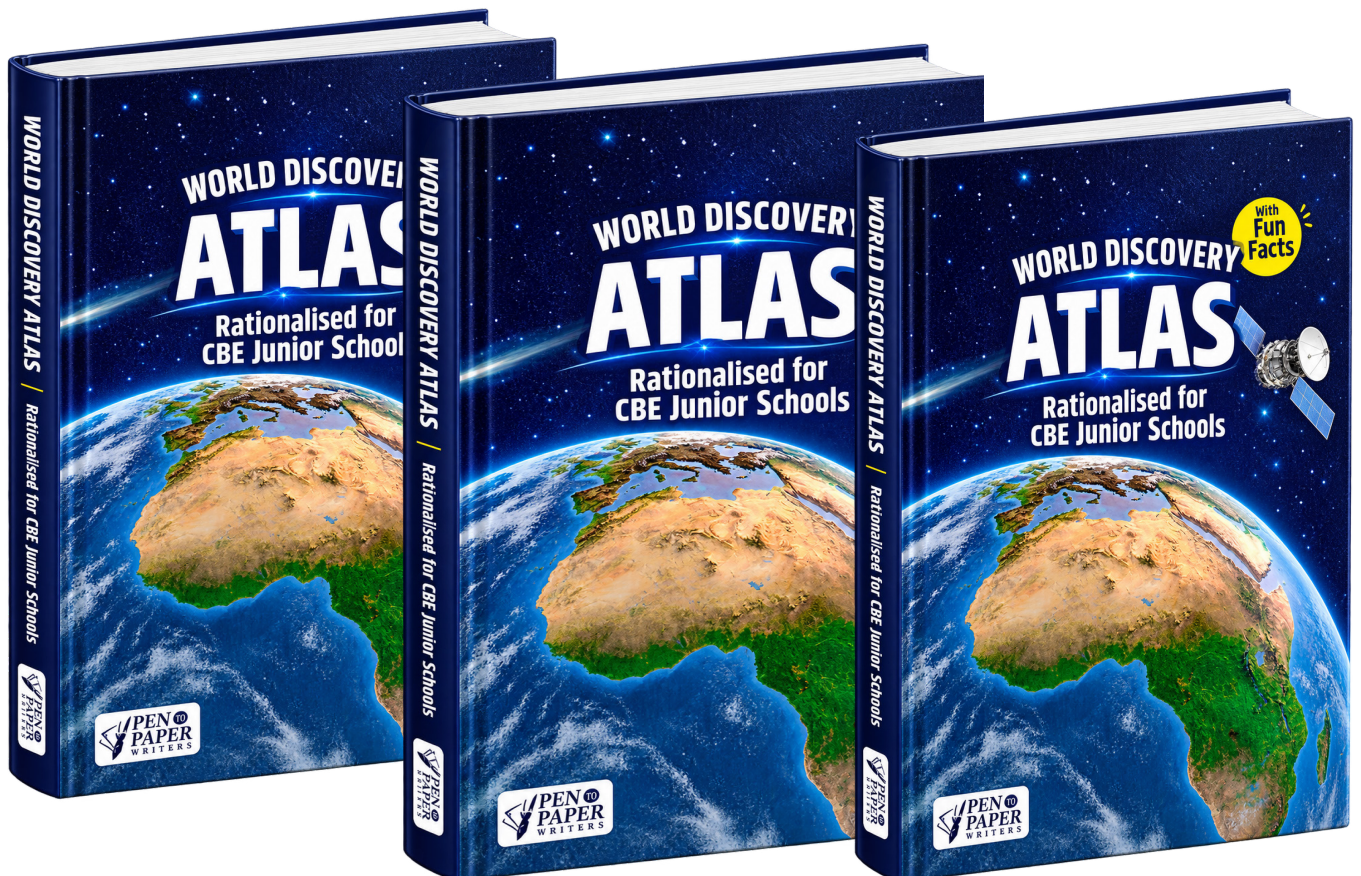




APPROVED BY THE KENYA INSTITUTE OF
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT



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About us

Pen to Paper Writers Ltd. is a multidisciplinary publisher. We offer publishing, academic support, creative design and digital services. Our commitment is to empower learners, teachers, authors, institutions and entrepreneurs through personalised, high-quality learning materials.

Mission, vision & Mantra

Mission statement

Pen to Paper Writers Ltd exists to inspire, educate and empower individuals and institutions by providing professional writing, research, editing and publishing services. We are committed to nurturing talent, promoting literacy and delivering impactful content that meets the highest standards of integrity and creativity.

Vision statement

To become the global leading platform for transformative storytelling, educational excellence and creative empowerment through high-quality, accessible and innovative publishing solutions.

Mantra

Transforming the world through imagination.

Our services

Publishing and editing

- ✓ Book and article editing and publishing
- ✓ Video and text editing.

Writing

- ✓ Research and scientific writing.
- ✓ E-book writing.

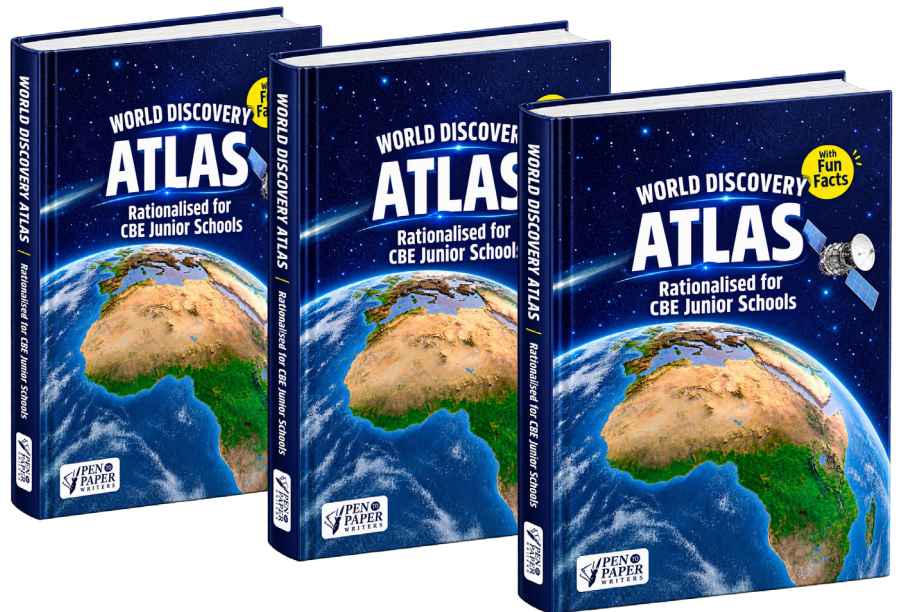
App and Web development

- ✓ Website and mobile application development.

