

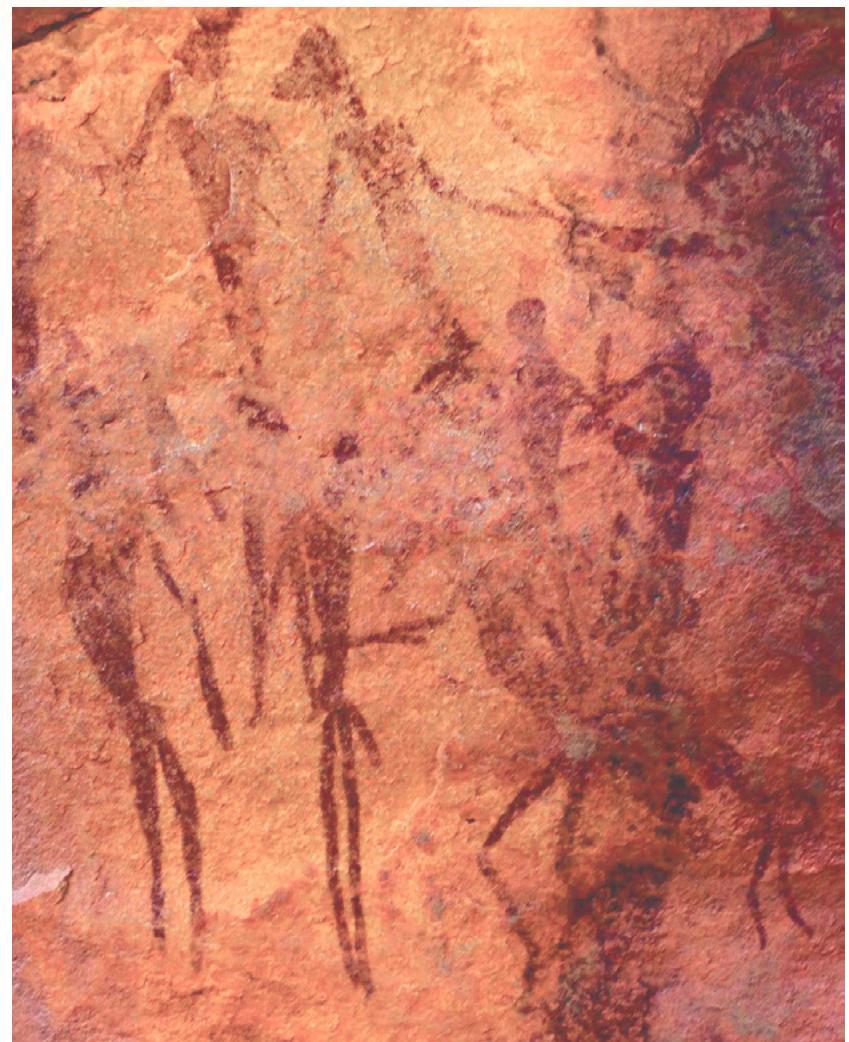


· / K A G G E N ·

The /Kaggen is a very powerful demiurge and was one of the first beings created at the beginning of time, when the world was covered with water. He was saved from drowning by a bee that flew him away and deposited him in a large flower. The bee planted a seed in the flower before it died of exhaustion, and from this seed the first saint was born.

/Kaggen is the main hero of the San, the creator of humanity and many animal species. He is also the one who provided the San with fire by stealing it from the ostrich through a ruse. Although he is a gentle myth, he is characterized as mischievous and mischievous, who can change his shape at will. He usually appears in the form of a praying mantis, but also takes the shape of other animals when it suits him, and can even make other animals change their appearance.

He is a family creature, married to /Húnntulattlatten (depicted as a dragonfly), and has two sons, Cogaz and Gewi. He also has a stepdaughter, Porcupine.





/Kaggen is a SAN creature

Current population: 105.000



The San, also called Bushmen, are an association of diverse peoples in southwestern Africa who share the Joisan language family and a way of life based on nomadism, hunting and gathering.

They are considered the oldest people in the world and are closely linked, both through genetic studies and material culture, to the first human populations to migrate out of Africa and colonize the rest of the world. They have remained on their land for tens of thousands of years, as evidenced by cave paintings.

The San live in small nomadic communities made up of several families that constantly take turns and where there is no authority. Decisions are made by consensus, and conflicts are resolved through

long discussions until the parties reach an agreement.

Equality between men and women is also important, and they are able to take on tasks such as hunting and gathering on an equal basis and participate with equal weight in group discussions and agreements.

Although they live in an almost desert-like environment, they are able to identify more than a hundred edible plants, including roots, berries, melons, and all kinds of mushrooms. When hunting, they prefer the bow and arrow, the tip of which they impregnate with deadly poison, although they are excellent trappers. Prey is varied, ranging from small insects and snakes to giraffes and lions, but they prefer antelope, whose meat is roasted over a fire and shared not only with the group but also with neighboring groups.

The San inhabited southwestern Africa in solitude until the arrival of the Bantu migrations, which began more than 2,000 years ago, and through which these peoples, who were proficient in animal husbandry and agriculture and possessed a more warlike culture, took away their most fertile lands and displaced them in the driest ones.

This process worsened with the arrival of the European empires from the 15th century, and today the surviving San either live in very deserted areas in very marginal conditions or try to adapt to modern life as day laborers. They are present in the following countries: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Angola and Zimbabwe.