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**Causes and effects of bantu migration essay**

common customs. Causes: The reasons for Bantu's migration are unknown to many, but most likely they include those listed below: Drying Saharan meadows, which led groups that practiced agriculture to migrate in search of new fertile land and water for agriculture. (Drought and hunger) Population growth, which has put pressure on others to migrate in search of new land. Constant attacks by stronger neighboring tribes in West Africa and the Nile Valley, and external pressures such as arab migration to West Africa.The rulers wanted to expand their kingdoms and gain more power and control. Tribal wars have caused defeated tribes to flee from the mighty for safety. The Bantu people wanted to expand their culture of working with iron. They discovered knowledge of iron treatment and invented iron tools that transformed agriculture by accelerating and cleaning up the earth more efficiently. First wave: Bantu's first wave of migration followed two paths to the rainforest and around the Congo River. Many came with the hope to start small villages and farms along the banks of the river. Although many hopes ended because of dense rainforests, which are not suitable for breeding. Second wave: After the struggle to find land for agriculture, the Bantu groups set the way towards the east coast of South Africa, where the land was better suited to agriculture. In this dry, grassy land of Africa, Bantu loudspeakers breed herds of livestock such as sheep, goats and boes. Positive effectsInduction of iron treatment: iron treatment and the use of iron tools have been introduced in much of Africa, and when iron smelting began, food production increased. Introduction of new crops such as yam, bananas: Bantu has increased its knowledge of food and crops. Previously, in Africa, the inhabitants were hunters and gatherers, but with the smelting of iron, food production began. They introduced a centralized administration: They introduced a centralized system of government in which the king acted as a general ruler, under which there were other chieftains. Interaction with other tribes: The Bantu language has become commonplace in East Africa.A system of building permanent houses has been introduced: Opening a new land to raise families and setting up villages and clans. Defense: Knowledge of iron smelting has led to the creation of bows, arrows and spears for defense and protection. United regions: Migrations have led to the emergence of large states and larger tribes in East Africa, e.g. e.t.cReceptive effectsPopulation: This was Bantu attacks against the people of East Africa on the ground by war. Loss of culture: Cultural absorption has led to a loss of culture. Also Bantu intermarrying with non-Bantu nations was a factor. Result: Bantu migration is the largest migration in history, affect two-thirds of the African language. At the end of the first millennium, divisions were formed. There was a difference between rich and poor, as well as with men and women. Bantu was the first to develop the language and provide historians with ideas about African civilizations. Bantu were also the first farmers and cattle farmers. Thank you for participating! The migration of the Bantu people from their origin in southern West Africa caused a gradual movement of the population through the central, eastern and southern parts of the continent, starting in the middle of the second millennium BC and ending before 1500 BC. With them, Bantu brought new technologies and skills, such as cultivating high-yield crops and iron processing, which produced more efficient tools and weapons. In the end, Bantu dominated, with the exception of South Africa and the Namibian desert, the entire African continent south of the line intersecting from southern Nigeria to Kenya. In total, about 500 languages spoken today in this vast area come from the Proto-Bantu language. While most historians would agree on the general prevalence of Bantu migration in Africa, the exact dates, motivations, routes and consequences are still under discussion. Bantu Bantu were farmers who spoke different dialects of the Bantu language. Their heart was the savannah and rainforest regions around the Niger River in southern West Africa (modern-day Nigeria, Cameroon and Gabon). Using stone and iron tools, they successfully cultivated plants such as millet, sorghum, dry rice, beans, oil palms and melons, although they did so at a maintenance level, i.e. they only cultivated sufficient crops to meet their own needs. They had the technology to make iron ore from iron ore, but from where it happened, except that the three most likely are: knowledge was introduced by the Phoenitians in the north, egyptians or Kushites in the east, or was acquired locally and independently. Bantu's iron tools improved agricultural yields & their iron weapons made them formidable military adversaries. The Iron Tools of the Bantu people improved agricultural yields, and their iron weapons made them formidable military adversaries. They were also hunters, animal herders (goats, sheep and cattle), potters, weaders and traders, exchanging commodities such as salt, copper and iron ore for the things they needed. Migration East & South During the 2nd millennium AD, small groups of bantu populations began to migrate to Central Africa and then through the Great Lakes East Africa. This movement can be traced by studying linguistics - a technique known as lexicostatism - and observing the relative proximity of local languages to each other and the language originally used by the Bantu people in the Niger River Delta: Proto-Bantu. At the same time, caution should be exercised in such studies, as the passage of language does not necessarily reflect the migration of its speakers. The same can be said of cultural practices and technologies. Historians suggest that the reason for Bantu's migration may be one or more of the following: the depletion of local resources - agricultural land, grazing land and forests overpopulation of the hunger epidemic increased competition for local war resources between rival tribes or as a result of climate change succession disputes affecting the cultivation of the spirit of adventure It is the Bantu people who founded the coastal settlements of East Africa , which will happen, with the addition of Muslim traders from Arabia and Persia from the 7th century AD. , the coast of Waahili. From south West Africa (West Bantu) and the Great Rift Valley of East Africa (East Bantu) two streams of Bantu peoples then moved further south in the second wave of migration that took place in the 1st millennium AD. The third wave of migration, in the first half of the 1st millennium N.EC, took place as the peoples of East Bantu moved even further south to present-day Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and eastern South Africa. Great Enclosure, Great Zimbabweby Janice Bell (CC BY-SA) Bantu's migration process has traditionally been seen by scholars as gradually filtering down from village to village (and sometimes back) through rather sparsely populated Africa. However, the overall history of UNESCO Africa puts on this process a rather different bevel, at least with regard to the first wave: bantu's main expansion was huge and rapid, not a series of gradual stages, as some have claimed. But it was neither a pointless nomadic trek nor an organized military conquest. It was an extraordinary process of colonization - in the true sense of the word - of opening essentially empty earths. (Mokhtar, 320) Bantu shared their knowledge of iron smelting, pottery production and their agricultural skills with the indigenous tribes they met, many of whom eventually settled in stable rural communities. Bantu dialects and aspects of Bantu culture have been adopted, although migrants, it is important to remember they also learned from indigenous peoples, especially in areas such as the cultivation of certain cereal crops or fishing techniques that have been perfected for centuries to get the best out of specific local environmental conditions. In addition, many cultural practices - the use of stone and obsidian tools to give only one example - continued to be used in parallel with the excellent technologies of the Bantu people. The main consequences of Bantu migration can therefore be summarised as follows: the spread of Bantu and Bantu-related languages. the spread of iron smelting and blacksmithing technologies. the spread of pottery techniques. agricultural tools and techniques. deforestation, because charcoal was needed for smelting iron and metal tools, facilitated the purification of forests. the spread of certain food products to new areas, such as plantain bananas and yams. the increase in the number of people living in villages, which in turn created more distinct regional societies, authorities were created and technology continued to develop. retreat of some indigenous peoples to more remote areas. Because the nations bantu stumbled upon were still in the Stone Age in terms of weapons and technology, migrants with iron weapons with their specialized caste of warriors had little trouble imposing themselves wherever they went. Their excellent technology also encouraged the local population to accept Bantu's leadership. Some groups have resisted this wave of Bantu culture, such as pygmies, who retreated deep into the rainforests of Central Africa or a group of savannah hunter-gatherers, San, who also retreated to the inigone and less accessible kalahari desert environment. This article was evaluated for accuracy, reliability, and adherence to academic standards prior to publication. Page 2 Select the language you want to translate into. Key Arabic languages French German Spanish Russian other languages Select language ... 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