Graphic design and printing

- ✓ Brand and book design.
- ✓ Book, Flyer and t-shirt printing.

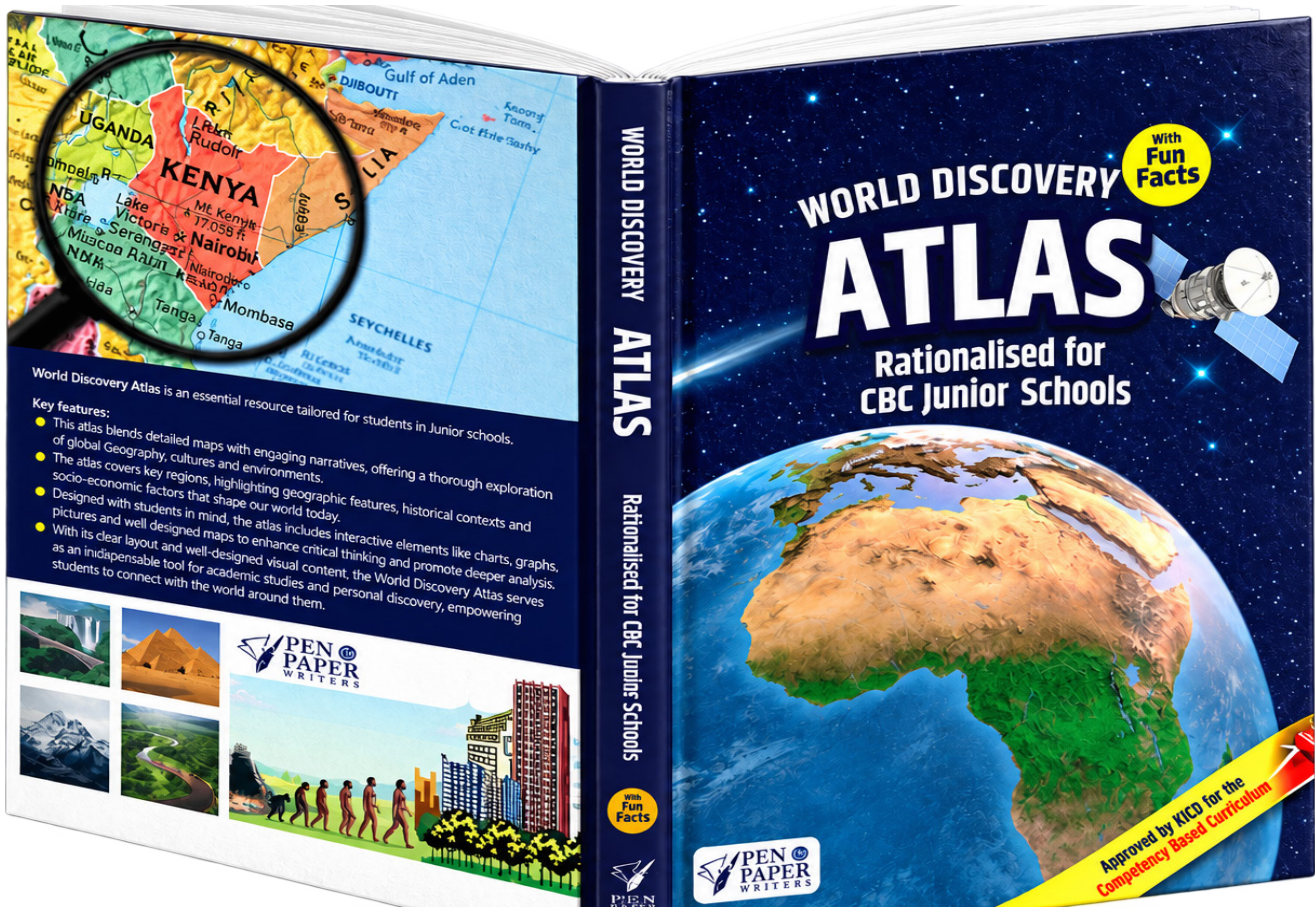
Latest release



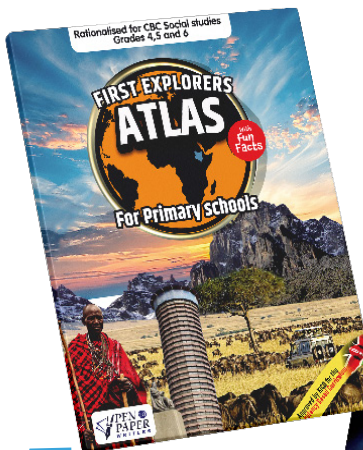
Pen to Paper Writers has developed the **World Discovery Atlas for Junior Schools** to meet the learning needs of **Grades 7, 8 and 9** learners undertaking Social Studies under Competency-Based Education (CBE). Drawing from our experience working with KICD, this atlas has been carefully designed to align with curriculum expectations while deepening learners' understanding of Geography, History and Citizenship.

It supports the study of key areas such as map reading and interpretation, geographical location, physical features, climate, natural resources, population, economic activities and historical developments. Building on the foundation established by our First Explorers Atlas for Primary Schools, the World Discovery Atlas represents our continued commitment to producing high-quality, learner-centred educational resources.

