

UNIT 1

THE LOCATION, SETTLEMENT AND PEOPLE OF EASTERN AFRICA

Unit Outcomes

After studying this unit you will be able to:

- Identify the location of Eastern African countries;
- Appreciate ancient civilization and heritages in Eastern Africa;
- Be aware of the difficulties of conserving heritages;
- Recognize the effects of climate and natural resources on settlement and livelihood in Eastern Africa.

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the relative location of Eastern Africa.
- List the countries of Eastern Africa.

Key Terms

↪ Location

↪ Relative location

In grade five, you had lessons dealing with the location and countries of the Horn of Africa, the Earth and its surroundings, Our Environment and Public Agenda. This year, you are going to learn more about the Location, Settlement and Peoples of Eastern Africa, Earth, Our home, Our Environment as well as Public Agenda.

◆ Relative Location

- What is relative location?
- Determine the relative location of your residence in relation to others.
- Is it necessary to use a reference point to determine the relative location of an object or a place?
If your answer is yes, explain how necessary it is.

Relative location: It is the location of a place determined in reference to adjacent land masses and water bodies. It is best explained in terms of cardinal points with regard to the adjacent land masses and water bodies. Cardinal points include North, East, South and West. These points determine general direction. Between cardinal points, there are sub divisions that help explain correct or precise direction. These include NE, SE, NW and SW. Identify these sub divisions from Fig 1.1. The subdivisions are also known as subsidiary points. Between the cardinal and subsidiary points, there are further sub divisions which include NNE, SSE, NNW and SSW, etc. They show much more precise directions.

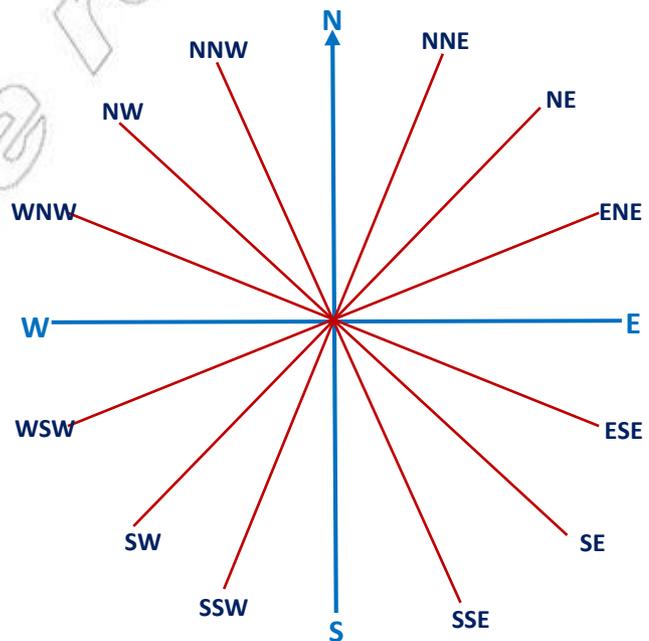


Fig. 1.1 Cardinal Points

- What is the relative location of Eastern Africa?

Eastern Africa is located to the **north** of southern Africa, to the **south** of the Red Sea, to the **South east** of northern Africa, to the **east** of central Africa and to the **west** of Indian Ocean (See Fig. 1.2).

Figure 1.2 shows the regional divisions of Africa. Eastern Africa is clearly shown in yellow shade.

Eastern Africa is divided into three sub regions. They are:

- The Great Lakes Region, which includes Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.
- Horn of Africa, which consists of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia.
- The Indian Ocean islands, which are composed of Comoros, Reunion, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, and others.

However, more recently, countries like Malawi and Mozambique are included in this region (Look at Fig. 1.2. It shows the regional divisions of Africa). How are the sub regions of Eastern Africa distinguished from one another? The distinguishing factors that make one sub region different from the other are based on types of vegetation, availability of water and topography.

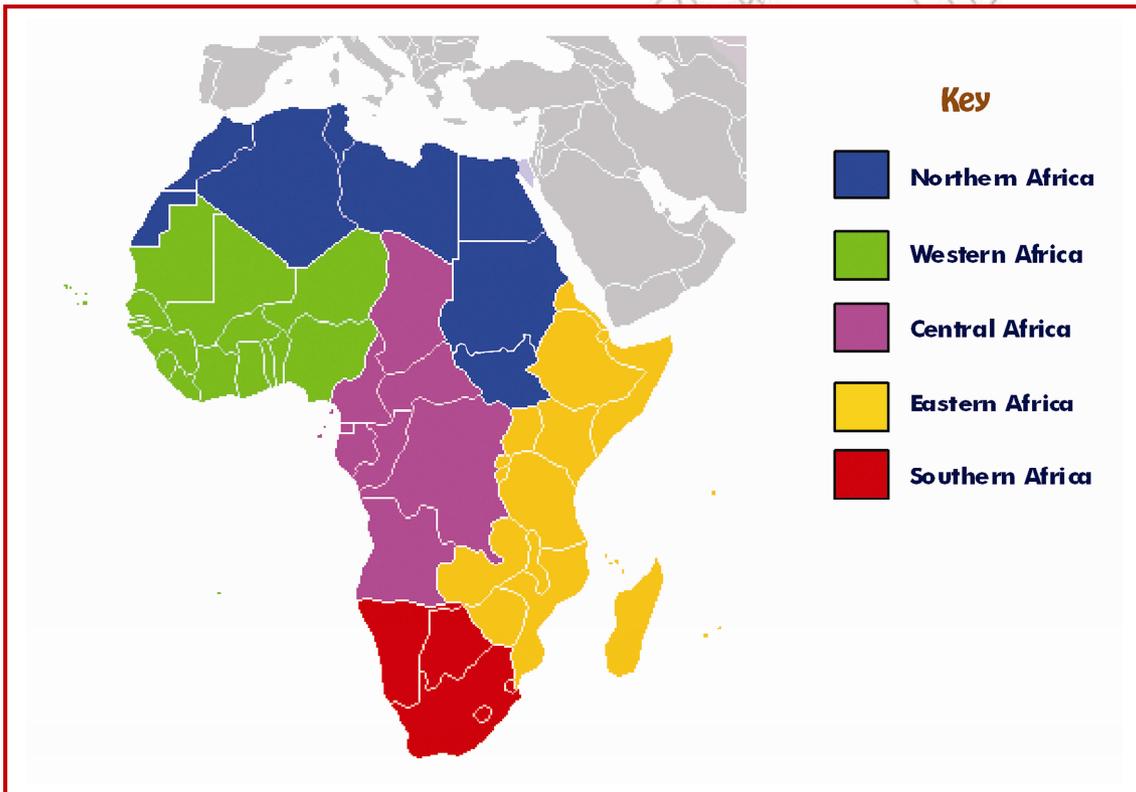
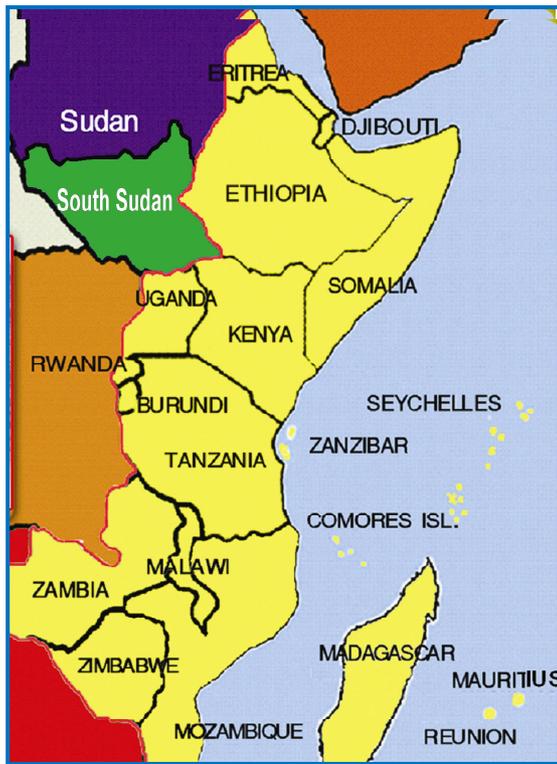


