



## **P.6 SOCIAL STUDIES SELF –STUDY LESSONS SET ONE**

**USE YOUR SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS WORK BOOKS TO WRITE THESE NOTES AND ATTEMPT ALL THE GIVEN ACTIVITIES.**

### **LESSON ONE**

#### **TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

#### **SUB TOPIC: POLITICAL ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF THE MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA**

**By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:**

- (i) State the meaning of the term political organization
- (ii) Describe how the people of pre-colonial society were politically organized
- (iii) Define a kingdom, give examples and characteristics.

#### **Introduction**

- ❖ As seen earlier, a kingdom is a state headed by a king or Queen.
- ❖ Political organization refers to the way how people in a given society govern themselves.
- ❖ Different ethnic groups had different political set up as we are going to see in this lesson for example most Bantu tribes formed Kingdoms whereas most Non Bantu tribes governed themselves on clan basis.
- ❖ It is incorrect to say that before the coming of colonialists there was no administration because Africans were politically organized in;
  - Clans
  - Chiefdoms
  - Kingdoms

#### **KINGDOMS**

- Kingdoms were governed by kings and they had a centralized form of governance
- It is mainly the Bantu group who formed kingdoms since they were united and lived in settled communities.

- Most of the kingdoms were found in the interlacustrine regions (great lakes regions)
- Interlacustrine region is that area between great lakes and rivers of East Africa

#### **Examples of Kingdoms in East Africa**

- Buganda
  - Ankole
  - Toro
  - Bunyoro
- } Kingdoms of Uganda
- Kenya – Wanga kingdom
  - Tanzania – Karagwe kingdom

#### **Reasons why some Ethnic groups did not form Kingdoms**

- They were not united
- They did not live a settled life

#### **Characteristics of Kingdoms**

- Each kingdom had one supreme ruler at a time
- Each kingdom had a hereditary ruler called a King
- Each kingdom had special royal objects called regalia e.g. drums, spears and tools
- The people in the kingdom were divided into two classes
- Each kingdom had well established cultural institutions
- Each kingdom had burial places called royal tombs
- They expanded by raiding neighbors
- All land in the kingdom was under a king's authority
- Each kingdom had well established social institutions like clans and lineages

#### **Exercise**

1. Why it is wrong to say that before the coming of the colonialists there was no government?
2. Give any two ways in which ethnic groups were politically organized
3. State any three kingdoms that were formed in East Africa
4. List down any three characteristics of kingdoms
5. Define the term regalia

6. Give two examples of Regalias
7. State two importance of culture in societies.

## LESSON TWO

### TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

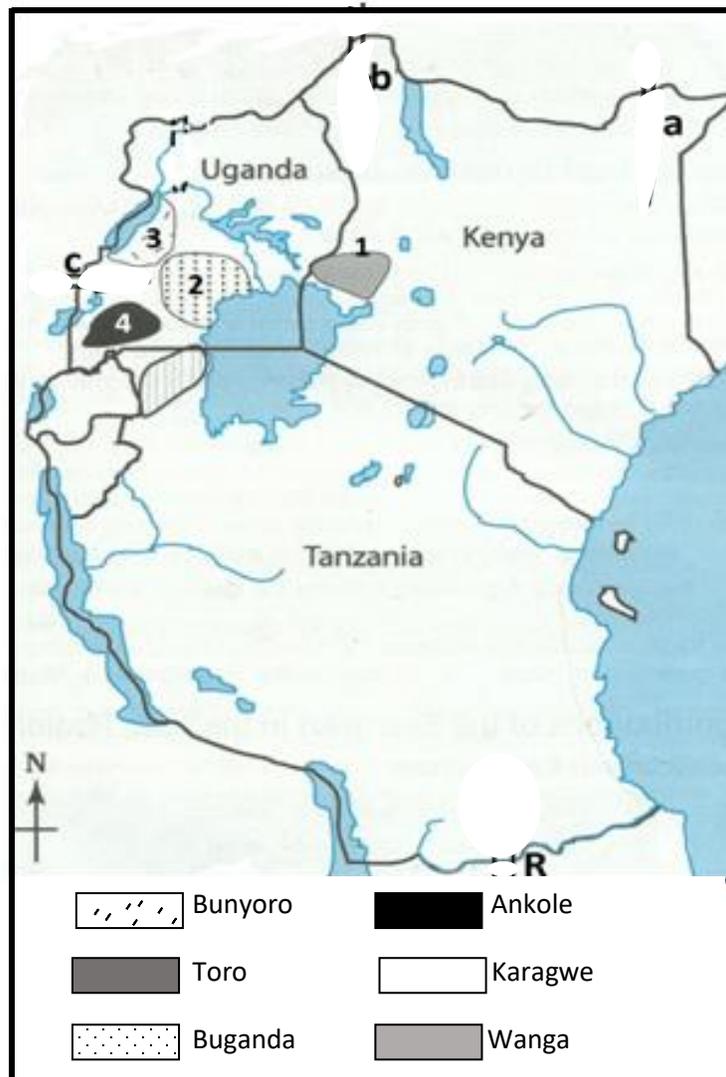
#### SUB TOPIC: LOCATION OF KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- (i) Describe the location of different kingdoms that were formed in the interlacustrine kingdom.
- (ii) State the advantages and disadvantages of kingdoms

