

HIS 110

15th June 2021

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

COURSE OUTLINE

What is International Studies all about.

1) Development of World System / International world System.

2) Concepts in international studies.

a) international relations

b) foreign policy

c) Diplomacy

d) migration

e) Diaspora: Comparison between Jewish and Africa diaspora

3) International Organisations

a) League of Nations

b) United Nations Organisations (U.N.O)

c) International Economic Organisation

d) International trade

e) International Monetary fund (IMF)

f) World bank

g) Cold War

h) imperialism

i) terrorism.

22/06/2021

Topic: THE EVOLUTION OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD SYSTEM

International studies as a course of study is very broad and complex as it deals with issues and variables between or among nation states in their relationship and interactions in the international system. Therefore the course is quite dynamic, and so it changes with shift and changes in the international system. International studies is not only the study of contact and interactions between nation states alone, it also involves the study of non-state actors following their proliferation in the international system.

Such non-state actors like non-governmental organisations, NGOs, governmental participants such as private citizens, co-operations etc. Therefore, this course offers a multi-disciplinary perspective to our understanding of nations and their cultures as they relate or interact in the international system. International Studies deals with issue such as international politics, international relations, environmental and foreign policies, globalisation, development, global conflicts, peacekeeping, post-colonialism, evolution of cultural aesthetics, political and diplomatic relations amongst nations and people, national economic and diplomatic identities, migrations, diasporas and other well-defined and trans-national issues. It aims at providing a common understanding of what a nation is and how it should treat other nations in the international system or world system.

One of the major features of the contemporary world system is

the existence of independent and sovereign states. Therefore, the origin of states in the global system must be traced. Western European state system is traced to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648. This peace is a conference that came up with some agreement which acknowledged the sovereignty of state above every other economic and political unit. Before the peace of Westphalia, there were no states in Europe as we have them today. What used to exist were feudal empires with citizens owing allegiance to a few feudal lords and kings. There was also the Christian Common wealth which brought all empires in Europe under the control of the Pope, and leaders were believed to be sent by God. Although, there were international relations by the 16th century and even before then, it was between feudal empires rather than independent states. Thus, the peace of Westphalia of 1648 altered the political map of Europe and brought about the emergence of independent nations in Europe like Britain, France, Germany, Belgium etc.

URBANIZATION

Urbanization also increase the speed with which feudalism collapsed in Europe, as states were now ruled by independent leaders who owed no allegiance to monarchs. This leaders and indeed their citizens began to challenge the authority of the Pope, and the concept of equality of states began to be a reality in European inter-state relations. By the 18th and 19th centuries, there were growing

wind of nationalism which seem to affect European countries. Notable among them was the French revolution of 1789. This revolution established a clear political fact: That the state exist as the popular will of the people and that rulers of states obtain their right to rule from the mandate of the people and not from God and people should elect their representatives. These developments all had great impact on European state system as well as European international relations. Therefore, the states ~~here~~ had come to be the major actors in the international system; and so inter-states interaction increased.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The industrial revolution in Europe also contributed to the development of the contemporary world system. Following the improvement in technology, states began to relate more easily with telecommunication and transportation bringing states closer; and aiding about increased relations. Furthermore, the industrial revolution brought for war and tension between states leading to such doctrines as deterrence in the modern sense of it. But therefore had become an important aspect of the contemporary system and the potentials have grown in sophistication over the years. The emergence of such new actors in the international system and the national corporations can also be said to have been brought about through the international system like multi-national corporations.

Carve

by the industrial revolution. It must be noted that until 1945, Europe was the centre of international relations. The major actors being Britain, France, Germany, Italy etc. However, after the Second World War, this moved to the U.S.A and U.S.S.R and so we have witnessed the emergence of new major actors in the present world system, namely U.S.A and USSR. These before 1990 were supposedly the leaders and super powers in the world system. The USA was not an active participant in the world system before 1945 because it was physically far from Europe and was ~~presumably~~ ~~possibly~~ pursuing isolationist policy.

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

The Third world countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America entered into the Contemporary world system through the mercantilist expansion in the ~~form~~ instance and later Colonialism. The whole process started by the Voyages of discovery through which Europe knew about other parts of the world. As slave trade gave way legitimate trade so also ~~colonialism~~ started in the 19th century. It was through the machinery of Colonialism that the third world was introduced and prepared to participate in the Contemporary world system. Colonialism created states in Africa after European model. Of course, prior to Colonialism, there were states and nations in Africa. But not in the European sense. Colonialism therefore, ~~led~~ out state actors, gave them independent position in the

world system. These states are presently members in UNO, Non-
- Allied movements and other force where they participate in the world system
but they remain the poorest in the world system.

Date 6th July 2021

Topic: Migration

Most people migrate for economic reasons. People think about
migrating to places that have few jobs opportunities and they immigrate
to places where few jobs seem to be available. Because of
economic restructuring, job prospect often varies from one country
to another and within regions of the same country historically.
Some were transported or sold into slavery or left because of
poverty, hunger, persecution, discrimination, civil war and
employment and more recently simply for education and better
jobs. Migrant numbers have risen drastically in the last decades.
rich migrants often send some of their income home. To family members
in a form of economic remittances which have become an economic
force to move as a result of conflicts, human right violation,
violence or escape persecution

causes of migration

We can categorize the causes or reasons for migration into
so factors

The push factor :- These are reasons for leaving a place which is called emigrating because of certain difficulties like food shortage, work flood and other calamities.

2) The pull factor :- These are reasons for migrating into a place which is called immigrating because of an aspiration, dream, or something desirable like abundance in food supply, a better climate, more freedom etc. Therefore, people are either pulled or pushed to migrate either voluntarily or involuntarily. Push factors are reasons why people leave an area. They are usually voluntary or forced migration for example crop failure, drought, flooding, high crime, lack of services, lack of safety, poverty or war. Pull factors are reasons why people migrate are attracted or pulled to a particular area. They are usually voluntary migration. For example Better income and better services, higher employment, lower risk of natural disasters, more fertile land, Political stability, safer or less crime, more wealth etc.

