

SECTION
2

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

West African kingdoms built vast trading empires.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Trade was also important in East Africa, particularly in what is now Kenya.

Vocabulary

▶ TERMS & NAMES

safari an overland expedition for exploring, hunting, or photography

monsoon a seasonal wind bringing heavy rainfall

Swahili an African language, commonly spoken in East Africa

Mau Mau a Kenyan independence movement that began in the 1940s

Jomo Kenyatta independent Kenya's first president

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY


porridge a soft food made by boiling cereal grain in milk or water



Visual Vocabulary safari

▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to make inferences about Kenya's government, history, and culture.

 Skillbuilder Handbook, page R11

MAKE INFERENCES

FACTS	INFERENCES
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

SECTION
2

FOCUS ON

Kenya

Connecting to Your World

One hundred years ago, Europeans and Americans traveled to Africa on hunting or exploring expeditions called **safaris**. This year, thousands of people will go on safari to Kenya's Masai Mara, famous for lions, or Amboseli National Reserve, noted for elephants. But the only shooting tourists will do is with their cameras. Safaris bring Kenya millions of tourist dollars each year.



History of a Trading Region

KEY QUESTION How did the Swahili language develop?

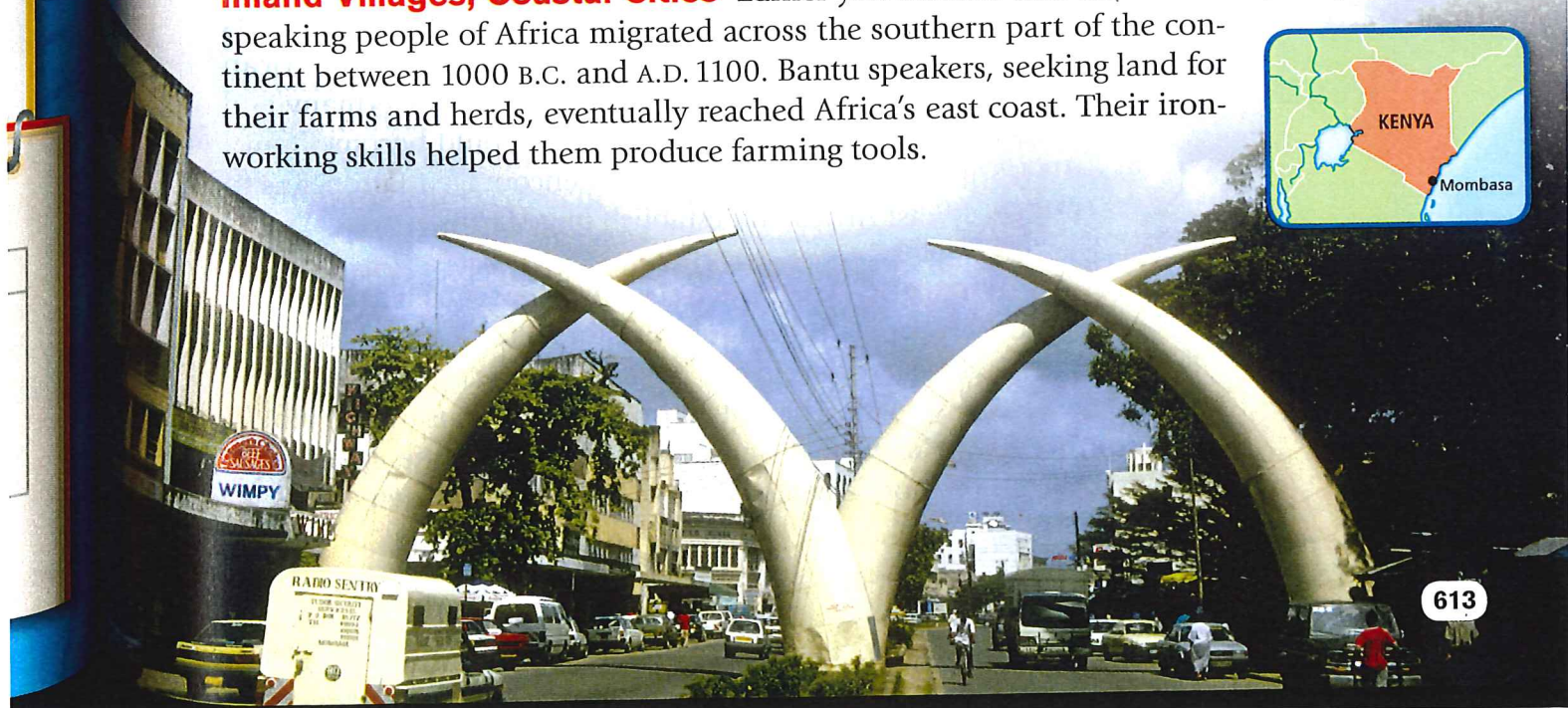
The ancient kingdom of Aksum controlled trade to Arabia. After the 600s, that trade fell into the hands of Muslim invaders. Now you'll learn how Muslim trading cities spread down the East African coast, affecting inland African populations.