❖ Please, use your Atlas and text books for further study

**A map showing the location of different kingdoms in the interlacustrine region**



❖ **Study the map above and describe the location of different kingdoms in the interlacustrine kingdom**

**Advantages of Kingdoms**

- They had well established systems of administration which limited power struggle
- They encouraged and promoted unity among the people
- They encouraged and promoted peace and security
- All natural resources in the kingdom were used for the development of that kingdom
- The kings united their people
- They had well established social and cultural institutions
- Kingdoms help to mobilize people for national tasks like immunization and communal work

**Disadvantages of Kingdoms**

- They encouraged and promoted a class system
- The royal family was given much respect whereas the common people were despised
- Hereditary rule encouraged dictatorship
- There was unequal distribution of wealth among the people
- The king had a right over the lives of any subject

**Exercise**

1. How do people benefit from kingdoms today?
2. State any three disadvantages of having kingdoms
3. How were the Bantu people politically organized?
4. Mention the only Bantu kingdom that was formed in Kenya
5. How do kings come into power?

## **LESSON THREE**

### **TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

#### **SUB TOPIC: THE GREAT BUNYORO –KITARA KINGDOM**

##### **By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:**

- Describe the formation of Bunyoro –kitara kingdom
- State the social, economic and political organization of the Bunyoro - Kitara Kingdom.

#### **POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AMONG THE BANTU.**

❖ Bantu people politically organized themselves in kingdoms and chiefdoms

##### **Examples of tribes that formed kingdoms include;**

- Baganda , Banyoro ,Luyha ,Banyambo etc
- ❖ The first Bantu kingdom to be formed in East Africa was the Bunyoro Kitara kingdom.

#### **BUNYORO – KITARA KINGDOM**

- This was the earliest kingdom to be formed in East Africa
  - It was founded by the Batembuzi under the leadership of Ruhanga and his brother Nkya
  - Ruhanga set up the Tembuzi dynasty
  - It lasted for 4 – 5 regimes
  - The last king of the Batembuzi was Isaza who was locked up by Nyamiyonga in the underground world.
  - The Batembuzi were small gods and they are believed not to have died but simply disappeared.
  - The Bachwezi took over leadership of Batembuzi
  - Ndahura was the founder of the Chwezi dynasty who was the grandson of Isaza
- The last king of the bachwezi was Wamala

**Social contribution of the Bachwezi**

- They introduced the idea of digging ditches to collect water
- They introduced local chess like Omweso
- They introduced the building of grass thatched huts

**Economic contribution of the Bachwezi**

- They introduced bark cloth making
- They introduced coffee cultivation
- They started salt mining from L.Katwe
- They introduced cattle hides and sandals
- They introduced pottery
- They introduced long horned cattle

