constitution

- a) Constitution making process
- b) Features of the Kenya constitution
- c) Constitutional amendments since independence.

15.0.0 DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

15.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define the terms 'Democracy' and 'Human Rights';
- b) identify types of democracy;
- c) discuss the principles of democracy;
- d) identify the rights of a child;
- e) classify and discuss Human Rights.

15.2.0 Content

15.2.1 Democracy: Definition, types and Principles of democracy

15.2.2 Human Rights

- a) Definition of Human Rights
- b) The Bill of Rights
- c) U. N. Charter on Human Rights
- d) The rights of the child
- e) Classification of Human Rights

16.0.0 EUROPEAN INVASION OF AFRICA AND THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION.

16.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define the terms 'scramble' and 'partition';
- b) identify the methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa;
- c) discuss the factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa in the 19th Century
- d) describe the process of partition;
- e) analyse the impact of the partition;
- f) discuss the African reaction to European colonization;

16.2.0 Content

16.2.1 The Scramble for and Partition of Africa

- a) Definitions of the terms 'scramble' and 'partition'
- b) Methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa
- c) Factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa
- d) The process of partition
- e) Impact of partition

16.2.2 African reactions to European colonization

- a) Resistance: Maji Maji, Mandinka – Samori Toure, Ndebele – Lobengula.
- b) Collaboration: Baganda, Lozi-Lewanika

17.0.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

17.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain factors for European invasion of Kenya;
- b) describe the process of British occupation of Kenya;
- c) explain African response to British invasion;
- d) identify the method of administration in Kenya.

17.2.0 Content

17.2.1 Background to the Scramble and Partition of East Africa.

17.2.2 British occupation of Kenya.

17.2.3 The response of the peoples of Kenya to the British invasion and occupation

- a) Resistance: Nandi, Agiryama, Busuku, Somali
- b) Collaboration: Maasai, The wanga
- c) Mixed Reactions: Akamba, Agikuyu, Luo

18.0.0 COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

18.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to identify and analyse the colonial systems of administration with special reference to:

- a) Indirect rule;
- b) Direct rule;
- c) Assimilation.

18.2.0 Content

18.2.1 Indirect rule: The British in Kenya, The British in Nigeria.

18.2.2 Direct Rule: The British in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

18.2.3 Assimilation: The French in Senegal

19.0.0 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA.

19.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the social changes that took place in Kenya during the colonial period;
- b) identify and explain the main economic developments in Kenya during the colonial period.

19.2.0 Content

19.2.1 The Uganda Railway

19.2.2 Settler farming in Kenya

19.2.3 Colonial land policies

19.2.4 Devonshire White Paper

19.2.5 Urbanization

20.0.0 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919 – 1963)

20.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify and explain the origins, organization and effects of political movements in Kenya up to 1939;
- b) trace the origins of the independent churches and schools;
- c) discuss political organisations and movements up to 1945;
- d) describe the role of trade unionism in the struggle for independence;
- e) discuss the role of women in the struggle for independence;
- f) describe the constitutional changes leading to independence.

20.2.0 Content

20.2.1 Early Political Organizations in Kenya up to 1939

- a) East Africa Association
- b) Kikuyu Central Association
- c) Kavirondo Tax Payers and Welfare Association
- d) Ukamba Members Association
- e) Coast African Association
- f) Taita Hills Association.

20.2.2 Emergence of Independent Churches and Schools.

20.2.3 Political organisations and movements after 1945

- a) Kenya African Study Union (K.A.S.U)
- b) Kenya African Union (K.A.U)
- c) Mau Mau
- d) Kenya African National Union (K.A.N.U)
- e) Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U)
- f) African Peoples Party (A.P.P)

20.2.4 Trade Union Movement: African Workers Federation and Kenya Federation of Labour

20.2.5 Role of women in the struggle for independence.

20.2.6 Constitutional changes leading to independence

- a) African representation in the Legco
- b) Lyttleton Constitution
- c) Lennox-Boyd Constitution
- d) Lancaster House Conferences

21.0.0 RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

21.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to discuss the rise and growth of African Nationalism in selected African countries.

21.2.0 Content

21.2.1 Rise and growth of African Nationalism in Ghana, Mozambique and South Africa.

22.0.0 LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

22.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to analyse the lives and contributions of selected Kenyan leaders.

22.2.0 Content

- 22.2.1 Jomo Kenyatta
- 22.2.2 Daniel Arap Moi
- 22.2.3 Oginga Odinga
- 22.2.4 Tom Mboya
- 22.2.5 Ronald Ngala

23.0.0 THE FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

23.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the electoral process in Kenya;
- b) state the functions of the Electoral Commission of Kenya;
- c) explain the process of the formation of government;
- d) describe the structure and functions of the three arms of the Government of Kenya;
- e) state the functions of the Armed forces, police and prisons departments in Kenya;
- f) analyse the challenges facing the police and prisons departments in Kenya;
- g) analyse the concepts of the 'Rule of Law' and 'Natural justice'.

