AM BUSY PLEASE

**THE CHWEZI DYNASTY**

* This was the second dynasty in Bunyoro kitara empire
* It was founded by Ndahura.
* The Bachwezi are believed to have come from Ethiopia
* There were mainly pastoralists who kept long horned cattle.
* Their headquarters were at Bigobyamugenyi.
* Other places where they lived were Kibengo, Kagongo, Ntusi and Kasonko.
* They were the successors of the Batembuzi.
* The last Chwezi ruler was Wamara.
* The Bachwezi were succeeded by Luo Babito.
* The Luo Babito founded the Luo Babiito dynasty and were last people to live in Bunyoro Kitara empire.

**Exercise**

1. What is an empire?

2. What is the earliest empire to be formed in East Africa?

3. Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara empire?

4. Who were the founders of the Tembuzi dynasty?

5. Why were the Batambuzi referred demi gods or semi gods?

6. How did the Tembuzi rule in Bunyoro kitara come to an end?

7. Name the last king of the Batembuzi.

8. Name the founders of the Chwezi dynasty.

**Social contributions of the Bachwezi**

* They introduced cow hide sandals
* They introduced the idea of digging ditches
* They introduced local chess
* They introduced the idea of building grass thatched houses.
* They introduced the idea of pottery

**Economic contributions of the Chwezi/Bachwezi**

* They introduced long horned cattle
* They introduced salt mining in lake Katwe.
* They introduced coffee cultivation.
* They introduced iron smelting.
* They introduced bark cloth making

**Political contributions of the Bachwezi/Chwezi**

* They introduced centralized monarchy
* They introduced royal regalia
* They introduced fortified count yards
* They introduced the idea of building reed palaces

**Royal regalia**

* Royal regalia are kingdom’s special instruments of royalty

**Examples of Royal regalia**

* Royal drum. – Royal stool
* Royal shield. – Royal gown
* Royal crown. – Royal spear

**Factors that led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara empire**

* The empire was too large to be ruled by one emperor.
* Death of their beloved cow Bihogo
* Prolonged drought and famine
* Greed for power by the princes.
* Shortage of pasture for animals
* Shortage of water for animals
* Internal and external conflicts
* Luo invasion
* Outbreak of diseases
* Disunity among the Bachwezi

**Kingdoms that were formed after the collapse of Chwezi empire.**

* Buganda kingdom. – Wanga kingdom
* Bunyoro kingdom - Tooro kingdom
* Ankole kingdom. – Karagwe kingdom

**QN.** How did the iron working lead to the growth of Bunyoro Kitara empire?

* **Strong weapons were made for defense**
* **They sold iron tools and weapons**
* **Lead to increased food production**

**Exercise**

1. Give the factor that led to the final collapse of the Chwezi empire.

2. How did the size of Bunyoro Kitara empire contribute to its collapse?

3. Why is Bunyoro kitara empire remembered in the economy of Uganda?

4. How is Tooro kingdom related to Bunyoro kitara empire?

5. Name the tribal group that led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara empire?

6. Why did the Tooro kingdom broke away from Bunyoro kitara empire?

7. How did the coming of Luo negatively affect Bunyoro Kitara empire?

8. Name the type of cows brought into Uganda by the Bachwezi.

9. Why did the Chwezi dig a ditch around Bigobyamugenyi?

**NYAMWEZI EMPIRE**

* Nyamwezi means **people of the moon.**
* The Nyamwezi are called so because **the coastal dwellers saw Nyamwezi people coming from the Western direction where the new moon is first seen.**
* They lived in small independent chiefdoms.
* Each chiefdom was ruled by **Ntemi**
* The famous leaders of Nyamwezi were **Mirambo** and **Nyungu ya Mawe**

**Duties of the Ntemi**

* Settle conflicts
* Collect taxes
* Prayed for the sick
* Made sacrifices to the gods on behalf of the people.

**MIRAMBO**

* He was the most famous leader of the Nyamwezi empire.
* He established his capital at **Urambo** in Ugowe chiefdom.
* He built a strong army called **Ruga-Ruga.**
* His empire grew stronger during the long distance trade because he controlled the trade routes.
* Mirambo died in 1884 and his empire collapsed

**Factors for Mirambo's success**

* He got guns from Arab traders.
* He had strong army.
* He controlled trade routes during LDT
* He copied fighting tactics from the Ngoni
* He was very hardworking and ambitious leader
* He used short sturbbing spears called Asegai

**Factors for the collapse of Mirambo's empire**

* Weak leaders like Mpandashallo his successor
* Death of Mirambo
* Soldiers became undisciplined
* Mirambo left no clear administration

