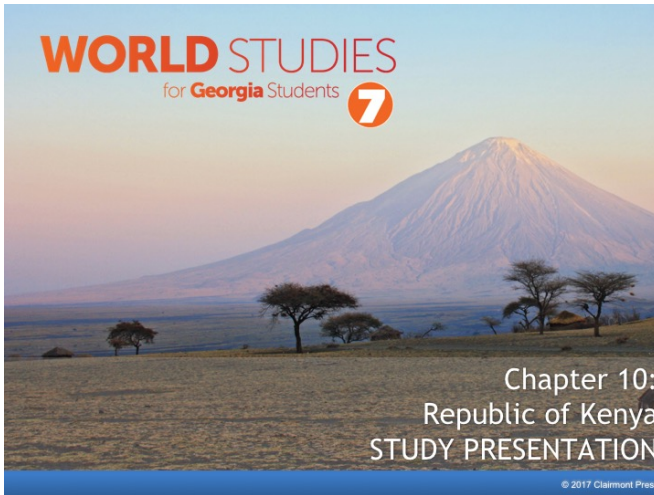
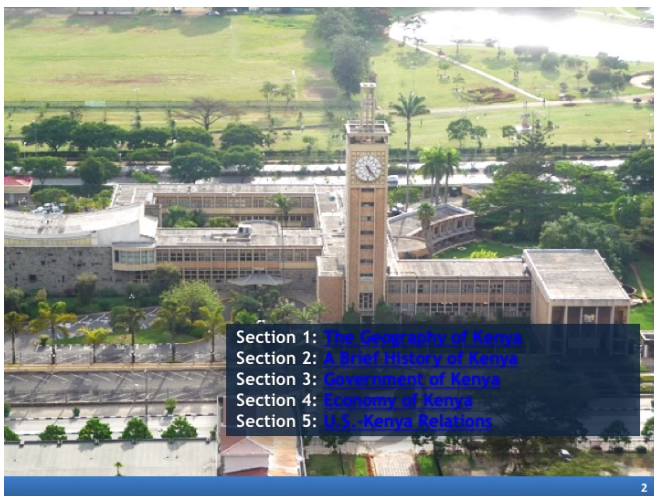
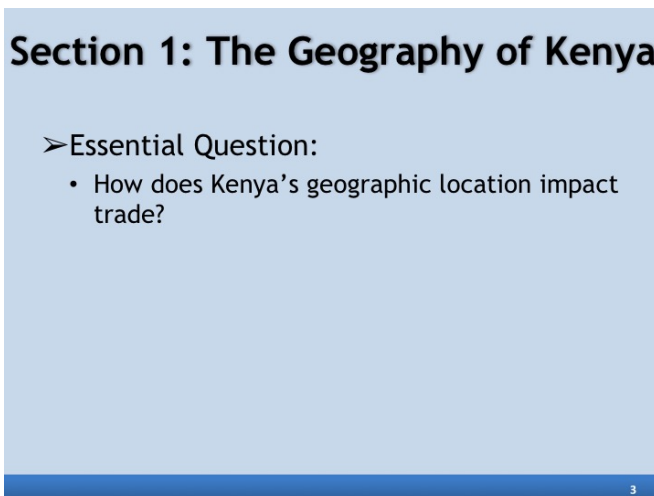


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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya Quick Notes







Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya Quick Notes

Section 1: The Geography of Kenya

- What terms do I need to know?
 - tectonic plate
 - savanna
 - poaching
 - desertification
 - urbanization

4

Location and Size of Kenya

- Kenya is located on the east coast of Africa.
- Covering about 225,000 square miles, Kenya is the 23rd-largest country in Africa.
- Kenya is bordered by South Sudan, Uganda, the shores of Lake Victoria, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the Indian Ocean.