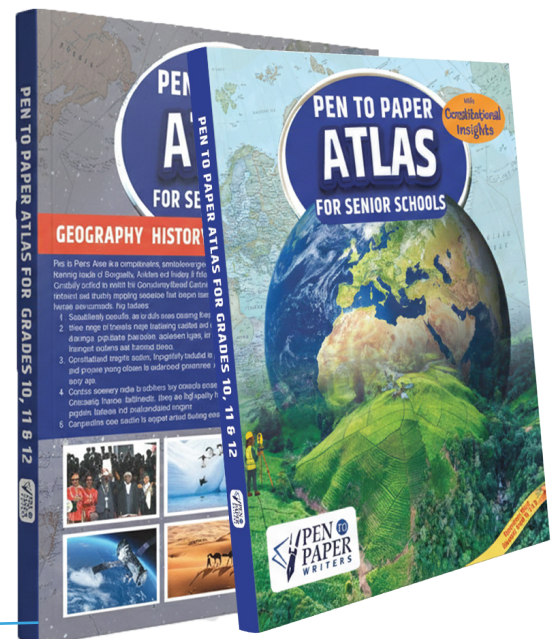
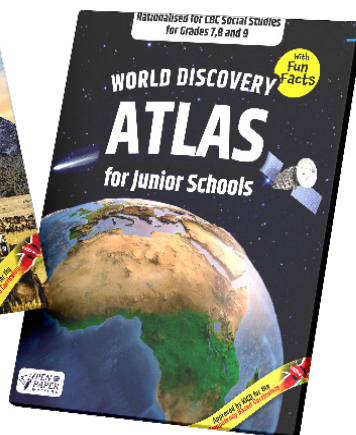
Through accurate maps, clear illustrations, informative content and engaging fun facts, the atlas supports teachers and learners in developing geographical knowledge, spatial awareness and critical thinking skills. It serves as a reliable reference resource for classroom activities, research, assignments, revision and independent learning.



World Discovery Atlas for Junior schools



First Explorer Atlas for Primary Schools



Pen to Paper Atlas for Senior School

MAP READING AND INTERPRETATION

Topographic maps

Interpreting Relief, Drainage and Vegetation on topographic maps

Interpreting relief on topographic maps

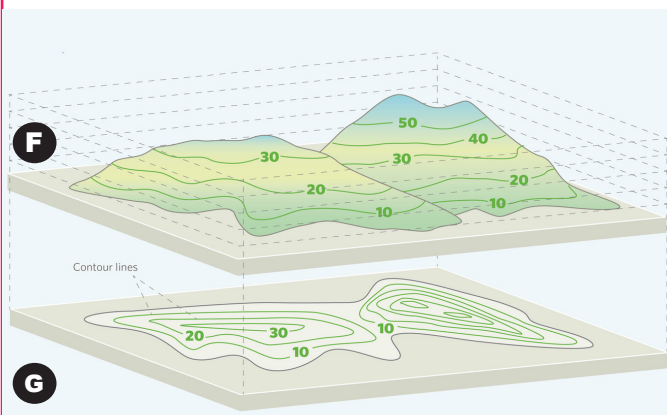
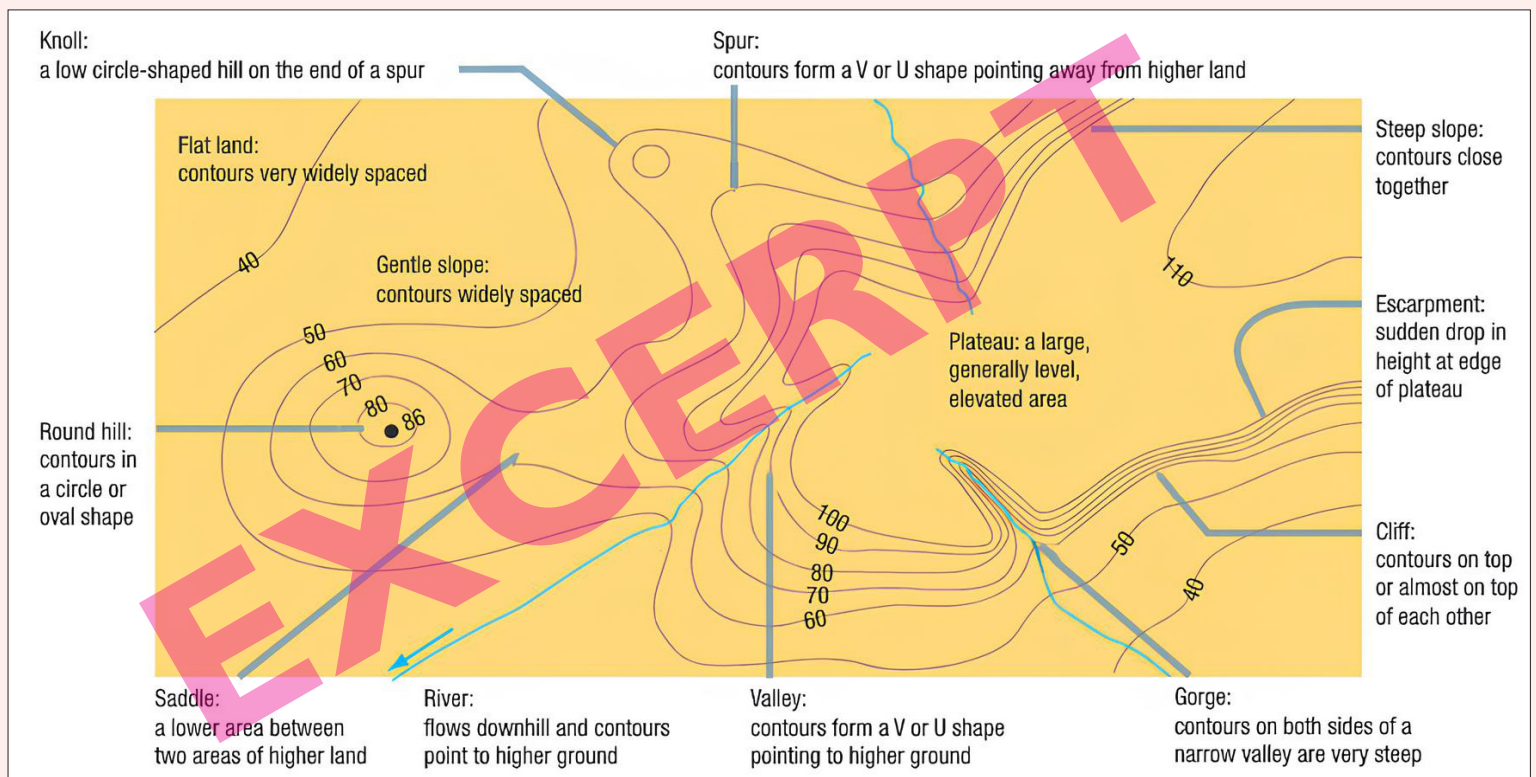
It includes the identification of general topography of the area such as mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, valleys and their height/depth and nature of slope. Relief is the representation of the general surface variations of the ground. Relief features on a map may be represented through several ways which include contours, spot heights, benchmarks or triangulation/trigonometrical stations.

