

# SOCIAL STUDIES

... the study of people and their environment. The environment consists of resources which enable people to live together harmoniously. Social Studies equips the student teacher with the knowledge and skills to understand the environment and manage it effectively.

The content of Social Studies is drawn from, Geography, History and Government and other disciplines such as Religious Education, Business Education, Science, Maths and Creative Arts. It is therefore an interdisciplinary subject. The subject aims at providing the student teacher with knowledge, skills, desired attitudes and values which are a prerequisite for living appropriately in both physical and social environments. The student teacher would thus be prepared to participate effectively in their local communities, nation and the world.

The Social Studies subject is geared towards enabling the student teacher to relate causes and effects of various social issues such as respect for duty, public property, integrity and co-existence. The content of the syllabus is systematically broken into units. These units contain methodology and academic topics. The emerging issues relating to HIV and AIDS, drug and substance abuse, environmental issues, gender, child rights and human rights have also been addressed.

The Social Studies syllabus focuses on the primary school social studies curriculum as the basis of the content which the student teacher is expected to master and effectively teach.

To facilitate the evaluation of the subject, the objectives are developed to be specific, measurable, achievable, reliable and time bound (SMART).



## GENERAL OBJECTIVES

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

1. Effectively teach social studies at the primary school level.
2. Explain the importance of social studies to the individual learner and society.
3. Demonstrate and use map reading skills to interpret information.
4. Explain how the local environment can be used for the individual, national and international development.
5. Describe the historical background of communities and analyse population issues which affect the quality of life of the people of Kenya.
6. Identify, understand, respect own and other peoples culture and values.
7. Identify and promote economic activities in the society.
8. Describe the structure and functions of the government of Kenya as outlined in the constitution
9. Identify and appreciate the rights of the individual and responsibility to the attainment of social justice.
10. Explain the historical and political developments that have taken place in Kenya and other African countries.
11. Explain the need for and importance of interdependence of people and nations.
12. Identify and cope with contemporary issues in the society.



TOPIC NO.	TOPIC	TIME ALLOCATION IN HOURS
1.0	Nature and scope of teaching Social Studies	3
2.0	Methods and techniques of teaching Social Studies	47
3.0	Physical environment	27
4.0	Peoples and population	17
5.0	Social organisations, institutions and cultural activities	10
6.0	Political development and Systems	1
7.0	Government of Kenya	13
8.0	Resources and economic activities	72
9.0	Democracy and human rights	4
10.0	Law, peace and reconciliation	4
11.0	International co-operation	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>218</b>



## **YEAR ONE**

### **1.0 NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL STUDIES**

#### **1.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define social studies
- b) state the objectives of teaching social studies
- c) explain historical development of social studies
- d) explain the content of the primary social studies syllabus
- e) identify sources of information for teaching social studies.

#### **1.2 Content**

- 1.2.1 Definition of social studies
- 1.2.2 Objectives of teaching social studies
- 1.2.3 Historical development of social studies
- 1.2.4 Primary school syllabus for social studies
- 1.2.5 Sources of information for teaching social studies

### **2.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES**

#### **2.1 Special Methods of Teaching Social Studies**

##### **2.1.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) identify various methods of teaching social studies
- b) explain various methods of teaching social studies
- c) explain the advantages and limitations of various methods of teaching social studies
- d) use appropriate methods to assist learners with special needs
- e) carry out a project on their local environment

##### **2.1.2 Content**

- 2.1.2.1 Field study
- 2.1.2.2 Resource persons



2.1.2.3 Project

2.1.2.4 Case study/sample studies

2.1.2.5 Imaginary visits

2.1.2.6 Role play

## **2.2 Learning Resources**

### **2.2.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) identify different types of learning resources used in teaching social studies
- b) use different types of learning resources in teaching social studies
- c) make different types of learning resources
- d) improvise different types of learning resources
- e) identify advantages and limitations of various learning resources.