Now that you know the reasons for the causes of migration where do you think you belong? Is it pushed or pulled migration

THE ERA OF BIPOLARITY / COLD WAR
After 1945, the international system took a bipolar structure. This means that there were two opposing political blocks namely Socialism and Capitalism, each built on ideology oppose to the

other. The Socialist block was lead by the USSR with its own allies. This was threatened by the formation of NATO and Warsaw Pacts for the west and east respectively. This structure is no longer as rigid as it used to be perhaps following the collapse of Socialism and Communism in the 1980's and 1990's

COLD WAR

The Cold war was a major feature of the contemporary international system and is used to describe the tension and suspicion between the western blocks and Eastern blocks. It suggests that although there is no physical confrontation between them, but the level of hostility is nearly to a state of war. Cold war started in 1945 after the collapse of Germany SSP fought on the same side during the Second world war, but was only for convenience and act of a desire to fight and defeat axis power of Germany, Italy and Japan. By the time the Second world war ended, the USA and USSR became dear enemies again divided into two; East and West, the Berlin wall built to end the unification of Germany as one political entity. The emergence of new Socialist Countries in Europe made the

Most uncomfortable, and USSR was seen to be an expansionist state. This increased tension between the two blocks. In the first years of the Cold War, the USA was ahead of because it's monopoly of the nuclear weapons which it used to intimidate the USSR however, by 1949, the USSR also developed and tested its own atomic weapons. The USA saw this as an equivalent "national suicide", and they did not take it lightly. Thus, an arms race started between the Superpowers. The Cuban missile Crisis of 1962 was the peak of the Cold War. This was in attempt to smuggle some missiles into Cuba which was discovered by the USA. This episode nearly caused a world war but was resolved after Cuban missile Crisis, the Superpowers had a rethinking and decided to improve communication among themselves. Thus, the so called HOTLINE was established. This is a communication line between Washington and Moscow, aimed at reducing any misunderstanding and threat to war. Furthermore, the ~~Staline~~ Solvent came out with a doctrine of peaceful co-existence. While both Superpower agree on Detente (immediate Confrontation) as a new ~~trust~~ in their relationship. However, the collapse of Communism and Socialism in the 1990's and the triumph of Capitalism as an economic ideology which has transform the world into the Contemporar, Globalization marked the end of the Cold War.

International System

According to Holtz, the international system is any collection of independent entities or states which interact with considerable frequency and according to regularized processes. This definition suggest that the existence of political units like state actors or their equivalent is a central aspect of the system.

Secondly, these units (political unit) are in dynamic interaction and without these interaction among the various units, the system will be incapacitated.

Thirdly, the third element of the international system is that there is an environment and this environment is economic, political, social, cultural, physical and ideological. The actors in the system respond and adapt to the environment and to any changes that may emanate from the environment. The importance of international system to the international studies cannot be over emphasized because we can not be talking about international studies without the system. In domestic politics, there's a political system and this consist of the political actors, their interactions and the environment where political activities takes place. For any type of political system, there must be a setting. It is this setting that we refer to as the system and just like

13 July 2021

so
not
other
units

Nigeria politics ~~cannot~~ cannot be placed in a setting so also international studies which deals with the study of nation-states in their action and reactions as they relate with other must also have a certain ~~exist~~ existent setting or system.

INTERN

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Now we have seen that nation state must have a setting or system where they interact with one another. The question is what then is international relations? In fact international relation is an aspect of international studies. It is an integral part of international studies but does not constitute the totality of it as there are issues of paramount importance to international studies other than international relations. Therefore, international relations is a subject under international studies. On the basis of this clarification, according to K. J. Holt Si, international relations refers to all forms of interaction between the members of separate societies ~~whether~~ whether government sponsor or not. The odds that international relation will include the analysis of foreign policies or political processes between nations but with its interest in all facets of a nation between distinct

- Societies. He argues further that international relation will also include studies of international trade unions; international Red Cross; tourism; international trade; transportation etc.
- c.f.c. He also put to add international relation only to the extent that they are employed to achieve military or political objectives. e.g. International trade becomes more relevant to international relations when government employ sanctions, blockades, threats etc. for political purpose. To Ray of course, international relations ^{connote} promotes all interactions between actors in the international system. He categories international relations into four groups:
1. International political relations which is concerned with political issues only such as competition, compromise and **any point of struggle aimed at allocations of values**
 2. Economic relations: This covers issues such as trade, sanctions, economic institutions ~~like IMF, World Bank, WTO~~ New international economic order.
 3. Cultural international relations: This comprises issues like links across nations example sports, international tournaments, cultural exchanges etc.

4. Private international relations: This includes contact between individuals and private capacity but which cut across national boundaries e.g. maintaining a personal friend abroad. Here, the involvement of the state is minimal, and can be restricted only to issuance of passports and visas. This division of international relation by foreign is only for convenience as most of them overlap. For example, economics and politics cannot be separated in the international relations.

In their book, politics and international system. R.K. Legge and J.F. Morrison defined international relations as all interactions between separate entities across national boundaries of nation state. This interactions cover political, cultural, social, economic and military relations dimensions. It could be both peaceful contact and violent contact and may involve at least two entities and must take place across national boundaries. Thus, several elements have been introduced from the following definitions:

- 1) That international relations involves actors who are participating in international relations.
- 2) That there is an international system, and this is the environment and theatre that interaction takes place.

3 That international relation must go beyond the boundaries of nation states.

4 By introducing the concept of actors, we go beyond the statecentric views which ~~see~~ sees international relations as an activity for the states alone. Although it is true that state are important actors, there are also non-state actors like international organisations and multi-national organisations. Therefore, international relations is the sum total interactions, contacts and transactions that take place between different international actors in the international system.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

International politics like international relations also an aspect of international studies but it is more stricted term than international relation as it involves reactions among nation states specifically for political purposes. It revolves around the struggle by nation states to their values and beliefs acceptable in the international term. International politics depends on the power of Yes Examples include: ideological rivalry that existed between the superpowers, the arms race, wars which esent struggles and conditions. In international politics.