Fig. 1.2 Regional Divisions of Africa

Source: Geography student textbook, Grade 11, 2001

Study the following map carefully. They show major areas included in Eastern Africa. Fig. 1.3 (a) shows the Horn of Africa which includes Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia and the Great Lakes Region which includes Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.



Key
 parts of Eastern Africa

Fig.1.3 (a) Major Parts of Eastern Africa



Fig.1.3 (b) Political Map of Africa

As shown in Fig.1.3, 'a' and 'b', you can study the relative location of Eastern Africa in relation to land masses and water bodies. Thus, the relative location of a place, country or region is explained in terms of adjacent landmasses and water bodies. In the absence of water bodies, relative location can also be explained in relation to neighboring countries. In order to explain relative location, you need to have a well known reference point. Cardinal points such as North, South, East and West are also important to explain relative location as indicated in Fig 1.1.



Location means the position an object or a place occupies.

Lesson

1.1

Review

Activity A

A. Questions based on facts:

- Determine the location of your school.
 - Label the reference points.
- Where do you find your house?
 - Determine the important reference points that help you fix the relative location of your house.

B. Things to do:

- By referring to Fig 1.2 describe the general boundary of Eastern Africa.



◆ Countries of Eastern Africa

- How many countries are included in Eastern Africa?
- Mention the islands included in Eastern Africa.

The continent of Africa could be divided into many parts based on regional classification (see Fig. 1.2). Therefore, Eastern Africa is one of these regions. It includes Ethiopia and other Eastern African countries. In grade five, you had lessons on the countries of the Horn of Africa. Do you remember their names? They are Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Eritrea. In the same way, can you list names of countries of Eastern Africa? They are Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and some other countries which are located in the extreme south along the eastern coast of Africa. Eighteen countries are included in Eastern Africa. (See Table 1.1). Countries of Eastern Africa stretch from Eritrea in the north up to Mozambique in the south (See Fig. 1.3(b)).

Table 1.1 Countries of Eastern Africa

- Burundi	- Ethiopia	- Uganda	-Madagascar	- Reunion	Mozambique
- Djibouti	- Somalia	- Rwanda	- Malawi	- Mauritius	Zambia
- Eritrea	- Kenya	- Tanzania	- Comoros	- Seychelles	Zimbabwe

Lesson

1.1

Review

Activity B**A. Questions based on Facts:**

- Make a list of the names of the countries of Eastern Africa.

B. Things to do:

- On the outline of map of Africa given in fig 1.4:
 - show the water bodies that surround Eastern Africa;
 - indicate countries of Eastern Africa;
- Look at Fig 1.3 (b), which islands are located to the north west of Madagascar?

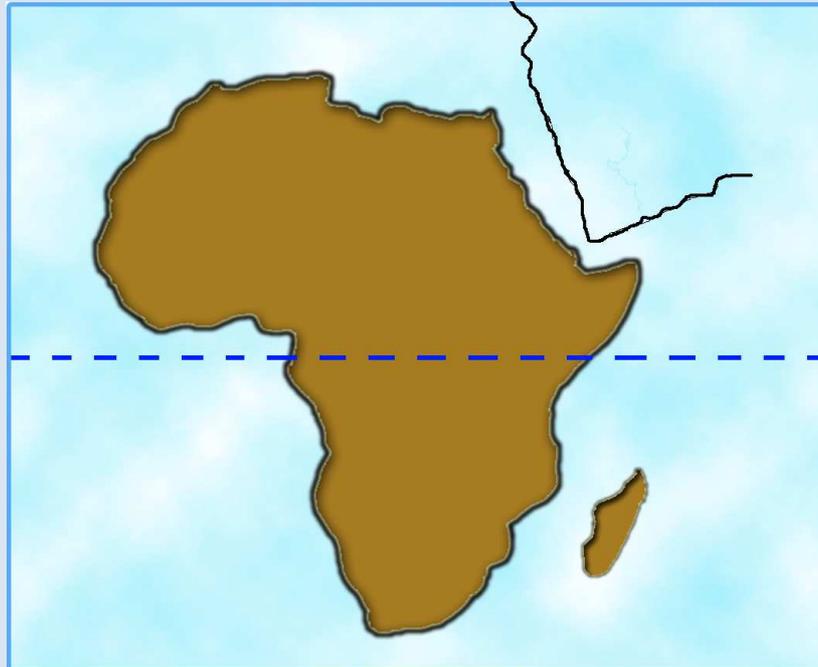


Fig 1.4 Outline map of Africa

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Distinguish the time and major features of Nubian civilization from Aksumite civilization.
- Identify the major heritage of ancient civilization of Eastern Africa.

Key Terms

- ↔ Heritage
- ↔ Civilization

◆ The Ancient Civilizations of Nubia and Aksum

- What is civilization?
- Using the historical map of Africa, (Fig 1.5) show the location of Nubia and Aksum.

In the past, there were two great civilizations in Eastern Africa. One of them was known as Nubian civilization. Nubia was part of the present Republic of the Sudan (see Fig 1.5). The second civilization was centered in Aksum, Ethiopia. Thus, in this section you are going to learn about these two civilizations.

1. Nubian/Kush Civilization and Heritage

- Where is Nubia located?
- What is Heritage?