### **2.2.2 Content**

2.2.2.1 Real objects/specimens/realia

2.2.2.2 Maps

- Atlas maps
- Wall maps
- Topographical maps
- Globes

2.2.2.3 Diagrams/sketches

2.2.2.4 Charts

2.2.2.5 Models

2.2.2.6 Local environment

2.2.2.7 Books

## **2.3 Schemes of Work and Lesson Plans**

### **2.3.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define a scheme of work and a lesson plan



- b) explain the components of a scheme of work and a lesson plan
- c) state the relationship between a scheme of work, syllabus and a lesson plan
- d) prepare schemes of work and lesson plans for teaching social studies
- e) explain the importance of using schemes of work and lesson plans in teaching social studies.

### **2.3.2 CONTENT**

#### **2.3.2.1 Schemes of work**

#### **2.3.2.2 Lesson Plans**

### **2.4 Map Reading and Interpretation**

#### **2.4.1 Specific Objectives**

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

- a) define a map
- b) identify different types of maps
- c) measure distances between two places on a map
- d) estimate areas of a region
- e) describe directions using a compass
- f) describe direction using bearing
- g) draw different types of sketch maps
- h) use conventional symbols to interpret information
- i) locate places on a map.

#### **2.4.2 Content**

##### **2.4.2.1 Types of maps**

##### **2.4.2.2 Types of map scales**

##### **2.4.2.3 Use of scale in estimating distance**

##### **2.4.2.4 Compass direction**

##### **2.4.2.5 Bearing**

##### **2.4.2.6 Locating places on maps**

##### **2.4.2.7 Map conventions/symbols**



#### 2.4.2.8 Interpreting the landscape features

- relief,
- drainage
- vegetation
- settlement
- social activities
- economic activities

### 3.0 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 Position, Size, Shape and Political Divisions of Africa

##### 3.1.1 Specific Objectives.

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define the term physical environment
- b) explain the relationship between people and their environment
- c) describe the position, size and shape of Africa
- d) explain how latitudes and longitudes are used to describe the positions of places
- e) identify political divisions of Africa
- f) explain how the rotation of the earth influences time
- g) explain how the revolution of the earth influences seasons
- h) explain how longitudes are used to calculate time.

##### 3.1.2 Content

###### 3.1.2.1 Definition of Physical Environment

###### 3.1.2.2 Relationship between people and their environment

###### 3.1.2.3 Position, size and shape of Africa

- Latitudes and longitudes
- rotation,
- time
- revolution of the earth



- seasons

#### 3.1.2.4 Political divisions of Africa

### 3.2 Relief and Drainage

#### 3.2.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- identify different types of landforms
- describe the formation of mountains, lowlands, valleys, lakes and plateaus
- describe the distribution of major landforms in Africa
- explain how relief and drainage affect migration, settlement and economic activities of the people of Africa.

#### 3.2.2 Content

##### 3.2.2.1 Formation and distribution of landforms in Africa:

- Mountains
- Lowlands
- Valleys
- Plateaus
- Rivers
- Lakes.

##### 3.2.2.2 Effects of relief and drainage on migration, settlement and economic activities of people of Africa.

### 3.3 Weather and Climate

#### 3.3.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- differentiate between weather and climate
- state elements of weather
- identify traditional methods used in weather observation.
- observe and record weather using modern types of instruments
- interpret simple weather records



- f) discuss factors influencing climate in Africa
- g) identify climatic regions of Africa
- h) explain how climate affects migration, settlement and economic activities of people in Africa
- i) explain factors that influence climatic change
- j) explain the impact of climatic change on human activities.

### **3.3.2 Content**

- 3.3.2.1 Definition of weather and climate
- 3.3.2.2 Elements of weather and climate
- 3.3.2.3 Traditional methods of weather observation
- 3.3.2.4 Observation, recording and interpretation of weather
- 3.3.2.5 Factors influencing the climate of Africa
- 3.3.2.6 Climatic regions of Africa
- 3.3.2.7 Effects of climate on migration, settlement and economic activities of people of Africa
- 3.3.2.8 Factors influencing climatic change on economic activities in Africa
- 3.3.2.9 Impact of climatic change on economic activities in Africa

## **3.4 Vegetation**

### **3.4.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) identify types of vegetation in Africa
- b) explain factors influencing distribution of vegetation in Africa
- c) describe the distribution of vegetation in Africa
- d) state the importance of vegetation.