1. Contours

This is a technique in which all points having equal heights are joined with a smooth curve. Contours are drawn at certain intervals called contour intervals which are fixed in a given map. Contour lines provide information regarding the nature of slope. Steep slopes are usually indicated by close contours while gentle slopes are represented by contour lines placed far apart.

2. Spot-heights

They show the exact heights of places above the mean sea level. They are marked by dots followed by a number that represents the actual height on a map. This technique becomes more effective when it is used along with other techniques of relief representation.

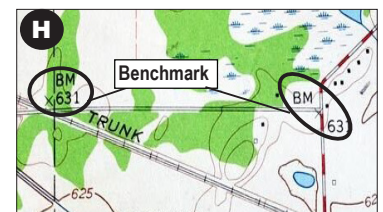


F: A 3D view of hills and mountains.

G: A representation of hills and mountains using contour lines.

3. Benchmarks

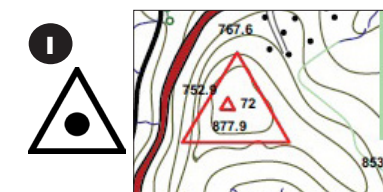
These are reference points which are marked on walls of prominent buildings. On a map it is indicated by the letters B. M followed by a number that represents the actual height of the building.



H: Benchmarks lines.

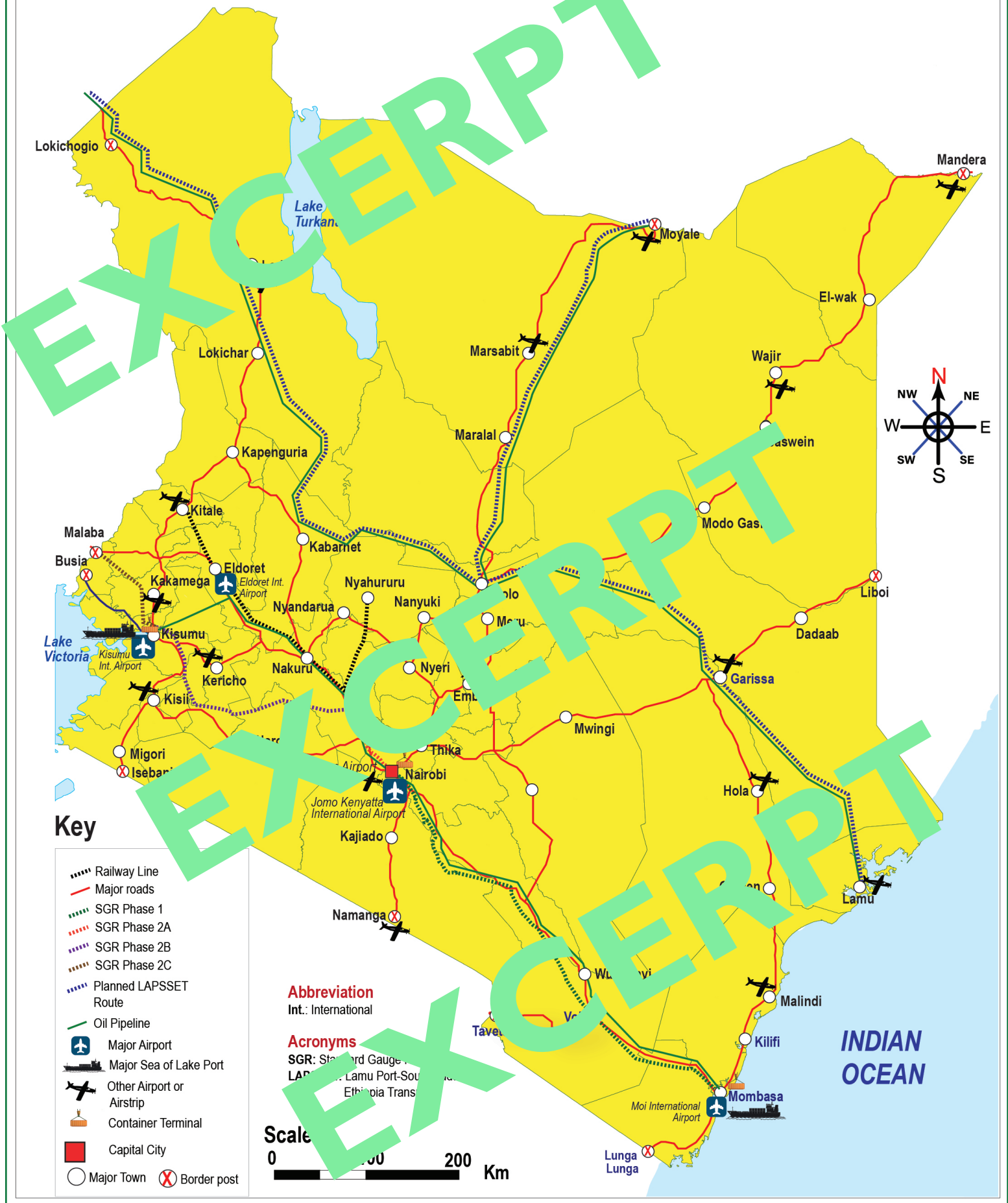
4. Triangulation/trigonometrical stations

They indicate the highest point of a mountain or hill and they are usually represented by a small triangle with a dot placed inside.



