TOPIC 1

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Introduction:

The Geographical region of East Africa consists of three countries i.e. Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The three countries of east Africa formed the East African community.

Uganda:

Background:

i. It is the smallest of the three East African countries.
ii. It has an area of 244,000km^2.
iii. The capital city of Uganda is Kampala.
iv. The chief airport is Entebbe international airport.
v. Uganda is a landlocked country.
vi. It uses **Port Mombasa** (Kenya) and **Port Dar es salaam** of Tanzania for over-seas trade.
vii. Uganda was ruled by the British (Britain) from April 1894- 9th October 1962.
viii. The first executive prime minister and president of independent Uganda was **Apollo Milton Obote.** The first non-executive president was **Sir Edward Mutesa II.**
ix. Today, Uganda is under the Multi-party system of governance with Museveni's National Resistance Movement in power.

Kenya

Background:

i. It's the second biggest country in East Africa. It has an area of about 585,000km2.
ii. The capital city is Nairobi.
iii. The chief airports are Embakasi (Kenyatta) and Mombasa (Moi) airport.
iv. It's not landlocked
v. Its chief seaport is Mombasa.
vi. Kenya was also colonised by Britain from 1895-9/12/1963.
vii. The current president is H.E. Mwai Kibaki.

Tanzania

Background:

i. It's the biggest country in East Africa with an area of about 943,000km^2.
ii. The capital city is Dodoma.
iii. The chief airport is Dar es salaam international Airport.
iv. Tanzania is not a landlocked country.
v. Dar es salaam is the chief seaport.
vi. Tanganyika was a German territory from 1880 until 1919 when it was given to Britain as a mandatory territory.
The name German East Africa was changed to Tanganyika in 1919 after the 1st world war.

Tanganyika got her independence on 12/12/1961 with Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere (RIP) as its first prime minister.

Tanganyika combined with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in April 1964 with Nyerere still as the first president.

Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) is the ruling political party in Tanzania.

The president currently is **Jakaya Kikwete**.

There are three big a islands off the coast of E. Africa that belong to Tanzania i.e. Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.

CASE STUDY:

Map work:

A map is a drawing of something as seen from above.
A picture is a drawing of something as seen from a side.

Types of maps:

Political maps;

They show political divisions e.g. districts, countries, etc.

b) Physical maps;

They show landforms e.g. mountains, rift valleys, etc.

c) Economic maps;

They show economic activities e.g. agriculture, ranching, etc.

d) Climate maps;

They give information on elements of climate e.g. rainfall, sunshine, etc.

e) Population maps;

They show population distribution.

f) Vegetation maps:

They give information about types of vegetation in East Africa.

Importance of maps.

i. They show types of relief.
ii. They help people find way in strange places.
iii. They help the travellers to calculate distance between places.
iv. They store information.

Aspects of a good map.

There are four main aspects of a good map;

i. A compass direction.
ii. A key.
iii. A scale.
iv. A title (Heading).

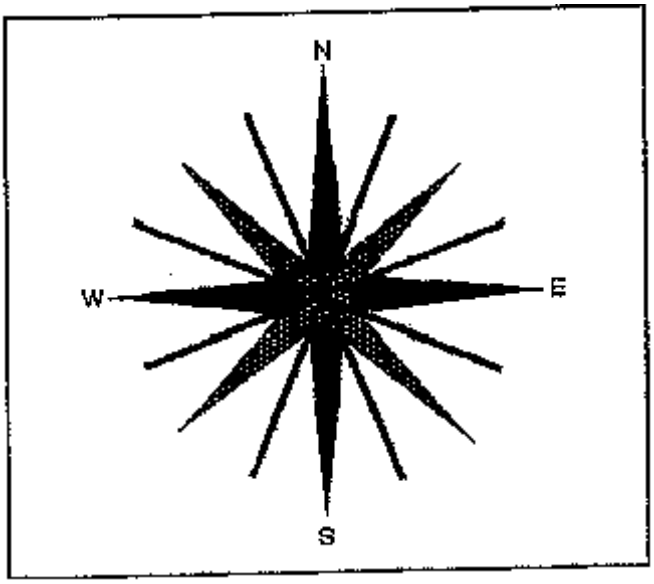
***A compass direction*:**

A compass needle always points to the North because it's made of a magnet.
A compass has four main (cardinal) points;-

North (N)
East (E)
South (S)
West (W)

Between the cardinal points, there are secondary points;
North East (NE)
South East (SE)
South West (SW)
North West (NW)
Between the cardinal and secondary points are other points as shown in the sixteen point compass below;

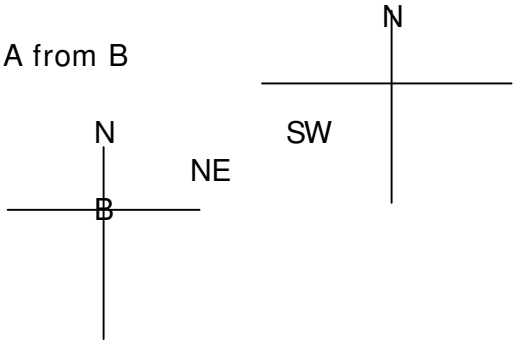
The sixteen point compass:



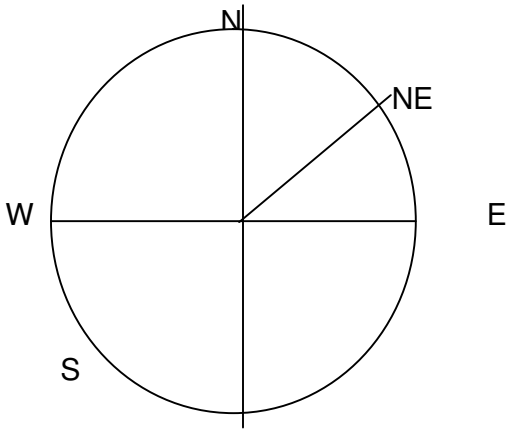
Finding direction using a compass.

Since the compass needle always points to the North, we can find direction of a place by placing the compass on the place you are determining from and find the direction in which the place you want is from the compass e.g.

Find the direction of A from B and B from A.



Direction can also be found by measuring in degrees. It's measured clockwise e.g.



NNE
NNE – $22^{1}/_{2}^{0}$
NE – 45^{0}
E – 90^{0}
S – 180^{0}
W – 270^{0}
N – 360^{0}

A compass direction is particularly helpful to;

Pilots (Aviators)
Sailors
Explorers.

Finding direction using the sun.

Direction can be found using the sun i.e. one stands with the right hand facing the East. I.e. Right hand – East.
Left hand – West.
In front – North
Behind – South.
NB. In the morning the sun is the East and the shadows are in the West but in the evening the shadows are facing East as the sun is in the West.

A title / heading:

A title tells the map-reader what the map is about e.g. " **Map of East Africa showing Mountains**"

A scale:

A scale is used to determine (find) the actual distance on a map.

There are three types of scales;

Representative fraction (RF);

It's written in fraction forms e.g. $^{1/}_{10}$, $^{1}/_{100}$, $^{1}/_{1000}$, $^{1}/_{10,000}$, $^{1}/_{100,000}$, etc.

In other words, these are ratios:
1:10, 1:100, 1:1000, 1:10,000, 1:100,000

So, one unit length e.g. (1:100) represents the stated unit lengths i.e. 1 unit length represents 100 of the same on the ground.

Statement;

It's written in statement form e.g.

1cm represents 50kms.

Linear scale;

It's put on lines e.g.

0 1 2 3 4

Each unit represents 1 km

0 25 50 75 100

Each unit represent 25km.

A key

A key is used to interpret symbols used on a map or a key shows the meanings of symbols on a map.

Some of the common symbols used on maps:

SN	SYMBOL	NAME
I		Swamps
ii		Dams (power station)
iii		Waterfalls
iv		Rivers
v		Railway line
vi		Canal
vii		Bridge
viii		Airport
ix		Seasonal river
x		Seasonal lake
xi		Mountain peak
xii		Hill

Longitudes and latitudes.

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map from the North pole to the South pole.

There are two main longitudes;

The prime meridian (Greenwich) Meridian (0^0)
The international dateline. (180^0).

The prime meridian (Greenwich Meridian) 0^0, passes through **Accra** in Ghana and **London** and **Greenwich** in England. It's the main line of longitude that determines time. The prime meridian is sometimes known as the Greenwich meridian

because it passes through a town called Greenwich in England. The prime meridian divides the earth into two hemispheres, Eastern and Western.

The international dateline is on the opposite side of the Greenwich. It's marked 180^0 E or 180^0 W. When one travels to the West of the international dateline, one subtracts a day but when travelling to the East of the international dateline one adds a day.

Importance of Longitudes;

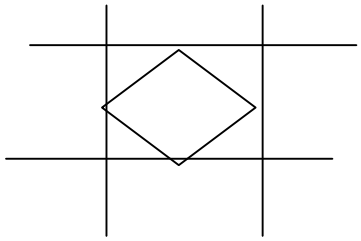
They determine how far a place is to the West or East of Greenwich.
They determine time.
The international dateline determines date.

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map from East to West.
The most important latitude is the Equator. It's marked 0^0. The Equator divides the earth into two hemispheres i.e. Southern and Northern hemispheres.
Other major latitudes are tropic and Capricorn ($23^1/_2{}^0$S) and cancer $23^1/_2{}^0$N.

Importance of latitudes.
They determine how far a place is from the Equator.
Latitude determines the climate of an area.
Both latitudes and longitudes are used to locate places on a map.

NB Both longitudes and latitudes are used to locate places on a map.

Locating places using longitudes and latitudes:
To locate a place using longitudes and latitudes, we find the extreme opposite two longitudes and the extreme opposite latitudes. The four lines will enclose the place you are locating e.g.



Calculating time

Time is calculated from Greenwich.
Every 15^0 make an hour, therefore 1^0 = 4 minutes.
To the east of Greenwich we add while we subtract as we move to the west of Greenwich.
The world is divided into 24 divisions at a distance of every 15^0 of longitude. These divisions are called time zones.
East Africa's time zone is called the East African standard time (EAST) e.g.

1. The time in Ghana is 11:00 am, what time will it be in Uganda 45^0 E?

1^0 = 4 mins

45^0 = 4 x 45

= 180 mins

60

= 3:00 hrs.

East we + / 11:00+3:00 = 1400 – 1200 = 2:00Pm.

2. The time in Ghana is 8:00am. What time is it in Senegal 20^0 west?

1^0 = 4mins

20^0 = 4mins x 20^0

80 mins

60

== 1 hr 20 mins

West subtract. So, 8:00

- 1:20

6:40.

= 6:40 am

3. The time in Rwanda 30^0 E is 2:00 Pm. What time is it in Uganda 45^0 E?

1^0 = 4 mins

$45^0 – 30^0 = 15^0$

15^0= 4mins x 15^0

60 mins

60

= 1:00 hr.

East, we add. So 2:00 Pm

+ 1:00

3:00 Pm.

Local time:

Local time is the average time in a range of 15^0 (Time zone). Local time has a uniform midday i.e. when the sun is overhead.
In East Africa, we are a head of Greenwich time by 3hrs. We are also a head of Rwanda time by 1hr.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

Greenwich meantime is the standard time in England.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH:

Rotation of the earth:

The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis. An axis is an imaginary line that cuts through the Earth from the North to the South Pole. It spins from west to east. The earth makes one complete rotation in 24hrs. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights. This is because the side of the Earth that faces the sun experiences day while the other side experiences the night.

Revolution of the earth:

Revolution of the earth is the movement of the earth around the sun. It takes 365 ¼ days to make a complete revolution. This is called an **Ordinary year**. The fourth year of every four years has 366 days. This is a **leap year**. A leap year has no remainder when divided by four.

The month of February of a leap year has 29 days. The month of February of an Ordinary year has 28 days. The revolution of the Earth causes seasons. It causes the sun to be overhead on the Equator in March and September and on Cancer in June and on Capricorn in December.

On **21st March** and **23rd September** the sun is overhead on the Equator. These two days have equal days and nights i.e. Equinox.

On **21st June**, the sun is overhead on the tropic of Cancer. The Northern Hemisphere has a hot season i.e. summer while the Southern Hemisphere has a very cold season called winter.
The Southern hemisphere has longer nights than days.

On **22nd December**, the sun is directly overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn. The Southern Hemisphere experiences summer while the Northern Hemisphere has winter. The Northern Hemisphere has longer nights while the Southern Hemisphere has longer days.

LOCATION OF COUNTRIES OF EAST AFRICA.

