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First historically known states of Ethiopia and the horn

Punt

- First historically known state in the horn
- South of Egypt but the exact location was not known
- 3000 B.C
- Known for it's production of Iron. Gold, silver, bronze
- They were related with trade with Egypt which conducted by land and sea.

Damat

- The earliest known state in Ethiopia and horn before Aksum
- Its center was litter to the south of town of Aksum
- Used the south Arabian politico religious title called Mukarib
- Used the art of Aulis and red sea people and languages of Ethiopia and Africa

Nations and nationalities of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is the land of diverse nations and nationality.

- human beings were organized into clans and tribes in the distant past

Clan – is a small group of people /individuals/ related by blood.

- Married outside of a group
- Descended from a common ancestor
- Have a common family name

They have the most important characteristics like

- Absence of private property
- Practice of primitive collectivism labor call
- Common ownership of basic means of production
- Equality of members in communal affairs

Tribe – made from individual related by blood

- divided in to clones and inter married among themselves
- highly developed clan structure with tribal government

The transition of pre class society in to class society led to the emergency of nationalities.
Nation – a group of people,
who live in the same territory,
speak the same language,
share same Culture or customs,
have common psychological makeup and
identity and economically united

Nationality – people who have the above characteristics except they are found at a law level of economic development

At present both nations and nationalities found in Ethiopia
e.g Amhara, Afar, Tigrai, Oromia, Somali, Benshangul Gumuz, Southern nations nationalities and peoples (SNNP), Harari and Gambella

Languages of Ethiopia

Linguists divided languages of Ethiopia in to two super families

a. Afro Asiatic and
b. Nilo Saharan super long- families

A. Afro Asialic:- Cushitic – are the majority in ethiopia. It includes Afar, Agew, Alaba, Burji, Darashe, Gedeo, Hadya, Kambata, Konso, Oromo, Sidamo and Somali
B. Semetic –the speakers of this family include Amhara, Argobba, Gurage, Harari, Tigrai, Silte Gafat, Zay and Geez

Omotic – speaking include mainly peoples living in the southern nations nationalities and peoples regional state. Most of them live in and around the omo river basic. It includes
Gamo, Goffa, Gimira, Kaffa, Cho, Konta, Daero, Wolayta, Yem, Dorze and Maji. The shinasha and Anfillo are living in Gojjam currently in Benishangul – Gumuz region and wollega respectively are exceptional.
Omotic language speakers whose numbers are very small like Bana, Basketo, Dizi, Gidicho, Hamer, Geleb, Kachamo, Karo, Koyra, Male, Nao, Oyda and zayse.
Nilo – Saharan super – family
Mainly living in ethio- sodanese border Abay gorge and woluga can be divided into two

a) Chiari nile – this family includes Anuak, nuer, Mi'en , Mejengie, Berta, Kunama, Mursi, Surma and Tirma.
b) Koman – includes Gumuz, Koma, sese, mao and komo.

People and languages of the horn

The horn of Africa is located in the eastern part of Africa consisting of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Djibouti. The people of this region have been interacting for long period of time and are related to each other in many ways
People of the horn speak languages belonging to two super families spoken in Ethiopia except the Bantus in southern Somalia which belong to Niger- Congo. In Eritrea we have the Kunama people and Eretria, Djibouti and Somalia are virtually the home of the speakers of Afro Asiatic super family. From the three languages of Afro-Asiatic super family two of them spoken this countries in Eritrea.
They are the sematic (Tigrigna and Tigre) and Cushitic (Beja, Bilen, Saho, Afar and Somalia) peoples of the region

People and languages Africa

Language of Africa

The continent of Africa is inhabited by people who speak variety of languages and currently over 1000 different languages are spoken in Africa.

Languages belogs to the same group share certain basic vocabularies or words based on this the languages classified in to four super language families

a. Afro – Asialic
b. Niger – Congo
c. Nilo Saharan
d. Knoisan

a. Afro – Asialic – 200 – 300 mill speakers spoken in North Africa, the sahara, horn of Africa, Around lake chad. It is divided in to six sub branches Ancient Egyptian, Chadic, Berber Cushitic, sematic and Osmotic
b. Niger – Congo – spoken in centeral Africa west African Republic, eastern in centeral Africa west African Republic, Eastern and southern Africa
   It has seven main subgroup as Benue- Congo west Atlantic, Mande, Voltaic, Kwa, Adamawa East and Kordofanian
c. Nilo Sharan – chari Nile, Songhay, Saharan, Meban, Koman, and fur
d. Khoisan – spoken in Kalahari duert and northern south Africa, south western Bostwana and Namibia. It has two sub groups as khoikhoi and san.