### **3.4.2 Content**

- 3.4.2.1 Types and distribution of vegetation in Africa
- 3.4.2.2 Factors influencing the distribution of vegetation in Africa
- 3.4.2.3 Importance of vegetation in Africa



## **4.0 PEOPLES AND POPULATION**

### **4.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) describe the evolution and development of early man
- b) name and locate pre-historic sites in Eastern Africa
- c) name the main language groups of Africa
- d) explain the origin of the selected language groups in Eastern Africa
- e) describe the migration of the selected language groups in Eastern Africa
- f) identify the settlement of language groups in Eastern Africa
- g) explain factors influencing the distribution of the selected groups in Eastern Africa
- h) describe the characteristics of Kenya's population
- i) identify factors influencing population growth in Kenya
- j) describe the consequences of population growth in Kenya
- k) identify ways of managing population growth in Kenya
- l) explain the effects of HIV and AIDS on population growth in Kenya.

### **4.2.0 Content**

#### **4.2.1 Early Man**

- Evolution of Man
- Pre-historic sites in Eastern Africa

#### **4.2.2 Major language groups of peoples of Africa**

- Bantu
- Nilotes
- Khoisan
- Semites
- Mande
- Cushites



#### 4.2.3 Origins, migration and settlement of the major groups of people in Eastern Africa

- Bantu
- Nilotes
- Cushites
- Semites

#### 4.2.4 Factors influencing the distribution of people of Africa

#### 4.2.5 Characteristics of population in Kenya

#### 4.2.6 Factors influencing population growth in Kenya

#### 4.2.7 Effects of HIV and AIDS on population growth in Kenya

#### 4.2.8 Consequences of population growth in Kenya

#### 4.2.9 Ways of managing population growth in Kenya

### 5.0 SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 5.1 Social Organisations and Institutions

##### 5.1.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) name different members of a family
- b) state types of families
- c) state the basic needs of a family
- d) explain the roles and responsibilities of family members
- e) explain how family members can give support to those with special needs
- f) state different types of marriage
- g) name different methods of marriage
- h) explain the formation of clan systems
- i) describe the functions of the clan
- j) explain the composition of age-groups and age-sets
- k) describe the functions of different age-groups and age-sets
- l) demonstrate respect for other people's way of life.



## 5.1.2 Content

### 5.1.2.1 Family

- Members of a family
- Types of families
- Basic needs of a family
- Roles and responsibilities of family members
- Care and support of family members with special needs
  - HIV and AIDS
  - disabilities
  - drug and substance abuse
- Family possessions and inheritance

### 5.1.2.2 Marriage

- Types of marriage
- Methods of marriage

### 5.1.2.3 Clan system

- Formation of clans
- Functions of clans

### 5.1.2.4 Age-groups and age-sets

- Formation
- Functions

## 5.2.0 Cultural Activities

### 5.2.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) name different types of artefacts
- b) describe some of the ceremonies and festivals in the local community
- c) explain the importance of ceremonies and festivals in the local community
- d) identify the moral laws in the society
- e) explain the importance of moral laws in the society
- f) identify other aspects of our culture that need to be preserved.



### **1.2.2 Content**

#### **1.2.2.1 Artefacts**

#### **1.2.2.2 Ceremonies and festivals**

#### **1.2.2.3 Moral laws**

## **6.0 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS**

### **6.1 Traditional Forms of Government**

#### **6.1.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) state the reasons for the growth and decline of the kingdoms of
  - (i) Old Ghana
  - (ii) Buganda and Wanga
- b) describe the political, social and economic organisation of the kingdoms of old Ghana and Buganda.