East Africa lies between 5^0 N & 12^0 S, and 29^0 E & 42^0 E of the Greenwich.
East Africa is crossed by the Equator.

Uganda and Kenya are crossed by the Equator.
Tanzania is not crossed by the Equator therefore it lies entirely in the Southern hemisphere.

Her neighbours are;

East – Indian Ocean.
Northeast - Somalia
West – DR Congo, Rwanda and Burundi.
North – Sudan and Ethiopia.
South – Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia.

The lakes crossed by the Equator are;

L. George.
L. Victoria.

The towns crossed by the Equator are;

Entebbe.
Ii. Masaka.

The countries crossed by the Equator in Africa are;

Uganda
Kenya
Somalia
DR. Congo.
Congo Brazzaville.
Gabon.

Neighbours of Uganda:

N. South Sudan.
E. Kenya.
S. Tanzania.
SW. Rwanda.
W. Democratic Republic of Congo.

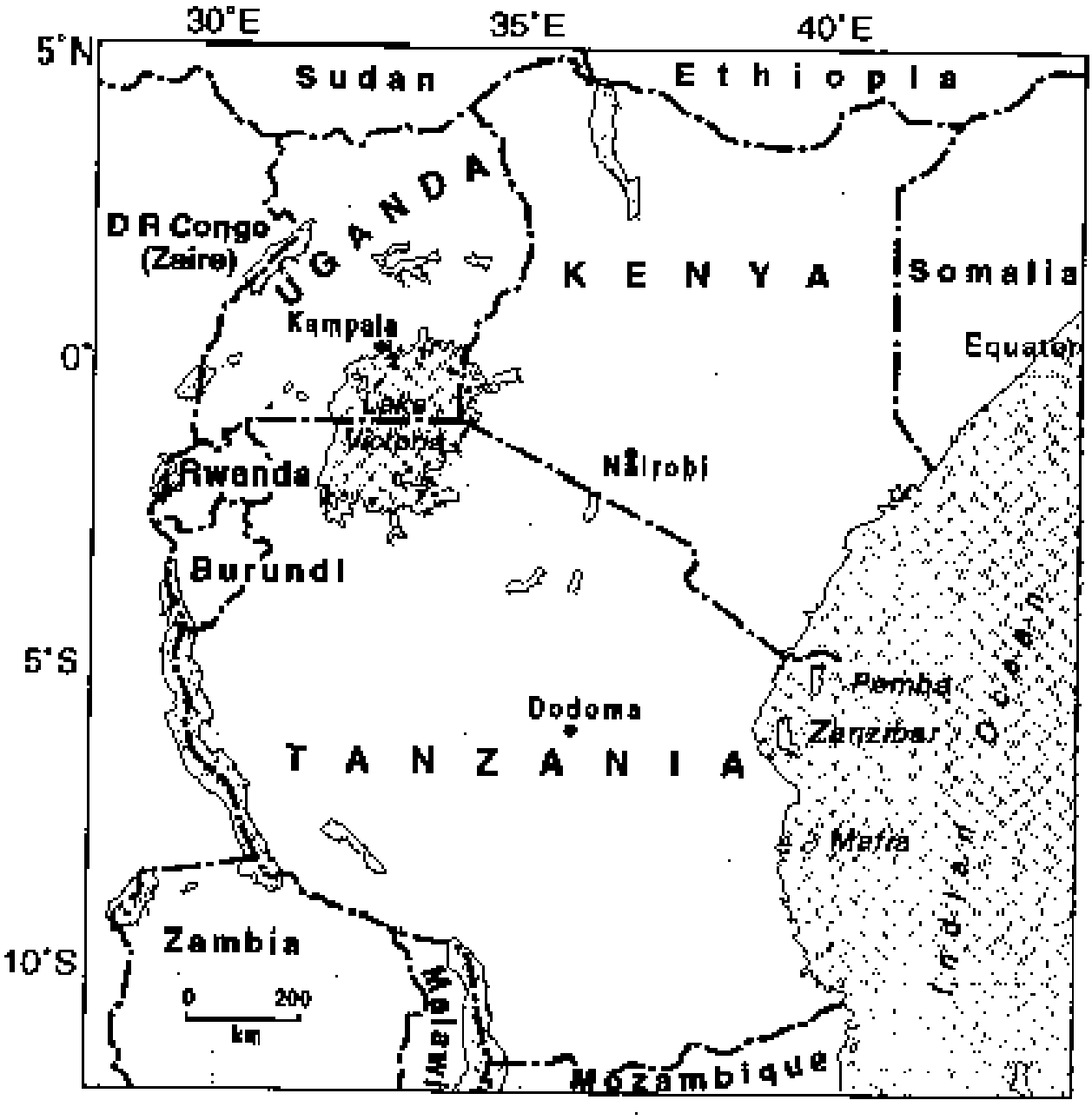
Neighbours of Kenya:

N. Ethiopia.
E. Somalia.
SE. Indian Ocean.
S. Tanzania.
W. Uganda.

Neighbours of Tanzania:

N. Uganda & Kenya.
E. Indian Ocean.
S. Mozambique, Malawi & Zambia.
W. Burundi & Democratic Republic of Congo.
NW. Rwanda.

MAP SHOWING COUNTRIES THAT FORMED THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.



The Common Markets:

Def: These are economic groupings formed to promote trade among member countries.

Examples of common markets in E. Africa:

i. The East African High Commission
ii. COMESA – Common market for eastern and southern Africa
iii. KBO - Kagera Basin Organization
iv. EAC - East African community
v. IGAD – Inter Governmental Authority on Drought.

The East African High Commission:

It was from in 1948 to unite the East African countries. Its headquarters were located in Nairobi.
The East African High commission provided the following services:

i. Higher Education
ii. Research activities
iii. Railway and habour services
iv. Posts and Telecommunications
v. Income tax department
vi. The East African literature bureau

Reasons for the collapse of the East African High Commission:

i. There was lack of economic power by the organisation
ii. The organisation could not unite the East African countries into a federation
iii. There were divisions among member states.

The East African Common Services Organisation (EACSO)

i. The East African High Commission was replaced by the East African Common Services organisation.
ii. This organisation was formed in 1961 after Tanganyika had gained her independence.
iii. It took over all the organs of the East African High Commission

The East African Community

The East African Community replaced the East African Common Services organisation
The East African community was formed in 1967.
Its headquarters were located in Arusha in Tanzania.

Personalities involved in the formation of the East African Community in 1967:

i. Dr. Apollo Millton Obote (Uganda)
ii. Mwalimu Julius Kambarege Nyerere (Tanzania)
iii. Jommo Kenyatta (Kenya)

Reasons for the formation of the East African Community.

i. To promote and strengthen closer ties among member states
ii. To equally share the services of the former East African Common services organisation

iii. To promote unity among member states.
iv. To set up a similar currency for member states
v. To promote trade among member states
vi. To promote economic development in the region.
vii. To start the East African Development Bank so that it supports development organs at the East African Community.
viii. The bank was located in Kampala in Uganda.

The organs of the East African Community

The Secretariat:

The secretariat was responsible for running the daily activities for the East African Community. It was located in Arusha in Tanzania and it is headed by the Secretary General.

The E. African Legislative Council.

This was a law making body for the East African community

The E. African court of appeal

This was the highest legal organ of the East African community and it was responsible for hearing appeals from the court of member states.

TOWNS WHERE SERVICES WERE PROVIDED BY THE E.AFRICAN COMMUNITY

TOWN	SERVICES PROVIDED
Nairobi	The East African Railways, Income Tax, Literature Bureau, Industrial research, Meteorological Department.
Kampala	East African Posts and Telecommunication, East African Development bank
Dar-es-salaam	East African Harbours Corporation Headquarters.
Mombasa	Customs and Excise
Zanzibar	Marine and Fisheries Research.
Amarii	Institute of malaria and vector born diseases.
Mwanza	Institute of Medical Research, Inland Marine Services
Arusha	Central Secretarial, Civil Aviation Board, Pests Research
Entebbe	Virus Research Institute
Jinja	Fresh Water Fisheries Research
Tororo	East African Trypasonomiasis Research.
Muguga	Agriculture and Forest Research, Veterinary Research.
Alupe	East African Leprosy Research
Kisumu	East African Railways Repair Workshop

Achievements of the East African Community.

i. It helped to start industrial projects in the member states
ii. Promoted trade among member states
iii. It promoted regional co-operation through its common services

iv. It helped to bring about economic growth among member states.

Problems faced by the East African Community:

i. There were political differences among member states
ii. Internal conflicts in Uganda stopped the heads of state from having regular meetings
iii. Bad decisions that were taken by General Idi Amin created bad relationships among the heads of state.
iv. Differences in levels of economic development among member states.

Reasons for the collapse of the East African Community:

i. Border closures between Kenya and Tanzania caused by increased envy.
ii. Member states failed to pay their contributions to the central fund
iii. Kenya nationalized the major assets of the East African Community
iv. There were many misunderstandings among the heads of member states.
v. Tanzania and Uganda accused Kenya from benefiting more from the organisation
vi. The declaration by Iddi Amin Dada to take control of the western part of Kenya also contributed to the collapse of the East African community.

THE REVIVED EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

Personalities involved in the revival of the East African Community:

i. HE Benjamin Mkapa – Tanzania.
ii. HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni – Uganda.
iii. HE Daniel Arap Moi – Kenya.

The East African Community is a regional inter governmental organisation for the five East African countries i.e Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. It headquarters are located in Arusha.
The heads of state of the East African countries signed a treaty establishing the East African Co-operation in Arusha in Tanzania on 30th November 1999. The revival of the East African Community was spearheaded by the former president of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa.
The current secretary general of the East African Community is Dr Richard Sezibera.
The member states of East African Co-operation mainly export agricultural products like: cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, fish, hides and skins. Minerals like gold, diamonds, and soda ash are also exported.
Tourism is also a major source of foreign exchange of the East African community. The imports of the member states include machinery, industrial supplies, motor vehicles, and crude and refined oil.

The major trading partners for the East African community member states include:

i. Japan
ii. China
iii. The European Union member states

iv. The United Arab Emirates
v. Saudi Arabia

The East African Community collaborates with the following regional organisations.

i. Common Markets for Eastern and South Africa (COMESA)
ii. Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD)
iii. Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)
iv. Kagera Basin Organization (KBO)

Organs of the East African Co-operation

The Summit:

It is made up of the heads of state of member states

Council of Ministers:

Is made up of minister responsible for regional community.

The East African court of Justice:

It ensures that the community's law is interpreted and implemented in line with the treaty that was signed in 1999.

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA):

It is the law-making organ of the East African community.

The Secretariat:

It is the executive organ of the East African community.
It is located in Arusha in Tanzania
The secretary general heads it and the current secretary general is Dr Richard Sezibera.

Institutions of East African Community:

i) East African Development bank
ii) Inter University Council for East Africa
iii) Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation

Lake Victoria Development Programme.

National symbols of the members of the present East African Community

RWANDA

The national flag of Rwanda:

Flag history.

It was adopted on 25/ 10/ 2001.
Colours of the flag:

Blue – Stands for happiness and peace.
Yellow -- Stands for economic development.
Green - Stands for hopes of prosperity.
The sun – stands for enlightenment.

NB: The new flag represents national unity, respect for work, heroism and confidence in the future.

It was adopted to avoid the connotations of the 1994 genocide.

The National Coat of Arms of Rwanda:

The National Anthem of Rwanda:

There are two versions of the Rwanda national Anthem:
Kinyarwanda version _____ Rwanda Nziza.
English version _____ Beautiful Rwanda.

It was adopted on 1st January 2001. it replaced the old Anthem that was known as Rwanda Rwacu that had been used since 1962.

Anthem:

Rwanda our beautiful and dear country, adorned of hills, lakes and volcanoes. Motherland, would be always filled with happiness us all your children. Abanywarwanda, let us sing your glare and proclaim your high facts, you, maternal bossom of us all would be admired for ever, prosperous and cover of praises.
Invaluable heritage, the God that protects to you, you filled us priceless goods, our common culture identifies us.
Our single language unifies us. That our intelligence, our conscience and our forces fill you with varied riches.
For an increasingly renewed development
Our valous ancestors gave themselves, bodies and souls.
As far as making you a big nation.
You overcame the imperialistic yoke.
That has devastated Africa entirely.
And haws your joy of sovereign independence.
Acquired that we constantly still defend
Maintain this cope beloved Rwanda
Standing we commit for you

So that peace reigns country wide
That you are free of all hindrance
That your determination hires progress
That you have excellent relations with all countries
And that finally your pride is worth your esteem.