States are the major actors, non-state actors are used to foster the interest of nation States. This is opposed to international relations where non-state actors are major participants. Therefore, international politics is a narrow and minute part of international studies. It concerns only political issues.

Foreign Policy

16th July 2021

FOREIGN POLICY

P.J. Hollis has defined foreign policy as the action of states towards external environment and the conditions usually domestic under which those actions are formulated.

To F.S. Northege, foreign policy is the use of political influence by state to get another state behave in their a desired manner.

Hans Morgenthau perceives foreign policy from the perspective of national interest i.e. it is concerned with the pursuit of national interest by State. Therefore, for the sake of convenience, foreign policy can be defined as what state do in all foreign policy. Therefore, it is the activity of State B in their interaction. Therefore, what State A does to State B is foreign policy; and what State B does to State A in return is also foreign policy. Foreign policy therefore is both action and reaction. The action of state A towards State B is foreign policy while the reaction of State B towards State A is foreign policy.

to state A action ~~and~~ also constitute foreign policy. In foreign policy States' behaviour is determined by what they define their interest to be, and they consciously deploy or evolve some instrument to realize such goal or objectives. Therefore foreign policy is a predetermined and previously planned action of States. It is done by a state or group of states. In addition, foreign policy is a monopoly activity of states because only they can formulate policy or policies as they possess Sovereignty. It falls under the exclusive list of functions. However, non-state actors like the UNO, AU, ECOWAS, EU, IMF, multi-national cooperation etc., can be used to promote the foreign policies of states, they themselves do not possess foreign policy and so only states can formulate foreign policies.

DIPLOMACY

According to Harold Nicolson, diplomacy is the conduct of relationship by negotiation among states, while Richard Shelling defines it as the use of language rather than force, the exchange of ideals rather than blows in the conduct of relations among societies. Shelling believes that diplomacy displaces violence by talk and that through negotiations and

meeting, war could be avoided and that it is when diplomacy fail that State threatens Violence.

Norman Padelford on his part defines diplomacy as a body of generally routine officials interactions among non-warring state by which they communicate their policies in an attempt to gain concessions. No matter the divergencies, it is clear that diplomacy involves persuasion, and every attempt to persuade other actors to understand and appreciate a state's point. This is what ~~are~~ the instrument done through dialogue and negotiations. Diplomacy is one of the oldest method of conducting international relations aimed at coping with the problem e.g. War and aggression. Diplomacy in modern times is conducted through formal institutions like missions, consultates, embassies etc. Diplomacy is also an instrument of foreign policy employed by states. It is the cheapest instrument of foreign policy used by states whereas diplomacy is only an instrument of foreign policy, it is a dimension of international relations and more closely that of international politics. Finally it is an instrument most state prefer to use to achieve their foreign interest or objectives.

What are what instruments u use to achieve your foreign policy.

u

ARTS OF COMMUNICATION

- ① Blo. Id system ✓
- 2) Basic Concepts : United Nation, League of nations
- 3) Diplomacy ✓
- 4) foreign policy
- 5) International relation & politics
- 6) Cold War

Read ur Assignment

INTRODUCTION

HIS 104

The study of east and central Africa in the pre-colonial period can appropriately be described as Central Africa and the interlacustrine region. This is the case because the area of east Africa is located or situated between lakes hence the term interlacustrine. It is the region mothering above the edge of the great Congo forest and taken in all the territory between lake Albert, lake Victoria and the northern part of lake Bangweul. The region today covers southern Uganda, North-West Tanzania, Luanda, Burundi and adjacent of eastern Zaire. All of it is ^{rainfall} ~~splendidly~~ ⁱⁿ easy country to live in. The average ~~record~~ is between 30 and 40 inches and the rains are well distributed throughout the year and.

Not only does the population there grow by natural increase like all rich countries the region attracted wave of foreign invaders. This came mostly from the Ethiopian border lands and the plains and swamps of the Nile and its tributaries in Southern Sudan. These were the Nilotics and Nilo-hamites who are physically and linguistically distinct from the Bantus. By the end of the 18th century six large neighbouring state had emerged in the area notably Bunyoro, Buganda, Nkore, Karagwe, Rwanda, and Burundi. It has been argued that the habitants of the lacustrine region before 1000AD were the Central Sudanic.

They were divided into many ethnic groups namely Lendu, Kachumoro and others. Mursi is a two-term meaning the original inhabitant of the area which can be used to distinguish between the area people of the region from the later arrivals like the Maasai. The political organisation of the Sudanic peoples was segmentary gerontocratic. Economically, there were agriculturalists. They were also known by later immigrants as expert miners. By 1500, there were including Bantu who came from the two cardinal axis of the west and east. The Bantu came mainly from Semiliki Valley the Congo basin in the west and from the east of mountains or Elgon. The Bantu were highly advanced in technology and agriculture and soon assimilated the central Sudanic people their culture. The Bantu later became dominant in the south Nile Kyoga Divide with the central Sudanic people dominating the northern part of Nile Kyoga.

BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE

Bunyoro Kitara empire comprised in whole or in parts the regions which today are called Bunyoro, Bunganda, Nkore, Karagwe and Toro. Apart from Karagwe which is today found in Tanzania of the rest fall in Uganda. Bunyoro Kitara from about the 15 century to the 19th century was the largest empire of which the Bunyoro that formed part was called Kitara.

When the empire fragmented, its small heartland became known as Bunyoro Kingdom as against Bunyoro Kitara empire. Supposedly, the name Bunyoro derived from a Baganda nickname. However, Bunyoro seems to refer to their homeland as Bunyoro Kitara. Today, Bunyoro is a district of the Republic of Uganda. It is worth noting that the people of Bunyoro Kitara are called Bunyoro or shortened to Nyoro and Munyoro for singular form. The language is called Runyoro and objectively called Agoro King or a big Kingoro history.

In retrospect, the origin of Bunyoro - Kitara empire is linked to two dynasties founded by two separate and allegedly super natural peoples namely Abatembuzi and Abathwezi and later by a third immigrant dynastic rulers from South East Sudan known as Nababuto who ruled between 1880 - 1966 when the country was toppled by a military junta.