### **6.2.2 Content**

#### **6.2.2.1 Old Ghana**

#### **6.2.2.2 Buganda**

#### **6.2.2.3 Wanga**

### **6.2. European Invasion of Africa**

#### **6.2.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic the learner should be able to;

- a) state the reasons for European interest in Africa before 1900
- b) describe the process through which Africa was partitioned
- c) explain how Africans reacted to the establishment of colonial rule
- d) describe the administrative structure of British rule in Kenya and Northern Nigeria
- e) describe the systems of administration used by the Portuguese in Mozambique
- f) describe the French policy of administration in Senegal
- g) explain the effects of colonial rule in Africa.



### **6.2.2 Content**

#### **6.2.2.1 The scramble for and partition of Africa**

#### **6.2.2.2 African reaction to the scramble and partition of Africa:**

- Resistance – Samori Toure, the Nandi
- Collaboration – Lenana, Lewanika

#### **6.2.2.3 European systems of administration in Africa**

- The British in Kenya and Northern Nigeria
- The Portuguese in Mozambique
- The French in Senegal

#### **6.2.2.4 Effects of colonial rule in Africa**

### **6.3 The Development of African Nationalism**

#### **6.3.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) identify the reasons for the growth of African nationalism.
- b) explain how the Second World War influenced African nationalism
- c) explain the contributions of early political movements and associations in the struggle for independence
- d) explain the events leading to the attainment of independence in Kenya and Ghana.

#### **6.3.2 Content**

##### **6.3.2.1 Effects of Second World War on the growth of African nationalism**

##### **6.3.2.2 The struggle for independence in Kenya and Ghana**

### **7.0 GOVERNMENT OF KENYA**

#### **7.1 Government of Kenya**

##### **7.1.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) explain the growth of parliamentary government in Kenya upto 1963



- b) define the constitution
- c) outline constitutional changes from 1963 to 2000
- d) describe the structure and functions of the Arms of Government
- e) explain how law and order are maintained in Kenya
- f) identify the types of Local Authorities in Kenya
- g) explain the functions of Local Authorities
- h) describe the election and nomination process in the Local Authorities
- i) state the composition of the Electoral Commission of Kenya
- j) explain the functions of the Electoral Commission of Kenya
- k) state and appreciate the importance of National Unity
- l) demonstrate respect for the symbols of National Unity
- m) identify the factors that promote national unity
- n) explain ways of acquiring citizenship in Kenya
- o) state circumstances under which one can lose citizenship
- p) identify the elements of good citizenship
- q) explain and appreciate the importance of good citizenship.

## 7.1.2 Content

7.1.2.1 Growth of parliamentary government upto 1963

7.1.2.2 Constitutional changes from 1963 to 2000

7.1.2.3 The three Arms of the Government - structure and functions:

- The executive
- The judiciary
- The legislature

7.1.2.4 Local Government

- Types of Local Authorities
- Functions of Local Authorities

7.1.2.5 Electoral Commission of Kenya:

- Composition
- Functions

7.1.2.6 National Unity:



- Factors promoting national unity
- Symbols of national unity
- Importance of national unity

#### 7.1.2.7 Citizenship:

- Acquisition and loss of Kenyan citizenship
- Elements of good citizenship



## YEAR TWO

### 8.0 RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

#### 8.1 Mining

##### 8.1.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define mining
- b) explain the uses of minerals and their contribution to economic development in selected countries
- c) name and locate the selected minerals in Kenya
- d) describe methods of mining
- e) name and locate the selected minerals in Africa
- f) describe the effects of mining on the environment
- g) state possible solutions to problems caused by mining.

##### 8.1.2 Content

##### 8.1.3 Definition of mining

##### 8.1.4 Distribution and mining of:

- Soda ash, limestone, diatomite, fluorspar and salt in Kenya
- Gold in South Africa
- Oil in Nigeria
- Copper in Zambia

##### 8.1.5 Uses of minerals and their contribution to the economic development in the respective countries

##### 8.1.6 Effects of mining on the environment

##### 8.1.7 Solutions to problems caused by mining

#### 8.2 Forestry in Kenya

##### 8.2.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define forests



- b) identify types of forests in Kenya
- c) describe the distribution of forests in Kenya
- d) state problems facing forests in Kenya
- e) explain ways conserving forests in Kenya
- f) explain and appreciate the importance ways of conserving forests.