The National Seal of Rwanda

It reads: **Republic of Rwanda – Unity, Work. Patriotism.**

It is a national symbol used by the government. It was adopted (restyled) in 2001 to match the colour scheme of the new national flag.

BURUNDI

The National flag of Burundi

It was adopted on 28th March 1967.

The colours:

Green - hope
White - Peace
Red - those who fell in the independence struggle.
Three straws - three major Rundi ethnic groups: Hutu, Twa, Tutsi.
The three stars also stand for the three elements of the national motto.

The National Coat of Arms of Burundi

The National Anthem of Burundi

There are two versions:
Our Burundi (English).
Burundi Bwacu (Kirundi).

The National Motto of Burundi

Unite, Travail, Progres (Unity, Work, Progress).

KENYA

The National flag of Kenya

The flag of Kenya was adopted on 12th December 1960. it was based on black over Red over Green flag of KANU (Kenya African National Union) the party that led the fight for freedom and independence in Kenya.

Black --- Black unity
Red --- Blood
Green --- Natural wealth

On independence the White fimbriation was added symbolizing peace.
A traditional Maasai shield and two spears symbolize defense for freedom.

National coat of Arms of Kenya

It was granted on 15th October 1963.
The shape of the shield and the spears are those that are used by the Masai tribe.
Harambee was the motto of the chief political party, KANU (*Kenya African National Union*) which means ***'We all pull together'*** or ***'All for one'***
It was used by the first president Jomo Kenyatta to try to turn 50-60 desperate tribes into one nation at independence.
Black for the people of Kenya.
Green for the agriculture and natural resources.
Red is the struggle for independence.
White is for peace and unity.
The lions are a key animal in Kenya's wildlife parks.
The shield represent unity and defense of freedom.
The chicken according to local customs denotes a new and prosperous life.

The National Anthem of Kenya

O God of all creation
Bless this our land and nation
Justice be our shield and defender
May we dwell in unity?
Peace and liberty
Plenty be found within our borders.

Let one and all arise
With hearts both strong and true
Service be our earnest endeavour
And our homeland of Kenya
Heritage of splendour
Firm may we stand to defend.

Let all with one accord
In common bond united

Build this our nation together
And the glory of Kenya
The fruit of our labour
Fill every heart with thanksgiving.

National Coat of arms of Tanzania.

The **coat of arms of Tanzania** comprises a warrior's shield which bears a golden portion on the upper part followed underneath by the flag of Tanzania.

The golden portion represents minerals in the United Republic; the red portion underneath the flag symbolizes the rich fertile soil of Africa; while the wavy bands represent the land, sea, lakes and coastal lines of the United Republic.

In the golden part of the flag there appears a burning torch signifying freedom (UHURU), enlightenment and knowledge; a spear signifying defence of freedom and crossed axe and hoe being tools hat the people of the Tanzania use in developing the country.

The shield stands upon the representation of Mount Kilimanjaro. Elephant tusks are supported by a man and a woman, with a clove bush at the feet of the man and a cotton bush at the feet of the woman (whose head is covered with a golden shroud) indicating the theme of co-operation.

The United Republic motto – *Uhuru na Umoja* – is written in Swahili and means "**Freedom and Unity".**

National Flag of Tanzania.

The **Flag of Tanzania** was adopted on 30th June, 1864. It was a merger of the flags of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
The flag is divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner. The upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is blue. Green represents the natural vegetation present in the country, yellow represents the rich mineral deposits of the country, black represents the skin colour of Tanzanians, and blue represents the numeraous lakes and rivers and the Indian Ocean.

Mungu ibariki Afrika.

The word Mungu in Swahili means God and the title of the anthem therefore translates as *God bless Africa*.

Lyrics

Swahili lyrics
Mungu ibarili Afrika
Wabariki Viongozi wake
Hekima Unoja na Amani
Hizi ni ngao zetu

Afrika na watu wake.
Chorus:
Ibariki Afrika, Ibariki Afrika
Tubariki watoto wa Afrika.
Mungu ibariki Tanzania
Dumisha uhuru na Umoja
Wake kwa Waume na Watoto
Mungu Ibariki Tanzania na watu wake.

Chorus:
Ibariki Tanzania, Ibariki Tanzania

English lyrics

God bless Africa
Bless its leaders
Wisdom, unity and peace
These are our shields
Africa and its people.

Chorus:
Bless Africa, Bless Africa
Bless us, the children of Africa
God bless Tanzania
Grant eternal freedom and unity
To its women, men and children
God bless Tanzania and its people.
Chorus:
Bless Tanzania bless Tanzania.

Uhuru Torch

The **Uhuru Torch** is one of the National Symbols of Tanzania. It is a kerosene torch. It symbolizes freedon and light.. It was firt lit on top of Mount Kilimanjaro on December 9, 1962 by Alezander Nyirenda.
Symbolically to Shine the country and across the borders to bring hope where there is despair,, love where there is enemity and respect where there is hatred. The Uhuru Torch race takes place every year starting from different places.

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRI CA.

Pre-history.

Pre-history is the period before history was recorded.

History.

History is the study of past events.

Sources of history:

History is obtained in five different ways;

i. Oral tradition/legends.
ii. Archaeological findings.
iii. Written history.
iv. Anthropology.
v. Linguistics.

Oral tradition.

These are stories got by word of month from one generation to another.
It's also known as oral history.
Oral history is the primary source of written history.
However, it has disadvantage in that a narrator may change the information to suit himself.

Written history.

It is sometimes called written Records.
Written history is recorded information collected from oral tradition, books, diaries, newspapers, magazines and journals etc.

Anthropology.

Here man finds historical information by studying
Present day organizations, relations, customs and cultural values.

Linguistics.

Here man finds historical information by studying different languages, how they began and how they developed.

Archaeology.

Archaeology is the scientific study of remains of man, his tools and weapons, animals and plants.
Archaeology can also be defined as the scientific study of fossils.
Fossils are remains of early man, his tools and weapons, animals and plants.
Archaeologists are people study the fossils.
Excavation is the digging up of fossils.
The most famous archaeologist in East Africa was Dr. L S B Leaky.

Importance of archaeology:

i. It helps us to learn how early man lived.
ii. It helps us to learn when early man lived.
iii. It helps us to know the activities carried out by early man.

Things that help archaeologists get various information:

	Type of remains	*Information gained.*
I	Statues of gods	Religious beliefs
Ii	Weaponry	Warfare.
Iii	Animal bones	Diet
Iv	Pottery, pans, paintings.	Art and crafts.
V	Tools	Activities like hunting/cultivation
Vi	Dwellings and tombs	Shelter and culture
Vii	Cave and rock paintings	Detailed life style like hunting, dwellings and activities.

Dr L S B Leaky discovered the oldest skull of early man at **Olduvai Gorge** in Tanzania in 1959, which they named **Zinjanthropus**.
The word **zinji** is a Persian word meaning **black** and **anthropus** is a Greek word meaning **human** being. Therefore the word Zinjathropus means **blackman**.
He was believed to have been feeding on:
i. Roots ii. Berries iii. Insects. iv. Honey

Early settlement (Stone Age) sites in East Africa:

The places where fossils are found are called Stone Age sites.
The discovery of these sites has helped in giving information on how early man lived.
They earn income through tourism and they also create employment.
Most of these sites are found near water bodies because;
i. Early man could easily get water with his clumsy container.
ii. Early man could hunt/trap animals as they went to drink water.
iii. Early man could carry out fishing.
iv. Early man could use the fertile soil for farming.

Stone Age sites in East Africa are:

Uganda.

i. Nsongezi.
ii. Sango bay
iii. Luzira
iv. Magosi
v. Paraa.
vi. Nyero (rock paintings)
vii. Ten Cent Terrace

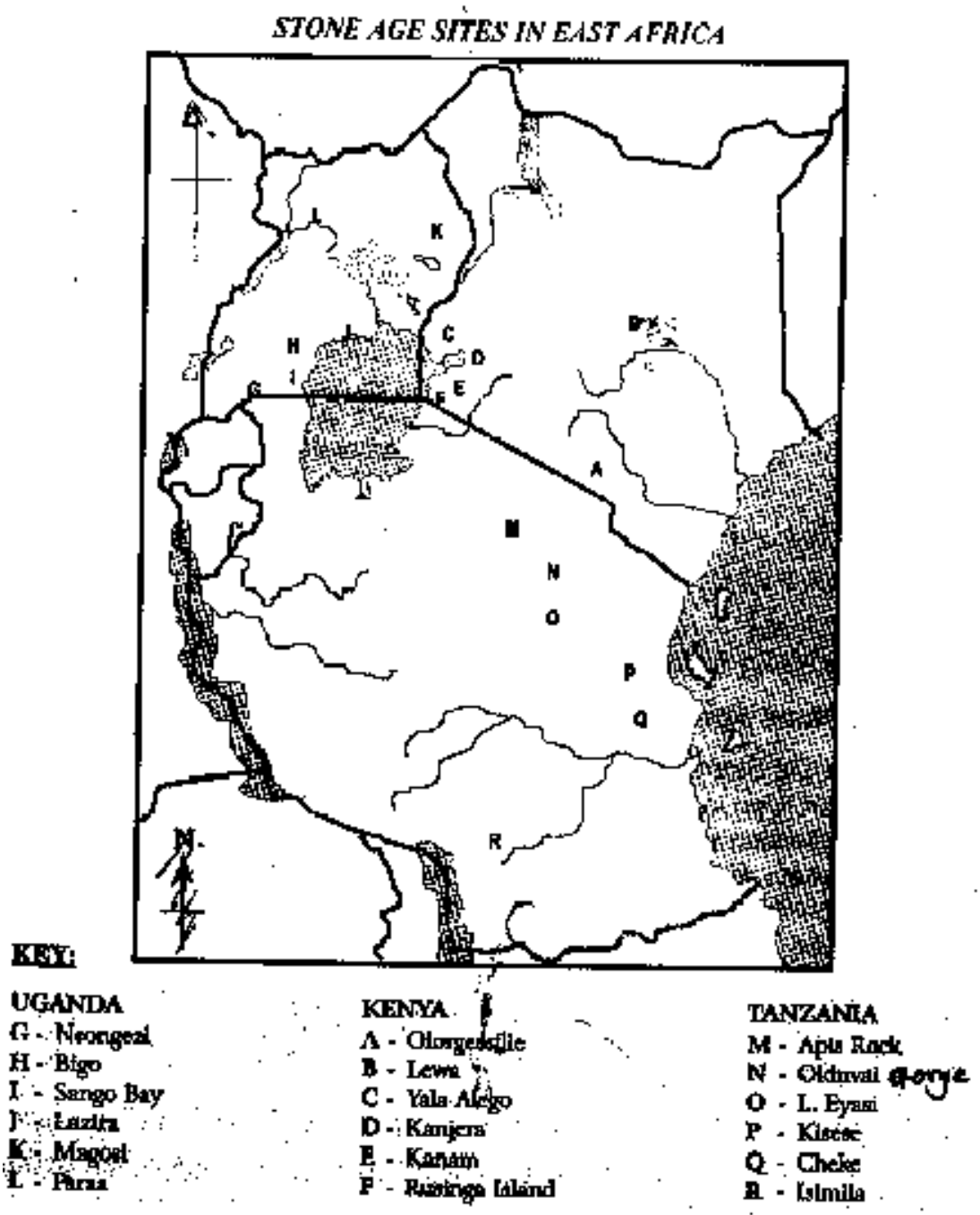
Kenya.

i. Olorgesaille.
ii. Lewa
iii. Yala alego
iv. Kanjera
v. Kanam
vi. Rusinga Island

Tanzania.

i. Apis Rock.
ii. Olduvai Gorge.
iii. L.Eyasi.
iv. Kisese.
v. Cheke.
vi. Isimilia.

STONE AGE SI TES I N EAST AFRI CA.



Importance of Stone Age Sites:

i. They generate income through tourist attraction.
ii. They create employment.
iii. They are learning centres.
iv. They are recreation centres.

THE STONE AGE PERIOD.

Early man lived during a period known as Stone Age period. Early man is therefore, referred to as Stone Age man because he used tools made out of stones.
The Stone Age period is divided into three major ages/stages.

i. The Old (Early) Stone Age.
ii. The Middle Stone Age (Metholithic Age)
iii. The New/Late Stone Age (Neolithic Age)

THE OLD STONE AGE.

