

P.7 S.S.T classwork week four

TERM TWO

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

Monday 29th June, 2020.

Vocabulary

-Ethnic group, -Tribe, -Clan, -Migrations, -Ancestors

1. Give the meaning of;

- a) **Ethnic group:** This is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.
- b) **Tribes:** This is a group of people who share the same ancestors.
- c) **Clans:** This is a group of people who share the same totem.
- d) **Migration:** This is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
- e) **Culture:** The accepted way of behavior in society.
- f) **Customs:** The accepted practices of society.
- g) **Totem:** The object that is respected as symbol in a clan. The people of Africa are grouped under ethnic groups.

Note: Africa is believed to have been the home/cradle land of mankind.

Why is Africa beloved to be the Cradle land of early man?

It is where the oldest skull of early man was discovered.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA.

What is an ethnic Group?

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin, culture and almost speak the same language.

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA

- Bantu.
- Nilo Hamites (Plain Nilotes).

- River-Lake Nilotes.
- Highland Nilotes.
- Hamites (Cushites).
- Semites
- Caucasians
- The Pygmies

Others:

- The Asians
- Berber

- The Negroes
- The Khoisans

Tuesday 30th June, 2020.

Characteristics of ethnic groups

- They have the same origin.
- They speak similar language.
- They have the same culture.
- They eat similar type of food.

State the reasons why different ethnic groups migrated to different places

- They were looking for fertile soils for farming.
- They were looking for places with good climate.
- They were looking for water and pasture.
- They were attacked by epidemic diseases.
- Due to internal conflict in their homelands.
- There was over population in the areas of their origin.

State the problems met by the ethnic groups on their way during their migration

- They were attacked by wild animals.
- They were attacked by epidemic diseases.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes
- They faced food shortage
- It was difficult for them to cross some physical features.

ETHNIC GROUPS AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN AFRICA

THE BANTU

-This is the largest ethnic group in Africa.

Who are the Bantu?

The bantu are the people who speak a related language with a common word “ntu”

Which was the cradle land/homeland/ origin of the Bantu?

Cameroon Highlands

Which people did the Bantu displace in East Africa?

Bushmen.

Which region did the Bantu settle in East Africa?

In the Interlacustrine region

What is interlacustrine region?

Interlacustrine region is the region between the great lakes of East Africa

Great lakes of East Africa:

- L. Victoria
- L. Tanganyika
- L. Albert
- L. Malawi
- L. Kyoga
- L. Edward
- L. George

Kingdoms that were found in the interlacustrine region:

- Buganda kingdom
- Ankole kingdom
- Karagwe kingdom
- Wanga kingdom
- Toro kingdom
- Bunyoro kingdom.

Reasons why Bantu settled where they are living today.

- Presence of fertile soils for farming.
- Presence of good climate.

-Areas were free from epidemic diseases.

Wednesday 1st July, 2020.

Write the examples of Bantu tribes in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	T	Tanzania
Bagisu	Meru	Haya	Nyamwezi
Basoga	Embu	Ha	Zigua
Banyankole	Kambo	Chagga	Zamoro
Batooro	Pokomo	Pare	Ngindo
Baganda	Gusii	Hehe	Makande
Bakiga	Luhya	Fipo	Gogo
Bakonjo	Mijikenda	Nyika	Luguru
Banyoro		Bena	
Basamya		Ngoni	
Bakiga		Yao	
Bagwere		Mukwa	

List the Bantu groups found in East Africa

- Eastern Bantu
- Western Bantu
- Central Bantu
- Southern Bantu

THE WESTERN BANTU

They came from Cameroon Highlands and entered East Africa although the democratic Republic of Congo in the **Western Direction**

Examples of Western Bantu

- Bagisu
- Basoga
- Bakonjo
- Banyankole
- Batooro
- Bakiga

- Baganda
- Banyoro
- Bagwere
- Basamia

Examples of Highland Bantu

- Bagisu
- Chagga
- Kikuyu

THE EASTERN BANTU

The Eastern Bantu migrated from Cameroon highlands and later settled in Zambia, Kenya and Botswana

Examples of Eastern Bantu

- Akamba
- Kikuyu
- Taita
- Nyamwezi etc

Thursday 2nd July, 2020.

THE SOUTHERN BANTU

Examples of Southern Bantu:

- Herero, Ovambo and Griqura in Namibia.
- Tswana in Botswana.
- The Shona in Zimbabwe
- The Sotho: These settled in S.Africa along R.Vaal and Orange.
- The Ngoni: They split and formed tribes like Zulu, xhosa, Ndebele, Venda and Swazi who are in South Africa

NB. -The Southern Bantu have click sounds in their language which they borrowed from Khoisan.

- Ngoni were the last Bantu tribe to enter East Africa

THE CENTRAL BANTU

- Mbinda
- Orimbundu

Problems faced by the Bantu during their migration:

- Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
- Attacks from hostile tribes.
- Harsh weather conditions.
- Shortage of food.
- Poor transport
- Rough terrain
- Loss of lives and property.

Reasons for Bantu's migration:

- Desire for adventure.
- Due to outbreak of diseases in Cameroon highlands.
- They were looking for areas with fertile soils for farming.
- They wanted areas with reliable rainfall.
- Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
- Due to population increase in Cameroon highlands

Historical factors that influenced the Bantu's migration.

- Outbreak of diseases.
- Internal and external conflicts.
Drought in their cradle land

Effects of Bantu's migration:

- They introduced / introduction of new culture.
- New crops were introduced.
- Population increase in areas of settlement.
- New skills were introduced.
- Intermarriages leading to new cultures.
- Some Bantu formed kingdoms

Problems were faced by Bantu during their settlement.

- They faced a problem of hostile tribes.
- Harsh weather.

Causes of migration today:

- To look for better jobs.
- To Look for better social services.
- To look for fertile areas for farming.
- To look for areas with good climate.
- To look for better security
