Maasai Rites of Passage.

All the rites of Maasai passage take place in Emanyatta - a warrior’s camp - with thirty to forty houses. While at the camp, the warriors would learn about oratory skills, animal husbandry, a sense of brotherhood, and security for their land, cattle and people.

1. **Enkipaata (pre-circumcision ceremony)**

This marks the beginning of the age group. Part of this ceremony includes the choosing of Olopolosi Olkiteng who is the chief of the boys.

1. **Emuralta (circumcision ceremony)**

This is the most vital invitation of all rites of passage in the Maasai society. Both men and women are eager to undergo through circumcision. This is performed shortly after puberty.

This stage also marks the beginning of new way of life for the youngsters after three to six month of going through the exclusive period (Ilaibartak) the girls get married off while the boys become Moran.

1. **Eunoto (warrior-shaving ceremony)**

This ceremony was performed ten years after warrior hood (Moran). This marks the transitioning from junior to senior warrior. Three important leader must be chosen before they graduate. Olaiguanani Lenkashe, Oloborru enkeen and Olotune.

The final ceremony during Eunoto is Eokoto E-Kule. This allows them to now eat food on their own which was a taboo during the rest of this period.

1. **Enkanoo-nkiri (meat eating ceremony)**

This will allow the Moran to eat meat prepared by women for those who were married before this their wives must prove to their husbands that she hasn’t engaged in any illegal sexual affair with a man of the younger age set.

1. **Orngesherr (junior elder initiation)**

This marks the beginning of being a junior elder. After this a man will become an elder and will assume full responsibility of his own family.