During the Old Stone Age, man had no permanent shelter and lived under trees and in bushes.
They lived almost nomadic kind of life.
He didn't grow any crops or keep any animals.
He got his food by:

i. Collecting / gathering wild fruits.
ii. Hunting and trapping animals.
iii. Fishing.

He had a hairy body, large jaws with huge developed molars for crushing and grinding raw foods.
He ate raw foods like meat, berries, roots, insects, honey, fish etc
Man made simple tools and weapons for hunting.

Tools in Old Stone Age.

i) Hand axe:



ii) A cleaver:



iii) A pick:

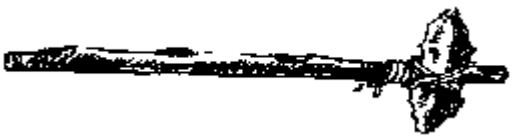


iv) A bolas



Weapons used in Old Stone Age.

i) A stone club:



THE MIDDLE STONE AGE (METHOLITHIC PERIOD).

The main discovery of early man in the middle Stone Age was fire.

Importance of fire to early people:

i. For warming himself when cold.
ii. For scaring away wild animals.
iii. For roasting meat.
iv. For lighting caves.
v. For boiling poison.
vi. For hardening pots.
vii. For burning down bushes.

Tools used in middle stone age:

i. Bone needle:



Weapons in Middle Stone Age:

i. Stone arrow:



ii. Stone spear:



The New Stone Age (Neolithic period).

Man in the new Stone Age had a more developed brain. His head grew larger and his body was less hairy. Man started farming in this stage. The beginning of farming marked the end of middle stone age and the beginning of new Stone Age.

Farming enabled man to live a settled life because:

i) Man had care for his crops and wait for his crop to get ready.
ii) He could now get his food from the gardens.

Man had to study the sun, moon and stars to know the seasons. The Egyptians inverted the first calendar.
In this stage man also started taming animals and the first animal to be tamed by early man was the dog.

Importance of a dog to early man:

i. For hunting.
ii. For protection by scaring away their enemies.
iii. For company.

Later early man tamed other animals like, goats, sheep, cattle etc

These animals provided them with:

i. Meat
ii. Milk
iii. Blood
iv. Skins for clothing, mat, sandals and beddings.

Tools used in new Stone Age:

i. Thumb-nail Scrappers: ii. Backed blades: iii. Knives:

Problems faced by the early man.

i. Had poor weapons.
ii. He ate raw food.
iii. He ate insects, lizards, etc.
iv. He had no proper clothes.
v. He had no proper shelter.
vi. He lived a lonely life.
vii. He spent most of his time hunting.

NOTE: At a later stage of the new Stone Age, man discovered **metals** like bronze, iron etc. This marked the end of **Stone Age period** and the beginning of **Iron Age period.**

THE IRON AGE PERIOD.

The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age period.
In this period man discovered iron and started using iron tools.
The idea of iron smelting in Africa stared at **Meroe** in the present day Ethiopia by Cushites.
It later spread to different parts of Africa.
It's believed that the Chwezi introduced the skills of iron working in Uganda.
Man now made tools and weapons like: hoes, spears, knives, etc
Man found it easier to use iron tools than stone tools, so;

i. Crops were grown more easily in large farms (increase in food production)
ii. Better houses were built.
iii. Better weapons/tools were made for hunting and protection
iv. Leadership began in larger communities.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA.

Most of the people of East Africa came from outside E. Africa.

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin, have similar culture and speak related languages.

Examples of Ethnic groups in E Africa are:

i. **Bantu**
ii. **River Lake Nilotes (Nilotics).**
iii. **Plain nilotes (Nilo hamites)**
iv. **High land nilotes.**
v. **Cushites (hamites).**
vi. **Sudanic.**

The present distribution, settlement and language reflect their past migrations into the region. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

The Bantu.

The Bantu are the group of people who have the word "Ntu" commonly spoken in their languages e.g Omuntu, Ekintu, Akantu, Ebintu etc.

The Bantu are the largest tribal group/ethnic group in E. Africa.

The original homeland (cradle land) of the Bantu is believed to be;

i. The confluence of the Niger & Benue.
ii. The Cameroon highlands.
iii. The Congo forests.

Some of the Bantu are believed to have come from South Africa e.g. the Ngoni people in southern Tanzania.

The Bantu occupy the largest part of E. Africa and Africa as well.

They were mainly farmers. They settled mainly in the lake regions of East Africa, which land fertile soils and reliable rainfall.

The tribes that fall under the Bantu in E. Africa are:

Uganda.

i.	Baganda	iv.	Bagisu	vii.	Bamba	x.	Basamia
ii.	Banyoro	v.	Banyankole	viii.	Bakonjo	xi.	Bagwere etc
iii.	Batoro	vi.	Basoga	ix.	Bakiga.		

Kenya.

i.	Kikuyu	iv.	Meru	vii.	Gusi	x.	Pokomo
ii.	Kamba	v.	Taita	viii.	Kuria		
iii.	Embu	vi.	Lulya	ix.	Mijikenda		

Tanzania:

i.	Nyamwezi	v.	Bahaya/haya	ix.	Sukuma	xiii.	Fipa
ii.	Yao	vi.	Gogo	x.	Makua	xiv.	Pokomo
iii.	Hehe	vii.	Makonde	xi.	Zigua	xv.	Ngoni
iv.	Chagga	viii.	Zaramo	xii.	Washamba	xvi.	Ha

The Bantu Divisions in East Africa.

i. The Western Bantu (Interlacustrine Bantu).

ii. The Southern and Central Bantu.
iii. The Eastern Bantu (Coastal and Highland Bantu).
iv. Western Tanzania Bantu

The Western Bantu.

They are some times called the **Interlacustrine Bantu**.
They entered E. Africa from the Western direction, through Congo.
They settled mostly in Uganda and some few went to Western Kenya i.e. Nyanza province.
They include the following tribes: Baluya, Gusii, Kuria, Bagishu, Banyoro, Banyankole, Bakiga, Batoro, Baganda, Basoga Banyole, Bagwere etc.

The Eastern Bantu.

They are some times called **Coastal and Highland Bantu.**
They entered E. Africa through southeastern direction of Tanzania.
They settled mostly in highland areas and along the coast of E Africa.
It was the largest division of the entire Bantu group in East Africa.
They include the following tribes: Kikuyu, Kamba, Mijikenda, Taita, Chagga, Meru, Pokomo, Embu, Shamba, Zaromo, Pare, Zigua etc

Western Tanzania Bantu.

They entered E. Africa through Southwestern part of Tanzania from Central Africa.
They mostly settled in central Tanzania.
The examples of western Tanzania Bantu are: Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Kimbu etc

The Southern and Central Bantu.

They entered E. Africa through southern Tanzania. They are some times called **southern Bantu**.
They settled mostly in southern Tanzania. These tribes include the following: Ngoni, Yao, Makwa, Fipa, Hehe, Makonde, Bena, Nyakusa etc.
The **Ngoni** were the last Bantu tribe to enter E. Africa in the 19th century. They came after Shaka Zulu had defeated them in South Africa.

Reasons for the migrations of the Bantu:

i. To for Search for fertile land and reliable rainfall.
ii. Due to over population.
iii. Famine due to prolonged droughts
iv. Epidemics
v. Due to external and internal conflicts.
vi. Love for adventure.

Effects of the Bantu migration:

i. It increased population where they settled.
ii. They introduced new skills e.g. iron working.
iii. They introduced new crops like millets, sorghum etc.

iv. They introduced centralized system of administration leading to formation of kingdoms.
v. They introduced Bantu languages.
vi. They inter-married with the people where they settled.
vii. They displaced the original inhabitants.

THE RI VER LAKE NI LOTES.

The River Lake Nilotes is one of the three ethnic groups that belong to the family of the Nilotes.
They are called Nilotes because their main origin was along the Nile valley.
Most of these Nilotes were pastoralists and fishermen.
The other two sub- groups of the Nilotes are:
i. The Plain Nilotes.
ii. The Highland Nilotes.
These three ethnic groups were named according to the environment or the pattern of their movements and the areas they settled. The River Lake nilotes are some times called **Nilotics.** They are the Lwo speakers. They are called River – Lake Nilotes because they moved and lived along riverbanks and the Shores of lakes.
Their main occupation was pastoralism but later they changed to mixed farming because:
i. The neighbouring Bantu cultivators influenced them.
ii. They settled in areas with reliable rainfall and fertile soils
They came from **Southern Sudan** from a place called **Bahr-el-Ghazel**.
They entered East Africa through the northern direction.
They first settled at a place called **Pubungu** near Pakwach before dispersing into different directions.
One group went southwards under the leadership of Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi and inter-married with the Bantu tribes in Bunyoro Kitara and formed the Luo Babito dynasty.
And another group under the leadership of Labongo broke away from the same group of isingoma Mpuga Rukidi in Bunyoro Kitara and went into Acholi land and formed the Acholi tribe.
Gipiir led another group into west Nile and they inter-married with the Madi, Okebu and Lendu to form of Alur tribe in Nebbi district.
The fourth group decided to settle in Pubungu and later moved into Acholi, Eastern Uganda (Padhola land) and eventually into Western Kenya.
The last group came directly from Southern Sudan after breaking away from the Anuek group
They went into Acholi land, padhola land and Nyanza province in Western Kenya.

Examples of the River-Lake Nilotes in East Africa:

i.	Acholi	iii.	Jeopadhola
ii.	Alur	iv.	Jaluo.

Reasons for the migrations of River Lake Nilotes:

i. In search of pasture and water for their animals.
ii. Due to famine.
iii. Due epidemics.
iv. Due to external and internal conflicts.

v. Due to overpopulation.
vi. Due to love for adventure.

The Luo in Kenya:

The movement of the Luo into Kenya marks the final stage of River Lake nilotes migrations into East Africa.

The Divisions of Luo in Kenya:

The Joka Jok:

Some times called the Jok group. They have no connections with the Nilotics in Pubungu.
They came directly from Sudan and settled in Ramogi hills in Kenya.

The Jok Owiny:

Some times called the Owiny group or Joka Rwoth (meaning the people of the King/chief).
This group settled in Sigoma in Alengo. Their leader was Owiny Sigoma.
Their closet brothers in Uganda are the Jeopadhola.

The Joka Omolo group:

Sometimes called the Omolo group. They came from Pawir in Northern Bunyoro.
Today they are now represented by the Jo-Gem and the JO- Ugenya in Kenya.

The Abasuba:

This group is a mixture of different tribes who were refugees from Buganda and Busoga.
They acquired the languages and culture of the River- Lake nilotes.
The Lwo speakers of East Africa are related to the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer and Anuek of Southern Sudan.

Effects of the River-Lake Nilotes migrations:

i. It led to the establishment of the Luo-Babito dynasty.
ii. They introduced pet names like Akiiki, Amooti, etc.
iii. They led to the collapse of the Chwezi Empire.
iv. They introduced chiefdoms e.g. Busoga, Adhola, Alur etc.
v. They intermarried with other tribes Banyoro, Basoga etc.
vi. They fought wars with people in areas they passed.
vii. Population increased in the areas where they settled.

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES.

The highland Nilotes were originally pastoralists. They entered E. Africa through Northern Kenya around Lake Turkana.

They settled around Mt Elgon (Sabiny), around Mt Kilimanjaro (Tugen and Marakwet), Northern and western Kenya the rift valley region etc
They are believed to have come from southwestern part of Ethiopian Highland.

Examples of highland Nilotes in east Africa.

i. Nandi – Kenya.
ii. Kipsigis- Kenya
iii. Tugen – Kenya
iv. Marakwet – Kenya.
v. Kalenjin - Kenya.
vi. Keiyo - Kenya.
vii. Elgeyo - Kenya.
viii. Suk - Kenya.
ix. Pokot – Kenya.
x. Sabiny – Uganda

Reasons for their migrations to East Africa:

i. To look for water and pasture for their animals.
ii. Due to over population in their cradle land.

Effects of their coming to East Africa:

i. Introduction of new culture e.g female mutilation
ii. Introduction of new languages
iii. Inter marriage with other tribes
iv. The population increased in the area they settled.

THE PLAIN-NILOTES.

Plain Nilotes sometimes are called the Nilo-hamites.
The Plain Nilotes are believed to have come from **Southern Ethiopia** or **Abyssinia**.
They entered E. Africa through north direction, around L. Turkana region.
They are called the Plain Nilotes because they mainly settled in the plains of E. Africa.
The Plain Nilotes were mainly nomadic pastoralists.
Some of the plain Nilotes left nomadic pastoralism and have settled for mixed farming e g the Iteso, Samburu, Kakwa, Kumam etc.
Note: The Karimojong, Masai and Turkana still practice nomadic pastoralism because:
They settled in the semi arid areas of East Africa.