Nubia is located to the west of the Red Sea and to the North West of Meroe and Ethiopia. It roughly occupies both sides of the Nile River valley that lies between Khartoum and Aswan-Egypt. Today, the region in Northeastern Sudan is known as the Nubian Desert.



Fig. 1.5 Historical Map showing the relative location of Nubia and Aksum

- Explain the relative location of Nubia in relation to the Red Sea, Meroe and Aksum.
- State the relative location of Aksum in terms of the Red Sea, Adulis, Yeha and Nubia.

◆ The Kush State

- What does the word Kush remind you with regard to languages spoken in Ethiopia?

Once upon a time Nubia was under the Egyptian rule. In due course of time, the Nubians revolted against the Egyptians and became independent in the 8th century B.C. Then, they built a very powerful state called **Kush**. The first capital of Kush was called **Napata**. Between 726B.C. and 666BC, the Kush became very powerful. During this period, they ruled over large territory including Ancient Egypt.

The Nubian Desert, which is found in Northeastern Sudan now, was part of the ancient region of Nubia. Many temples were constructed in the desert before 600 A.D. Prior to the conversion of the inhabitants of Nubia to Christianity, the temple in Fig 1.6 was devoted to a lion god.



Fig. 1.6 Temple in the Nubian Desert

◆ Meroetic Civilization

- **Where was Meroe located?**

After 666 B.C, the Kush expanded their territory towards the South. The capital city was also shifted to the Eastern bank of the Nile. It was then called **Meroe**. Meroe was located 150 kilometers north of Modern Khartoum. In the new territory, the Kushite civilization lasted for more than one thousand years. This civilization was then commonly known as the **Meroetic Civilization**.

The Kushite people of Ancient Sudan built pyramids to house the bodies of dead kings (See Fig. 1.7). The pyramids were located in Meroe. The Kushite civilization developed from about 1000 B.C to 350 A.D. But, their culture was totally influenced by the Ancient Egyptians.

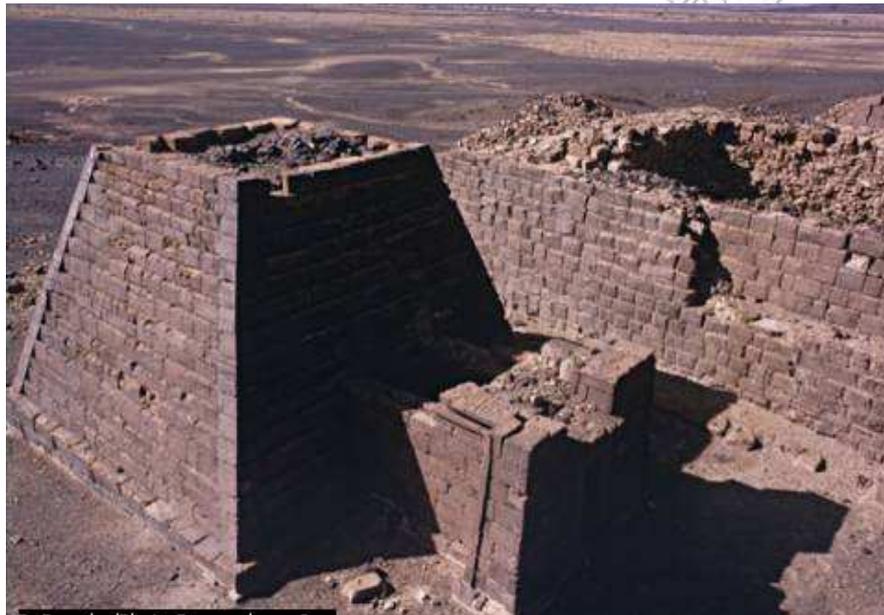


Fig. 1.7 Remains of Pyramids in Sudan

Meroe was well known for its iron technology. It had large deposit of iron ore. The people of Meroe smelted iron by using charcoal. They used to make different artifacts (like Fig 1.8).

Trade was the most important economic activity of people in Ancient Meroe. In this regard, the port of Adulis served as an outlet for the Meroetic trade. The export of Meroe included ivory, slaves, animal skins, ostrich feathers, iron tools and gold.

Beginning from the 200 A.D., Meroe declined. The main reason for its decline was the rise of a rival state called Aksum. In the middle of the 4th century A.D, Aksum invaded Meroe. During the invasion, the city of Meroe was burnt and this led to the down fall of the Ancient kingdom of Kush.



Fig. 1.8 Silver Nubian Crown

Lesson

1.2

Review

**Activity A****A. Questions based on facts:**

- What were the most important contributions of the ancient civilization of Nubia to Eastern Africa?
- How did the rise of Aksum bring the decline of Meroe?
- How did Nubia become independent?
- Where did the Nubian civilization emerge?
- Name the first capital city of the Kush state.

B. Things to do:

- Write a short note on the most important achievements of the Nubian civilization.

2. The Aksumite Civilization and Heritage

- What does the name Aksum remind you in today's Ethiopia?

Aksum civilization was another ancient civilization in Eastern Africa. The name Aksum refers both to the state and its capital city. The civilization of Aksum emerged around 200 B.C.

The Aksumite society was made up of peasants, landlords, merchants and slaves. At first the economy of Aksum was based on agriculture. But later on trade became the most important source of income to the rulers.

Aksum had strong contact with different parts of the world. This contact was mainly strong with South Arabia and the Greco-Roman World. As a result of this contact, Aksum became one of the first places in the world where both Christianity and Islam were introduced.

The breakdown of Meroe made Aksum the single powerful state in Eastern Africa. Thus, Aksum controlled the former provinces of Meroe. Beyond the Red Sea, the Aksumites also ruled over South Arabia. Aksumite power began to decline since the late 7th century A.D. But the weak state of Aksum survived in the region upto the middle of the 12th century.

The Aksumite civilization had produced a lot of heritages. Most of them are still available. Ancient Aksumites developed alphabets. They were called the Sabeen Alphabets. These alphabets are still used in the Semitic languages of Ethiopia.

In order to promote trade, the Aksumite kings produced their own currency. They made coins of gold, silver and bronze (Fig 1.9).



Fig. 1.9. Coins of Aksum

The Aksumites also built houses, palaces and temples from stones. Moreover, they produced beautiful stone obelisks. The obelisks were carved out of a single and large rock. These are found a few kilometers away from the present city of Aksum. Such monuments were used to mark royal tombs and were erected at grave yards.

