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Kintu, meaning "thing" in Bantu languages, is also commonly attached to the name Muntu, the legendary figure who founded the Gisu and Bukusu tribes.

Kintu (disambiguation)

Look up kintu in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Kintu is a Bugandan mythological figure. It may also refer to: Michael Kintu, former chief minister of

Kintu is a Bugandan mythological figure. It may also refer to:

Michael Kintu, former chief minister of Buganda

Kato Kintu, the first kabaka (king) of the Buganda kingdom

Kintu Musoke, former Prime Minister of Uganda

Kintu (novel), a novel by Ugandan author Jennifer Nansubuga Makumbi

Kato Kintu

adopted by-name, chosen for Kintu, the name of the first person on earth in Buganda mythology. Kato Kintu gave himself the name "Kintu" to associate himself

Kato Kintu Kakulukuku (fl. Late 13th century), known in Bunyoro as Kato Kimera was the first kabaka (king) of the Kingdom of Buganda. "Kintu" is an adopted by-name, chosen for Kintu, the name of the first person on earth in Buganda mythology. Kato Kintu gave himself the name "Kintu" to associate himself with the "father of all people", and he may have renamed his wife, from Nantuttululu to Nambi, because that was Kintu's wife's name.

Kintu (novel)

Kintu is a novel by Ugandan author Jennifer Nansubuga Makumbi. It was her doctoral novel, initially titled The Kintu Saga. It was shortlisted and won the

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Kintu is based on the Baganda history and focuses on generational curses, transgression, Baganda mythology and sexism that is engraved underneath each chapter of the book.

Kabaka of Buganda

genealogy traced along the patrilineal line, extending all the way back to Kintu. The firstborn prince, by tradition called Kiweewa, is not allowed to become

Kabaka is the title of the king of the Kingdom of Buganda. According to the traditions of the Baganda, they are ruled by two kings, one spiritual and the other secular.

The spiritual, or supernatural, king is represented by the Royal Drums, regalia called Mujaguzo. As they always exist, Buganda will always have a king. Mujaguzo, like any other king, has his own palace, officials, servants and palace guards. The material, human prince has to perform special cultural rites on the Royal Drums before he can be declared king of Buganda. Upon the birth of a royal prince or princess, the Royal Drums are sounded by drummers specially selected from a specified clan as a means of informing the subjects of the kingdom of the birth of a new member of the royal family. The same Royal Drums are sounded upon the death of a reigning king to officially announce the death of the material king. According to Buganda culture, a king does not die but gets lost in the forest. Inside Buganda's royal tombs such as the Kasubi Tombs and the Wamala Tombs, one is shown the entrance of the forest. It is a taboo to look beyond the entrance.

Additionally, there is another specific tradition of the Baganda concerning the two kings who rule the Kingdom of Buganda that began after the death of Kabaka Tebandeke (c. 1704 – c. 1724). When Kabaka Tebandeke died, he was succeeded by two kings of Buganda; the first was his cousin Kabaka Ndawula Nsobya (c. 1724 – c. 1734) who became the material king and the second was his only surviving biological son Juma Katebe who became the spiritual king. Juma Katebe (sometimes spelt Juma Kateebe) held the spiritual priesthood which was originally part of the throne of the Kabaka. Since the death of Kabaka Tebandeke, the two lines of kings have been in perpetual succession to date. Juma Katebe is king over the spirits or the spiritual forces of the Buganda kingdom. The current reigning spiritual king is also named "Juma Katebe" after the name of the historical only surviving biological son of Kabaka Tebandeke who was named Juma Katebe. When the coronation of the material king is done, the coronation of the spiritual king (Juma Katebe) is also done. The Juma Katebe, the spiritual king, is involved in the traditional procedures to crown the new material king after the death of a reigning material king. The Juma Katebe's spiritual power originates from Kabaka Tebandeke. The Juma Katebe regularly visits the "masiro" or palace tomb or burial ground of Kabaka Tebandeke located in Bundeke, Merera in Busiro (part of Wakiso district of Uganda) to perform special religious ceremonies.

Bantu languages

South African linguists suggested referring to these languages as KiNtu. The word kintu exists in some places, but it means "thing";, with no relation to

The Bantu languages (English: UK: , US: Proto-Bantu: *bant??), or Ntu languages are a language family of about 600 languages of Central, Southern, Eastern and Southeast Africa. They form the largest branch of the Southern Bantoid languages.

The total number of Bantu languages is estimated at between 440 and 680 distinct languages, depending on the definition of "language" versus "dialect". Many Ntu languages borrow words from each other, and some are mutually intelligible. Some of the languages are spoken by a very small number of people, for example the Kabwa language was estimated in 2007 to be spoken by only 8500 people but was assessed to be a distinct language.