I: Trigonometric station.

Transport infrastructure



Elections in Kenya

Kenya's first direct elections for Africans were held in 1957, followed by Lancaster House Constitutional Conferences in 1960, 1962 and 1963. In 1963, Jomo Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union (KANU) won elections and formed the government. Kenya became a republic in 1964, with Jomo Kenyatta as the first president. The opposition party, Kenya Peoples' Union, was banned in 1966.



The inauguration of Jomo Kenyatta as president took place on 12 December, 1964. It was staged to coincide exactly with the year Kenya attained independence in 1963. This led to the dedication of 12th December as a national holiday named Jamuhuri Day.

Kenya's political landscape was marked by a series of elections, with Daniel Arap Moi becoming President in 1978 after the death of President Jomo Kenyatta. In 1982, Kenya became a de jure one-party state to prevent opposition parties. In 1983 and 1988, elections were held under a single-party constitution, marked by attacks on political dissidents and the **mlolongo system**, leading to widespread agitation for constitutional reform.



February 1988: In Kangema, Higher Education Minister J.J. Kamotho stands at the front of his supporters queue during 'Mlolongo' elections.

In 1990, the Saba Saba demonstrations demanded a multi-party system in Kenya. KANU established a review committee and withdrew budgetary support aid in 1991. The system was restored in 1991 by repealing section 2A of the Kenyan Constitution. In 1992, Daniel Arap Moi won re-election, but the system was open to abuse. President Moi appointed eleven commissioners in 1992 and twelve in 1993.

In 1995, President Moi promised constitutional review, leading to the creation of the National Convention Planning Committee (NCPC) and the National Convention Assembly. Mass action led to the government allowing minimal constitutional and legal alterations to facilitate more free and fair elections.

In 1997, the opposition proposed ten additional ECK commissioners, which were later limited to 21. The cross-party parliamentary reform initiative revised oppressive laws from the colonial era, improving public freedom and contributing to more credible national elections. The Constitution of Kenya Review Commission Act was passed in 1997, leading to a more people-driven process of constitutional revision.

In 2002, Kenya held democratic and open elections, with Mwai Kibaki elected President.



President Moi (left) hands instrument of power to President Kibaki (right on a wheelchair) during the 2002 swearing in ceremony held at Uhuru Park.

The 2007 elections marked a significant turning point in Kenya's political history, with Kibaki winning the election. This led to protests and the need for mediation by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. In 2008, Kibaki and Raila Odinga signed an agreement to form a coalition government, fostering national dialogue and reconciliation to restore peace in Kenya.



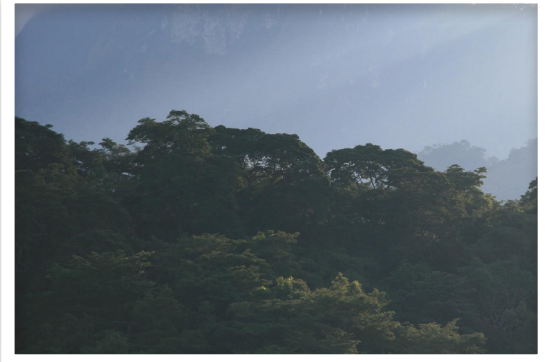
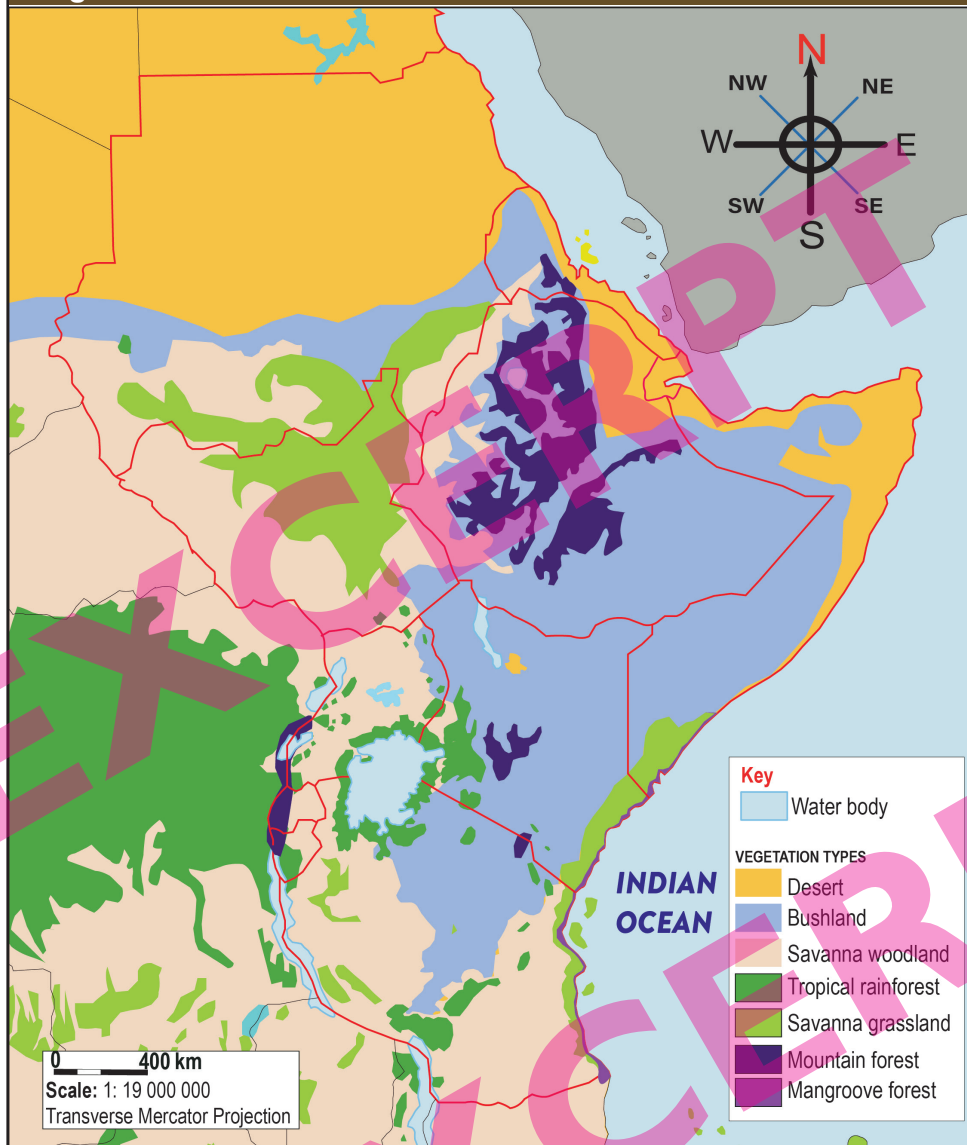
Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan (right) with President Kibaki (centre) and Prime Minister Raila Odinga (Left). On January 24, 2008 he succeeded in bringing together President Kibaki and Mr Odinga leading to a power sharing deal.