Among the Aksumite obelisks, three of them are of the finest style. The largest obelisk is 33 meters tall. But, since ancient time it lay broken into three pieces. The second largest obelisk is 25 meters tall. However, it was taken to Rome during the Italian occupation, in 1937 G.C. Then, in 2005 it was brought back and erected in its place of origin. The third largest obelisk is still standing. It is 24 meters tall.

a) Broken Aksumite obelisks



b) Standing Aksumite obelisks

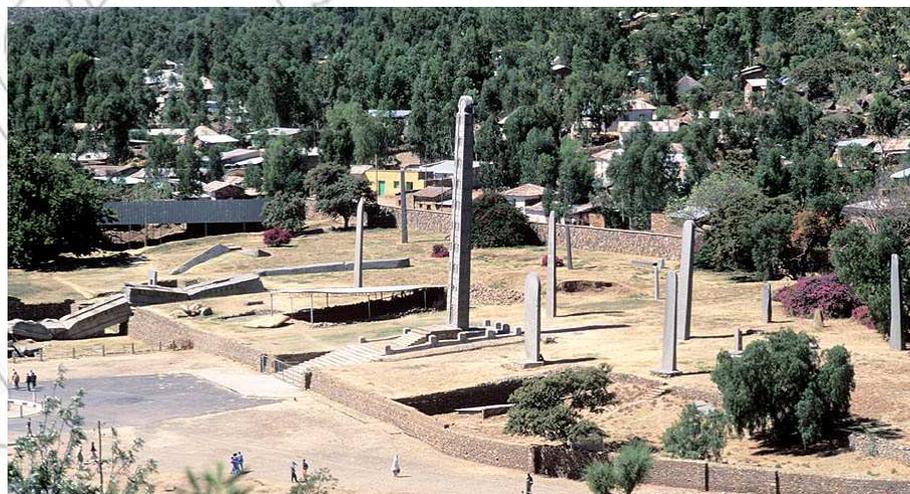


Fig. 1.10 Aksumite obelisks

Lesson

1.2

Review

**Activity B****A. Questions based on facts:**

- Where do you find Aksum?
- Did Aksum have any medium of exchange? Mention them.
- Which languages of Ethiopia use the Sabian alphabets at present?
- Compare the differences and similarities between the Nubia and Aksum civilizations.
- List the heritages of the civilizations of both Aksum and Nubia.
- State the contributions of the Aksumite civilization to Eastern Africa.
- What was the most important factor that contributed to the rise of the Aksumite civilization?

B. Things to do:

- Draw a sketch map of Africa and show the location of the Aksumite civilization.
- Write a short note on the most important achievements of the Aksumite civilization.

The Protection and Preservation of Heritage Sites and Problems Encountered

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- State the problems that heritage sites face.
- Explain the methods used in some areas to protect historical sites.

Key Terms

↔ Movable Heritages

↔ Immovable Heritages

As mentioned earlier, Nubian and Aksumite civilizations had left behind a lot of heritages. Today, people can benefit from such heritages in many ways. Next, you will learn types, methods of protection and preservation of heritages and problems associated with heritages preservation.

◆ Types of Heritages

- What is heritage?
- Who makes heritages?

Heritages are both human-made and natural. The human-made heritages are the products of human activities. For example, churches, mosques, palaces, coins, obelisks, tools, weapons and written documents are produced by people. But, natural heritages are heritages found naturally. They include animals, water falls, lakes and rivers, forests as well as caves.

Human-made and natural heritages may be grouped into two. They include moveable and immovable heritages. Some heritages can be moved from place to place easily. For example, ancient coins, weapons, tools or documents are easily movable. Among natural heritages, animals can be moved from place to place. On the other hand some of human made and most natural heritages are immovable. To understand this you can see examples given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Immovable Heritages

Human – made	Natural
Palace	Caves
Tomb	Water falls
Mosque	Lakes
Monastery	Mountains
Obelisk	Archeological sites
Lakes	

Places where immovable heritages are found are called Heritage Sites. Such heritage sites are affected by both natural and human made hazards. Some of the natural hazards are earthquake, volcanic eruption, wildfire, floods and land slides. On the other hand, human made hazards include robbery, intentionally setting fire, farming and grazing on heritage sites.

◆ Protection and Conservation of Heritages

• Why do we need to protect and conserve heritages?

Heritages and heritage sites need protection and conservation. Well protected and conserved heritages and heritage sites are reliable tourist attraction sites. Thus, such heritages and heritage sites are sources of income.

As heritages and heritage sites face problems caused by visiting people, they need protection and conservation. The problems faced may be robbery, pollution, destruction of materials and carving or scratching.

In general, the well being of historical sites could be maintained by keeping the sites clean and tidy, by organizing responsible individuals who are watchful to protect the sites and the materials. Moreover, historical sites and heritages may be protected and conserved by fencing the sites from being robbed and by keeping the movable heritages in museums, where well guarded display boxes are fixed.

Educating the visiting public

People often come to visit heritage sites. As heritage sites are invaluable for each region and the country at large, people who visit them must be trained. Moreover, the heritages signify the identity of the people who live around them. Thus, visitors have to be informed that the artifacts and the heritages sites they have come to visit have stayed longer because they have been preserved by people who live around them. Thus, visitors have to be educated strictly with regard to:

- Keeping heritages and heritage sites intact
- Throwing or putting any litter in waste baskets or in areas reserved for this purpose
- Avoiding bringing chemical products to heritage sites
- Avoiding bringing things that easily catch fire
- Keeping oneself well mannered to accept instructions given by concerned individuals before or while visiting heritage sites.

Case Study

Tiya Stone Monuments

Tiya is a group of finely shaped monolithic monuments. The site of the monuments is located south of Addis Ababa, in Gurage zone of the southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. The age of the monuments is estimated to be more than one thousand years. The Tiya site is fenced and well protected. Many foreign and domestic tourists visit the site annually.



Fig 1.11 Tiya Stone Monuments

Lesson

1.3

Review

Activity A

A. Questions based on facts:

- Mention major heritages of Ethiopia.
- What are the advantages of the Aksumite Obelisk and Lalibela Rock-hewn churches to present day Ethiopia economically, socially and politically?
- Name some of the natural and human-made hazards on heritages and heritage sites.
- What are cultural and natural heritages?
- Discuss the difference between moveable and immoveable heritages.

B. Things to do:

- Suggest ways of preventing some of the hazards on heritages and heritage sites.



There are different ways of protection and conservation of heritages. One is involving the stake holders in the protection and conservation. This could be done by preparing public information leaflets. You can supply the leaflets to the tourists upon their arrival. This is important for heritage sites that are not completely separated from residential areas. If, for example, you require a leaflet on how to behave at Aksum obelisk or other similar heritage sites the leaflet may look like the following.

Welcome Our Guests. We have a piece of information here. It gives you a list of not to do things in the site!

