

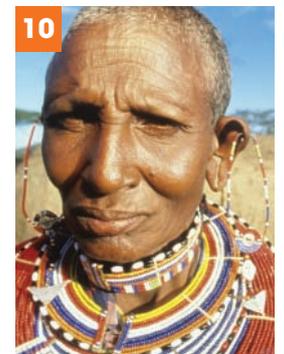
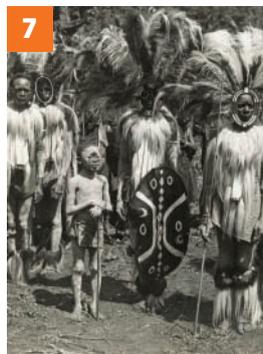
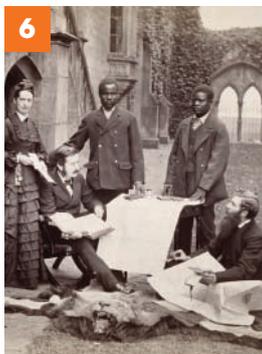
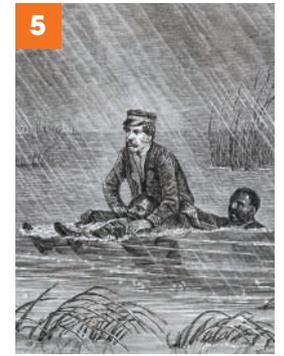
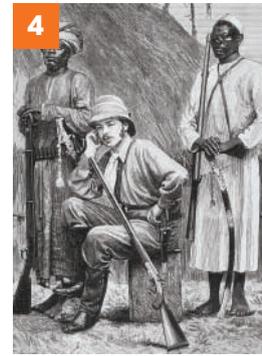
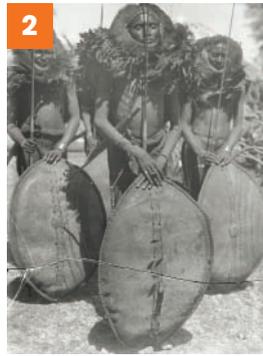
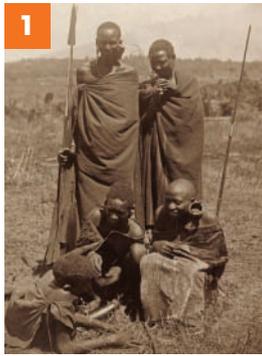
The history and people of Kenya

Activity 3

Stories from East Africa
Activities for ages 8 - 12

Resources:

10 photocards



Activity

Divide children into groups of 4. Provide each group with 1 image to analyse. Students should answer the following questions about each image or can generate their own questions about each image.

- Describe what you see.
- Where there are people in the picture, what do you think the relationship between the people is?
- Where there are people in the picture, what do the clothes they are wearing tell us?
- Where do you think the photo was taken?
- When do you think the photo was taken?
- What title would you give the photo?
- What does the photo tell us about the landscape/people in it?

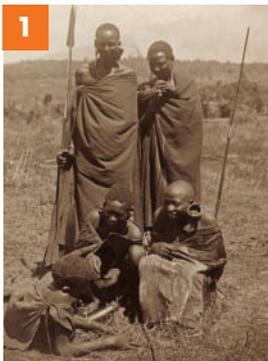
Students can feedback to the rest of the class to gain an insight into the images. Information about each image is provided on pages 7 and 8, this can be shared with students after they have analysed the images themselves.

Extension

Students can write a story or poem based on their favourite image. They can either select a character from within one of the images or write a story or poem inspired by the image and what they have heard about Kenya. A similar creative writing project was completed with the London based Friends of Maasai People community group. Young people analysed and explored archive images through discussion and wrote poetry in response to the themes raised. Examples of poetry are provided on page 16 of this pack.

Further modern images can be accessed by visiting
www.unlockingthearchives.rgs.org/themes/kenya-achangingnation/gallery/

Information to share with students



1 Maasai

Year: **1905**

Photographer: **Tunstall Behrens**

Long ago the Maasai people lived across the whole of the Rift Valley in East Africa. They now live across parts of Tanzania and Kenya. The Maasai have always lived a nomadic life, which means they have moved from place to place with their animals when food and water have run out. The animals provide them with milk and meat to survive. For the Maasai, the more cattle you have the richer you are.

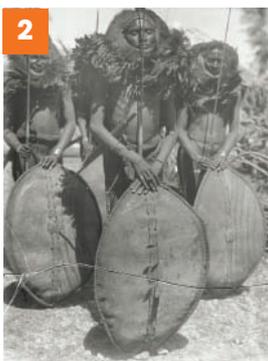
2 Gwas' Ngishu Maasai

Year: **1899 - 1901**

Photographer: **H H Johnston**

Maasai warriors were famous for being tall and fierce. They would often not allow people to travel through their lands. Many people were afraid of them and some explorers who went there never returned.

Many Maasai people now make a living by performing traditional dances for tourists or selling souvenirs they have made.



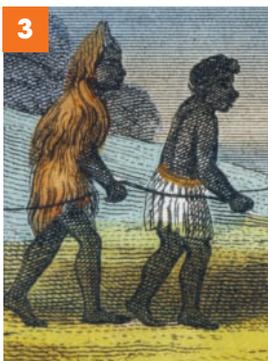
3 Madagascar Slaves

Year: **1820**

Artist: **J Harris & Son**

During the 1800s many African people were enslaved, many of them were captured when they were young children. Once captured they were chained together and forced to march on foot with little food or water to the coast. Many of these marches covered hundreds of miles, the weak and ill would die along the way.