### **8.2.2 Content**

- 8.2.3 Definition of forests
- 8.2.4 Types of forests in Kenya
- 8.2.5 Distribution of forests in Kenya
- 8.2.6 Problems facing forests in Kenya
- 8.2.7 Conservation of forests in Kenya
- 8.2.8 Importance of conserving forests

## **8.3 Fishing**

### **8.3.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) name and locate major fishing grounds in Africa
- b) describe fishing methods in Africa
- c) identify methods used to preserve fish
- d) describe fish farming in Kenya
- e) explain the contribution of fishing to the economy of Kenya
- f) explain problems facing fishing in Kenya
- g) explain possible ways of solving problems facing fishing in Kenya
- h) compare fish farming in Kenya and Japan.

### **8.3. Content**

- 8.3.2.1 Major fishing grounds in Africa
- 8.3.2.2 Methods of fishing in Africa
- 8.3.2.3 Fish preservation
- 8.3.2.4 Fish farming in Kenya and Japan



8.3.2.5 Contribution of fishing to the economy of Kenya

8.3.2.6 Problems facing fishing in Kenya

8.3.2.7 Solutions to problems facing fishing in Kenya

#### 8.4. Agriculture

##### 8.4.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define agriculture
- b) explain the characteristics of methods of farming
- c) describe the conditions necessary for the growing of the selected cash crops
- d) identify areas where the selected cash crops are grown
- e) define horticulture
- f) state types of crops that are grown in horticulture
- g) compare horticulture in Kenya and Netherlands
- h) explain the contribution of cash crops and horticultural crops to the economy of Kenya.

##### 8.4.2 Content

8.4.2.1 Definition of agriculture

8.4.2.2 Characteristics of:

- Subsistence farming
- Small scale farming
- Large scale farming

8.4.2.3 Cash crop farming

- Coffee in Kenya and Ethiopia
- Sugarcane in Kenya and Sudan
- Maize in Kenya and Tanzania
- Tea in Kenya and Malawi

8.4.2.4 Definition of horticulture

8.4.2.5 Crops grown in horticulture

8.4.2.6 Horticulture in Kenya and Netherland



## **8.5 Nomadic Pastoralism in Kenya and West Africa**

### **8.5.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define Nomadic pastoralism
- b) identify areas where nomadic pastoralism is practised in Kenya and West Africa
- c) describe the factors influencing Nomadic pastoralism
- d) explain the changes taking place in pastoral areas
- e) identify the challenges facing Nomadic pastoralism
- f) identify the contribution of Nomadic pastoralism to the economy of Kenya.

### **8.5.2 Content**

#### **8.5.2.1 Factors influencing Nomadic pastoralism**

#### **8.5.2.2 Areas where Nomadic pastoralism is practised**

#### **8.5.2.3 Changes taking place in pastoral areas**

#### **8.5.2.4 Contribution of Nomadic pastoralism to the economy of Kenya**

#### **8.5.2.5 Challenges facing Nomadic pastoralism**

## **8.6 Multi-purpose River Projects**

### **8.6.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) locate the multi-purpose river projects in Africa
- b) state the reasons for the establishment of the selected river development projects
- c) explain the contribution of the projects to the economy
- d) state the problems caused and experienced by these projects
- g) explain ways in which different governments have tried to solve these problems.



## **8.6.2 Content**

8.6.2.1 River Tana projects

8.6.2.1 The Volta River Scheme

8.6.2.4 The Aswan High Dam Scheme

8.6.2.5 Contribution of the projects to the economies of the countries where they are found

8.8.2.6 Problems caused by the development of the projects

8.6.2.7 Problems experienced by the projects

8.6.2.8 Possible solutions to the problems

## **8.7 Industries**

### **8.7.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define industry
- b) name and explain types of industries in Kenya
- c) explain the factors influencing location of industries
- d) explain the development of industrial growth in Kenya
- e) outline the contribution of industries to the economy of Kenya
- f) state the reasons for the establishment of the Jua Kali industry in Kenya
- g) explain the effects of industries on the environment
- h) explain ways of reducing industrial pollution
- i) explain the importance of reducing industrial pollution.