23.2.0 Content

- 23.2.1 Electoral process.
- 23.2.2 Functions of the Electoral Commission of Kenya.
- 23.2.3 Formation of Government.
- 23.2.4 Structure and Functions of the Government of Kenya
 - a) Legislature: Composition, Functions, Process of law making, Parliamentary Supremacy.
 - b) The Executive
 - i. Powers and functions of the President
 - ii. Composition and functions of the Cabinet
 - iii. Composition and functions of the Civil Service
 - iv. Provincial administration
 - v. Functions of the armed forces, police and prisons department
 - vi. Challenges facing the police and prisons departments in Kenya
 - c) The judiciary
 - i. Chief Justice
 - ii. Attorney General
 - iii. Structure and functions of the Court Systems in Kenya
 - iv. Importance of the Independence of the Judiciary
 - v. The rule of law

vi. The concept of Natural Justice

24.0.0 WORLD WARS

24.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the causes, of the First and the Second World Wars;
- b) describe the course of the First and the Second World Wars;
- c) discuss the results of the First and the Second World Wars;
- d) explain the reasons for the formation of the league of Nations;
- e) describe the organisation of the league of Nations;
- f) analyse the performance of the league of Nations.

24.2.0 Content

- 24.2.1 The First World War (1914 – 1918) – Causes, Course and Results.
24.2.2 The league of Nations – Formation, Organization, Performance.
24.2.3 The Second World War (1939 – 1945) – Causes, Course and Results.

25.0.0 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

International organizations

25.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) analyse the reasons for the formation of major international organizations;
- b) describe the structure of major international organizations;
- c) discuss the functions of major international organizations;
- d) analyse the performance of major international organisations;
- e) discuss the effects of the cold war.

25.2.0 Content

International Organization

- 25.2.1 The United Nations – Formation, Organisation, Performance and challenges.
25.2.2 The commonwealth – Formation, Membership, Functions and Challenges
25.2.3 The Non-Aligned Movement – Formation, Performance and Challenges.
25.2.4 The cold War (Vietnam, Cuba, Europe and Angola) – Cause, Course and Effects.

26.0.0 CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

26.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the origin and development of selected regional organizations in Africa;
- b) discuss the performance and challenges of the respective organisations.

26.2.0 Content

- 26.2.1 Pan-Africanism – Origin, Development and Performance.
26.2.2 Organization of African Unity (OAU) – Formation, Charter, Performance and challenges.

- 26.2.3 African Union - Formation , Charter, Performance and Challenges.
- 26.2.4 Rebirth of the East African Community – 2001 – Formation, Organization, Performance and challenges.
- 26.2.5 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) – Formation, Organization Performance and challenges.
- 26.2.6 The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) – Formation, Function, Performance and challenges.

27.0.0 NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES (KENYA)

27.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the origin and development of National philosophies;
- b) analyse the impact of National Philosophies.

27.2.0 Content

- 27.2.1 African Socialism
- 27.2.2 Harambee
- 27.2.3 Nyayoism
- 27.2.4 Impact of National Philosophies.

28.0.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

28.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) discuss the political developments in Kenya since independence;
- b) discuss the social and economic developments in Kenya since independence;
- c) analyse the political, social and economic challenges in Kenya since Independence.

28.2.0 Content

- 28.2.1 Political developments
 - a) Developments from 1963-19991
 - b) Multi – party democracy in Kenya
 - c) Challenges of multi-party democracy
 - d) The role of political parties in Government and nation building.
- 28.2.2 Economic developments and challenges: Land policies, Industry.
- 28.2.3 Social developments and challenges: Education, Health, Culture and sports.

29.0.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

29.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) discuss the political, social and economic developmnets in selected African countries since independence;
- b) analyse the political, social and economic challenges in Africa since independence.

29.2.0 Content

- 29.2.1 Social Economic and Political developments in selected African countries
 - a) Democratic Republic of Congo – DRC
 - b) Tanzania .
- 29.2.2 Social, Economic and Political challenges in Africa since independence.

30.0.0 LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN KENYA

30.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe types of local authorities in Kenya;
- b) discuss the functions of local authorities;
- c) analyse the relationship between local authorities and the Central Government;
- d) discuss the challenges facing local authorities in Kenya.

30.2.0 Content

- 30.2.1 Types of local authorities.
- 30.2.2 Functions of local authorities.
- 30.2.3 Relationship between local authorities and the central government.
- 30.2.4 Challenges facing local authorities.

31.0.0 GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

31.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) identify and discuss sources of government revenue;
- b) explain the expenditure of government revenue;
- c) discuss how the government controls public finance.

31.2.0 Content

- 31.2.1 National budget.
- 31.2.2 Sources of government revenue.
- 31.2.3 Control of public finance.

32.0.0 THE ELECTORAL PROCESS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN OTHER PARTS OF THE OWRLD.

32.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) explain the electoral process of governments in selected countries;
- b) discuss the functions of governments of the respective countries.

32.2.0 Content

- 32.2.1 USA.
- 32.2.2 Britain.
- 32.2.3 India.