Abatembuzi Dynasty (900 - 1350 AD)

Local traditions assert at Bunyoro, Nkore and other kingdoms of the interlacustrine region were ruled by a mysterious pioneer dynasty from which the Abachwezi is descending whereas the Bunyoro tradition state that this pioneer rulers were called Abakani and Abatembuzi are numbered 19^{but} Nkore has only 4. However it is difficult for us to decide from available source or evidence whether or not the Abatembuzi were an actual dynasty nor can we tell exactly who they were since to some people there

use imaginary figures. Despite the uncertainty about the identity of the Mwambizi dynasty, it is argued that members of the ~~the~~ Bayaga clan who had moved out of the area of lake Onckonyo (albeit) and established the kingdom of Buganga's possibly of the Muru origin were probably the founders of the ~~Mwambizi~~ ^{work} dynasty. By that time, they ^{earliest} known bonu speaking people of the ^{ne} Malawistone regime were probably a group identified as the bayaga clan when Ndzon goes back from 1850-90 AD to the Semliki Valley on the eastern edge of the great Congo forest. Their founders is related Kasehe who married a woman of the muru (origin the parkkeepers). It was the bayaga clan that was associated with the initial farming of casses in the areas and possibly of salt made across lake ^{Ngala} Onekonyo or Albert. Another important bonu group in the area were the Basita or Sheep clan who appeared to have emerged in the area of mount Massaka or Ngan in the east and moving westward became important political as far South and west as Karague during the Mbachwezi period. The basita clan was known for iron working. In other words, the bayaga was said to have introduced pastoralism, the basita were known for iron working. ^{the significance of} The Mbachwezi period appears to be in the fact that it brought to forms ~~and~~ the munu from the northwest, cattle-raisers the bugga the west and the basita iron workers from the east. This

is to say that the period brought together two major strands of
border migrations of the Bayaga from the Semuliki Valley in the west
and the Lusita and from the Mount Masaba or Elgon from the
East from available sources, the Abatembusi dynasty seem to have
rule what is later known as the Bunyoro Kitara Empire from 900-
1358 when they were displaced by a man called Bokoko who
was a commander of the Baroni clan and an official in the court of
Isanya the last King of Abatembusi dynasty. Even though the
rebellious act of Bokoko was crushed yet it set in unrest and
dissatisfaction in the empire thereby providing an opportunity for
Ndahura to seize power as the first ruler of the next dynasty
and founded the Abachwezi dynasty.

ABACHWEZI DYNASTY (1350-1500)

Like the Abatembusi the exact identity and origin of the
Abachwezi dynasty is debatable among historians. According to
local traditions, the Abachwezi like the Abatembusi were
imaginary figures or Dem-gods. The traditions further stated
that the Abachwezi dynasty directly descended from the Abatembusi
dynasty. Further more local traditions stated that Isanya, the last ruler
under the Abatembusi dynasty had a son named Isimbwa who
in turn begot his own son known as Karubunki later known as
Ndahura who seize power from the Baroni clan and established
his own dynasty known as Abachwezi Dynasty.

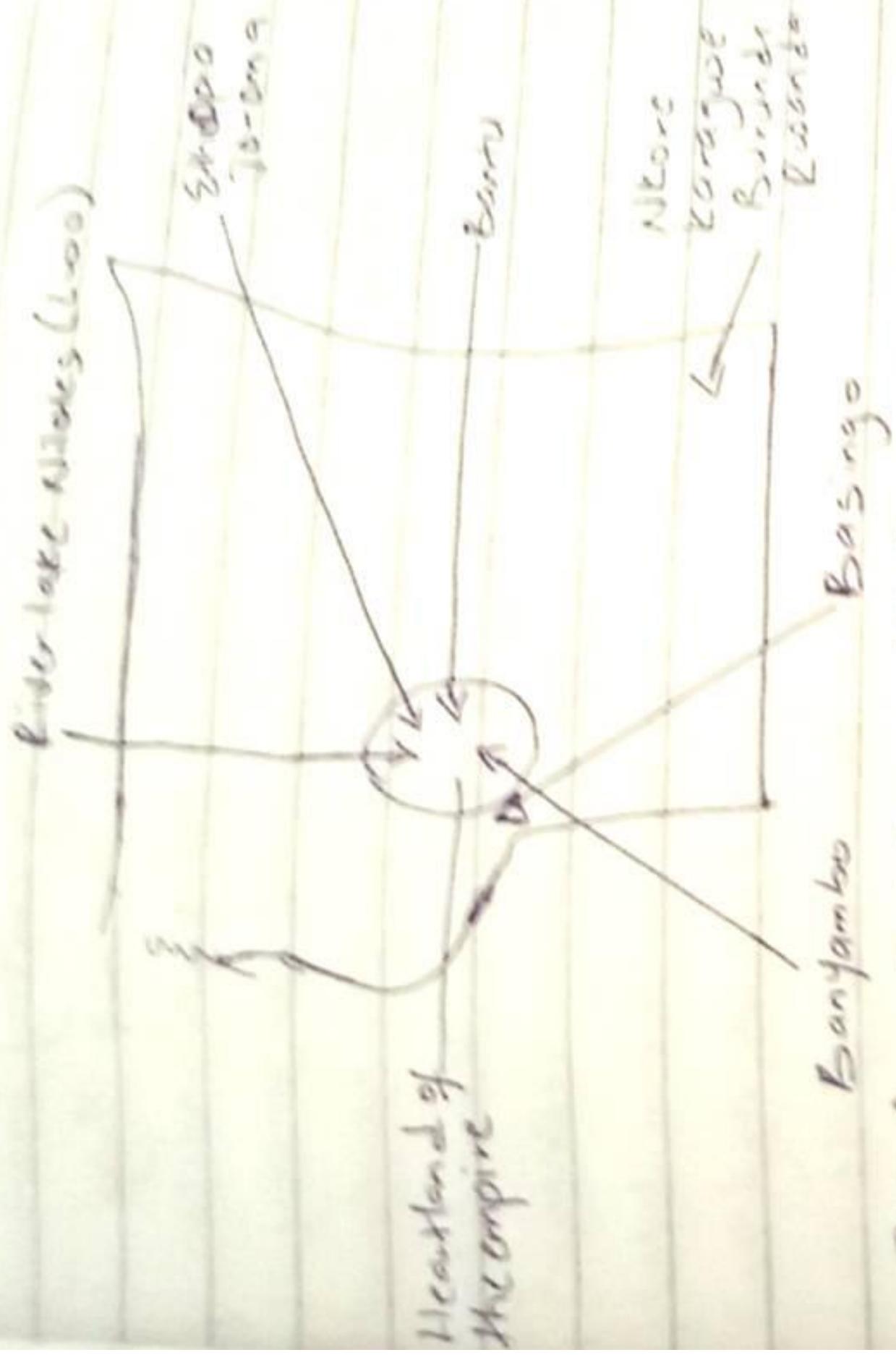
In this case, Ndahura the founder of Abachwezi dynasty was a grandson of Isangazhe last ruler of Nsatumbuzi dynasty. However, J.B Webster has argued a contrary view whereby suggesting that the new Abachwezi dynasty was founded by some indigenous Bantu Speakers. Basing his argument on some traditions, that Ndahura was indigenous to the area and that Ndahura's father was Isimbwa either a Muchwezi or a Mwule (Bantu) then his ancestors had been in the region for about 40 years before he came to rule. J.B Webster therefore came to the conclusion that the triumph might have symbolized the victory of the Bantu speakers over the ancient Muru rulers. In fact J.B Webster's view has been supported strongly by B.A Ogot who asserted that the Abachwezi were a Bantu aristocracy that emerged western Uganda in the 14th and 15th centuries. Another historian C.C. Bigley, while emphatically dismissing the idea that Abachwezi were imaginary gods rather than men seemed to specify the exact identity of these men. G.L. Huntingdon attempted to solve these problem by suggesting that the Abachwezi might have been a people of Hamitic stock related to the same people of South Africa Ethiopia. Professor T. Ingraham is more assertive of this point which has been dissected as the Hamitic and held the view that the Abachwezi were no way different from other Hamites. To him, the Abachwezi were the most