Once they reached the coast the enslaved people were sold in markets and then put aboard ships called 'dhows' which transported them across the Indian Ocean to where they would work.



4 Reviewing the expedition

Year: **1885**

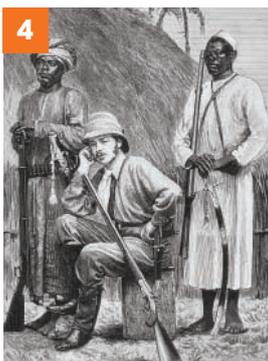
Artist: **Joseph Thomson**

From *'Through Maasai land: a journey of exploration among the snowclad volcanic mountains and strange tribes of Eastern Equatorial Africa, being the narrative of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Mount Kenia and Lake Victoria Nyanza, 1883-84'* by Joseph Thomson.

This image shows Thomson with his African companions, Chuma (left) and Makatubu (right). Joseph Thomson was a Scottish explorer who travelled through the lands of the Maasai with his African companion, James Chuma in 1880. He made friends with many of the African people he met by entertaining them with magic tricks and his 2 false teeth.

James Chuma started his life in slavery, he was freed when he was 3 years old and grew up in India. He came back to Africa when he was a young man and was paid by Joseph to travel with him. James was a brave man who would often be at the front protecting everyone from lions and rhinos with his gun. He was given a medal and a sword by the Royal Geographical Society for his bravery and all the work he did to help people understand more about Africa.

There is more information about James Chuma in the next activity.



5 The main stream came up to Susi's mouth

Year: **1857**

Artist: **David Livingstone**

This sketch is from a book called *'Missionary researches and travels in South Africa'* written by David Livingstone. David Livingstone was an explorer who travelled to Africa to teach people about Christianity and also tried to stop slavery.

The sketch shows Abdullah Susi carrying Livingstone across an African River when Livingstone was very ill. Livingstone eventually died in Tanzania, Africa. His heart was buried under a tree by Abdullah Susi, James Chuma and his other companions.

Information to share with students



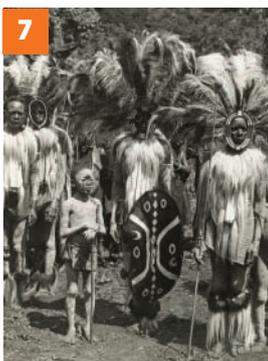
6 A group photo showing from left to right: Agnes Livingstone, Thomas Livingstone, Abdullah Susi, James Chuma and Horace Waller

Year: **1874**

Photographer: **R Allen & Sons (Nottingham)**

Abdullah Susi and James Chuma helped David Livingstone to explore and map many parts of East Africa. When Livingstone died they carried his body for 8 months through forests and swamps to Zanzibar on the East coast of Africa where his body was finally put aboard a ship and sent back to his family in England.

Along with Livingstone's body they also carried all the maps, drawings and notes he had made on his travels. This information helped the world to understand more about the geography and peoples of Africa from a European perspective.



7 Ceremony honouring a chief's son who has killed a lion with a spear

Year: **1908**

Photographer: **Underwood & Underwood**

Many European explorers travelled to Africa in the 1800s and 1900s. Africa at this time was known as the 'dark continent' by the Victorians because very little was known about its geography or the peoples who lived there.

Whilst they were there, many of these explorers came across animals such as lions, rhinos, buffaloes, leopards and elephants. At the time it was a sign of bravery among many African people to hunt these animals. Now many of these animals are endangered and are protected by the governments of Africa and cannot be hunted.



8 Railway in Kenya

Year: **1900**

Photographer: **Baass**

During the 1800s and until its independence in 1963, the British ruled Kenya. They decided to build a railway line across the Maasai people's land from Mombasa to Kisumu on the shores of Lake Victoria.

The railway transported goods from the coast into the heart of Africa and provided many jobs, but it went straight through the land the Maasai kept their animals on. When the railway was finished many of the Maasai people were forced to move to the South of Kenya where the land was not so good. Many Maasai people still live there today.



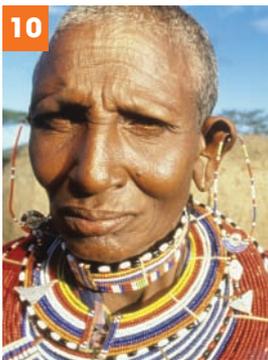
9 Maasai Moran performing

Year: **1993**

Photographer: **Adrian Arbib**

Maasai Moran dress up and perform for tourists in a cultural manyatta on the edge of the Maasai Mara game park. Maasai men wear a special checked red cloth called a shuka and they carry spears to protect their cattle from animals. Boys become warriors (El-Moran) when they grow up.

The job of a warrior is to protect his village and cattle from dangerous animals and other tribes. He must also take his cattle to new lands where they can find food and water. This photo shows warriors performing a traditional dance for tourists.



10 A Maasai mother dressed in her jewellery at traditional ceremony for her son's initiation into manhood.

Year: **1993**

Photographer: **Adrian Arbib**

Maasai women usually have shaved heads and wear traditional jewellery that they make themselves. The women do the cooking, collect firewood, look after the family home and milk the cattle.