

Social Studies

Primary Five

Jonah L. Byarugaba

The Nilo-Hamites

- ✓ They are often referred to as **Plain Nilotes** in Uganda.
- ✓ They are said to have originated from the highlands of Southern Ethiopia.
- ✓ They entered Uganda through the North Eastern part of Uganda.

The Nilo-Hamites

- ✓ They were cattle keepers.
- ✓ They settled in Karamoja and Teso land.
- ✓ They are in districts like Kotido, Napak, Kaboong, Moroto, Kumi, Amuria, Soroti.
- ✓ They were nomadic pastoralists.

Tribes under Nilo-Hamites

- ✓ Itesots
- ✓ Karimojong
- ✓ Kumam
- ✓ Dadoth
- ✓ Tepeth
- ✓ Pokot

Reasons for their migration

- ✓ They were searching for water and pasture for their domestic animals.
- ✓ There was scarcity of grazing land due to nature of land where they lived.
- ✓ Presence of inter-clan and inter-ethnic conflicts. Those internal conflicts forced them to migrate.
- ✓ There was an outbreak of cattle diseases which attacked their animals.

Results of the migration of Nilo-Hamites

- ✓ There was population increase in areas where they settled.
- ✓ New cultures were introduced due to intermarriages.
- ✓ They became mixed farmers yet they were purely pastoralists.

The Hamites

- ✓ They came to Uganda from the North Eastern direction.
- ✓ They settled in areas of Kapchorwa and slopes of Mt. Elgon.
- ✓ Their main economic activity was cattle rearing and they also grew some crops.
- ✓ Hamites were organized in chiefdoms.

The Hamites

Tribes under the Hamites

Bahima

Bahinda

Basita

Batusi

Causes of their migration

- ✓ They were searching pasture and water for their animals.
- ✓ They were searching for areas with favourable climatic conditions.
- ✓ They had internal and external conflicts

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES

What is Pre-Colonial period?

This was the period before Uganda was taken over by the British.

Majority of people came from neighbouring countries like Rwanda.

Others came from Asia especially Indians and Pakistanis.

Types of organization

- ✓ Kingdoms
- ✓ Chiefdoms
- ✓ Clans

How did Ugandans rule themselves before the coming of Europeans?

- i) They ruled themselves under kingdoms.
- ii) There was a government led by a chief.
- iii) They ruled themselves under clans.

What is a Kingdom?

This is an area ruled by a king.

What is a Chiefdom?

This is an area ruled by a chief.

What is an empire?

An area ruled by an emperor.

BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE

It was the earliest pre-colonial kingdom/state in Uganda.

Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara Empire?

- The Abatembuzi were the first rulers of Bunyoro.
- The first king of Abatembuzi was Ruhanga and his brother was Nkya.
- The last king of the Abatembuzi was Isaza. Bunyoro covered the whole area of interlacustrine region.
- The Bachwezi replaced the Abatembuzi.
- The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.
- The last king of the Bachwezi was Wamala.
- The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo-Babito dynasty.
- Both the Bachwezi and Batembuzi are said to be semi-gods.

Factors which led to the collapsed of Bunyoro Kitara empire

- i) It was too large for it to be led by one king.
- ii) The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- iii) Internal and external wars.
- iv) The coming of Luo Babito.
- v) Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- vi) Outbreak of famine.

Contribution of the Bachwezi empire

Economic contributions.

- i) They introduced long horned cattle.
- ii) They introduced iron smelting.
- iii) They introduced bark cloth making.
- iv) They introduced coffee growing.
- v) They introduced pottery.

Social Contribution

- They introduced new games like Omweso.
- They introduced royal regalia.

Political Contribution

- ✓ They introduced centralized government.
- ✓ They introduced hereditary rule.
- ✓ They introduced royal regalia.
- ✓ They introduced building of reed palaces

Royal traditional symbols for powers

- i) Spears
- ii) Drums
- iii) Royal tombs
- iv) Stools
- v) Robe
- vi) Arrows
- vii) Shields

TITLE OF THE LEADERS

Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Toro	Omukama
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Teso	Emorimor
Acholi	Rwot
Rwenzururu	Omusinga
Japadhola	Kwa Adhola