recent Hamitic invention of the inter-lacustine kingdoms from Abyssinia or Ethiopia. According to Rowland Oliver, the Abachwezi were hysterical figures which clan the Abachwezi were or wing clan of pre-dominant Hima or Bahima pastoralist in the Bungoro-Kitara for long. T. Gojja, though, accepting the possibility that the Abachwezi may have been of either Arabic, Turkish or Portuguese origin also agreed with Rowland Oliver that these people may have been Bahima whom he concluded were Galla in Somali. Reverend Crazzalara held an interesting view by arguing that the Abachwezi and the Bahima were one people and were both lowo - river lake Nilotes who came from Bahr-el-Gazal. His argument is that it was the conquerors who were first known as the Abachwezi and then later as the Bahima of Nkore, Bashambo of Karague and the Batutsi of Rwanda. In brief, Crazzalara maintained that the Abachwezi were mainly an advanced clan of the main body of the river-lake Nilotic invaders of Bungoro Kitara from Bahr-el-Gazal in South-east Sudan and fused with the indigenous Bantu. Then Nyakatura, however emphatically distinguishes the Bahima from the Abachwezi as a pale skinned people whom he considered might have come from either Abyssinia or Ethiopia, Arabia or Egypt most mostly the latter. Nevertheless, Nyakatura did not seem to specify who the Bahima were and where they came from.

Summing up, Karugire has of all agreed with the view that the Abachwezi; unlike the Abatenbuli were real historical figures like Abachwezi; unlike the Abatenbuli were real historical figures like many writers in this controversial identity of the Abachwezi; Karugire has categorically refuted a rather far-fetched view of Crazzala that the Abachwezi; were members of an advance Lwo clan who first known as Abachwezi; in Bunyoro Kihara and who on the arrival of the main body of the Lwo from the North voluntarily withdrew further Southwards where they were later known as Bahima, Bahinda and Batutsi among others. These writers have arrived at this ~~conventions~~ in the four difference in custom and tradition existing before the pastoral Bahima kingdoms further to the South of the interlacustine region and those of the Ababito Lwo to the north. In other words, whereas the royal house of Bunyoro and its chiefdoms are descended from the Lwo, it is difficult very difficult to relate the Bahima royal families of Nkore and Rwanda further to the south of the Lwo invaders as the traditional and customary practices of the Lwo to the north and the Bahima to the south. Karugire has however proceeded on to argue that the Abachwezi; are the descendants of Bukuku were the same people and founded and rule over Bunyoro-Kitunga empire. Karugire however did not specify who these people were. That is

Bukuto's descendants and the Abachwezi and where they came from so the big question is "who were the Abachwezi?" might they have been indigenous Bantu speaking farmers, possible founders, as J.B Webster tended to suggest of the new Abachwezi dynasty. Upon close analysis, it appears most unlikely that the Abachwezi were part and parcel of the two or the Bahima further to south of the interlacustrine region. Contrary to what was written in the book, it would appear most likely that the Abachwezi were Southern Cushites who were a pastoral people with large herds of long horned cattle and one of the direct brothers of the racial plateau of the present day Ethiopia. It is also possible that the Abachwezi might have been of the indigenous Bantu in origin. In fact once the Abachwezi had arrived in the interlacustrine region they seem to have quickly established their dynasty over the Bantu people who as noted earlier were predominant in the whole area ~~South~~ of the Nile Kyoga Divide. By this time, the Basite Clan (sheep clan) seemed to have gained political prominence as far south as Karagoe. During the Abachwezi Dynastic rule two actual rulers and a regent, Ijurindwa and the ruler Ndabura and Namara the ~~last~~ king of the dynasty. At all events, it was Ndabura the ^{Martial} King who established the famous empire of Bunyoro - Kitara though the exact

deniorial extend its root lesson.