- ☞ Writing or scratching on heritages, trees or stone walls,
- ☞ Picking pieces of stones, bones or any other materials from the site,
- ☞ Taking photograph without permission,
- ☞ Leaving food remains,
- ☞ Throwing water bottles after using,
- ☞ Walking outside paved ways,
- ☞ Carrying weapons,
- ☞ What else: Yes! Yes!
- ☞ Toilet rooms are situated at convenient points,
- ☞ Be kind and be patient at check points!

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify densely and sparsely populated areas of Eastern Africa.
- Explain the causes and effects of population movement in Eastern Africa and Ethiopia.
- Distinguish factors for population concentration in the highlands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.
- Identify the effect of rapid population growth in Eastern Africa.
- List effects of urbanization on society and culture.

Key Terms

↔ Distribution

↔ Urbanization

↔ Movement

↔ Early marriage

↔ Rapid growth

↔ Polygamy

◆ Population Distribution

- What does population mean?

In a given geographical space, we can find people living together. Such people may be the same or different in sex, age, colour, language spoken, work habit and standard of living. These distinguishing factors may make up a definite known population.



Population means number of people living in a particular area or place.

In Ethiopia, the population distribution follows varied patterns. There are places with scattered and dense population. For example, the Central Plateau lands are densely populated. However, the lowland areas have low or scattered population. On the other hand, urban areas are more densely populated than rural areas.

In Eastern Africa, its population is unevenly distributed. Compared with other sub-regions of Africa, Eastern Africa is most populous. According to 2009 population estimates, the region had a population of about 270 million people accounting for 30.6% of the continent's total population.

Population, in Eastern Africa, ranges from over 80 million in Ethiopia to 87,476 in Seychelles. Tanzania and Kenya are second and third most populous countries with 41 million and 39 million people respectively (See Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Population Distributions in Eastern Africa

Name of region and Country	Area (km ²)	Population (2009 est.)	Density (per km ²)
Eastern Africa:	6,361,372	318,611,258	42.3
Burundi	27,830	8,988,091	322.9
Comoros	2,170	752,438	346.7
Djibouti	23,000	516,055	22.4
Eritrea	121,320	5,647,168	46.5
Ethiopia	1,106,000	80,237,338	71.2
Kenya	582,650	39,002,772	66.0
Madagascar	587,040	20,653,556	35.1
Malawi	118,480	14,268,711	120.4
Mauritius	2,040	1,284,261	629.5
Mozambique	799,380	22,894,000	28.6
Reunion	2,512	743,981	296.2
Rwanda	26,338	10,473,282	397.6
Seychelles	455	87,476	192.2
Somalia	637,657	9,832,017	15.4
Tanzania	945,087	41,048,532	43.3
Uganda	236,040	32,369,558	137.1
Zambia	752,614	12,935,000	17.2
Zimbabwe	390,759	12,521,000	32.0

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia-a bit modified)

Study the Table 1.3 and answer the following questions.

- Which Eastern African country has the highest population?
- Which Eastern African country is most densely populated?
- Which Eastern African country is least densely populated?
- Which Eastern African country has the second highest population?

Generally, the highlands of Eastern Africa have low and mild temperatures as well as high rainfall than lowland areas and river valleys. Thus, they have dense population. But lowland areas and river valleys have low population densities. However, much of the population of Eastern Africa resides along coastal

areas which are engaged in light industries. Population density is the number of people living in one square kilometer area. See the population density for Eastern Africa in Table 1.3. Tourism is the main source of income in the coastal parts of most countries of Eastern Africa. Both agriculture and tourism account for nearly 50% of the gross domestic product of the region.

◆ Factors Affecting Population Distribution

- **Mention the factors that affect population distribution?**

Population distribution may be affected by two major factors. These are physical and human factors.

➤ Physical Factors

- **What are physical factors?**
- **Name some physical factors that affect population distribution.**

Usually human beings live close together in areas where the natural conditions offer a rich supply of food and other means of livelihood. But, in areas where difficult conditions prevail, human beings are not usually attracted to settle and reproduce their kind. The following are major physical factors that control population distribution:

Relief

High mountains and rugged terrains are unfavorable for settlement. Moreover, upper slopes of mountains do not encourage high population concentration. For example, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania such areas have low population concentration. This may be due to scanty vegetation cover as well as lack of thick organic matter in the soil. However, plateau lands are better settled than lowlands.

In contrast, the vast plateau lands of Eastern Africa encourage dense population distribution because of flat topography. This flat topography helps promote the development of agriculture and other economic activities.

Climate

Areas with high temperature and scanty rainfall have thin population. This is true of Eastern Africa. Mostly lowland areas are thinly populated. These places experience high temperature and low rainfall.

Sometimes, areas with high rainfall may not encourage high population concentration. For example, the equatorial rain forest area has low population density. It has dense vegetation cover and a variety of tropical diseases and poor soil.

Soil

The fertility of soil could encourage settlement while the infertility of soil discourages settlement. For example, alluvial soils or loess type soils give rise to dense agricultural population. Alluvial soil or alluvium is a river deposited fertile soil whereas, loess is a fine soil deposited by wind. In general, fertile soils function as a pull factor for population concentration. This condition encourages people's settlement permanently.



Lava or volcanic soils of the plateau lands and highlands of Eastern Africa have dense population. Similarly river valleys rich with alluvial soils are areas of population concentration. But, water logged and highly leached areas do not promote population concentration.

Water Supplies

Water is a basic factor affecting population distribution. The vast arid areas of Eastern Africa are almost uninhabited due to extreme lack of water supply. In Ethiopia, the Afar and Ogaden areas are thinly populated due to scarcity of underground water and scanty rainfall.

Prevalence of Diseases

Usually diseases can discourage dense settlement. In tropical Africa, certain areas are uninhabitable due to the prevalence of fatal diseases. For example, tsetse fly, which is prevalent in these areas, causes **trypanosomiasis** among cattle and **sleeping sickness** among people. In Eastern Africa, such diseases are common in the lowlands and coastal areas. Thus, such areas are less dense. Similarly, malaria has a devastating effect on human population in most parts of Eastern Africa. This disease is transmitted to human beings by the female anopheles mosquito (See Fig. 1.12).



Fig. 1.12 Female Anopheles Mosquito Sucking Blood

➤ Human Factors

- **What are the elements of human factors?**
- **How do they influence population concentration?**

Human factors influencing population distribution include economic, political and social factors.

Economic Factors

In most Eastern African countries, quarries and mines are run traditionally. Such areas have opened up job opportunities. Quarries and mines, in Eastern Africa, are found in rural areas. In order to earn their living, more and more people move from the countryside to such places. This movement creates imbalance on population distribution. However, in modern quarries and mines, most work is done with the help of machines. Hence there is no need for large labor force. It would also mean that such situation does not encourage large population concentration.