### **8.7.2 Content**

8.7.2.1 Definition of industries

8.7.2.2 Types of industries:

- Traditional
- Processing
- Manufacturing
- Assembly
- Service



### 8.7.2.3 Factors influencing location of industries

### 8.7.2.4 Industrial growth in Kenya

### 8.7.2.5 Contribution of the industries to the economy

### 8.7.2.6 Jua Kali industry:

- Reasons for establishment
- Benefits

### 8.7.2.7 Effects of industries on the environment

### 8.7.2.8 Ways of reducing industrial pollution

## 8.8 Trade

### 8.8.1 Specific Objectives

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define the term trade
- b) state types of trade
- c) name the traditional forms of trade
- d) identify the various business opportunities in Kenya
- e) explain the factors influencing trade
- f) list the imports and exports in Kenya
- g) name the main trading blocs in Africa and their members
- h) explain the reasons for the formation of the trading blocs
- i) explain the importance of trade to the economy
- j) state the benefits of trading blocs.

### 8.8.2 Content

#### 8.8.2.1 Definition of trade

#### 8.8.2.2 Types of trade

#### 8.8.2.3 Traditional forms of trade

#### 8.8.2.4 Business opportunities in Kenya

#### 8.8.2.5 Factors influencing trade

#### 8.8.2.6 Exports and imports in Kenya

#### 8.8.2.7 Trading blocs in Africa

- East African Community (EAC)



- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

## **8.9 Wildlife and Tourism in East Africa**

### **8.9.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) distinguish between national parks and game reserves
- b) name the major national parks in East Africa
- c) identify the main tourist attractions in East Africa
- d) explain problems facing tourism in Kenya
- e) outline the wildlife conservation measures undertaken in Kenya
- f) state the importance of tourism in Kenya
- g) suggest possible solutions to problems facing tourism in Kenya.

### **8.9.2 Content**

#### **8.9.2.1 Tourist attractions in East Africa**

#### **8.9.2.2 Major game parks and reserves in East Africa**

#### **8.9.2.3 Importance of tourism in Kenya**

#### **8.9.2.4 Wildlife conservation measures in Kenya**

#### **8.9.2.5 Problems facing tourism in Kenya**

#### **8.9.2.6 Outline solutions to problems facing tourism in Kenya**

## **8.10 Co-operatives**

### **8.10.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define the term cooperative
- b) explain the development of cooperative movement in Kenya
- c) name different types of agricultural cooperatives
- d) explain the functions of agricultural cooperatives
- e) explain the benefits of cooperatives



- f) discuss the challenges facing cooperatives
- g) outline possible solutions to the challenges facing the cooperatives.

### **8.10.2 Content**

- 8.10.2.1 Definition of cooperatives
- 8.10.2.2 Development of cooperative movement in Kenya
- 8.10.2.3 Types of agricultural cooperatives
- 8.10.2.4 Functions of agricultural cooperatives
- 8.10.2.5 Benefits of cooperatives
- 8.10.2.6 Challenges facing cooperatives
- 8.10.2.7 Possible solutions to challenges facing cooperatives

## **8.11 Transport and Communication in Kenya**

### **8.11.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) define the term transport and communication
- b) differentiate between the traditional and modern forms and means of transport and communication
- c) discuss the factors influencing the development of transport and communication
- d) explain the importance of transport and communication
- e) discuss the causes of road accidents
- f) explain how drugs and substance abuse can lead to road accidents
- g) explain ways of preventing road accidents
- h) identify and explain the basic traffic rules and road signs

### **8.11.2 Content**

- 8.11.2.1 Definition of transport and communication
- 8.11.2.2 Traditional forms and means of transport and communication
- 8.11.2.3 Modern forms of transport and communication
- 8.11.2.4 Factors influencing the development of transport and communication
- 8.11.2.5 Importance of transport and communication
- 8.11.2.6 Road safety



## **8.12 Urbanisation in Kenya**

### **8.12.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- define the term urbanisation
- name different types of urban centres
- explain the functions of urban centres
- explain factors influencing the growth of urban centres
- explain the problems associated with the growth of urban centres
- state the effects of HIV and AIDS and drug and substance abuse in
  - urban centres
- explain ways of curbing the spread of HIV and AIDS and reducing drug and substance abuse in urban centres
- describe and appreciate the efforts being made to solve problems in urban centres.