THE DISINTEGRATION OF BURGOS LETTERS FROM THE

which may have spearheaded the arrival of the pastoralist Banyamba into the heartland of the empire. Finally and very importantly, were the River lake Nilotics also referred to as the Luo. They began to move into the empire from Sudan in the North and as noted earlier, this new immigrants produced a tense and uneasy political situation. This was so hence, earlier on the heartland of the empire had presumably lived fairly homogenous accommodating two original ethnic elements with one common language. However, during the reigns of Ndahura and Llamara, the empire accommodated the very many Bantu clans from the East and South and the Bahima and Luo from the North. Indeed the heartland of the empire became increasingly a melting pot of multi-ethnic and multi-lingua entities with all the tensions and potential frictions which the new situation implied. Nevertheless Llamara the last dynasty ruler of the Abachwozi seemed to have tried to appease the new immigrants by integrating them into his new political structure. Hence ~~two~~ two forefathers or divinities were given prominent possession in the royal court to the great annoyance of the indigenous people. Again Kagoro possibly a Luo appears to have gained the strategic post of a commander of military force.

Similarly, Butima

Similarly Ruhinda or Bahima was placed in charge of royal
wards while Kantu from the Kintu complex a prominent leader among
the bantu speaking clan from the east was blessed with the
recognition of entering into a blood brotherhood with Idamara. Yet
despite all these gestures of goodwill from Idamara, the new immigrants
remained arrogant, unruly and overmighty. The situation
was explosive given the fact that the two hunters and Bashambu
cum Bahima pastoralist being armed and mobile were well
placed in a strong military posture. To make matters worse,
Basingo probably immigrants from the south and who had
attained a prominent political position in the Northern Scti
of the empire were alienated upon Idamara's successful
assumption of power at the expence of their son Mugenya.
They therefore stubbornly refuse to pay their tribute to Idamara.
When Murindwa tried to force them to do so, they instantly
killed him. This was why Idamara probably lost control of the empire.
The internal situation within the Shaky empire of
Bunyoro-Kitara empire worsened further worsen by Great famine
and Cattle Epidemic. Both of which claimed large numbers
both human and animal life. This natural mishaps, most
writers have argued, finally forced the Abacwizi rulers to
retire voluntarily further southwards thereby leaving the
land of their empire open for the indigenous population.

inide and welcome the Ababito as their new rulers. It
height appeared most likely that at the heart of this internal crisis in
the empire, the Abachozu, according to J B Webster were
wiped out in one brutal and sudden coup and pogrom planned by
Kagoro the military commander of Klamara's forces". It is also
evident that there was an interval between the death of
Klamara presumably during the brutal coup and the arrival of
the main frost thrust of the Lwu and the leadership of Mpanga
Rukidi who founded yet another dynasty in place of the crumbling
empire of the Bungoro - Kitara hence the Ababito dynasty.

THE ABABITO DYNASTY (1500 - 1966)

While most historians have agreed with the local traditional
account that the Ababito were invited by the local population
of the Bungoro - Kitara Empire to take over the administration of
the Empire from the Abachozu and that this take over was
accepted, other historians have however rejected this contention
holding the Strong view that the Ababito took advantage of
the internal crisis within the empire and simply invaded it
thereby forcing the Abachozu to flee further southward and
decided to set up their own despotic rule in the heartland of
the empire. Whatever the case, at least two points should be noted
firstly, the Ababito encountered some resistance especially

From the capital of the empire and this certainly must have
excluded the use of force overthrow or overcome the
ruling regime. In this case, the so called invasion and popular
welcoming of the Matuids must have been done mainly by
the few who were already resident in it. In other words, the
few who having failed to unite and rule the people by them-
selves after Kajoro, their brothers Coup and Bogoro against
their ruling Abachwezi families. The ~~King~~ Original Luo Communi-
ties had to look somewhere else for help hence the initiation
of the main body of their kinmen, the Ababitolo Mwanga
Rwedi. The second clear point about the new arrivals was
that the coming of the Ababitolo spreaded the fragmentation &
the disintegration of the Banyoro-Kitara and the emergence of
the Successor States in its place.

THE EMERGENCE OF SUCCESSOR-STATE TO BANYORO -

KITARA EMPIRE

As Banyoro-Kitara empire disintegrated or collapsed there
followed an intensive juggling for political power in the emergent
Successor-State. The Abachwezi appointed chiefs from sure tribe
so as to gain full political control of their respective areas as
independent chiefdoms. However, in this political maneuvering it was
usually the immigrant groups that successfully seize the throne for

example the Ababito were successful in Bujoro and kigba and the Bahinda clan in Karague, Akore, Kyamutara, Gisaka among others.

THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO UP TO 1870

As we have already noted that most historians have argued that the Ababito invaded the empire of Bunyoro-Ekitara and took over its heartland, that is what came to be known as the kingdom of Bujoro, dispatched their princes from the empire to form smaller Ababito chiefdoms which pay tributes to the mother chiefdom at the centre. This writers have therefore concluded that the Bahinda States (Akore, Karague and Burundi) further to the south of the interacrine region were created by the fleeing Abachwezi in order to contain the thrust of the Ababito from the North to the South of the interacrine region however, some writers have raised some objections to the arguments. Firstly, they dismiss the idea that Bahinda States were created by the Abachwezi agreeing with the alternative arguments that these states were created by the Bahima quite distinct of the Abachwezi and the new rivals of the Ababito in the partition of the disintegrating of the Bujoro Kingdom.

secondly while accepting the presence of the Ababito - Bahimo
rivalry in the picking up of pieces of the former empire and
recognising the fact that the Ababito in Bunyoro did get the
largest share of the empire i.e the disintegrating Bunyoro
Karamoja Empire. This writers maintained that it was unlikely
that all these was evident until the situation had stabilise.
They argued that it took quite a long time before the
Ababito regained full control of Bunyoro. In brief, the main
point here is that, generally it took over 100 years for the
new successor states to establish the legitimacy of their
dynasty and become generally accepted by their subjects.
Hence it is not surprising that during the first century
of their foundation there were few thrown disputes in the form
of succession wars since such disturbance led by members of
the royal family could easily have resulted further fragmentation
in the overthrow of their dynasty by their population thus the
Bunyoro . It is was not until the succession war in the
in 1570 erupted the first succession war in the
Kingdom. Having established themselves, the early Ababito
Abakama (kings) singular Omukama had wisely felt it necessary
to secure the support of the indigenous people by creating
the myth that they had never been anti-bachwezi.

