

P.4 SST WEEK7

ETHNIC MIGRATION

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speaks related languages.

A tribe

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin and speaks the same language.

A clan

A clan is an organized group of people under one fore father.

A lineage

This is a small group of people within a clan

A throne is a special seat for the King.

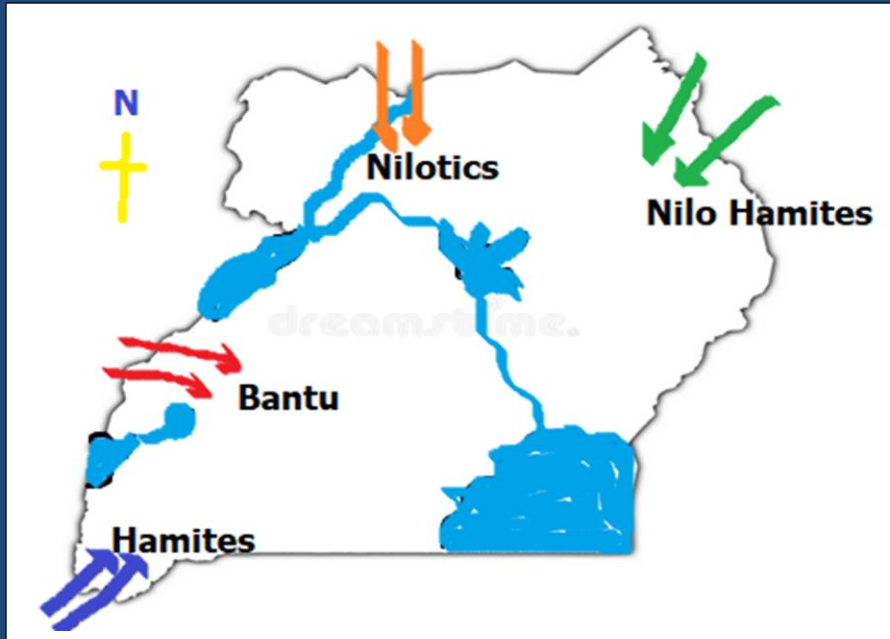
Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

- Bantu
- Nilotics (river – lake nilotes)
- Hamites
- Nilo – hamites

A sketch map of Uganda showing ethnic migration into Uganda



Causes of ethnic migration

- Famine in their homeland
- Outbreak of epidemic disease
- Drought in their homeland
- Search for fertile soil
- Civil wars in their homeland
- Search for water and pasture for their animals

THE BANTU ETHNIC GROUP

- The Bantu is the largest ethnic group in Uganda
- They were the first group to enter into Uganda.
- Their cradle land is Cameroon highlands.
- They entered Uganda from western direction.
- The Bantu are called so because they have a common word “ntu” which means people or person.
- The Bantu were originally farmers.

Examples of tribes under the Bantu.

- Baganda
- Banyankore
- Bagisu
- Basoga
- Bakiga
- Batooro – known for male circumcision.
- Bakonjo

THE NILOTICS

- The Nilotics are also called River – lake nilotes
- They are Luo speakers
- They entered Uganda from the northern direction following river Nile.
- Their original homeland in Bahr-el-Ghazal present day South Sudan
- The Nilotics are related to the legend of the spear and the bead.

Examples of Nilotics in Uganda

- Acholi
- Japadhola
- Alur

NILO-HAMITES

The Nilo-hamites are divided into Plain-nilotes and Highland nilotes

- They were cattle keepers
- They came from Ethiopia highland
- They entered Uganda from the north eastern direction

Examples of Plain nilotes

- Iteso
- Karimojong
- Langi
- Kumam
- Jie

Highland Nilotes

- Sabiny

HAMITES

- They came from Ethiopian highlands
- They entered Uganda from south west
- They were cattle keepers

Examples of hamites

- Bahima
- Batutsi

Note: The Bahima and the Karimojong are cattle keepers

Results of early ethnic migration

- It led to over population
- New crops were introduced
- New languages
- They introduced kingdoms
- New culture was introduced

Languages spoken by different tribes

Baganda	-	Luganda
Basoga	-	Lusoga
Iteso	-	Ateso
Bagisu	-	Lugisu / Lumasaba
Banyoro	-	Lunyoro
Bakiga	-	Lukiga
Sabiny	-	Kup-sbiny
Karimojong	-	-Akarimojong
Acholi	-	Acholi

Traditional leaders

<u>Kingdom</u>		<u>Title of the cultural leader</u>
Buganda	-	Kabaka
Busoga	-	Kyabazinga
Bunyoro	-	Omukama
Tooro	-	Omukama
Iteso	-	Emori mori
Alur /Acholi	-	Rwoth

NB: A clan is a group of people under one forefather

Symbols of a clan

- Clan name
- Totem
- Drumming

LEGENDS

Legends are stories of long ago about the origin of man.

Examples of legends taught in Uganda.

- The spear and the bead
- Kintu and Nambi
- Mundu and Seera

THE SPEAR AND THE BEAD

- Gipiir and Labongo were sons of Olum
- The elephant ran away with the spear
- Ruhanga (the spirit) helped Gipir to look for Labong's spear.
- The descendants of Labong are the Acholi and Gipiir are the Langi.

Lesson learnt from the legend of the spear and the bead

- To be kind
- To ask for permission
- Revenge is bad and can lead to death

LEGEND OF KINTU AND NAMBI

Activity:

1. From which ethnic group is the legend of Kintu and Nambi?
2. Name the brother of Nambi who was;
 - Cruel
 - Kind
3. Why did Nambi and Kintu hate Walumbe?
4. How was Kintu related to Nambi?

Lesson we learn from the legend of Kintu and Nambi

- Forgetfulness is bad
- Poverty does not stop success
- We learn to be kind to others,

THE THREE SONS OF KINTU

1. What was the general name Kintu's children
2. How many sons had Kintu?
3. Give the name which mean
 - a. Servant
 - b. Herdsman
 - c. Ruler/ leader
4. How was Ruhanga helpful to Kintu?
5. Name the youngest son of Kintu.

THE LEGEND OF KING ISAZA AND KING NYAMIYONGA

1. What was the most precious thing at Isaza's palace?
2. Who were the following people;
 - a. Ndahura
 - b. Bukuku
 - c. Nyamiyonga
 - d. Nyamwiru
 - e. Isimbwa
 - f. Namala
 - g. Mugizi
3. How did Bukuku become the king?
4. Name the
 - a. First king of Bachwezi
 - b. Last king of the Bachwezi
5. Which tribe tells the legend of king Isaza and king Nyamiyonga?

Importance of legends.

- They help people to know their ancestors.
- They help people to know their origin.
- They promote culture.
- They promote morals.
- They promote unity among people.