Examples of the Plain Nilotes in East Africa are:

Uganda.

i. Karimojong ii. Iteso iii. Kakwa iv. Kumam

Kenya.

i. Turkana ii. Masai iii. Jie

Tanzania.

i. Masai
ii. Samburu

Reasons for their migration to east Africa:

i. To look for water for their animals.
ii. To look for Pasture for their animals.
iii. Due to over population.
iv. Due to out break of epidemics.

v. Due to famine.

Effects of their migrations to East Africa:

i. They introduced cattle raiding
ii. Introduce new culture s e g tattooing of their face
iii. Introduced new breed of cattle e.g. zebu
iv. The population increased where they settled.

Why nomadic pastoralists did not form kingdoms:

They never lived a settled life.

Why the nomads move to the neighbouring districts:

i. To look for water and pasture
ii. To raid other people's cattle

The problems faced by the nomadic pastoralists:

i. Shortage of water and pasture for their animals
ii. Cattle rustling/raiding
iii. Cattle diseases and pests

How the nomads affect the neighbouring communities:

i. They raid the cattle of neighbouring community
ii. They kill people in the neighbouring communities
iii. They rape women in the neighbouring communities
iv. They destroy the property of the neighbouring communities

How the government can help the nomads to live a settled life:

By constructing valley dams to supply them with water for irrigation and their animals.
By teaching them new methods of farming like zero grazing

THE CUSHITES (HAMITES).

The Cushitic tribes of Africa are believed to have come from Asia i. e. having relations with the Caucasoid race like the Arabs and other Asians.
They came and settled in the horn of Africa, the present day; Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia. The cradle land for the cushites of E Africa is **the Horn of Africa** or **Red Sea region**.
The Cushites were pastoralists, but later some of them changed to mixed farming.
They are sub-divided into two groups:

i. The southern Cushites
ii. The Eastern Cushites.

The Southern cushites:

They were the first group of the Cushites to come to E Africa in around B.C 1000.
Most of them are believed to be crop farmers but formerly they were hunters and gatherers.

Examples of southern cushites in E Africa are:

Tanzania

i. Iraque ii. Maar iii. Mbugu

Kenya

i. Dahalo ii. Kinje

The southern cushites mostly settled in Njoro river cave, the plains and highlands of Kenya and Northern Tanzania

The Eastern Cushites.

They came after the southern cushites in around A.D 1000.
The Eastern Cushites mainly practised nomadic pastoralism but today most of them are trying to change to mixed farming.
The cushites kept animals like, long horned cattle, camels, donkeys and horses for transport.
Examples of the eastern cushites in E Africa are:

***Uganda*:**
Bahima.

***Kenya*:**

i. Oromo (Galla) iii. Somali
ii. Boran iv. Rendille

The Eastern cushites settled in northeastern Kenya, around Lake Turkana and northern slope of Mt. Kenya.

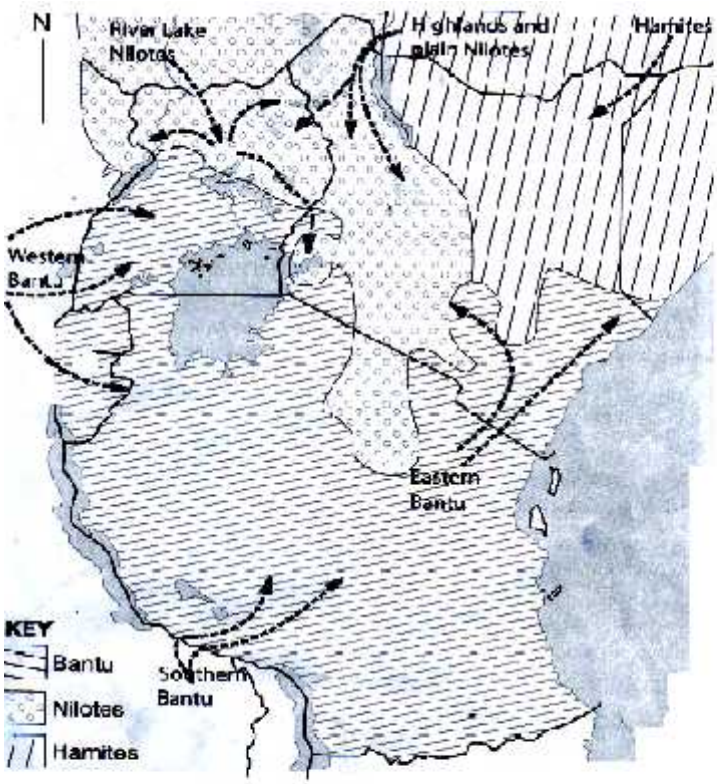
Reasons for their migration:

i. Search for pasture and water for their animals.
ii. Overpopulation in their cradle land.
iii. Internal and external conflicts.

Results of their migration:

i. Introduction of the long horned cattle in east Africa
ii. Introduction of new cultures e.g circumcision.
iii. Intermarriages took place between different peoples.
iv. Introduction of new languages.

ETHNIC MIGRATIONS IN EASTAFRICA.



POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF PRE-COLONIAL PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.

The word, **Pre-Colonia**l, means before the colonialists and therefore, **Pre-Colonial political organizations,** refers to the political organizations that existed in Africa before the coming of colonialists.

How Africans were politically organized before the coming of colonialists:

In the pre-colonial period the Africans were politically organized into kingdoms, Chiefdoms, empires and the clan systems.

The systems of administration in the pre-colonial period:

Generally there were two systems of administration in Africa ***i.e. the Centralized and the Non-centralized*** system of government/administration.

Non- centralized Systems of Administration / Government.

In some areas, people settled in small groups and many such areas had land that was not fertile so the people led nomadic life.
These areas included the plains of central Tanzania, northeastern Uganda and some parts of Kenya. They did not form kingdoms because most of them were pastoral groups who did not live a settled life. These groups of people were non-centralized and they were headed by chiefs, clan heads or elders.
The Nilotics and Plain Nilotes were the best examples of the Non-centralized societies in east Africa. Among these non-centralized groups were also some Bantu tribes like the Kikuyu, Chagga, Sukuma, and Kamba etc.

Examples of Non-centralized groups:

i. ***The Kikuyu of Kenya***.

The Kikuyu of Kenya belonged to the Bantu. They did not form a kingdom.
They believe that God (Ngai) created Gikuyu and his wife Mumbi. Each family had a homestead.
The head of each family was called 'Muramuti'.

iii. ***The Masai of Kenya / Tanzania***.

They were led by a single ruler called Laibon.
The Laibon was both a political and religious leader.
Laibon Lenana collaborated with the British and they were colonised by the British.

Others were.

iii. The Chagga of the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
iv. The Akamba of Kenya.
v. The Bagisu of the slopes Mt. Elgon.

Centralized systems of Administration/ government.

The centrlised system of administration was the type of government where all the powers came from one supreme or central hereditary ruler
Some of these central rulers were called kings or emperors or chiefs for the case of Busoga.
The centralized system of administration was mainly applied in kingdoms, empires and chiefdoms for the case of Busoga. The Bantu formed most of the kingdoms in east Africa, because they lived a settled life. Most of the kingdoms of east Africa were found in the interlacustrine region because the Bantiu wanted to settle in areas with fertile soils and reliable rainfall.

Definitions:

i. ***Empire*** – Is an area controlled by an emperor or empress.
ii. ***A kingdom*** – Is an area controlled by a king or a queen.

iii. ***A principality_*** is an area under the control of a prince e.g Bugwere, Bulamogi etc in Busoga.
iv. ***A Chiefdom_*** Is an area under the control of a chief.

Characteristics of kingdoms:

i. They have hereditary rulers.
ii. They have single supreme leaders at a time.
iii. The king owns all the land on behalf of his people.
iv. They have regalia (special objects of royalty) as a sign kingship.
v. The people are classified according to social status e.g the royals, chiefs and the commoners.
vi. Each kingdom has well-established social institutions such as clans and lineage.

Advantages of kingdoms:

i. Kingdoms have well-established systems of administration, which limit power struggle.
ii. They encourage and promote unity among the society.
iii. They encourage and promote peace and security.
iv. They initiate and encourage developmental schemes.
v. They preserve culture of the society.
vi. They help in the mobilization of the public for national programs like immunization, elections, communal work etc.

Disadvantages of kingdoms:

i. They encourage and promote social discrimination among its people.
ii. Hereditary rule encourages and promotes dictatorship.
iii. Hereditary rulers suppress the interest of the majority and promote those of the minority.
iv. Hereditary rulers encourage sectarianism among the people of the kingdom.
v. The king had the right over the lives of his people i.e. he could kill any of his subjects at will.
vi. Hereditary rule does not promote good democracy in the society.
vii. Kingdoms promote tribalism in the society.

THE GROWTH OF KINGDOMS.

The Interlacustrine Kingdoms.

The word **"interlacustrine"** means "within lakes".
Interlacustrine kingdoms are the kingdoms found within the Great Lakes region of East Africa.
The **interlacustrine region** refers to the areas within the Great Lakes of East Africa.
The examples of the Great Lakes of East Africa/the interlacustrine region are:

i. L. Victoria.
ii. L. Albert.
iii. L. Edward
iv. L. George
v. L. Yoga.
vi. L. Kava.
vii. L. Tanganyika

BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE.

Bunyoro Kithara Empire was a legendary Empire because there was no emperor who ever ruled the region. Bunyoro Kithara Empire was also some times called Bunyoro kitara kingdom and it was the first kingdom/empire in the interlacustrine region.
Bunyoro Kithara comprised the following states:

i.	Buganda	iii.	Ankole	v.	Karagwe	vii.	Rwanda
ii.	Bunyoro	iv.	Toro	vi.	Wanga	viii.	Urundi

Bunyoro Kithara kingdom/empire was ruled by three-different dynasties:

i.	Tembuzi.	ii.	Chwezi.	iii.	Luo-abito

A dynasty is a line of hereditary rulers.

THE TEMBUZI DYNASTY.

The Tembuzi were the first rulers of Bunyoro Kithara Empire/kingdom and the founder of Tembuzi dynasty was Ruhanga (creator) and his brother Nkya. The Tembuzi were believed to be demi-gods because they could perform miracles and their origin was not known.
The hierarchy of Tembuzi rulers/ dynasty:

Ruhanga (founder of the kingdom)
↓
Nkya

Kakama Twale.
↓
Baba
↓
Mukonko
↓
Ngonzaki
↓
Isaza

Isaza was the last ruler of the Tembuzi dynasty in Bunyoro-Kithara.

THE CHWEZI DYNASTY.

After the Tembuzi, the Bachwezi became the rulers of Bunyoro – Kithara Empire/kingdom.
They were pastoralists who were variously known by many names i.e. Chwezi, Huma, Hima and Bahinda.

The Bachwezi were:

i. Strange people capable of performing all kinds of miracles.
ii. Pastoralists who loved cattle and cattle products so much that it amounted to cattlemania. Their cattle were long-horned and distinct from the indigenous short horn ones.
iii. Wearing cowhide sandals and built grass thatched huts.

iv. Also sportsmen and hunters.

They were referred to as semi-gods. They ruled between AD 1350-1800.
The founder of the Bachwezi dynasty was **Ndahura Karubumbi** who was said to be the grand son of Isaza, the last ruler of the Tembuzi dynasty.
They had only notable two rulers i.e. Ndahura was the first and Wamala the last ruler.
The Chwezi cultural sites were found at Bigobyamugenyi, Kabengo, Mubende, Kasonko and Ntusi.
The ditch system (earth fortification like the one at Bigobyamugenyi (6 miles long) was for defence.
More evidence of the bones, utensils etc... found at Bigobyamugenyi suggests that it was the capital of the Chwezi Empire.

The contributions of the Bachwezi in east Africa:

Economic contributions:

i. They introduced coffee cultivation / growing.
ii. They introduced the knowledge of iron working / smelting.
iii. They introduced long/horned cattle.
iv. They introduced the knowledge of salt mining from Lake Katwe

Political contributions:

i. Centralized system of administration leading to the formation of kingdoms.
ii. They introduced royal regalia as a sign of kingship
iii. They introduce the building of reed palaces commonly called the “Orirembos”

Social contributions:

i. Introduced Local board games e.g. Omweso, Ludo etc.
ii. Introduced cowhide sandals.
iii. Introduced pottery.
iv. Earthwork fortification at Bigobyamugenyi.
v. Introduced barkcloth making.