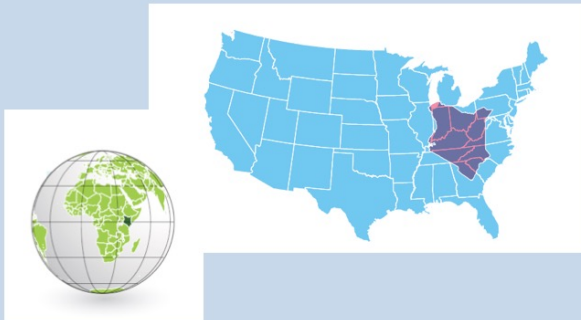
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Location and Size of Kenya



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Location and Size of Kenya



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Physical Geography of Kenya

- The terrain in Kenya ranges from mountains to desert to fertile farmland to sandy beaches.
 - Deserts make up 20 percent of Kenya's total land area.
 - Kenya's highlands are excellent for farming because of quality soil and rainfall.
 - The terrain surprisingly includes an isolated tropical rain forest.
- Kenya shares access to Lake Victoria with Uganda and Tanzania.
 - Lake Victoria is the second-largest freshwater lake by surface area in the world.
 - Because it is a major source of water in the region, the area around the lake is densely populated and now facing the challenges of pollution and overfishing.
- Kenya also has coral reefs, with them being the third-most popular reefs in the world.

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Physical Geography of Kenya (cont.)

- Kenya is named after Mount Kenya, the second-tallest mountain in Africa with an altitude of 17,058 feet above sea level.
 - The peak is always capped with snow, despite its location on the Equator.
 - The mountain is surrounded by highlands, which is the location of one of Africa's most successful agricultural region.
- The Great Rift Valley runs 3,728 miles from Mozambique to Jordan in Southwest Asia.
 - Forming from two **tectonic plates** (separate areas of the Earth's crust) moving away from each other, the valley almost divides the country in half.
 - This has created seven lakes, as well as volcanoes, in the country.
- **Savannas** (grassy plains with few trees) are home to Kenya's famous wildlife, like lions, buffaloes, elephants, and more.
 - Kenya's most famous savanna is the Serengeti Plain.
- Kenya has 16 national parks, national reserves, and game reserves.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya Quick Notes

Climate of Kenya

- Kenya has a number of different climates.
 - The northwestern part of Kenya has a very dry and hot climate.
 - To the east, there is a temperate area in the highlands, good for growing crops.
 - The coast has a tropical climate influenced by currents from the ocean.
- The dry seasons are from December to March and June to September, and the rainy seasons are from March to May and September to December.

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Natural Resources of Kenya

- Kenya's most valuable resource is its fertile farmland in the highlands.
 - Kenya's economy relies on agriculture.
- Kenya's main exports are tea, coffee, and cut flowers.
- Water is another natural resource, which is used for hydroelectricity.
- Some other natural resources are limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, zinc, and gypsum.

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Environmental Issues in Kenya

- Kenya faces several environmental problems.
- Water pollution is a main problem in the country, with the main causes coming from urban and industrial waste, along with pesticides and fertilizers used on farms.
 - Droughts are also a problem for Kenya.
- Kenyan's have worked to protect their wildlife, but **poaching**, or taking wildlife by illegal methods, is still a problem.
- Deforestation is a common problem in Africa, causing soil erosion and **desertification** (expanding of deserts).
 - Deforestation was the result of needing more agricultural space, but also for timber and charcoal production.
 - The country began a restoration project aiming to replant 20 million trees.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya

Quick Notes

Distribution of People in Kenya

- Most Kenyans are scattered across rural parts of the country.
 - Because their work is agriculture-based, their living decisions are influenced by rain and soil quality.
- A number of people have been moving to urban areas over the past 50 years through a process called **urbanization**.
 - This is because people believe there are higher wages and more job options in cities.
- Areas with the highest population density are around Lake Victoria, the capital of Nairobi, and the port city Mombasa.
 - The lake provides drinking water, a place to fish, and trade opportunities.

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Professor Wangari Maathai

- Wangari Maathai is one of the most famous Kenyans in history, devoting her life to working for democracy, human rights, and wildlife in Kenya.
- Becoming the first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate, she was part of a member of several important organizations.
- In 1976, she introduced the ideas of replanting trees, and thus the Green Belt Movement began.
 - This movement has assisted women in planting over 20 million trees, and it also focuses on environment conservation and improving women's lives.
- The Green Belt Movement gained recognition in 1986 and was picked up by many other countries, like Uganda, Lesotho, and Ethiopia.
- Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her work in environmental conservation.
 - She also won many other awards and honors, and she served in the Kenyan parliament for a number of years.