The 2013 elections were the first real test for this institutional framework. Kenya Election Act 2011 allowed the IEBC to register voters using the Biometric Voter Registration system. Rather than the previous process where Kenyans had to re-register as voters during every election and were issued a voter's card.

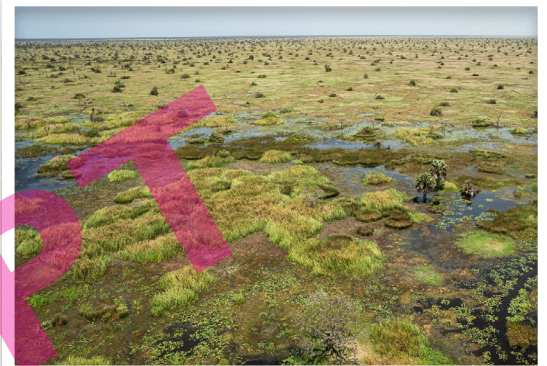
The process was simplified to a one-time registration, followed by verification exercises before every election.

EASTERN AFRICA *Vegetation Zones*

Vegetation



The Eastern Arc Mountains forests is the largest tropical rainforest in Eastern Africa. It spans across Tanzania and parts of Kenya. These forests are found on the slopes of mountain ranges like the Usambara, Uluguru and Udzungwa Mountains.



The Sudd Swamp in South Sudan is one of the world's largest wetlands. Formed by the White Nile, it regulates the river's flow and supports diverse wildlife. The swamp is important for local communities who rely on it for fishing, farming and grazing. It plays an important role in the hydrology of the Nile Basin.



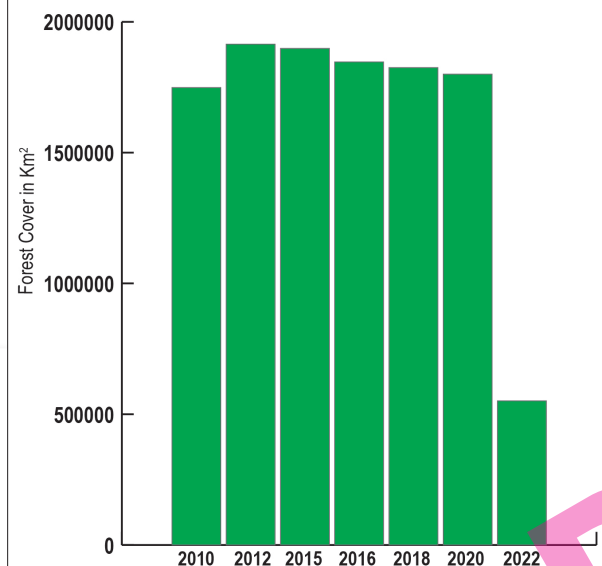
Harennu Forest, located in the Bale Mountains in the southern part of Ethiopia.



The Serengeti Savanna, located in Tanzania and extending into Kenya, is one of the most well-known ecosystems in Africa. Covering about 14,763 square kilometres, it is famous for its vast grasslands and the annual migration of over 1.5 million wildebeest, along other animals. The savanna is part of the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania and the Maasai Mara Reserve of Kenya.

FOREST COVER IN EASTERN AFRICA (2010-2022)

Forest cover in all combined Eastern African countries in Km²

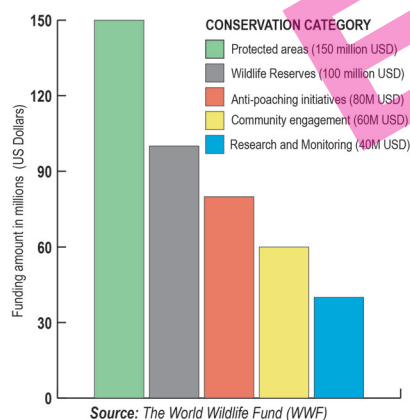


Source: The East African Community

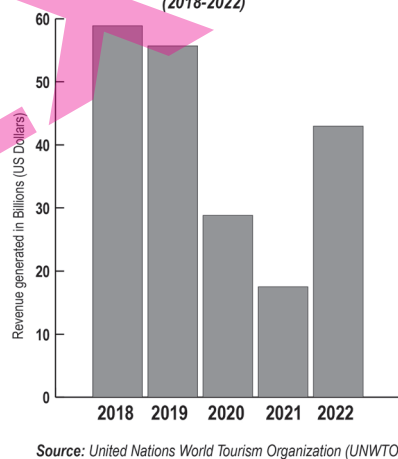
Tourism Fact Sheet

National park	Country	Visitor statistics (2022)	Top tourist countries
Kruger National Park	South Africa	2 million visitors	Germany, USA, UK and Netherlands.
Maasai Mara National Reserve	Kenya	500,000 visitors	USA, UK, India and Germany.
Serengeti National Park	Tanzania	450,000 visitors	USA, UK, Italy and Germany.
Etosha National Park	Namibia	300,000 visitors	Germany, South Africa and USA.
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Uganda	35,000 visitors	USA, UK and Australia.
Victoria Falls National Park	Zimbabwe	350,000 visitors	USA, UK, South Africa and Australia.
Table Mountain National Park	South Africa	3 million visitors	USA, UK and Australia.