**NYUNGU YA MAWE**

* Nyungu ya Mawe means the **pot of stones.**
* He established his capital at **Kiwele**
* He divided his empire into provinces called **Mutwale to ease administration**
* He participated in LDT and got guns to expand his empire.
* Nyungu Ya Mawe was succeeded by his daughter **Mgalula.**

**Factors that led to success of Nyungu Ya Mawe**

* He got guns from Arab traders.
* He divided his empire into sizeable provinces
* He controlled trade routes during LDT.
* He had a centralized administrative unites (**Viwale**)

**Reasons why Nyungu Ya Mawe was successful economically**

* He sold slaves and ivory
* He controlled the main trade routes during LDT
* He raided caravans

**QN.** How did Nyungu Ya Mawe's empire come to an end?

* **When the Germans occupied his capital Kiwele in 1895.**
* **Germans replaced vatwale with Akidas.**

**Exercise**

1. How did Mirambo benefit from being a captive of the Ngoni?

2. Why was the Nyamwezi empire not regarded as a true empire?

3. Who were the Ruga-Ruga?

4. Name the colonialists who over threw the successor of Nyungu Ya Mawe.

**ZENJI EMPIRE**

* Zenj Empire was the land of the black people at the coast of East Africa.
* It was located at the coast of East Africa.
* The headquarters of the Zenj Empire were at **Kilwa.**
* Zenj Empire was founded by the Oman ruler called **Hassan Bin Ibrahim.**
* Zenj Empire was not called a true empire because **it had no single ruler and the empire was based on trade.**
* **Sultan** was the title given to the rulers of the Zenj Empire at the coast.

**Towns in the Arab trading empire of East Africa**

* Kilwa - Mogadishu. – Mombasa
* Zanzibar - Sofala. – Pemba
* Malindi

**Causes for the collapse of Zenj empire.**

* The stopping of slave trade
* Zanzibar was made part of British empire

**KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA**

**BUGANDA KINGDOM**

* Buganda kingdom is believed to have been founded by **Kato Kimera,** a twin brother to **Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga** who founded Luo Babiito dynasty in Bunyoro kingdom.
* It was a small area made up of Kyadondo, Busiro, Kyaggwe and Mawokota.
* It started as a small territory but expanded by **raiding the neighbors**
* The title given to the king of Buganda is **Kabaka.**
* The kabaka is the political head and commander in chief of the kingdom.
* He appointed ministers and chiefs to **assist him in managing the kingdom.**
* Buganda kingdom was divided into counties (**amasaza**), sub counties (**amagombolola**), and parishes (**emiruka**) for easy administration.
* Buganda’s soldiers are called **Abambowa.**

**Duties of Kabaka**

* He was the chief judge
* He headed the kingdom
* He distributed land
* He was the commander in chief of the army
* He was the mediator between the living and the dead.

**Factors that led to growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom**

* It got guns from Arab traders
* It was easy to control
* It had enough food
* It had fertile soils
* Lake Victoria provided protection in the South
* It had a strong army
* It had strong and able leaders like **Ssemakkiro, Junju, Mawanda**

**Traditional leaders of Buganda**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of the traditional leader/Kabaka** | **Fact about him** |
| Sir Edward Muteesa II | * He was the first non-executive president of Uganda(without cabinet and power * He was exiled for rejecting the East African Federation. * He caused the signing of the Namirembe agreement. |
| Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II | * He was the Kabaka of Buganda when the queen of England attended CHOGM in Uganda in 2007. * He was the kabaka of Buganda when the 1995 constitution was promulgated. * He was crown on 31st July 1993. |
| Daudi Chwa | * He was the king of Buganda during the signing of 1900 agreement. * He was the youngest king of Buganda. |
| Daniel Mwanga II Basamula | * He ordered for the killing of Uganda martyrs |
| Rashid Kalema | * He was a Muslim and died a Muslim |
| Muteesa I | * He invited missionaries to come to Uganda in 1875 * He welcomed the first Europeans in 1862. |
| Mwanga | * He resisted British colonial rule. |
| Ssuuna II | * He welcomed the first Arab traders led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim. |

**Economic organization of Buganda kingdom**

* The Baganda carried out boat making
* The Baganda carried out bark cloth making
* The Baganda carried out animal rearing
* The Baganda carried out trade
* The Baganda out crop growing

**Political organization of Buganda kingdom**

* Buganda was divided into counties, sub counties, parishes, sub parishes and villages.

**Social organization of Buganda kingdom**

* The Baganda were organised in clans
* The Baganda believed in small gods.

**Exercise.**

1 .According to Ganda tradition, who was the founder of Buganda kingdom?