Inland Villages, Coastal Cities Earlier you learned that the Bantu-speaking people of Africa migrated across the southern part of the continent between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1100. Bantu speakers, seeking land for their farms and herds, eventually reached Africa's east coast. Their iron-working skills helped them produce farming tools.

Elephants

Elephants graze at Amboseli National Reserve.

Mombasa Arches representing elephant tusks welcome visitors to Kenya's main port city.





COMPARING Trade Across Regions 1400–1500

	EAST AFRICAN TRADING CITIES	TRADING CITIES OF RENAISSANCE ITALY
Goods Traded	Exported gold, iron, ivory, beads, tortoiseshell, and slaves. Imported cotton and luxury goods, such as porcelain	Exported salt, wool, olive oil, grain. Imported silk, precious stones, pepper and other spices
Trading Partners	Persian Gulf states, India, China	northern and western Europe, Persia, India, and China
Trade winds/patterns enabling trade	seasonal winds of the western half of the Indian Ocean that blow between West India and East Africa	overland trade with Europe, sailing routes across the Mediterranean, and overland to the Far East along the Silk Roads

CRITICAL THINKING

- Analyze Effects** Why did East African trading cities depend on trade winds?
 - Make Inferences** How did merchants become wealthy?
- 

Along this same coast, traders from Arabia had established several dozen thriving trading cities by the 1400s, including Mombasa and Malindi in today's Kenya. **Monsoons**, seasonal rain-bearing winds, propelled Arab trade ships to India. These ships carried gold, leopard skins, beads, copper, and ivory, brought to the coast by inland African traders. Other than trade, the inland villagers—farmers and herders who practiced African religions—had little to do with the Muslim city dwellers. But their trade contacts produced one important cultural effect. By the 1400s, most townspeople spoke a blend of Bantu and Arabic, an ancestor of today's African language **Swahili**.

European Domination By the early 1500s, Portugal controlled the wealthy East African cities. The Portuguese traded small numbers of slaves. In the late 1800s, Europe began the scramble for African colonies you learned about in the last chapter. After Germany and Britain divided East Africa, the territory that would become Kenya was called British East Africa. The British encouraged Europeans to settle in British East Africa and establish huge farms.

Independence and Afterward During the 1940s, East Africans began uniting to oppose British rule. Britain's refusal to consider their demands triggered a revolution in 1952. A resistance group called the **Mau Mau** led this revolt. The British imprisoned thousands of rebels, including **Jomo Kenyatta**, a Kenyan political leader. Kenyatta spent seven years in prison, despite denying Mau Mau involvement.

By the late 1950s, Britain agreed to national elections. Kenya won independence in 1963, and the following year Jomo Kenyatta became the nation's first president. Kenyatta's attempts to modernize Kenya included expanding educational opportunities and limiting property ownership to Kenyans. Kenyatta died in 1978 and was succeeded by his vice president, Daniel Moi, who led until 2002. For most of its recent history, Kenya has been a one-party state, despite a 1991 amendment establishing a multiparty system. In 2002, the head of a multi-ethnic party won a peaceful democratic presidential election.