legitimacy arose from a genetic connection with the Abachwezi and their royal drums were the actual royal drums of the Abachwezi. More than that, they also created or encouraged the creation and propagation of the Embendwa (ubendwa) although it was not until the 19th century that the cult became a centralised institution. Furthermore, the early Ababito participated lady Rukidi, the founder of the new dynasty was the first Omukama who won the collaboration of the powerful Basita clan which had been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Abachwezi dynasty further still, they also adopted the Abachwezi system of administration which the original bantu had already become familiar. Most important of all was that the Ababito not only mixed and intermarried with the bantu but they also relinquish their own language in favour of that of the bantu. In the other land, smaller states established by the prince of the dynasty, there was an effort to link the founding monarchs to Rukidi; the king of the largest, most powerful and prestigious of the successor states. The royal clan of these state called themselves Ababito just like the royal clan of Bunyoro kingdom for example, the ruler of Kiziba and kill the ruler of Kiziba and Matole, the ruler of Kitagwenda claimed to be the sons of Rukidi. The smaller chiefdoms pay tributes to Bunyoro.

Nevertheless, even the rival with the neighbouring states. It was the largest rivalry states to give tributes to states thereby securing their friendship; therefore the Ababito Bunyoro looked upon as the "Big Brother" among the Ababito States. Even the emerging Buganda Kingdom in the early centuries felt it necessary to try and link its monarch to the prestigious Ababito dynasty in Bunyoro.

In the later years, Bunyoro Kingdom began to use the ambition of extending its boundaries to those ones held by the Achazzi. Infact in the mid 17th century, Bunyoro was powerful, aggressive, adventurous and successful in most of her military expeditions against neighbouring states, as such the original practice of voluntary payment of tributes the Abakama of Bunyoro and of voluntary political relationship with the kingdom became impossible as Abakama increasingly adopted a militant policy of Adoption under Olimi I the first who ruled from 1547 - 1544 for example the Bunyoro attacked and killed kabaka Nakabingi of buganda boundaries. So devastating was Buganda's defeat that her dynasty was overthrown and the emergent Kingdom was reconstructed by new dynasty under "Nyulondo".

from Sesse islands in Lake Victoria. This was the beginning of hostility between the two kingdom which remain intensive with the passing of time.

Immediately after the encounter with Buganda the Bangoro, moved against Nkore and defeated Omugabe Nyabugaro. He had defeated the Omugabe, the Bangoro annexed his capital thereby forcing him to flee the country. King under Mwagenbe I who ruled from 1525 - 1552 had began to hold the withhold its tribute to Bunyoro became the next victim of Bunyoro aggressive policy. In fact, in the ensuing offensive Mwagenbe's palace was burnt down and a large part of his capital were captured. This apparently had taught Mwagenbe a lesson for he did not only accepted to return them of Kiziba to Bunyoro with a resident sent from the Bunyoro court to keep an eye on his and concentrated them again on Nkore. However, a total eclipse of the sun in 1526 frightened the Bangoro soldiers so much that they fled back home, thus cutting short their southward military thrust that Bangoro's first successor Cwa Nyabongoi who ruled from 1544 - 1571

The major of the immediate occupation of the Bunyoro kingdom was to throw back the Nadi migration which was pouring into North of the Nile and strengthening to spill across the area Bunyoro itself. Nadi influx was successfully repulsed across Nyabongo's death, Bunyoro was faced with hard times. but after Nyabongo's death, there was the first for example after Nyabongo's death, there was the first fierce succession war in the new Bunyoro kingdom which lasted for three years. It was during this period that the emergent Buganda kingdom successfully though temporarily occupied 5 of Bunyoro's outlined provinces namely Butambala, Busiaya, Gomba, South Singo, South Bullemenzi. However Mwambyi II who emerged victorious in the succession war is believed to have managed to consolidate what remains of Bunyoro empire ~~who was~~ and ruled it the once extensive Bunyoro. Yet despite this, Mwambyi II peacefully during during his reign. Yet his successor were characterised by reign and that of his successor were characterised by natural mishaps and political uncertainty. Indeed, the period between 1587 and 1623 was a period of low rainfall or drought which ended with disastrous great famine of 1619 to 1623. Hence it is not surprising that the King of Kitara manage to declare his independence to Bunyoro. It was possibly a cumulative effect of all this development along

With the impact of another cattle disease toward the close of the 17th Century that galvanized the Bangoro into embarking on another military thrust southwards. Thus under Cwa Mazi who ruled between 1679 - 1706, the Bangoro armies once again swept southwards into Nkore, Ihangiro, Kiziba, Kyamutwane which were all Bahaya States. In this encounter, Ntare IV of Nkore fled the country while Burungu II of Kiziba disappeared into the forest for protection. In fact in this Second Bangoro military thrust in the South, Nkore's royal drum was captured and Kiziba's palace was again burnt down. Bangoro forces followed up their military success into Rwanda where the impact is believed to have been so severe that the Rwanda monarch (Mwami - King) collapsed followed by an interval of chaos. Nevertheless, Cwa Mazi suddenly died in the course of this second Bangoro thrust southwards possibly in Rwanda. This Soldiers subsequently became so demoralized that some of them decided to stay and settle in Rwanda while majority of who decided to retrieve back home met their death at the hands of Nkore and kaagwe soldiers.