Political Factors

Political factors refer to policies set up by governments. For example, policies related to the construction of roads, buildings, the establishment of national parks and artificial lakes are important to mention. When such policies are implemented, people will be forced to abandon their original areas and settle either in inhabited places or in new areas.

Resettlement program makes people to move from one place to the other. This is done because of the loss of the natural resources in the place of origin. In general, the resettlement program is meant to save human lives and boost the level of productivity. However, without proper care such programmes may have negative effect on the host localities.

Social Factors

Early marriage and polygamy could increase the rate of reproduction. These factors have immense contribution to population growth and distribution.

Lesson

1.4

Review

Activity A

A. Questions based on facts:

- Explain population distribution.
- What are the factors that cause the imbalance of population distribution?
- Which areas are sparsely populated in Eastern Africa?
- Which areas are densely populated in Eastern Africa?
- List the physical factors that discourage population distribution in the highland and lowland areas.
- Discuss the effects of tsetse fly and female anopheles mosquito on population distribution.

B. Things to do:

- Conduct a field trip to nearby areas and identify the pattern of population distribution.
- Draw the sketch map of Eastern Africa:
 - Show the densely populated areas of Eastern Africa. When you plot the countries, you remember the lesson you have had on the population of Eastern Africa.



◆ Population Movement

- Why do you think that people move from one area to another?
- Pin point some factors that force people to leave their original areas.

Population movement may mean the movement of people to new lands. Such movement is caused by the aspiration of better income and the search for better life.



Population movement may mean the movement of people to other places to look for better income or life. Population movement can also be understood as migration.

➤ Rural-urban Migration

- What is the difference between rural and urban areas?
- Why are urban areas centers of attraction for rural dwellers?

In Eastern Africa, rural – urban migration is growing from time to time. Migration is usually caused by factors such as seeking for better jobs and life style. Generally, urban centers attract large numbers of rural migrants either as permanent settlers or as short-term workers.

➤ Rural-Rural Migration

- What are the pull factors for rural dwellers to move from one rural area to another rural area?

This movement of people is caused by the search for pasture and better agricultural land or life opportunity.

In Eastern Africa, human migration has started long ago. As a result of isolated development of groups of people, ethnic group appeared. Then, these people migrated from points of origin to different directions. For example, in the 16th century, the Oromo people moved from the South and South-East of Ethiopia to different directions of the country. The push factors could be internal conflicts over pasture and agricultural lands. In general, the movement of the Oromo people resulted in population pressure, cultural intercourse and living together harmoniously with all possible differences.

➤ Urban-Urban Migration

People move from one urban area to another urban area because of varied reasons. One could be better job opportunity. The other could be search for better education. People may also move from one urban area to another in search of better facilities that promote better way of life.

➤ Urban-Rural Migration

When people who live in urban areas get tired, they tend to move to rural areas where they can pass the rest of their lives among kinship.

Some people may move from urban areas to rural areas in search of large area of land to invest on agricultural activities, such as plantation agriculture, crop production and animal rearing on large scale. Generally, as people move from place to place, from country to country or from region to region, it is believed that they get fresh pasture or better income or better life opportunities.

Lesson

1.4

Review

Activity B**A. Questions based on facts:****Individual work:**

- Why do people abandon their original areas and move to new places?
- What happens to people if volcano erupts?
- What should people do if border conflicts break out in their living areas?
- Why do people move from place to place in Eastern Africa?

Group work:

- Discuss the causes for the variation of settlements.
- Exchange views with your group on the resources that usually attract people to settle.



◆ The Effects of Rapid Population Growth

- What happens if population in a given area grows within the shortest time possible?
- Name some factors that cause rapid population growth.

Population growth is increase in population number over time. It can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population.

Rapid population growth rate has two major effects. First it can upset the environment. Second it creates shortage of food supply, education facilities and housing. It has also impact on job opportunities.

In some Eastern African countries, rapid rate of population growth is a critical issue. It results in pressure on social services.



Lesson

1.4

Review

Activity C**Questions based on facts:****Individual Work:**

- How does rapid population growth affect the environment?

Group Work:

- What will be the effect of rapid population growth on a scarce grazing land? Relate this to the Oromo people movement of the 16th century.
- Discuss why people migrate from rural areas to urban areas.



◆ Effects of Urbanization on Society and Culture

- What influence does urbanization have on society and culture?
- What makes urban dwellers different from rural dwellers?
- What change does urbanization cause on life style of people?

The positive effect of urbanization is that, it is about change in the life style of people. People in urban areas have different styles of life than people in rural areas. Because the livelihood of urban people is based on non-agricultural activities. Moreover, the land use plan in urban areas is entirely different from that of the rural areas. To this end, urban areas have better means of transportation and communication facilities, housing, water supply, energy supply and amusement centers. Generally, peoples' ways of life are based on modernity. Furthermore, urbanization is associated with the increase in the consumption of animal products, fruits, vegetables and industrial food stuffs.



Urbanization is the process of concentration of population in areas of non-agricultural activities.

The negative effect of urbanization causes loss of agricultural land. Everyday most of the fertile lands are overtaken by cities and towns. Moreover, the growing population of urban areas competes with the agricultural sector for scarce water resources. Therefore, a rapidly growing demand for water in urban areas will lead to the damming of large rivers to ensure continuous urban water supply. But, this will result in shortages of water supply for agriculture. This situation will slowdown the ability of farmers to increase food production.

In Eastern Africa, Rural-Urban migration is getting very acute. People usually migrate from the countryside to urban areas in search of better job, education, and sometimes a new way of life. Due to rapid rate of urbanization, in Eastern Africa, food supply will be at an acute state. This situation will lead to greater increase in food prices than ever before.

Eastern Africa is the least urbanized in the continent. Only 21% of the population live in urban areas. But the rate of urbanization is one of the highest in Africa.

As urban areas expand, people from different walks of life come to them. They come along with their indigenous cultures. However, in due course of time their cultures are intermixed with others. This, in the long run, forces people to associate them with the ever growing new urban culture which affects their indigenous culture. For example the type of clothing put on culturally is entirely replaced by new style of clothing in the urban area.

When urban areas expand, informal job opportunities become common. These job opportunities act as pull factor to attract the rural young to the urban areas. Housing becomes a problem for such people. Food prices increase from time to time. When such people are unable to compete they additionally live on robbery, burglary, and theft. Such unlawful acts harm urban dwellers. Because of increased influx of people from rural areas, shanty or slum quarters develop in the urban areas. These would be breeding places of unlawfulness.

Lesson

1.4

Review

**Activity D**

Questions based on facts:

Individual work:

- What does urbanization mean?
- What are the positive effects of urbanization?
- What are the negative effects of urbanization?
- Discuss the major differences between urban areas and rural areas?