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People of Kenya

- Kenya's population is over 46 million people, with the culture showing a blending of traditions from the different ethnic groups native to the Kenyan region.
- Over 80% of Kenyans practice Christianity, with the remaining practicing Islam and traditional religions.
- Urban centers and rural villages are rather close now, with the busy Nairobi being only a few hours from some traditional herding villages.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya
Quick Notes

Maasai People

- One of the best-known ethnic groups in Kenya and Tanzania is the Maasai, a semi-nomadic people living along the Great Rift Valley.
 - They mainly herd cattle, goats, and sheep, and they live very traditional lives.
- They gained worldwide attention after the September 11th terror attacks in 2001.
 - The Maasai people gave the United States 14 cows, which are considered sacred, in sympathy.
 - The United States was unsure what to do with the cows, but they accepted the gift.
- In the end, the Maasai people kept and cared for the “American cows”, and in return for the gift, the US has funded projects to help the Maasai.

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Section 2: A Brief History of Kenya

- Essential Question:
 - What first interested Europeans in Kenya?

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Section 2: A Brief History of Kenya

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Berlin Conference
 - nationalism
 - Mau Mau movement
 - Pan-African movement

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya

Quick Notes

Kenya in Ancient Times

- Villages and towns have existed in this area for at least 4,000 years, with these coastal settlements growing due to trade on the India Ocean with Arabs.
- The Bantu also arrived in Kenya around the same time.
- The Swahili language developed from a mix of Bantu and Arabic languages.

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Colonial History of Kenya

- Europeans were interested in Kenya as a place to resupply their trading ships.
 - The Portuguese came to Kenya in 1498 and established the port of Mombasa as their resupply stop.
- Kenya came under the control of the Imam of Oman in the 1600s and remained under Islamic control until the British arrived 200 years later.
- In 1885, the lead European powers met at the **Berlin Conference** to discuss African colonization, dividing the continent in an attempt to avoid war with each other.
- The British received this area during the Berlin Conference, and they immediately began colonizing the area.
 - By 1895, it became an official colony and prevented Asians or Africans from participating in government.
 - The British brought over thousands of Indians as railroad construction workers, adding to the diversity.
- The indigenous people were unhappy with British rule, and **nationalism**, or love for one's country, was on the rise.
 - In 1952, the **Mau Mau movement** began, pushing for Kenyan independence.

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Pan-African Movement

- Another major factor influencing the independence movement was the rise of the Pan-African movement.
 - This was the result of terrible experiences from colonial rule and the desire for people of African descent to work together and think of Africa as a homeland.
- The goal of this movement was to work towards the betterment of all and end European rule in Africa.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya Quick Notes

Kenya's Independence

- Kenya gained independence on December 12, 1963.
- Since there was only one political party, the Kenyan African National Union (KANU) in the country, it was essentially ruled by the same party until the 1990s.
 - It amended its constitution in 1982, making it officially a one-party country.
- Even though many countries of the world pressured the KANU into allowing other political parties, it is still the most powerful one.
- One of the new political parties was the National Rainbow Coalition, which was a group of different parties that opposed the KANU.
 - In 2002, the NARC candidate became Kenya's 3rd president, and, during his time in office, more political parties emerged.
- Kenya plays an important role in East Africa as one of the most stable countries in that region.

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Section 3: Government of Kenya

- Essential Question:
 - What participation does a citizen have in the government?

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Section 3: Government of Kenya

- What terms do I need to know?
 - presidential democracy
 - Parliament of Kenya
 - Supreme Court

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya Quick Notes

Type of Government

- The Republic of Kenya is a **presidential democracy**, in which all citizens 18 and older can vote for the president and legislature.
- The government of Kenya was based on a constitution written in 1963 and has been amended many times.
- In 2013, the position of prime minister was abolished, leaving the president to now serve as both the head of government and head of state.
- The legislative branch includes the **Parliament of Kenya**, containing the Senate and National Assembly, with members of each serving 5-year terms.
- The judicial branch is made up of the **Supreme Court**, which has a chief justice, deputy chief justice, and five judges.
 - These judges are approved by the Judicial Service Commission and then are appointed by the president.

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Challenges Facing the Government

- The rise of terrorism is a constant threat, with the Somalia-based group al-Shabaab launching terror attacks recently in Kenya.
- Another is the effort to improve the lacking infrastructure in Kenya, which can hurt economic growth.
 - This includes clean, reliable water and improved transportation outlets like roads and airports.
- Kenya must also deal with corruption in their very government, as well as poverty and unemployment throughout the country.