Back at home itself political stability was not existing. It was widely believed that Cwa Mazi had left no heir to the throne and therefore the queen mother became regent of the kingdom. In the long run however the local

chips were reported to have discovered that Cwa Prali had a son i.e a post-humous son. This boy's supporters eventually assassinated the queen mother and placed this boy by name Kyebambe I. possibly a new dynasty but of the same Ababito clan had been established in Bunyoro but Kyebambe was actually Cwe Prali son. Indeed over it is this Second Bunyoro military incursions into the south and all event represented the end of the heroic age of imperialism of Bunyoro "At all events the Second Bunyoro military incursions into the south represented the end of the 'heroic age of imperialism in Bunyoro'"

THE KINGDOM OF BUGANDA

Like that of the Kingdom of Bunyoro, the origin of Buganda is conflicting. Hence there are two schools of thought. The first one has it that the Kingdom was founded by Kintu who was at the head of a complex of bantu speaking clan from mount Masaby or Elgon. The second one argued that the Kingdom was founded by Kimera who belonged either to the Abachwezi or the Ababito dynasty. In order to resolve this problem of the conflicting versions about the origin of buganda, therefore recent researchers

have concentrated on analysing the pioneer clans in the area north of lake Victoria i.e. the area which became the Kingdom of Buganda with a view to determining whether either Kintu or Kimera belong to any of these clans. The pioneer clans in this area were collectively known in Luganda language of the former Baganda as "Banassagwa" meaning those found in the place." These clans included the longfish, bird, Reed, buck, praying mantis which such totemic names.

Politically all of them were decentralized. However by about 1100 AD, at least two chiefdoms grouping together had people from more than one clan had emerge. These were the chiefdoms of Bemba and Bugulu. It is important to note that neither of these chiefdoms was under the leadership of either Kintu or Kimera.

Legends goes on to state that Kintu arrived in the area predating that of Kimera. They claimed that, Kintu's complex of ~~bantu~~ bantu speakers arrived in buganda around 1250AD and that the reaction of the local longfish clan was a mixed one. That is collaboration reflected by the old marriage between Kintu and Tabumbi, the sister to King Alumbe. The chief of the Igulu people and the other reaction was hostility from King Alumbe himself. In fact the longfish clan of these area began became so nervous of the new comers

that they manage through their oracle to persuade the new
kings to leave the kingdom. Kintu and his followers then
move further westward and temporarily settled in a
place called Busiwikira found between Bemba and Bugya.

Kintu again decided to move further west to the
chiefdom of Bemba where he established his capital at a
place called Tagonga. This place became ~~a~~ a spring board or
military base of overthrowing the chief of Bemba.

Still in Tagonga, he found the Lungfish clan very
hostile to him. Nevertheless, Kintu was successful in
establishing himself as the ruler of Bemba. He was so
successful because the chief of Bemba was unpopular
and looked upon as the bastard son of the oracle who
was also ruthless and egoistic.

By this time, Kintu had received many more
followers from the east. For example; members of the
elephants, hippopotamus, Yam, dogs among others. These
among other things made it easy for Kintu to achieve his
objective, i.e. the defeat of King Bemba. Other factors
facilitating Kintu's success included the fact that the
King of Bemba was regarded as a usurper and therefore
unpopular. Hence, many of his own people were in
exile. No wonder when Kintu arrived he found man-

exiles ready to support him and this led to the King of Bemba being easily defeated and killed. After this, Kintu proceeded to exterminate a Snake Cauded Cuit to a relief of the indigenous population.

There after, Kintu is believed to have a blood relationship with Nyamuhanga, an alleged ruler of an empire to the south of what later came to be known as Bunyoro-Kitara. Apparently, this alliance was the basis of King political power in this chiefdom of Bemba which later became the Kingdom of Buganda. This is the case because when Nyamuhanga's empire collapsed following the drought of 1199-1231 AD, Kintu himself vanished from the politics of the emergent Buganda kingdom.

He was replaced by Cwa Nabaka who established a new dynasty known as Cwa Buffalo thus the Chiefdom of Buganda had come under the Cwa Buffalo dynasty. Cwa Nabaka's Buganda may be regarded as one of the successor states of the collapse and disintegration of Nyamuhanga's Empire. According to tradition, other Successor States to the disintegration of Nyamuhanga's empire included Mabaraj, Rwandy, Kankarung, with the latter referring to Nkore. However, during another period of two - Nile level from 1281-1335 These ~~wasted~~ western states were

row into chaos and migration by drought. It was also possibly aftermath of this drought that Ndahura, the founder of the Bachwezi dynasty of Bunyoro kingdom launched his military campaign of territorial expansion. In fact according to the same source, out of this chaos in the west came the migration of Kimera into the tiny Kingdom of Buganda where he established a new dynasty after eliminating the representative of the dynasty. It is also believed that Kimera's followers in Buganda were not only anti-brachwagi - the new immigrant builders - the Ababito but also anti - the new pastoralist. His followers has popularly known as Kimera's Complex and they included the Kimera, bush buck, Grasshopper and Squirrel among others. The question is which of these clan did Kimera belong since the dynasty founded by Kimera did not belong to any particular clan. While one tradition says that Kimera belongs to the clan of the two origin another links him to the Grasshopper clan of the Abachwezi origin. However what is fundamental here is not so much the origin of Kimera but as to what the followers should do. There were a people who refuse to cooperate with the state leaders in the west such as the Bahima pastoralists, rabbits and Bahima pastoralists.

Whatever it is, an important point about the early period in the history of Buganda is that a number of factors differentiated it from other neighbouring kingdoms.

a) The Bananagwa farmers and the new arrivals that is king's complex of agriculturalist were all ~~are~~ sedentary people or people who derived their living from the land, unlike the situation in Nkore, Bunyoro and Rwanda who were basically pastoralist and agriculturalist.

B) Buganda in origin was a forest State unlike her Savanna neighbours and this accounted for her predominant agricultural economy in contrast to that of her western neighbours which were comprised of both agriculture and pastoralism and which therefore created class System or Caste System built upon these people based on the economic activities. In other words Nkore, Bunyoro and particularly Rwanda the minority pastoralist constituted the upper ruling class while the majority of the agriculturalist constituted the commoners. Or the ruled infact, Buganda's phenomenal rise to pre-eminence in the interlacustrine region was partly attributed to these factors.

Area of Concentration for exams'

1. Abudabuzi dynasty. ✓
2. Kingdom of Bunyoro up 1870
3. Neither Kintu or Kinamu founded the kingdom of Buganda.
4. formation of Kingdom in the interlacustrine region
5. inter-ethnic cooperation among the peoples of the interlacustrine region during the 19th Century
6. The Ngoni penetration of east and central Africa.