Case Study**Addis Ababa**

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia. Most young countrymen flock to Addis for better job opportunities. Dibaba Bedane is one of them. He moved to Addis Ababa from a nearby countryside. By the time he moved to Addis he was a sixth grader. He looked for a job with patience. He got a job as a mechanic at an automotive garage. He earned a little money. He continued working hard to get a higher pay. He learned very quickly how to fix vehicles and to repair different auto parts. He got promotion and his salary increased by one fold. Because of his hard work and determination, he soon became a professional in the automotive shop.

After a few years of working and saving some money he started running his own business as a professional auto mechanic and auto body repairman. However, all migrants are not as successful as Dibaba.

Nairobi

Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. Young people from the surrounding countryside flock to Nairobi. Kibaki Jomo is one of them. He lived in Mathare, a slum in Nairobi. Here people live with frustration, resentment, anger, fear and hopelessness. Kibaki was no different. However, Kibaki engaged himself in dress making and tailoring. By so doing, he was able to sustain his life. He was a hard working person. Thus, he went on tailoring and became gainful. Finally, his life became a success. His wishes of going out of the slum area became realistic.

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Generalize the factors responsible for the variation of settlement and livelihood.
- Review how political instability and civil war can affect the population.

Key Terms

↔ Variation

↔ Rural

↔ Settlement

↔ Urban

↔ Livelihood

◆ Factors for the Variation of Settlement and Livelihood

- Climate and resources
- Political instability and civil war

➤ Climate and Resources

- Discuss how climate causes variation in settlement and livelihood.
- Give some examples of resources that cause variation in settlement and livelihood.

Climate is one of the factors that causes variation in settlement. For example, areas with mild temperature condition as well as seasonally regulated rainfall are favorable for settlements. Most of the time settled life is practiced based on agricultural or non-agricultural activities. Therefore, in agricultural societies, rural culture develops while non-agricultural areas promote urban culture.



Culture refers to the ways of life learned and shared by people in social groups.

The availability of resources such as fertile soil and mineral could also affect settlements. As you have learnt in the previous lesson, relief also decides the type of livelihood people should follow. For example, people living in highland areas depend on agriculture such as the growing of crops and the rearing of animals. On the other hand, people living in lowland areas mostly depend on the rearing of animals. This is true of people living in the lowland areas of Eastern Africa. They lead nomadic pastoralist ways of life.

Case Study

Konso

Konso is a special Woreda in SNNPR with an area of 2974 km². The Kongsos are Kushitic people. Their territories are in arid highlands of south western Ethiopia.

The Konso people are famous for their terracing practices. They dwell on intensive agriculture involving irrigation and terracing. The terraces are planted with sorghum and intercropped with a range of species of plants including trees, most importantly Moringa oleifera (the cabbage tree). Maize and numerous varieties of sorghum are the staple crops. The cash crops produced are cotton and coffee. To protect the fields, the Kongsos maintain their cattle, sheep and goats in stalls (shelters) and feed them by hand or supervise their grazing. In general the Kongsos are hard working people.



Fig. 1.13 Konso Territories

Case Study

Comparison between an upland settlement in Ethiopia and a lowland coastal settlement in Kenya

In the highland areas of Ethiopia people practice a sedentary type of settlement. Such settlement pattern is influenced by availability of water, fertile soil, mild temperature condition and reliability of rainfall. People's livelihood is based on agricultural activities. Main crops produced include cereals such as barley, wheat, and finger millet. They also rear animals such as cattle and sheep, beasts of burden such as horses, mules and donkeys. Therefore, they are engaged both in the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals. This type of agriculture is called mixed farming. Hence, the livelihood of most people in the highland areas is based on mixed farming.

The Giriama are one of the nine ethnic groups that make up the Mijikenda. The Mijikenda occupy the coastal strip extending from Lamu in the North to the Kenya/Tanzania border in the South, approximately 30 km inland. The Giriama are among the largest of the ethnic groups. They inhabit the area bordering the coastal cities of Mombasa and Malindi, and the inland towns of Mariakani and Kaloleni. Thus, the Giriama people live along the coastal areas of Kenya. These areas experience high temperature, less rainfall and arid and fertile soil. The Giriama people practice mainly crop cultivation. They also keep small numbers of livestock, such as goats, cows, and sheep. The main crops cultivated by the Giriama include maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potato, cow peas, water melon, pumpkin and fruit trees such as mango, cashew nut, pawpaw and coconut. These people live in huts (See Fig.1.14)



Fig. 1.14 Typical house of the Giriama

Lesson

1.5

Review

Activity A

Questions based on facts:

Group Work:

- Compare and contrast the livelihood of the Ethiopian highland settlers and the Giriama people in Kenya.
- Show the similarities and differences of the geographical landscapes occupied by the two people.
- What other opportunities do the Giriama have as compared with the Ethiopian up land dwellers whose livelihood is more or less dependent on agriculture?
- Compare and contrast the food habits of the two dwellers at two different geographical locations.



Instability and War

- What causes instability?
- Discuss why instability and civil war cause chaos in societies.

Effect of Instability and War

Urban areas in Eastern Africa are overcrowded by people who flee from neighboring countries due to political instability and civil war. For example, the political unrest in Somalia has caused people to look for shelter in Ethiopia and Kenya. More recently, people from Eritrea are forced to migrate to Ethiopia because of political unrest.

Case Study

Comparison of two areas where population has migrated because of disturbance

Ethiopia

The border dispute that took place in 1999, between Ethiopia and Eritrea resulted in the displacement of civilian population along the northern border area in Tigray and to a lesser extent, along the north eastern border in Afar region.

Over 350,000 people were displaced at the start of the war from areas along the common border of the Tigray and Afar regions. Additionally, 25,000 Ethiopians were deported from Eritrea and as the conflict went on, people residing close to the border lines were evacuated.

Somalia

Somalia has been without government for the past 18 years. In the conflict that went on, hundreds of thousands of Somalia fled their homes, including 700,000 from the capital Mogadishu. The number of internally displaced is now estimated to be as high as 1million, with hundreds of thousands more seeking refuge in neighboring countries.

Lesson

1.5

Review

Activity B**Individual work:**

- Compare and contrast the number of people displaced in the countries of the above case study.
- Explain, at length, the causes of displacement in the two countries.

Group Work:

- Study the map below and write down names of countries affected by civil war or instability.