The reasons for the collapse of chwezi empire/ kingdom:

i. There was growing insubordination of the saza chiefs and the subjects.
ii. Increasing misfortunes e.g. the death of Bihogo the beloved cow of Wamala.
iii. Epidemic diseases e.g. small pox, cattle diseases etc.
iv. The kingdom was too large to be ruled by one ruler.
v. External and internal conflicts.
vi. Natural disasters such as earthquake, famine, prolonged drought etc.
vii. The Luo invasion was the final blow to the Chwezi empire/kingdom.

After the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara, several states emerged as independent kingdoms and chiefdoms e.g. the kingdoms of Bunyoro, Buganda, Ankole, Toro, Karagwe, Wanga, Urundi, Rwanda, and Busoga chiefdom.

THE LUO–BABITO DYNASTY.

The Luo Babito are believed to have arrived in Bunyoro Kitara peacefully as a result they intermarried with the local people, which led to the formation of Luo Babito dynasty.
Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi was the founder of the Luo – Babiito dynasty and he had two brothers Kato Kimera and Kiiza.

Effects of the coming of the Luo:

i. The collapse of Bunyoro Kitara Empire/kingdom.
ii. Introduction of Biito dynasty.
iii. Introduction of a new culture of Empako (the pet names) like Akiiki, Apuuli etc
iv. Introduction of system of royal burial leading to the formation of cultural tombs like Mparo tombs.
v. New items of royal regalia e.g. royal drums, throne etc.
vi. Emergence of kingdoms like Buganda, Ankole etc

THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO.

Bunyoro kingdom was one of the kingdoms that emerged out after the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire. Bunyoro kingdom was established in the area where the headquarters of Bunyoro Kitara Empire was i.e. Bigobyamugenyi. The counties of Koki, Buddu, Toro and Busongora formed Bunyoro kingdom. Later the capital city of Bunyoro kingdom was transferred from Bigobyamugenyi to Hoima.

Today the kingdom covers the present day districts of Hoima, Masindi, Buliisa and Kibaale. The kingdom was founded by the **Luo Babito,** under the leadership of **Isingoma Mpuga Rukiidi** the ruler of **Biito** dynasty.

Political organization of Bunyoro kingdom.

Bunyoro kingdom was governed as a loose federation of provinces or “sazas”. The traditional ruler of Bunyoro kingdom, called the Omukama, appointed saza chiefs or the provincial chiefs to assist him in his administration. These saza chiefs were given semi-independent authorities to collect taxes, recruit army (Obwesengeze), but they were directly responsible to the Omukamas.
The saza chiefs could frequently organize rebellions to overthrow the omukamas, for example the prince Kaboyo broke off from his Kyebambe Nyamutukura III of Bunyoro to form Toro kingdom. Therefore, the kingdom needed strong rulers like omukama Kamurasi and Kabalega to rule it effectively. The current king of Bunyoro kingdom is omukama Solomon Gafabusa Iguru who was reinstated in 1993.
The kingdom was powerful because it had acquired firearms from the Khartoumers and Egyptian slave dealers and the kingdom expanded by:
i. Raiding her neighbours like Buganda, Toro, etc.
ii. Trading in iron tools and salt.

By the time the Europeans came, Bunyoro was already weak.
Sir Samuel Baker, the European explorer who had been in Bunyoro earlier (1863-68) in search of the source of the Nile, came to Bunyoro the second time under the instruction of Khedive Ismail Ali to put Bunyoro under Egyptian rule.
But Omukama Kabalega, the then ruler of Bunyoro, did not welcome him because he had come to establish Egyptian rule in Bunyoro.

Economic organization of Bunyoro kingdom.

The Banyoro were mainly pastoralists but Biito Bairu were crop farmers. The banyoro also took part in the long distant trade with coastal people exchanging iron, ivory or goods like guns, beads, clothes etc.

Social organization of Bunyoro kingdom.

The Banyoro were divided into two social class of people i.e. biito Bairu and Biito Bahima.
The Biito bairu were considered to the inferior class banyoro and cultivators while the Biito bahima were taken to be the superior class of people, rulers, herdsmen and warriors to defend the kingdom. They also believed in the ancestral spirits of the elders, that was why for one to become the next Omukama he had to burry the jawbones of his late father in order to become a king.

The Reasons for the collapse of Bunyoro- Kingdom:

i. Bunyoro was too large to be ruled by one king.
ii. Unsuccessful raids by Bunyoro.
iii. Revolts by the saza chiefs.
iv. Constant attacks by Buganda with the help of British government.
v. The loss of the richest counties (land) of Buddu, Kyagga, Bulemezi, Ssingo Bugangaizi, and Buyaga to Buganda.
vi. Invasions by outsiders like Arabs, British administrators and Khartoumers.
vii. The negligence of the Bairu by the King, leading to their reluctance to grow crops, which led to famine

THE BUGANDA KINGDOM.

The kingdom started as a nuclear state in Kyadondo in Central Uganda. The kingdom expanded to include the counties Busiro, Busujju, Mawokota, Buddu etc

The oral traditions suggests that the kingdom was founded by Kato Kimera the twin brother of Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi while other traditions also say the kingdom was founded by Kintu who was believed to have come from Mt. Elgon.

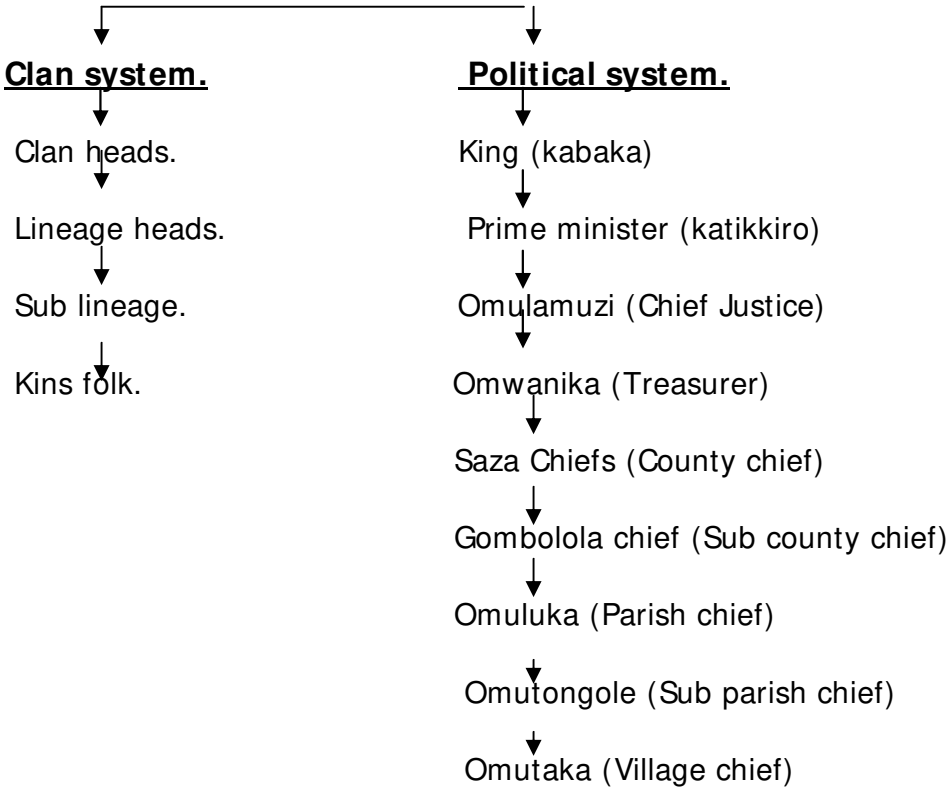
The political organization of Buganda.

They had centralized system of administration with the Kabaka as the overall ruler.
The kingdom was divided into provinces or sazas, counties, sub counties, parishes, sub parishes, and village units for administration of the kingdom.

The also appointed councils of advisers, comprising the Lukiiko and the three cabinet ministers i.e. the Katikkiro, treasurer and chief justice. This can be shown by the administrative structure below.

The Administrative Structure of Buganda Kingdom

The Political Structure of Buganda



Economic organization of Buganda kingdom.

The Buganda had economic activities like bark cloth making, iron smelting, rearing of animals and growing of crops, making boats, which helped them in trade and war fare.

They traded in slaves ivory iron ore and shells of animals in exchange of guns, beads, and ammunitions from Arabs.

Social organization of Buganda kingdom.

Baganda had very string both in ancestral spirits and witchcraft. They believed in small gods and ancestral spirits like:

i. Musoke
ii. Dungu
iii. Nago wanyi
iv. Kibuuka
v. Nabazana etc

The Baganda community was divided into about 52 clans according to the animals, birds and plants, which were their Totems e g Balangira, Mbogo, Nkima, Fumbe, Mamba, Engo etc.

The reasons for the rise and expansion of Buganda:

i. It had a good centralised system of administration.
ii. It had strong rulers e.g. Junju and Suna II.
iii. It traded with the coastal Arabs, increasing the wealth of the kingdom.
iv. It acquired guns from the coastal Arabs.
v. It had fertile soils and reliable rainfall, which favoured food production to support the population.
vi. It was small and compact therefore, easier to be controlled.
vii. It had a strong royal army called Empago.
viii. It strategic position of being protected naturally by L. Victoria in the southern part.

ANKOLE KINGDOM:

Ankole was founded by Ruhinda the son of Wamala the last ruler of Chwezi dynasty.
Ankole was located in the present day Western Uganda.
Ankole was formed the ancient states of Nkore, Mpororo, Buhweju, and Igara but today the kingdom expanded to areas of Nyabushozi, Kashari, Rwampara and Katonga (regions).

Political organization of Ankole kingdom:

Ankole kingdom had the centralized system of administration with the Omugabe as the overall king.
The **Omugabe** ruled through the chiefs called the **Abakungus** and the Abakungus were assisted by the clan heads called the **Abakurub'ebikas**.
The king also appointed the **Prime ministers** called the **"Engazi"** to advise him.

The Administrative Structure of Ankole kingdom:

The Omugabe (king)
↓
The Engazi (Prime Minister)
↓
The Abakungu (Chiefs)
↓
The Abakurub'ebika (Clan heads)

Some of the famous leaders of Ankole were:

i. Omugabe Ntare IV (commonly called Kiita banyoro because he killed all the army of Cwamali of Bunyoro as they retreated from Rwanda).
ii. Omugabe Mutambuka raided Igara, Tooro and Karagwe.

The economic organization of Ankole.

The major economic activity of the people of Ankole was pastoralism.
They Bairu carried out crop farming growing millet, bananas, cassava etc
The Bahima also used to be hunters.

The social organization of Ankole.

In Ankole there were two social groups of people i.e. the Bahima and the Bairu
The Bahima were believed to be the superior class of people than the Bairu
The number of animals one has determined the social status among the Ankole people.
The Bahima were the leaders, fighters and herdsmen while the Bairu were the cultivators.

Reasons for the collapse of Ankole kingdom:

i. The outbreak of animal and human diseases like Rinder pest, nagana, small pox, tetanus etc
ii. Constant raids by Kabalega of Bunyoro and Mwami Rwabugiri of Rwanda.

TORO KINGDOM.

Toro kingdom was founded by prince Kaboyo Omuhanwa the son of Omukama Kyebambe Nyamutukura III of bunyoro. Toro kingdom broke away Bunyoro because they were not getting enough services from the headquarters.
The Batoro were not also happy with the Omukama kyebambe for sending them a princess to rule them.

Political organization of Toro kingdom:

Toro kingdom had centralized system of administration with the Omukama as the overall ruler.

The kingdom had had strong leaders like:

i. Prince Kaboyo the founder.
ii. Nyaika I who succeeded Kaboyo
iii. Omukama Kasagama who ruled during the colonial period.
iv. Omukama Rukiidi who ruled at the time of independence.
v. Omukama Kaboyo Olim the father of the current king of Toro who died in 1995.

NB. Today the king of Toro is Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV.

Economic organization of Toro.

The Batoro mainly were pastoralists but today they have changed to mixed farming. They also participated in the coastal trade with the Arabs, dealing in iron, ivory, salt etc

Social organization of Toro.

The social organization of Batoro is similar to that of Banyoro. The hinda batoro were mainly herdsmen and were supposed to be rulers. They were also considered to tbe superior then the Bairu Batoro who were cultivators and seen as inferiors in the society.

WANGA KINGDOM.

It was located in Western Kenya on the shores of Lake Victoria
It was formerly called Luyia State or Immanga State.
Baluyia were a mixture of the Bantu, Kalenjin and the Masai people.
The Baluyia people had the clan system of administration in Imanga State.