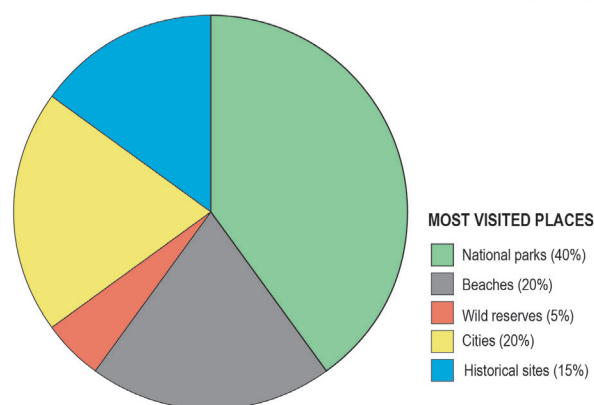
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUNDING IN AFRICA
(By conservation category - 2022)



TOTAL REVENUE FROM TOURISM IN AFRICA
(2018-2022)



THE MOST VISITED PLACES IN AFRICA (2022)



Historical and prehistoric sites



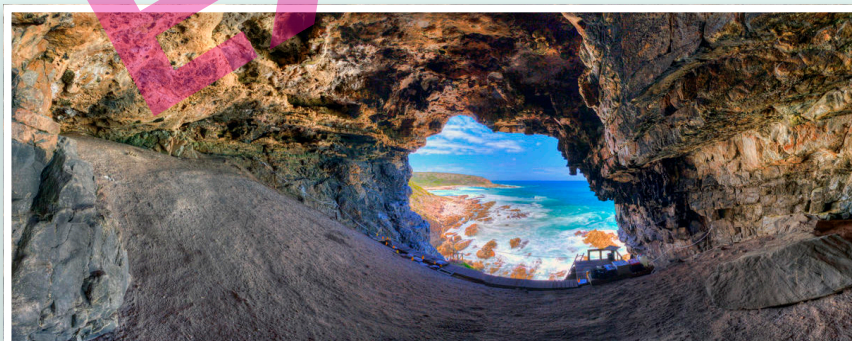
The Djingareyber Mosque in Timbuktu, Mali, built in 1327 by Emperor Mansa Musa, is a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of West Africa's oldest mosques. Notable for its Sudano-Sahelian architecture of mud bricks, it serves as a vital centre for Islamic learning and a significant place of worship, symbolising Timbuktu's rich historical legacy.



The Pyramid of Giza, built around 2580–2560 BCE for Pharaoh Khufu, is the largest of the three pyramids in the Giza complex and a UNESCO World Heritage site. Originally standing at 146.6 metres, it served as a monumental tomb and showcases ancient Egyptian architectural mastery, symbolising the country's rich cultural heritage.



Robben Island, a UNESCO World Heritage site off Cape Town, South Africa, is known for its role as a political prison where Nelson Mandela and other anti-apartheid activists were held.



Blombos Cave, South Africa: This site contains evidence of early human behaviour, including the earliest known examples of symbolic art and the use of ochre, dating back to around 75,000 years ago.

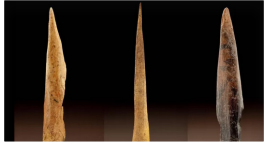
Prehistoric sites in Africa



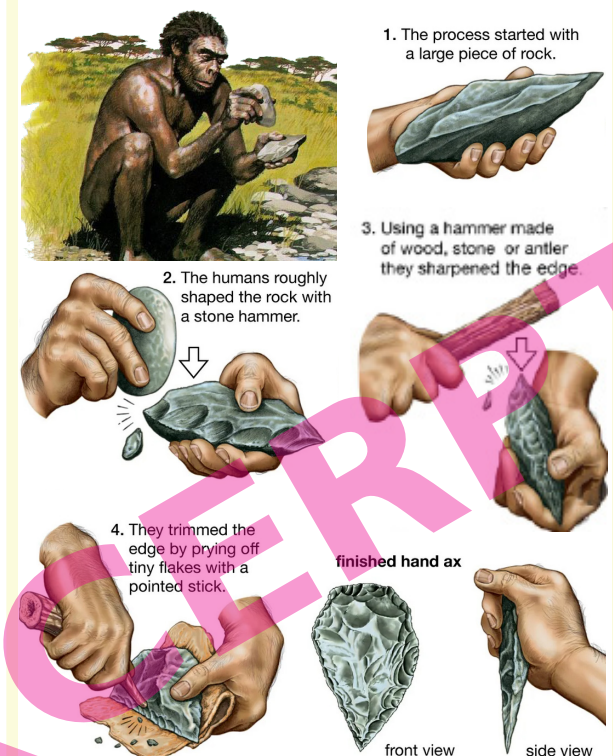
Early human in Africa

Africa is recognised as the '**Cradle of Mankind**' due to its abundance of fossil evidence, genetic variety, geological history, archaeological sites and continuing study that finds new evidence of human origins. The earliest hominids, such as **Australopithecus** and later **Homo habilis** emerged in Africa. Fossil evidence indicates that **Homo sapiens** appeared around 200,000 years ago, marked by advanced tool use and social organisation.