**Political contributions of the Bachwezi**

- They introduced a centralized system of monarchy
- They introduced the hierarchy of officials
- They introduced the building of palaces using reeds

**Factors which led to the rise of Chwezi dynasty**

- They had strong army
- They had reliable food production
- It had strong leaders
- Iron making strengthened the kingdom

**Reasons why the Chwezi dynasty collapsed**

- There were constant wars
- Increased misfortunes
- The death of Wamala's cow Bihogo
- Epidemic diseases like small pox
- Emergence of new states like Buganda
- The broadness of the kingdom i.e. the kingdom was too big to be under one leader

- Wide spread famine and drought

The last factor which led to final collapse of Bunyoro -kitara was the Luo invasion.

### **THE LUO – BITO DYNASTY**

- It was established by OmukamaIsingomaRukidiMpuga
- It was set up by the Luo speaking people
- The Luo people migrated from Barhr – el – Ghazel in southern Sudan
- RukidiMpuga was a twin brother of Kato Kimera all were sons of Kyomya

### **Exercise**

1. Who was the first and last king of the following
  - i) Batembuzi
  - ii) Bachwezi
2. Give two economic contributions of the Bachwezi
3. What kind of cattle were introduced by the Bachwezi in East Africa?
4. State two factors which led to growth of the Chwezi dynasty
5. State two factors which led to the fall of the Chwezi dynasty
6. Mention the last factor which led to the final collapse of Bunyoro-kitara empire
7. How did the size of Bunyoro Kitara contribute to its collapse?

## **LESSON FOUR**

### **TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

#### **SUB TOPIC: BUGANDA KINGDOM**

**By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:**

- (i) State the founders of Buganda kingdom
- (ii) Give the factors that led to the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom.
- (iii) Describe the history of the only Bantu kingdom in Kenya.

## **FORMATION OF BUGANDA KINGDOM**

- ✓ Buganda kingdom is one of the most powerful kingdoms in East Africa
- ✓ It separated from the great Bunyoro –Kitara Kingdom
- ✓ It is said to have been founded by Kato-Kimera.
- ✓ The legends suggest that Kintu was the first man to live in Buganda.
- ✓ The title of the kings of Buganda is Kabaka

### **Factors that led to the rise of Buganda Kingdom**

- It had reliable food production due to fertile land
- It had very strong and hardworking kings
- It had a good location which also increased strength using naval troops
- It had well organized administrative systems
- It had strong weapons e.g. guns got from Arabs and Europeans explorers
- The fall of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom also led to the expansion of Buganda
- It had good climate

