

P.3 Literacy 1B class work Notes Week one (3/June/2020)

Date: Monday 1st June, 2020.

PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

Ethnic groups

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

There are four main ethnic groups in Uganda.

These are;

- Bantu,
- Nilotics,
- Hamites
- Nilo Hamites

Bantu ethnic group

- Bantu is the biggest ethnic group in Uganda.
- The main work of the Bantu is farming.
- The Bantu have a common word “ntu” which means people.

Ethnic group	Tribe	Language
Bantu	Baganda, Bakiga Banyankole, Bagishu Bagwere, Batooro Basoga, Basamya Banyoro	Luganda, Rukiga Runyankole, Lugishu/Lumasaaba Lugwere, Rutooro Lusoga, Lusamya Runyoro
Nilotics	Acholi Langi Alur Japadhola	Acholi Langi Alur Adhola or Ludaama
Nilo-Hamites	Karamojong Iteso Kumam Sebei	Akarimojong Ateso Kumam Sabinyi
Hamites	Bahima Batutsi	Runyankole Kinyarwanda

Hamites is the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.
The Hamites and Nilo-Hamites are cattle keepers.

Activity

1. What is an ethnic group?
2. Name the largest ethnic group in our division
3. Which language is spoken by Iteso?
4. Identify your ethnic group, tribe and language?
5. Name two ethnic groups found in our division.

Date: Tuesday 2nd June, 2020.

PEOPLE'S CULTURE

1. Culture is the acceptable behaviour in a society.
2. A tribe is a group of people who live together and speak the same language.
3. Tribes have different practices. These are called customs and culture.

Examples of people's culture

- Birth of a single child
- Circumcision
- Birth of twins
- Entertainment
- Marriage custom
- Dressing
- Burial ceremony

Birth of a single child

- Relatives and friends bring gifts for the baby.
- The grandfather gives a name to the baby.
- The baby belongs to the father's clan.
- A feast is held to welcome the baby.

Birth of twins

- Among the Baganda, parents get special names.
- Father – Salongo and mother – Nalongo
- Twins also get special names e.g. Kigongo born before twins.
- Kizza follows twins.

Twins

Boy and boy
Boy and Girl
Girl and boy
Girl and girl

Elder

Wasswa
Wasswa
Babirye
Babirye

younger

Nakato
Kato
Kato
Nakato

Activity

1. What is culture?
2. Write two cultural practices in our division.
3. How do we call a woman who has produced twins in Buganda?
4. What is a tribe?

Date: Wednesday 3rd June, 2020.

MARRIAGE CUSTOM

- Marriage is a union of a man and a woman as husband and wife.

Types of marriage

- Customary marriage
- Religious marriage
- Civil marriage

- Among the Baganda, a boy or girl cannot marry any of his relatives.
- The aunt (sister of the father) taught the girl about marriage.
- Parents of the boy look for a disciplined and hard working girl for him to marry.
- The boy and his sister, brothers, relatives and friends visit the girl's family.
- The introduction ceremony (kwanjula) is held.
- They take a lot of gifts e.g. clothes like kanzu and gomesi, sugar, meat, beer, money, animals and food stuffs.
- They pay bride price e.g. cows, goats, hens and money etc.
- The girl is taken for marriage by her aunt and brother.
- She takes things like mats, knives and baskets.
- The (muko) brother of the girl is given a cock on the wedding day.
- Both families combine and make celebrations.
- There is a lot of eating and dancing.

DRESSING

- Common clothes in our division for men and boys are shirts, vests coats, shoes, shorts and trousers.
- Women and girls wear skirts, blouses, shoes, dresses, gomesi etc.

Traditional clothes

- The Baganda
Men wear trousers, Kanzu and coats
Women wear Gomesi

The Banyankole

Women wear busuuti

The karimojong

Women wear beads around their waists and necks .

Reasons for wearing clothes

- To cover our bodies.
- To keep warm.
- To look smart.
- For easy identification.
- For special occasions like weddings
- Clothes show people's culture
- Clothes bring unity among people.
- People feel happy to wear their clothes .
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Activity

1. What is marriage?
2. Write any two items used to pay dowry.
3. What is the traditional wear for Baganda women?
4. Why do school children wear uniforms?
5. Draw or paste pictures of people practicing:

Customary marriage	Religious marriage

Date: Thursday 4th June, 2020.

Entertainment

- Tribes have dances and folk songs.
- These are accompanied by different musical instruments.
- Instruments are followed by drumming and clapping of hands.

Examples of musical instruments are;

Long drum, xylophones, horns, whistles and Adungu (harp)

Tribe

dance

Baganda	Bakisimba, maggunju (Kabaka), muwogola
Banyankore	Ekitagururo
Acholi	ding ding
Basoga	Temenaibuga, Irongo, Nalufuka
Bagisu	Imbalu
Karamojong	Larakaraka
Bakiga	kikiga
Batooro	Orunyege

Circumcision

Tribes that practice circumcision

Bagisu, Bakonjo, Sabiny

Circumcision of girls in Sabiny

- Girls of 15 – 18 years are circumcised by women but it is not allowed by law.
- Doctors found it not good to circumcise girls and today fewer girls are being circumcised.
- Boys and girls dance Imbalu dance
- After circumcision, the boy becomes a man.
- He can get a wife to marry.
- He can speak in family and village meetings.

Activity

1. Write any two musical instruments you know.
2. Which tribe in Uganda dance Imbalu?
3. Name any two tribes which practice circumcision.
4. Write one instrument which produce sound by blowing.

Date: Friday 5th June, 2020.

Burial ceremony

- When a person dies, friends, relatives and in-laws feel sad.
- People come to mourn.
- Today, they bring money, food and firewood.
- Before burial, this money is called mabugo among the Baganda. It is used to buy bark cloth to wrap the dead body plus other clothes.
- The body is then buried and after burial the money that mourners bring is called amataaba.

Last funeral rites

- Relatives, in-laws and friends come together.
- They serve food and drinks.
- They show the heir.
- A heir is a person who inherits the deceased.

Reasons for having last funeral rites

- To show the heir
- To send away death from the family.
- To say bye-bye to the dead.