Charles Darwin's theory of *Evolution by Natural Selection* helps us understand the evolution of early man, illustrating how each species adapted over time in response to their environments. Africa's rich archaeological record highlights its critical role in understanding human origins. The **Stone Age**, the earliest human history, is divided into **Paleolithic** (Old stone age), **Mesolithic** (Middle stone age) and **Neolithic** (New stone age) phases, each marked by advancements in tool-making and agriculture.

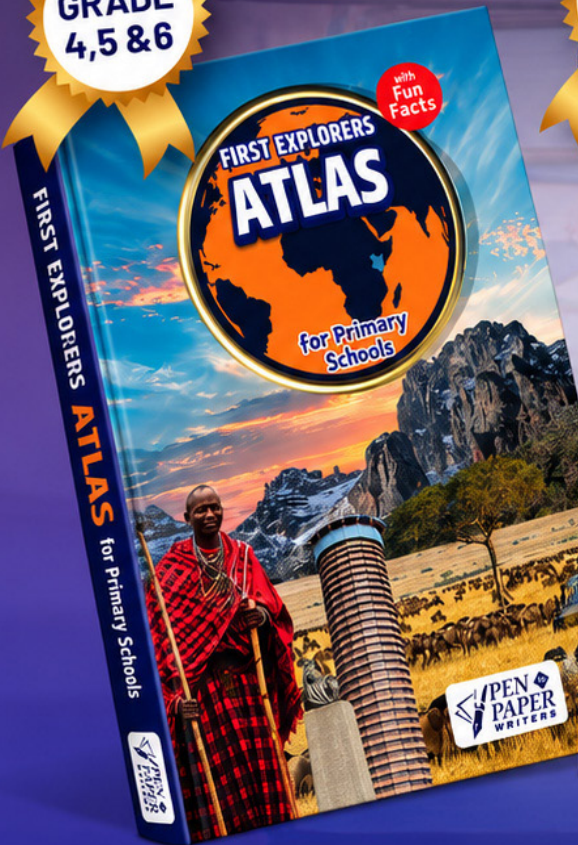
Stone age period	Time frame	Key tools
Paleolithic (Old)	2.5 million to 10,000 years ago.	Acheulean handaxes and Oldowan flakes.  Stone core and flake from Lokalelei, Kenya.
Mesolithic (Middle)	10,000 to 5,000 years ago.	Microliths and fishing tools.  Omo, Kibish Point from Ethiopia.  Bone awl from South Africa.
Late stone age	5,000 to 2,000 years ago.	Polished axes, sickles and grinding stones.  Bone and Ivory needles.  Katanda Harpoon Point from Katanda, Democratic Republic of Congo.

How early human in stone age era made hand axes

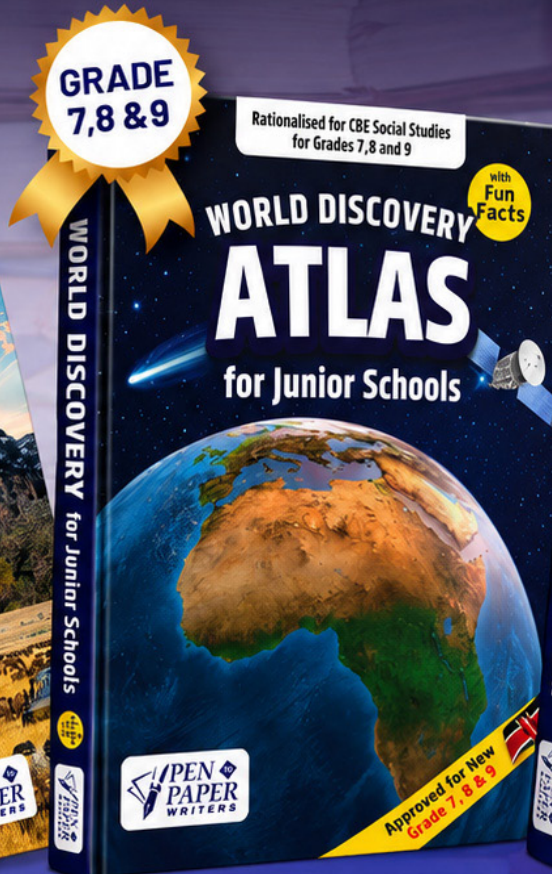


PEN TO PAPER CBE REFERENCE ATLAS

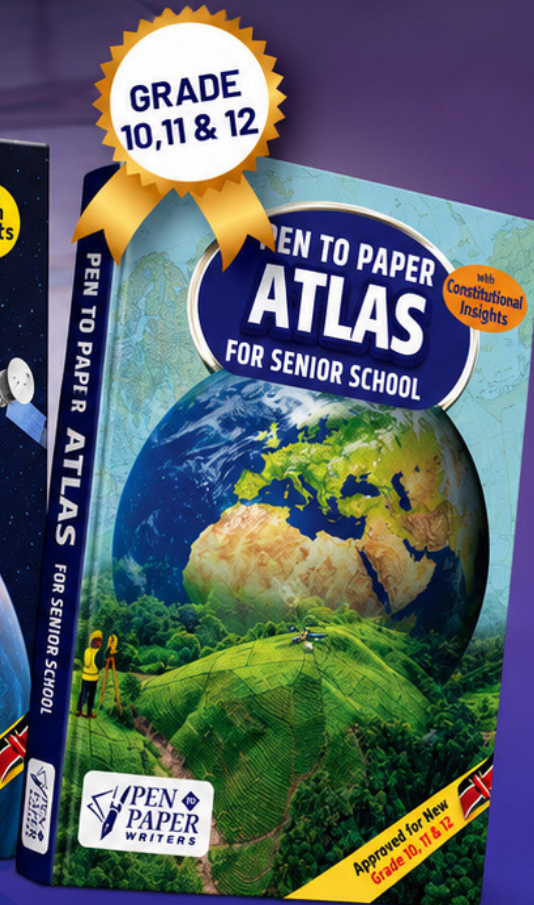
GRADE
4,5 & 6



GRADE
7,8 & 9



GRADE
10,11 & 12



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