### **8.12.2 Content**

#### **8.12.2.1 Definition of an urban centre**

#### **8.12.2.2 Types and functions of urban centres**

#### **8.12.2.3 Factors influencing the growth of urban centres**

#### **8.12.2.4 Problems associated with the growth urban centres**

#### **8.12.2.5 Effects of HIV and AIDS and drug and substance abuse in urban centres**

#### **8.12.2.6 Possible ways of solving problems in urban centres**

## **9.0 DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **9.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) explain different types of democracy
- b) explain the role of citizens in a democracy
- c) state the benefits of democracy
- d) state human rights
- e) identify child rights.



## **9.2 Content**

- 9.2.1.1 Types of democracy
- 9.2.1.2 Roles of citizens in a democracy
- 9.2.1.3 Benefits of democracy
- 9.2.1.4 Human rights
- 9.2.1.5 Child rights

## **10.0 LAW, PEACE AND RECONCILIATION**

### **10.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) identify factors that promote peace in society
- b) state the importance of peace
- c) state the sources of Kenyan law
- d) explain the importance of law and order in society
- e) state causes of conflict in society
- f) explain ways of resolving conflicts.

### **10.2 Content**

- 10.2.1 Factors promoting peace
- 10.2.2 Importance of peace
- 10.2.3 Sources of Kenyan law
- 10.2.4 The importance of rule of law
- 10.2.5 Causes of conflict in society
- 10.2.6 Conflict resolution

## **11.0: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

### **11.1 Specific Objectives**

At the end of the topic, the learner should be able to;

- a) describe the formation of the selected international organisations
- b) identify the members of these international organisations
- c) identify functions of these international organisations
- d) explain the problems experienced by these international organisations.



## 11.2 Content

### 11.2.1 African Union (AU)

- Formation
- Organisation
- Functions
- Challenges

### 11.2.2 Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

- Formation
- Organisation
- Function
- Challenges

### 11.2.3 Commonwealth

- Formation
- Organisation
- Functions
- Challenges

### 11.2.4 United Nations (UN)

- Formation
- Organisation
- Functions
- Challenges



## SUGGESTED TEACHING/LEARNING EXPERIENCES (METHODS)

It is recommended that a teacher can use any of the following suggested teaching/learning experiences to achieve the objectives of the lesson or sub-topic. This is not exhaustive nor prescriptive.

- Field study
- Resource persons
- Projects
- Case studies/sample studies
- Imaginary visits
- Role play
- Question and answer
- Story telling
- Exposition
- Dramatisation
- Enquiry approach
- Simulation
- Discussion
- Explanation
- Observation
- Interviews
- Measuring
- Photographing
- Demonstration
- Modelling
- Identifying
- Recording
- Drawing
- Identification
- Games

- Set Induction  
- Questioning  
- Example  
- stimulus variation  
- Closure

techniques



## SUGGESTED LEARNING/TEACHING RESOURCES

The suggested list of learning/teaching resources in Social Studies is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. Various other learning/teaching resources can be explored through sharing with colleagues in the college. At the same time, some of the resources can be improvised or made from locally available materials. Other resources can be collected during field trips. Some of these resources include:

- Real objects/Specimens/Realia
- Maps
- Photographs/pictures
- TV/video/films/slides
- Relevant textbooks
- Resource persons
- Compass
- Weather instruments
- Artefacts
- Local environment
- Museum/historical sites
- Newspaper cuttings
- Magazines/journals
- Libraries
- Boards