The total number of Ntu language speakers is estimated to be around 350 million in 2015 (roughly 30% of the population of Africa or 5% of the world population). Bantu languages are largely spoken southeast of Cameroon, and throughout Central, Southern, Eastern, and Southeast Africa. About one-sixth of Bantu speakers, and one-third of Bantu languages, are found in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The most widely spoken Ntu language by number of speakers is Swahili, with 16 million native speakers and 80 million L2 speakers (2015). Most native speakers of Swahili live in Tanzania, where it is a national language, while as a second language, it is taught as a mandatory subject in many schools in East Africa, and is a lingua franca of the East African Community.

Other major Ntu languages include Lingala with more than 20 million speakers (Congo, DRC), followed by Zulu with 13.56 million speakers (South Africa), Xhosa, with 8.2 million speakers (South Africa and Zimbabwe), and Shona with less than 10 million speakers (if Manyika and Ndau are included), while Sotho-Tswana languages (Sotho, Tswana and Pedi) have more than 15 million speakers (across Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and Zambia). Zimbabwe has Kalanga, Matebele, Nambya, and Xhosa speakers. Ethnologue separates the largely mutually intelligible Kinyarwanda and Kirundi, which together have 20 million speakers.

Buganda

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Buganda is a Bantu kingdom within Uganda. The kingdom of the Baganda people, Buganda is the largest of the traditional kingdoms in present-day East Africa, consisting of Uganda's Central Region, including the Ugandan capital Kampala. The 14 million Baganda (singular Muganda; often referred to simply by the root word and adjective, Ganda) make up the largest Ugandan region, representing approximately 16% of Uganda's population.

Buganda's history includes unification during the 13th century by the first king, Kato Kintu, the founder of Buganda's Kintu dynasty, and Buganda grew to become one of the largest and most powerful states in East Africa during the 18th and the 19th centuries. During the Scramble for Africa, and following unsuccessful attempts to retain its independence against British imperialism, Buganda became the centre of the Uganda Protectorate in 1884; the name "Uganda", the Swahili term for Buganda, was adopted by British officials. Under British rule, many Baganda acquired status as colonial administrators, and Buganda became a major producer of cotton and coffee. Until now, Buganda still remains Uganda's greatest coffee producer. In the financial year 2023/2024, the region produced over 3,170,000 bags of Robusta.

Baganda through the Katikkiro Charles Peter Mayiga's campaign of Emwaanyi Terimba actively participated in coffee production which in the end has brought about a significant extension in the country's coffee exports.

In 1967, Uganda's first Prime Minister Milton Obote declared Uganda a republic, abolished all monarchs, parliament became the constituent assembly and later all political parties were outlawed except the Uganda People's Congress.

Following years of political turmoil, the kingdom that largely occupies a ceremonial role was officially restored in 1993 by Uganda's ruling National Resistance Movement under Yoweri Museveni, the President of Uganda since 1986.

Since the restoration of the kingdom in 1993, the King of Buganda, known as the Kabaka, has been Muwenda Mutebi II. He is recognized as the 36th Kabaka of Buganda. The current queen, known as the Nnabagereka or Kaddulubale is Queen Sylvia Nagginda.

Kintu Musoke

Kintu Musoke (born 8 May 1938) is Ugandan politician, journalist, and activist who served as the 7th Prime Minister of Uganda from 18 November 1994 to

Kintu Musoke (born 8 May 1938) is Ugandan politician, journalist, and activist who served as the 7th Prime Minister of Uganda from 18 November 1994 to 5 April 1999 under President Yoweri Museveni. A veteran of Uganda's post-independence politics, he was closely associated with the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) in the 1960s before joining the National Resistance Movement (NRM) in the 1980s. Musoke began his public life as a journalist and political mobilizer, co-founding the African Pilot newspaper and advocating for social justice, press freedom, and Pan-Africanism. He went into exile during Idi Amin's regime and became part of the opposition that mobilised against the dictatorship. After 1986, he held several ministerial posts, including Minister of Information, before his elevation to Prime Minister. Remembered as an independent-minded statesman, Musoke was respected across Uganda's political spectrum for his integrity, principled leadership, and willingness to offer candid advice even to his own government.

In later years, he was appointed to head a task force on fighting AIDS in Uganda. He also served as an Advisor to the President of Uganda and he is regarded as one of Uganda's enduring political figures whose career spanned journalism, activism, and high office.

Kintu Florence

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Nambi (mythology)

myth, it is Nambi and her younger sister who discover Kintu, the first man. Nambi helps Kintu throughout his journey and trials, and eventually becomes

Nambi is the daughter of Mugulu, also known as Ggulu in some versions of Baganda mythology. In the Ugandan creation myth, it is Nambi and her younger sister who discover Kintu, the first man. Nambi helps Kintu throughout his journey and trials, and eventually becomes his wife and mother of his children.

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