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Section 4: Economy of Kenya

- Essential question:
 - What are the goals of Kenya's trade policies?

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya
Quick Notes

Section 4: Economy of Kenya

- What terms do I need to know?
 - shilling
 - East African Community (EAC)

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Type of Economy

- Kenya has one of the most developed economies in Africa as well as the largest in East Africa.
- Kenya has a mixed economy, and has a close to even mix of government and private control of the economy.
- Things like modernized roads, railroads, and airports have all helped to promote economic growth.
- The government is committed to promoting economic growth, but government corruption makes this more challenging.
- Agriculture forms 25% of the country's GDP, and about 80% of the population works in this field.

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Trade in Kenya

- Kenya's seaports act as an entrance for goods to the rest of East Africa and Central Africa.
- It currently has a trade deficit, exporting roughly \$5 billion but importing \$16 billion.
- Kenya's currency is the Kenyan **shilling**.
- The country's current trade policy focuses on economic growth through increased exports.
 - Kenya has very little tariffs or quotas on imports except on agricultural products.
- Kenya is a part of the East African Community (EAC).
 - EAC countries cannot place trade barriers on goods traded with each other.
 - There is a tariff placed on goods imported from other countries, though.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya

Quick Notes

Natural Resources and the Economy of Kenya

- Kenya's most valuable natural resource is the fertile soil of the highlands.
- A major threat to the land is soil erosion and poverty, so the government is trying to combat these things.
 - Those who don't have access to the land turn to cutting down trees to support their family, but this allows soil erosion and deforestation to occur.
- Kenya also produces a large amount of hydroelectricity.
- Additional natural resources include limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, and other mineral-based resources.

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Human Capital in Kenya

- About 81% of males are literate, and about 75% of females are literate.
 - This reflects the traditional view that girls only need to be prepared for marriage.
 - As the literacy rates and education levels continue to rise in cities, so will the standard of living.
- Currently, Kenya spends about 5.5% of its GDP on education.
- In addition, the government spends about 6% of its GDP on health expenditures.
 - Increasing health care spending would reduce high levels of disease in the country.

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Capital Goods in Kenya

- There is not much investment in capital goods.
- Kenya is moving to add diversity to its economy.
- At the moment, it has to import things like machinery and transportation equipment.
 - However, as it grows its own industry, Kenya will be able to produce its own capital goods.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya
Quick Notes

Entrepreneurship in Kenya

- Kenya has a growing number of entrepreneurs that has started the growth of a middle class.
- The rising level of entrepreneurship is helping the economy grow.
- The cost of getting a business license alone is about twice the average annual income of the average citizen.

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Section 5: U.S.-Kenya Relations

- Essential question:
 - Why does Kenya receive a large amount of US assistance?

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Section 5: U.S.-Kenya Relations

- What terms do I need to know?
 - African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya

Quick Notes

A Diplomatic Relationship

- Kenya's independence in 1963 marked the beginning of diplomatic relations with the US.
 - In 2015, President Barack Obama became the first US president to visit Kenya.
- Kenya is dealing with many problems, like economy, health, environmental, and political.
- The US is pushing Kenya to weed out the corruption in its government, and it is providing security training to civilian and military forces after the country was hit by terrorist attacks.

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US Assistance to Kenya

- The US has given Kenya a lot of financial assistance because Kenya is one of the leading countries in East Africa.
 - The main goals of the US are to strengthen the democracy, encourage economic growth and trade, advance peace and security, and promote development and opportunity.
- The US is also committed to helping Kenya with its environment as well as increasing education and healthcare opportunities.

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Bilateral Economic Relations between the United States and Kenya

- In 2000, the United States enacted the **African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)**, which increased market access to the United States for qualifying countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- As a result, Kenya, one of these countries, has special trade benefits.
- The US invests in commerce, light manufacturing, and tourism within Kenya.
- The US also has trade agreements with the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, which Kenya is a part of both.

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Chapter 10: Republic of Kenya
Quick Notes

Kenya's Membership in International Organizations

- Kenya is a member of several international organizations:
 - The United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the Organization of African Unity.
- One main reason Kenya is a part of these organizations is to improve the lives of its citizens.
 - Being a part of these groups can provide them relief or assistance when they need it as well as trade benefits.

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