

Week 2

Monday and Tuesday

Completion of the work that was for Thursday and Friday which was never covered due to the first two lessons that were spent on sharing holiday experiences and doing holiday work corrections.

Wednesday

PIPELINE TRANSPORT

Pipelines are used to transport liquids

Liquids transported by pipelines include: petrol, diesel, gas, kerosene/ paraffin, water.

All these products are known as petroleum products

Advantages of pipeline transport

It is less costly

It reduces traffic jam on roads and railway

Less labor is used

Different types of petroleum can be pumped through the same pipeline.

Disadvantages of pipeline transport

Pipes are expensive to buy and install

Pipes are not flexible

In case of leakage, it takes some time to realize

Pipes can burst

Land locked countries

Land locked countries are countries that have no sea coastline. These are countries surrounded by other countries with no access to the sea.

Examples of land locked countries in the East African Community (EAC) include: Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi.

Examples of land locked countries in East Africa as a region are: Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi

Problems experienced by landlocked countries

1. Delay of goods in transit
2. Payment of many taxes
3. Lack of privacy of goods imported or exported
4. Political instability

Solutions to the problems experienced by air transport

1. Promotion of friendship among the countries
2. By using air transport as an alternative type of transport
3. Promotion of industrialization and agriculture
4. Coming up with better traffic rules.

Thursday

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA.

Independence means the ability of a country to control her own affairs politically, socially and economically.

East Africa lost her independence due to the coming in of foreigners like: Explorers, traders, missionaries and colonialists that came to East Africa.

Explorers

The explorers are people who came to East Africa to discover unknown things. Most explorers who came to East Africa were mainly interested in discovering the source of the Nile.

The Europeans used to refer to Africa as a dark continent.

Africa was regarded as a dark continent because Europeans knew very little nothing or nothing about Africa.

Reasons for the coming of explorers to East Africa.

1. To find the source of river Nile.
2. To find out geographical features like mountains, lakes,
3. For prestige among other European countries
4. To find possible trade opportunities
5. To find suitable places for naval bases

Friday

The Portuguese explorers

The Portuguese were the first European explorers to come to the East African coast.

They were interested in getting silk and spices from the far East. They also wanted to find the sea route to India.

Vasco da Gama was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the coast of East African coast and was welcomed by Malindi.

The sultan gave Vasco da Gama a guide to take him to India by the name of **Ahmed Bin Majid**.

REASONS FOR THE COMING OF PORTUGUESE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

1. They wanted to spread Christianity and stop the spreading of Islam.
2. They wanted to find the short cut and Sea route to India.
3. They wanted to control the coastal trade from the Arabs.
4. They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors.
5. They were attracted by the good climate at the East African coast
6. The East African coast had good natural harbours

Effects of the coming of Portuguese at the east African coast.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

1. They introduced Christianity at the east African coast.
2. They built Fort Jesus which is a tourist attraction in Mombasa Kenya.
(Fort Jesus was built for defense purpose)
3. They introduced new crops like maize, pineapples, pawpaws, cassava
4. They linked East Africa to Europe and India.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

1. They introduced many taxes at the coast which led to the suffering of people.
2. They were very harsh and led to the death of many people.
3. They destroyed coastal towns due to many wars between them and coastal people.
4. They were very corrupt which led to the poverty at the coast.
5. Because of their constant wars, there was a decline of agriculture and hence famine.

Reasons for collapse or decline of Portuguese rule at the coast.

1. They had a big area to control
2. They had very few administrators
3. They had weak and corrupt administrators
4. They did not make friendship with local people at the coast who continued fighting them
5. Portugal was very far from the East African coast and hence they could not get support from their home country.
6. The Arabs got support from other European countries that came to the coast and hence defeated the Portuguese.