SUMMARIZE Describe how East African trade created Swahili.

Life in Kenya

KEY QUESTION What interests do many Kenyans share?

Since independence, the Kenyan government has tried to promote national pride. That's difficult in a country where some 40 ethnic groups struggle to get along and no single culture dominates.

Daily Life and Activities Kenya's largest ethnic group is the Kikuyu, followed by the Luhya (LOO•yah), Kalenjin (KAL•uhn•jihh), Luo, and Kamba. Most groups have their own language, but many Kenyans also know Swahili and English, the country's official languages. At least two-thirds of Kenyans are Christian. About 10 percent follow traditional African religions. Another 10 percent are Muslim, living mostly along the coast.

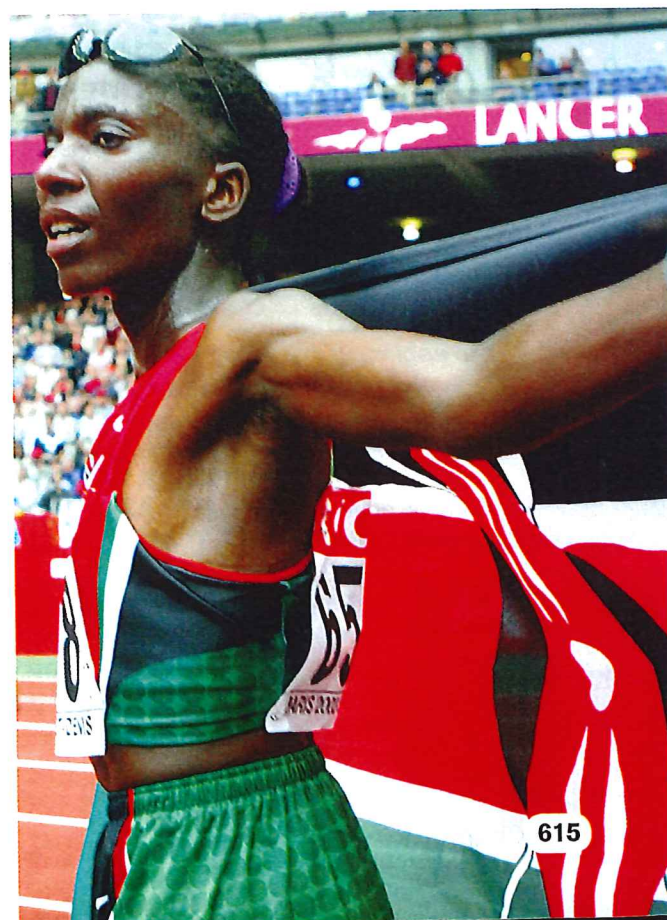
One of Kenya's most famous writers, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, wrote novels in English and in his native Kikuyu. Most Kenyans enjoy dancing and dance performances and follow their favorite soccer teams. Several Kenyan runners have won Olympic medals for track and field. Kenyan runners also regularly win the yearly Boston Marathon.

About three out of four Kenyans live in rural areas. A farming family typically occupies a small house with a thatched roof, mud walls, and dirt floors. A few Kenyans, like the Masai, are nomadic herders. Every day, most Kenyans eat maize, or corn, which they grind and cook as **porridge**, then mix with other vegetables to make a stew.

SUMMARIZE Identify the common interests of many Kenyans.

Kenyan Runners

Catherine Ndereba celebrates her marathon victory at the 2003 world track and field championships. What is Ndereba holding behind herself?



ANALYZING Primary Sources

Jomo Kenyatta (1894–1978) headed the Kenya African Union (K.A.U.), a pro-liberty party, before Kenya's independence. The British said that the K.A.U. was responsible for the Mau Mau rebellion, and they arrested Kenyatta after this speech:

K.A.U. is you and you are the K.A.U. If we unite now, each and every one of us, and each tribe to another, we will cause the implementation in this country of that which the European calls democracy. True democracy has no colour distinction. It does not choose between black and white. We are here in this tremendous gathering under the K.A.U. flag to find which road leads us from darkness into democracy. In order to find it we Africans must first achieve the right to elect our own representatives.