2. Give any two factors that led to the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom.

3. What contribution did Kabaka Mutesa I make towards Christianity in Uganda?

4. Which king of Buganda ordered for the killing of the young Christian boys in Uganda?

5. Name the two kings of Buganda who died in exile.

6. To which island were Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega exiled in 1899?

7. In which way did trade with the coastal Arabs help in the expansion of Buganda kingdom?

8. State any one way lakes in Uganda helped the growth of kingdoms.

9. Why was Kabaka Mwanga known as a cruel Kabaka by Europeans?

10. Who were the first foreigners to come to Buganda?

**BUNYORO KINGDOM**

* It started after the fall of Chwezi empire.
* It was founded by Luo invaders.
* The Luo formed Luo Babiito dynasty of which Bunyoro was part.
* The first king and the founder of Bunyoro was **Isingoma Rukiid Mpuga.**
* The Omukama was the political head and judicial head of Bunyoro.
* The famous kings were **Omukama Kamurasi** and **Omukama Kabalega.**
* Kabalega built a strong army called **Abarusura.**
* Bunyoro started to expand during the regime of Omukama Kamurasi.
* Omukama Kabalega died on his way back to his kingdom.

**Factors that led to the growth and expansion of Bunyoro Kingdom**

* It had strong army
* It had leaders
* It participated in trade with other societies
* Presence of fertile soils
* Constant raids on the neighboring states.

**Duties of Abarusura**

* To enforce law and order
* To promote peace and security
* To protect the kingdom against her enemies

**Exercise**

1. What name was given to Kabalega's strong army?

2. Name the first king of Bunyoro Kingdom

3. From which empire did the Bunyoro kingdom emerged?

4. How were the Abarusura related to the Omukama Kabalega?

5. How were the Abarusura important to Bunyoro Kingdom?

**TORO KINGDOM**

* It was founded by **Prince Kaboyo** the son of **Omukama Kyembambe Nyamutukura III.**
* It was founded in Western Uganda.
* The title for the king is **Omukama.**
* It broke from Bunyoro Kingdom.
* Omukama Kasagama is one of the most famous king of Toro kingdom.
* Omukama Kasagama was overthrown by Kabalega because **he wanted to control salt mining on lake Katwe.**
* He sought for refugee in Buganda after being overthrown.
* He was restored to his throne by **Captain Frederick Lugard.**
* The current omukama of Toro is **Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru II.**
* He was crowned a king on **June 1994.**

**Reasons why Toro broke way from Bunyoro Kitara empire**

* Toro was not benefitting from Bunyoro kitara empire.
* Bunyoro kitara empire had collapsed.

**Why Omukama Kasagama welcomed Captain Frederick Lugard?**

* He wanted protection against his enemies.
* He wanted to be restored to his throne.

**WANGA KINGDOM**

* It was founded by the **Luhya people.**
* It was the only kingdom that existed in Kenya.
* It acquired its name from its first leader called **king wanga.**
* The title given to the leader of Wanga kingdom is **Nabongo.**
* The first capital city of Wanga was **Imanga.**
* The Nabongo was the chairman of the council, the final judge and the head of the kingdom.
* **Nabongo Mumia** is the Nabongo who collaborated with the British.
* **The collaboration led to the down fall of Wanga Kingdom.**

**Exercise**

1. What title is given to the rulers of Wanga Kingdom?

2. Name the Bantu tribe that formed the Wanga kingdom.

3. Name the only kingdom that was founded in Western Kenya.

4. How did Wanga kingdom acquire its name?

5. Name the king of Wanga who collaborated with the British.

6. Why did Wanga kingdom in Kenya collapse?

**KARAGWE KINGDOM**

* Its founder was **Ruhinda** the son of **Wamara**
* It was founded by Nyambo tribe.
* The major clans were **Banyambo** and **Basita.**
* The first tribe to rule Karagwe kingdom was **Sita/Basita.**
* It is found in North Western Tanzania in Bukoba region.
* It developed as a result of Long Distance Trade that took place in kingdom.
* The title for the king of Karagwe was **Muharambwa.**
* King **Rumanika** is one of the greatest king of Karagwe.
* He welcomed John Speke and James Grant in Kingdom.
* He helped many explorers to reach Buganda.

**Roles of Muharambwa.**

* To bless women to bear many children.
* To bless harvests.
* To supervise unoccupied land.
* He was the spiritual leader

**Factors that led to growth of Karagwe kingdom**

* It participated in long distance trade
* It was well organized
* It had fertile soils which encouraged crop growing

**Factors that led to the decline of Karagwe kingdom**

* The death of a strong leader Rumanika
* External attacks by small kingdoms.
* The coming of the Arabs.

**Advantages/importance of kingdoms**

* They promote unity
* They promote culture
* They promote morals
* They promote development
* They promote peace and security
* They promote tourism industry
* They offer scholarships to children
* They create employment to people
* They promote identity
* They limit power struggle

**Disadvantages of kingdoms**

* They promote tribalism
* They promote dictatorship
* They hinder development
* They divide people according to classes