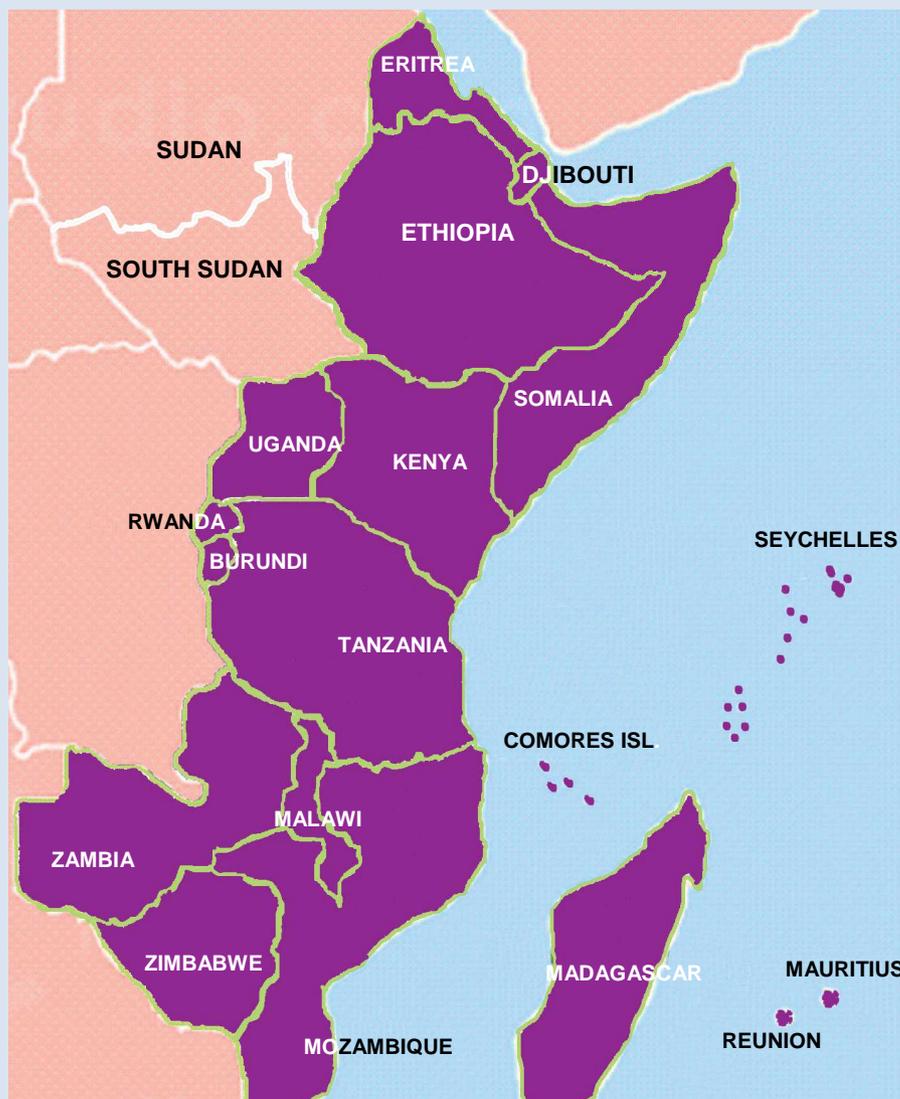


Fig. 1.15 Eastern Africa

Summary

- Relative location is determined in terms of well known reference points such as land masses and/or water bodies. It is also explained by using cardinal points, i.e. North, East, South and West or NE, SE, SW, and NW. Of course, the sub-divisions between the cardinal points and the subsidiary points are also used for exact identification of location on a map. The Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean and the surrounding landmasses are used as reference points to know the location of Eastern Africa.
- Eastern Africa is divided into three sub regions, such as the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and islands in the Indian Ocean. The sub-divisions are based on different types of vegetation, availability of water, and topography. It also includes countries which are located far south along the eastern coast of Africa.
- Eastern Africa was the home of the Nubian and Aksumite civilizations. Both civilizations had rich heritages. Such heritages have immense value. However, they are endangered because of human-made and natural problems. Therefore, it is necessary that the heritages are protected and preserved.
- Population means number of people living in a particular area or place. Pattern of distribution of population differs from place to place. For example, the highlands of Eastern Africa with mild temperatures and higher rainfall have higher population densities. The lowlands and river valleys with higher temperatures and lower rainfall have lower population densities. However, in Eastern Africa, there is large concentration of population in the coastal areas, where light and tourist industries are available. Nevertheless, population of Eastern Africa compared to the rest of Africa is densely populated.
- In general, population distribution is affected by physical, human and social factors. These factors are responsible either to populate or depopulate given areas.
- Factors for the variation of settlements and livelihood include climate and resources, political instability and civil war.

Glossary

- **Civilization:** an advanced and organized state of human social development; a society, its culture and its way of life during a particular period of time or in a particular part of the world
- **Distribution:** the state of being scattered
- **Early Marriage:** getting married before mature age.
- **Heritage:** things such as works of art, cultural achievements, and customs that have been passed on from earlier generation
- **Immovable heritages:** stationary heritages
- **Intercropping:** growing leguminous plants in between other crops
- **Location:** Position or site
- **Livelihood:** a means of living; an income
- **Movable heritages:** displaceable heritages
- **Movement:** shifting position
- **Polygamy:** the act of having more than one wife
- **Rapid growth:** quick increase in number
- **Relative location:** the position of a thing determined in terms of a reference point.
- **Rural:** type of settlement where small number of buildings, agricultural functions, low density, close community, and small number of services dominate.
- **Sedentary:** permanently settled; of work-done in settled area.
- **Settlement:** the process of settling in a place
- **Terracing:** terraced ground or a terraced structure; terrace step like structure.
- **Stakeholder:** people involved in a particular organization or project.
- **Urban:** type of settlement where continuous built up area, with high population density and non-agricultural function prevails.
- **Variation:** difference

IV. Fill in the blank spaces with suitable words or phrases.

15. Places where immovable heritages are found are called _____.
16. Human hazards to heritages include _____, _____ and _____.
17. Number of people living in a particular area or place is called _____

V. Things to do**Group Work**

- Draw the sketch map of Eastern Africa and show:
 - The Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa
 - The Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden
 - The largest island in the Indian Ocean.
 - Highly populated countries.
 - Least populated country or island.
 - The most populated island.

- Arrange a field trip within the proximity of your locality and study the following:
 - Settlement pattern.
 - Causes for the variation in settlement
 - Life style of people in the inhabited areas

Check List

Put a tick (✓) mark in each of the boxes for activities that you can perform

I can:

1. Define relative location.
2. Name countries of Eastern Africa.
3. Name water bodies bordering Eastern Africa.
4. Locate areas where ancient civilizations emerged in Eastern Africa.
5. Name the most important heritages of the Aksumite and Nubian civilizations.
6. Explain the economic, social and political importance of heritages.
7. Describe problems encountered with heritage sites.
8. Suggest ways of protecting and preserving heritages.
9. Discuss factors causing variation in settlement.
10. Explain the causes of variation in livelihood in Eastern Africa.