The state got its name Luyia from the tribe (baluyia) that lived in the place and the name Imanga came from the name of a hill called Imanga.
In between 1544-1552 the Bahinda refugees from Uganda arrived and formed the Hinda/Bahinda dynasty in Imanga. They called their leaders Nabongos and they started a centralized system of administration in Imanga State.

In 17th century another ruling group of people arrived and displaced the Bahinda ruling dynasty
This group was called the Abashitsetse and they were led by their leader called Wanga.
Wanga came in peacefully but later overthrew the hinda rulers and declared himself the king of Imanga State.

The state later started to be called Wanga kingdom after king Wanga.
The Abashitsetse had a number of rulers as shown below.

The order of succession of Abashitsetse rulers:

Nabongo Wanga
↓
Nabongo Wamukoya Netya
↓
Nabongo Osundwa
↓
Nabongo Shiundu
↓
Nabongo Mumia (the last ruler of Wanga)

Nabonga Mumia became a famous collaborator of the British colonialists.
In 1990 he signed an agreement with the British, which put western Kenya under the colonial rule.

KARAGWE KINGDOM.

Karagwe was located N.W Tanzania at the Uganda-Tanzania border.

The political organization.

Karagwe was first ruled by the Basiita clan, whose last ruler Nono was overthrown by a new dynasty led by Ruhinda the son of Wamala.

At first the Basiita ruled karagwe using the clan system of administration.
The Hinda dynasty under Ruhinda introduced the centralized system of administration in Karagwe.

One of the famous leaders of Karagwe was king Rumanika who played a great role during the exploration of E Africa.

Economic orgasnization.

The peole of Karagwe were both pastoralists and cultivators
The pastoralists were the Bahinda while the cultivators were the Nyambas (Banyambas)
They also took part in trade with the neighbouring kingdoms and Arabs at the coast.

They collected taxes from the caravans that passed through their kingdom that greatly contributed to the expansion of the kingdom

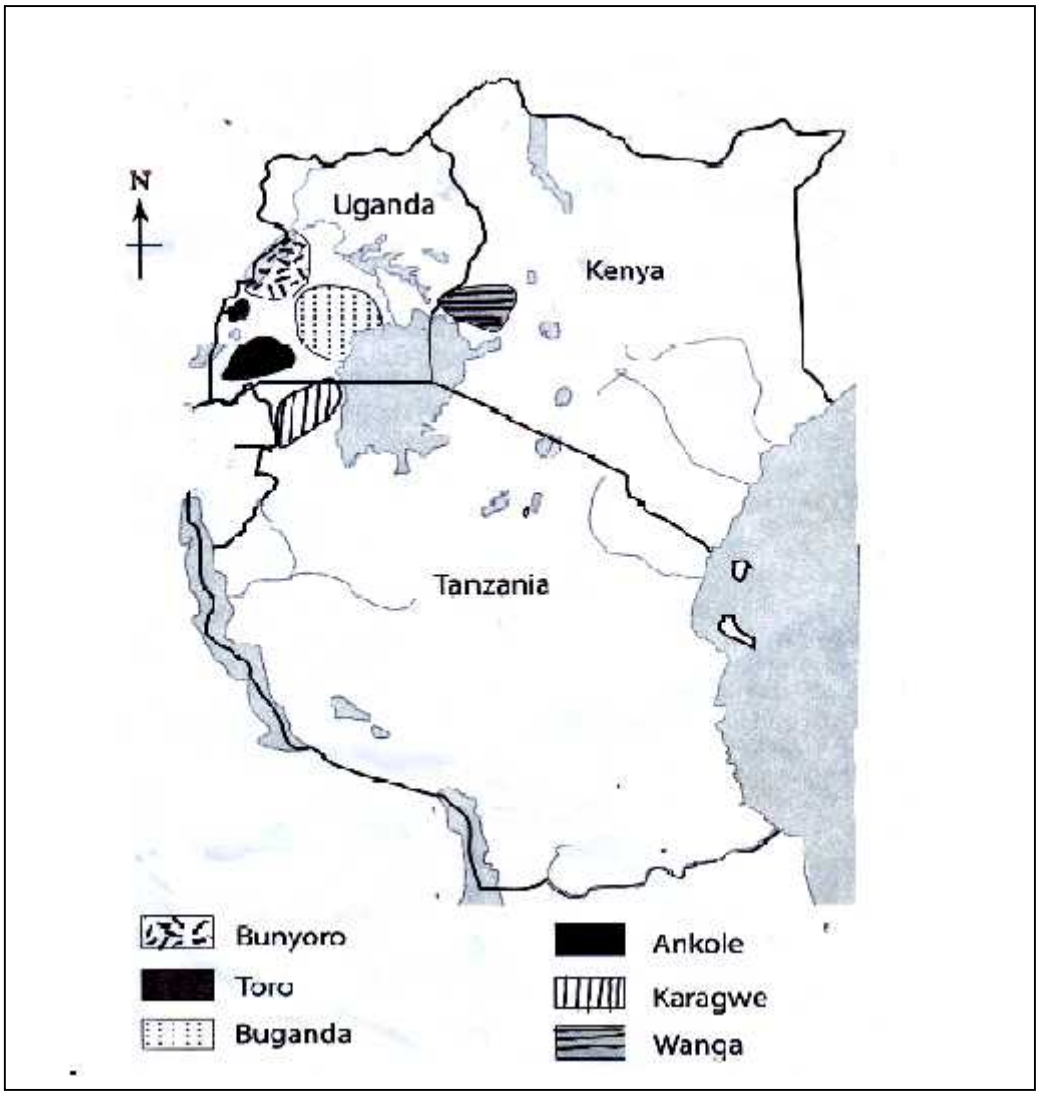
Social organization.

Socially the people of karagwe believed in the ancestral spirits
They had special clan leaders Muharambwas who were greatly feared or spiritual powers.
The muharambwas were believed to obtained their powers from the Bachwezi

Reasons for the collapse of Karagwe:

i. The death of their founder leader Ruhinda
ii. Attacks from the neighbouring states like Nyamwezi and Ngoro
iii. The coming of the Arabs who disorganized the kingdom
iv. The quarrels by the sons of Ruhinda for succession to power.

THE KINGDOMS OF BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE.



Titles of Kings:

i. Bunyoro – Omukama.
ii. Toro - Omukama
iii. Buganda - Kabaka
iv. Ankole - Omugabe
v. Wanga - Nabongo
vi. Karagwe_ .
vii. Busoga - Kyambazinga
viii. Nyamwezi - Ntemi.

Other traditional leaders:

i. Teso - Emorimor.
ii. Jopadhola - Tieng Adhola.
iii. Acholi - Rwot.
iv. Alur - Rwot

THE NYAMWEZI EMPIRE.

Nyamwezi was located south of Lake Victoria in Tanzania around the present day Tabora.
The Empire was mainly occupied by the Nyamwezi people.
The word Nyamwezi means "people of the moon".
This name Nyamwezi was given to them by the Coastal people and this was because they came from the western direction where the new moon is always seen first.

The political organization

The Nyamwezi people lived in small communities headed by chiefs called "Ntemi".
The Ntemi exercised judicial and political authority in the chiefdom.
The Ntemis were assisted by the Gungulis and the Gungulis were assisted the by Wazenga Mukayas.

The Ntemi also had the cabinet and the council of elders (wanyampalas) to help him in his administration.

As a result the empire was united and strong for a long time.
However, at a later stage the empire divided into two smaller states i.e. Ukimbu and Unyamwezi.

Economic organization.

The Nyamwezi were mainly crop farmers and fisher men but later they learnt to keep animals like goats, cows, sheep and chicken

They also participated in the long distance trade in east and central Africa and as a result the empire expanded faster.
The Ntemis could collect taxes from the caravans that passed through their empire.

The social organization of Nyamwezi.

The Nyamwezi believed in the ancestral spirits and their small gods.
They considered the Ntemis to be having super-natural powers of linking the living people to the dead. They had a special minister in charge of cultural practices called Mgwe.

Some of the famous leaders of Nyamwezi:

Mirambo.

He had Ugowe as his chiefdom. His capital was called Urambo. He ruled between 1830 – 1844. He had later acquired another chiefdom inheritance through his mother.
He had spent most of his childhood as a Ngoni captive and he had learnt some of the military tactics. He had a strong standing army called the "Ruga Ruga".
Mirambo controlled the caravan route, which passed through central Tanzania.
The Arabs paid taxes to him in order to pass his in territory.
Mirambo built a large empire, which he organized into a centralized system of governance. Mirambo died in **1884** and he was succeeded by his half brother who was not able to control the vast empire.

Why Mirambo succeeded in building his empire:

i. He was very ambitious and hardworking.
ii. He had the strong army the Ruga ruga.
iii. He had strong fighting equipment and weapons.
iv. He acquired superior military tactics from the Ngoni people.
v. He had acquired guns from the Long- distance trade.
vi. His ability to absorb conquered enemies and recruiting them in his army.
vii. His courageous personality of leading his troops into battle personally.
viii. His demand for respect from strangers like Arabs who passed through his territory.

Factors that led to the collapse of Mirambo Empire:

i. The Ruga ruga mercenaries were not dependable; they would sell their services to any one who pays them.
ii. The Ruga ruga were hated for capturing and selling people to Arabs as slaves.
iii. The empire had no effective central administration.
iv. Mirambo's death in 1884 led to the final collapse.

Nyungu Ya Mawe.

"Nyungu ya Mawe" was a praise name meaning 'pot of stone'. He was a prince of Unyanyembe ruling family. He was a one eyed man but a fierce worrier. He raided slave caravans and He sold slaves and ivory.
He controlled the area east and south of Tabora. His capital was located at Kiwele. He controlled the trade routes, which joined Tabora to Ufipa and L. Tanganyika. Like Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe also had brave mercenaries of the Ruga ruga'. He instilled discipline in his army. His empire lasted longer than that of Mirambo. When he died his daughter ruled.

Social Organisations, Culture and Customs.

The most developed social organization among the E. African tribes was the clan system. The clans were headed by clan heads.

The clan-heads' responsibilities included;

i. To organize clan ceremonies and functions.
ii. To settle disputes among clan members.
iii. To preside over traditional ceremonies and meetings.

Culture - refers to norms and values of a given society.
Norms **-** are accepted ways of behaviour in a given society.
Values - are principles or standards of behaviour.
Custom - are traditional and widely accepted ways of behaviour or doing something in a particular society, place etc.…

Some of the norms and values include:

i. Beliefs.
ii. Dressing
iii. Food
iv. Moral habits.
v. Politics.
vi. Technology
vii. Songs and dances.
viii. Art, crafts
ix. Initiation ceremonies

Taboos.

Taboos were used to teach work & discipline to children.
Taboos are social or religious customs placing prohibition or restriction on a particular thing.

Cultural ceremonies are performed for specific purposes e.g:

i. Weddings
ii. New harvest.
iii. Marriage.
iv. Circumcision.
v. Birth and naming of children.
vi. Funerals. Etc…

In these ceremonies, love, oneness and concern for one another is expressed.
Worship in the ATR was an important aspect of culture.
There were however many gods but there was a supreme God.

The naming ceremony:

Children in some cultures are named after their ancestors. The first is named after the grandfather.
The second is named after the grandmother. The third is named after a great aunt/uncle, etc.
In other societies children are named after what is happening in their society.

Importance of culture:

i. It unites people.
ii. It identifies people.
iii. It fosters discipline especially among children.
iv. It promotes development among people.
v. It promotes harmony among people.

Negative Effects of Western culture on African Culture.

i. Dressing – mini-skirts, trousers for girls, open blouses.
ii. Marriage – homosexuality, sex workers, lesbianism.
iii. Language- most children can't speak their mother tongue.

Barter Trade.

Barter trade is the exchange goods for goods.

Advantages of barter trade:

i. It does not involve the use of money.
ii. People can get what they want.

Disadvantages of barter trade:

i. It was time wasting.
ii. There was no balance given.
iii. There was no transport.
iv. There was no common language.
v. People got guns for raiding etc.
vi. It encouraged slave trade.

THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.

The long distance trade was the trade carried out between the people of the interior and the Arabs at the coast of E Africa.
It was called long distance trade because traders used to walk long distances to get goods.
It took place mainly during the dry season because farmers could concentrate on agriculture during the rainy season.
The trade was carried out through Barter trade but later a form of currency was introduced called Cowrie shells.
The trade routes were highly guarded by armed guards to provide security.