Source: Jomo Kenyatta, speech at the Kenya African Union Meeting, July 26, 1952




DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

What right did Kenyatta say was the first step to democracy?

Jomo Kenyatta used a traditional flywhisk, or fleyswatter, as a presidential symbol. ▶

 **ONLINE PRIMARY SOURCE** To see more of Jomo Kenyatta's works, go to the Research & Writing Center @ ClassZone.com

Government and Economy

 **KEY QUESTION** How has Kenya's government changed since independence?

Kenya's national motto is "Harambee," the Swahili word for cooperation. But pulling together this ethnically diverse developing country continues to pose a challenge. Both Kenya's government and its economy have been plagued by corruption.

Regional assemblies had many powers after independence. Changes since then have given much more power to the president. For example, the president heads the military. In addition, the president's cabinet, chosen from the National Assembly, helps pass laws the president favors. The president and the National Assembly are popularly elected for five-year terms. The Kenyan constitution guarantees many freedoms, but the president can jail people who threaten public security.

Private citizens own most of Kenya's land and businesses, but the government keeps partial ownership of some businesses and regulates others. In the past, government regulators have taken bribes.

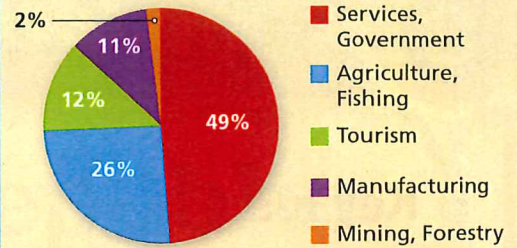
Kenya's new government is trying to root out corruption to promote the country's economic growth.

Kenya's economy is based on agriculture. Four out of ten Kenyans were unemployed in 2000, and half its people live in poor conditions. Kenya's subsistence farmers use traditional tools to grow enough maize to feed their families. But some large farms turn out Kenya's main cash crops, coffee and tea, and food processing is a growing industry.

Coffee and tea are Kenya's top moneymakers, but tourism is a key industry. Half a million tourists visit Kenya's national parks and game reserves each year. Tourism pumps \$200 million into the economy annually. Some Kenyans resist tourism, saying this industry exploits resources to benefit relatively few Kenyans and recalls Kenya's colonial past. But other Kenyans feel that tourism is a good replacement for subsistence farming in a dry country with unpredictable rain.

SUMMARIZE Describe how Kenya's government has changed since independence.

Economic Activities of Kenya 2004



Source: Central Bank of Kenya Statistical Bulletin



"Say cheetah" A photographer gets a close-up view of a cheetah at Masai Mara National Reserve.

Section 2 Assessment

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
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TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

- Safari
- Swahili
- Mau Mau
- Jomo Kenyatta

USE YOUR READING NOTES

- 2. Make Inferences** Use your completed diagram to answer the following question:
Why did Kenya's one-party system offer only limited democracy?

FACTS	INFERENCES
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

KEY IDEAS

3. What European country colonized Kenya in the late 1800s?
4. How did President Kenyatta try to modernize Kenya?
5. What are Kenya's key industries?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Make Predictions** Could a multi-ethnic party end Kenya's history of corrupt government? Explain.
7. **Evaluate** Do you think tourism is a good idea or a bad idea for Kenya's economy? Explain.
8. **CONNECT to Today** Kenyan Nobel Prize winner Wangari Maathai said, "Protecting the global environment is directly related to securing peace." What do you think she meant by this statement?
9. **TECHNOLOGY** **Make a Mini-Dictionary** Use the Internet to research 20 Swahili words and phrases for a mini-dictionary of useful terms for a safari. List the word or phrase, its English meaning, and its origin.