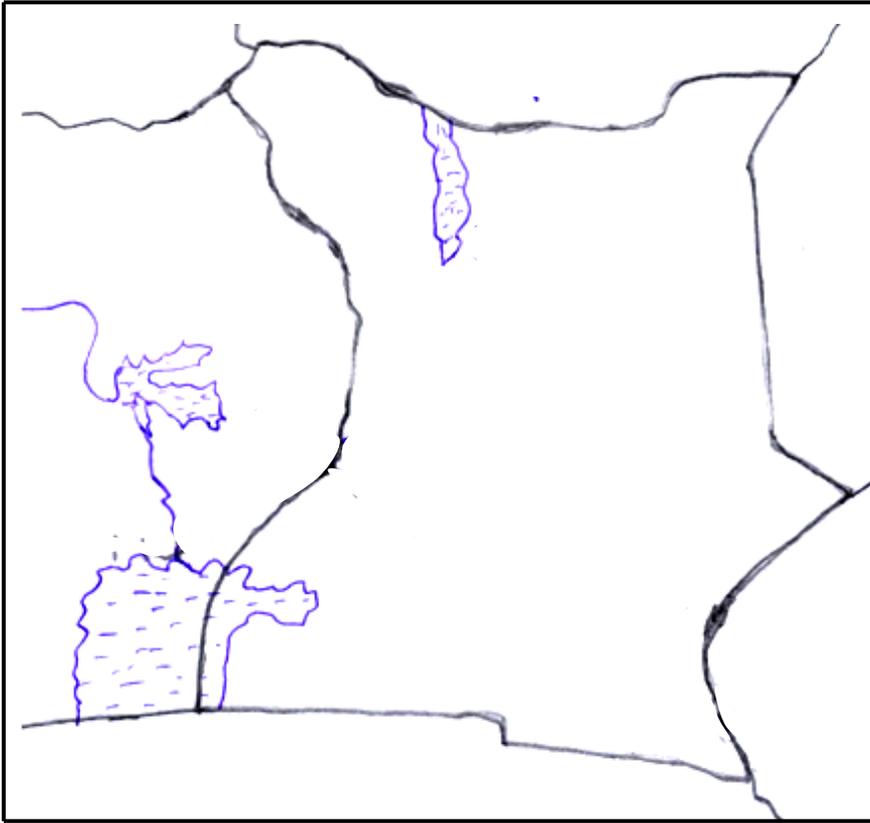
### **WANGA KINGDOM**

- ❖ The kingdom was formed by Luhya people.
- ❖ It was the only Bantu kingdom that was formed in Kenya
- ❖ It acquired its name Wanga from one of the rulers King Wanga
- ❖ The rulers of Wanga were given a title of Nabongo
- ❖ It was located on Kenya – Uganda border in eastern parts of L. Victoria shores

### **Reasons why Wanga collapsed**

- It had many problems of succession
- The collaboration of Nabongo Mumia with the British

## A SKETCH MAP SHOWING WANGA KINGDOM IN KENYA



### Exercise

1. Name the title given to the kings of the following kingdoms
  - a) Buganda kingdom
  - b) Wanga kingdom
2. Give any two factors which led to the rise and expansion of Buganda
3. State two factors which led to the collapse of Wanga Kingdom
4. How was the coming of Arabs and European explorers useful to Buganda?
5. Who were the founders of the following kingdoms?
  - a) Buganda kingdom
  - b) Wanga kingdom

## LESSON FIVE

### TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

#### SUB TOPIC: KARAGWE KINGDOM

**By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;**

- (i) State the factors that led to the growth and expansion of karagwe kingdom
- (ii) State the social, political and economic set up of karagwe kingdom.
- (iii) Give reasons why the Nyamwenzi chiefdom was able to grow and expand into a great empire.

#### Formation of Karagwe Kingdom

- ❖ Karagwe kingdom was founded by the Abanyambo people who separated from the great Bunyoro Kitara Empire.
- ❖ It was part of the great Bunyoro-Kitara – Empire
- ❖ It was located south of Ankolekingdom
- ❖ It was founded by Ruhinda
- ❖ Its rulers had a title of Muharambwa.

#### **Political Organisation of Karagwe**

- ✓ It had a centralized system of governance
- ✓ It expanded into big kingdom when Ruhinda conquered the neighboring states e.g Urundi and Ukererwe

#### **Social Organisation**

- ❖ The people of Karagwe were organized in clans
- ❖ Clans were headed by Muharaan
- ❖ Economic organization of Karagwe kingdom
- ❖ It succeeded in trade because of its location
- ❖ The main trade routes of the long distance trade passed through Karagwe kingdom

## **The Nyamwezi Empire**

- ✓ The term “Nyamwezi” was first used by the people at the coast
- ✓ The term Nyamwezi meant people of the moon
- ✓ The coastal people feared the people of the west as the Wanyamwezi because they were located in the western direction where the new moon came
- ✓ The kings of the Nyamwezi were known as the “Ntemi”
- ✓ The most important rulers of the Nyamwezi were
  - ✚ Chief Mirambo
  - ✚ Nyunguyamawe

## **Exercise**

1. Who was the founder of Karagwe kingdom?
2. Give one way in which King Ruhinda led to the expansion of Karagwe kingdom
3. Why were the Nyamwezi people were called so by coastal dwellers?
4. What title is given to the kings of Nyamwezi?
5. Identify two famous leaders of the Nyamwezi Empire.