Factors that led to long distance trade.

i. There was increasing demand for slaves at the coast.
ii. The need for market for surplus goods.
iii. The liking for European goods e.g. guns beads, cloths etc.
iv. People wanted to get what they couldn't produce in their own areas.
v. The presence of copper at Katanga and Ivory in the Akamba region.

People involved in long distance trade:

i. The Nyamwezi.
ii. The Yao.
iii. The Akamba.
iv. The Banyoro
v. The Baganda.
vi. The Arabs

The major trade items from the interior:

i. Slaves
ii. Ivory
iii. Gold.
iv. Rhino horns.
v. Animal skins.
vi. Salt.
vii. Copper

The major trade items from the coast:

i. Guns
ii. Cloth.
iii. Beads
iv. Glass.
v. Gunpowder etc...

Long distance trade routes:

The major routes were:

i. Northern Uganda from Sudan (Khartoum).
ii. Pangani via Mombasa- controlled by the Akamba.
iii. Central route from Bagamoyo to Tabora (Kazeh) Baganda, Banyoro – controlled by the Nyamwenzi.
iv. Southern route- controlled by the Yao.

Effects of long distance trade:

i. It led to the introduction of guns.
ii. It led to the introduction of new crops e.g. sweat potatoes, mangoes, wheat, rice, pawpaw, maize, millet, peppers etc.
iii. Property and crops were destroyed.
iv. Human beings and elephants were depopulated.
v. The emergence of Swahili culture.
vi. It led to intermarriages between Africans and the foreigners.
vii. It led to the expansion some kingdoms e.g Buganda.
viii. Trade routes and markets were established such as Tabora, Ujiji, Tanga etc.
ix. Many African chiefs and kings became richer.
x. Coastal towns like Kilwa, Zanzibar etc... developed as a result of this.
xi. It led to the spread of Islam in E. Africa.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN EAST AFRICA.

Common terms used:

i. ***Population***: Population is the number of people living in an area.
ii. ***Population density***: Population density is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer.
iii. ***Population distribution***: Population distribution is how people are spread in an area.
iv. ***Over population***: Is when the number of people living in area is bigger than the resources.
v. ***Under population***: Is when the number of people living in an area is less than the resources.
vi. ***Optimum population***: Is when the number of people in an area can be supported by the resources in an area.
vii. ***Sparse population***: Is when there are few people in an area compared to the land area.
viii. ***Dense population***: Is when there are many people in an area compared to the land area.
ix. ***Even population***: Is when the number of people in an area per square kilometer is the same.
x. ***Population explosion***: Is the **sudden** increase of number of people in an area.
xi. ***Population census***: Is the official counting of people in an area.
xii. ***National population census*****:** Is the general counting of people in a country.

Factors influencing population distribution:

i. **Climate factors** – reliable rainfall attracts many people in an area while areas with unreliable have sparse population.
ii. **Fertility of the soils**- areas with fertile soils tend attracts more people than areas with infertile soils.
iii. **Markets** – people prefer to settle where there are markets for their produce and the manufactured goods.
iv. **Employment opportunities**- there is many people in areas which have employment opportunities.
v. **Disaster**s – like famine, drought, floods, earthquakes, etc may force people to migrate to other places thus reducing the population in an area.
vi. **Wars** – It makes people migrate to other places in search of safe areas. It can also kill many people in an area leading to depopulation.
vii. **Cultural beliefs** – like having many children is fame and security purposes among some communities tend to increase the population in an area.
viii. **Better social services**, like education, medical care, constant power supply, good infrastructure tends to attract human settlement in an area.
ix. **Relief of the area** – i.e. sloppy areas discourages settlement.
x. **Pests and diseases**- e.g. Tsetse flies discourages settlement in a particular area.
xi. **Religious factor** - e.g. the Sharia law which allows a Muslim male to marry up to four wives tend to increase the number of people in an area.
xii. **Government policy** – forest reserves and game parks are not supposed to be settled in and as a result there are few people living around the forest reserve.

Factors influencing population increase:

Population increase refers to an increase in number of people living an area or population growth.

The increase in population is caused by:

i. High fertility rate among women
ii. Polygamy
iii. Pre-marital sex.
iv. Migrations.
v. Religious beliefs like Islam allowing a Muslim to marry 4 wives.
vi. Improved Medical services
vii. Cultural beliefs like searching for a particular sex(boy/girl), producing for protection
viii. Ignorance i.e. lacking knowledge about family planning, effects of having many children etc.
ix. Climatic factors.
x. Availability of food.
xi. Increased birth rate and low death rate.

Population density:

Population density refers to the number of people living in area per square kilometer.
It can also be defined as the ratio between the size of land of an area and number of people living there.
The formula for finding population density is: total population divide by number of square kilometer of an area

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Area}}$$

Example 1
Population of town x is 600000 people with the area of 600sq km. What is the population density of town x?

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Area}}$$
$$= \frac{600000}{600\text{km}^2}$$
$$= 6000 \div 6$$
$$= 1000 \text{ people per sq km}$$

Some of the densely populated areas of E. Africa are:

i. Shores of Lake Victoria.
ii. Slopes of mountains – Elgon, Mufumbiro and Kilimanjaro, etc.
iii. Towns like Kampala, Jinja, Nairobi, Dar-es-salaam, etc

Sparsely populated areas of E. Africa:

i. Karamoja sub-region in Uganda due to drought.(semi arid area)
ii. Kalangala district – no H.E.P, poor transport and communication. Etc.

iii. North and Northeastern. Kenya – drought (semi-desert).
iv. Miombo woodland (Tanzania) – infested with tsetse flies.

Disadvantages of sparse population:

i. Low labour force (scarcity of labour)
ii. Shortage of market for home made goods.
iii. Low revenue collection.

Advantages of large population:

i. It creates large market for home made goods.
ii. Availability of labour force.
iii. It stimulates investment in the country.
iv. Much money is collected in form of taxes.

Effects of high population:

i. It leads to shortage of food.
ii. It leads to shortage of land.
iii. It leads to high crime rate.
iv. It leads to inadequate social services.
v. It leads to traffic congestion
vi. It leads to moral decay.
vii. It leads to unemployment.
viii. It leads to easy spread of diseases.
ix. It leads to poor accommodation, housing and congestion.
x. It leads to poor sanitation.
xi. It leads to encroachment on swamps, forests and game parks in search of land.
xii. It leads to land fragmentation.

Solutions to problems of high population:

i. By encouraging voluntary migration to low population areas.
ii. By setting up resettlement schemes for landless people.
iii. By guaranteeing peace and security.
iv. By providing soft loans to people to improve standards of living.
v. Supporting girl child education.
vi. Improve on the security
vii. Improve on the social services
viii. Constructing industries to provide employment.
ix. Carry out public health campaigns.
x. Encourage self income-generating activities among the population.

\

Factors that can control population increase:

Natural hazards (disasters):

i. Epidemics (Diseases)
ii. Earthquakes
iii. Volcanic eruptions.
iv. Floods
v. Strong winds (storms).
vi. Famine
vii. Drought.
viii. Lightning

Man-made hazards (disasters):

i. Wars.
ii. Toxic industrial wastes.
iii. Radioactive wastes.
iv. Transport accidents etc

Government legislation:

i. Legalizing abortion.
ii. Legalizing sterilization.
iii. Family planning campaigns.
iv. Government policy of limiting the number of children.

How to control population increase:

i. Family planning campaigns.
ii. Educating the public about the effects of large families
iii. By legalizing sterilization.
iv. Punishing defilers.
v. Encourage girl child education.
vi. By legalizing abortion.

Family planning:

Family planning is the use of birth control methods to have a manageable number of children in a family.

Birth control methods used in family planning;

i. Injecta plan.
ii. Pill plan.
iii. Use of Condoms
iv. Abstinence.
v. Withdraw.
vi. Natural method.

Advantages of family planning:

i. It enables parents to space children for easy management.
ii. It enables the mothers to become productive as they may engage in income generating activities.
iii. It enables the country to budget for the people according to the resources.

NB: Child spacing is allowing enough spaces between the births of a family's children.

Population census.

A population census is the counting of people in an area.
It's carried out by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Importance of population census:

i. To know the number of people in the country.
ii. To be able to plan for the citizens of the country.
iii. To know the population structure.
iv. To know the poverty level amongst the population.
v. To be able to population growth rates.

Information gathered during population census:

These include the following: Age, sex, race, marital status, religion, language, level of education, type of housing, occupation.

Problems faced during census:

i. It's expensive.
ii. Negative attitudes of the public
iii. Poor transport
iv. Bad weather
v. Illiteracy among people hence giving wrong information.

Rural – Urban migrations:

Rural – urban migration is the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

Causes:

i. To look for jobs/ employment.
ii. To look for better standards of living
iii. To look for better social services e.g. education, medical care, etc.
iv. To look for better security.

Effects of Rural – Urban migration:

i. It leads to low agricultural production in rural areas.
ii. It causes depopulation in villages.
iii. It causes over population in towns.
iv. High crime rate in towns.
v. Easy spread of diseases in towns
vi. It leads to development of slums in towns.
vii. Moral decay

How to control rural-urban migration:

i. By setting up small-scale industries in villages to create employment for people.
ii. By rural-electrification.
iii. By looking for market for agricultural produce for rural farmers.
iv. By providing sot loans to village people to start income generating activities.
v. By subsidizing agricultural inputs.
vi. To improve on standards of education in rural areas.
vii. To improve on health facilities in rural areas.

Urban-rural migration.

Urban – rural migration is the movement of people from towns to villages for settlement.

Causes.

i. High costs of living in towns.
ii. Shortage of land to carry out farming in towns.
iii. Poor pay and poor working conditions.
iv. Inadequate qualifications leading to failure to get jobs.
v. Loss of jobs in towns.
vi. Retirement.

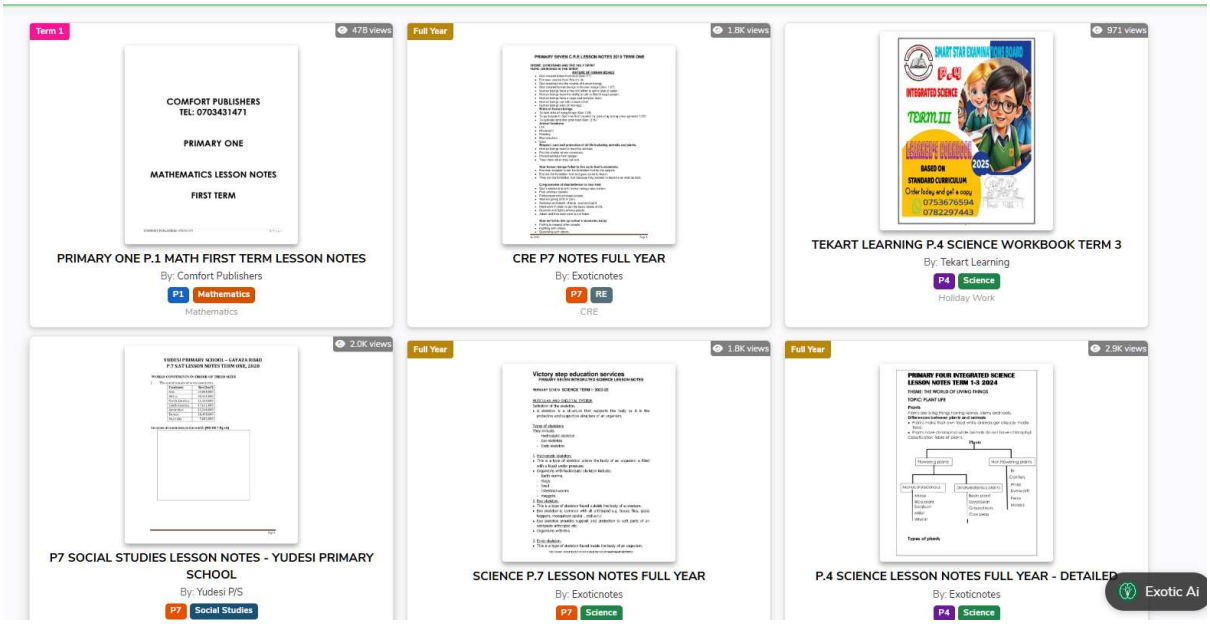
Rural –rural migration.

It's the movement of people from one village to another for settlement for some Bakiga have left their villages in Kabale to come and live among the Banyoro.

Causes:

i. Searching for fertile land.
ii. Searching for pasture for animals.
iii. Fleeing local conflicts.
iv. Over population.
v. Civil wars/political instability.

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