

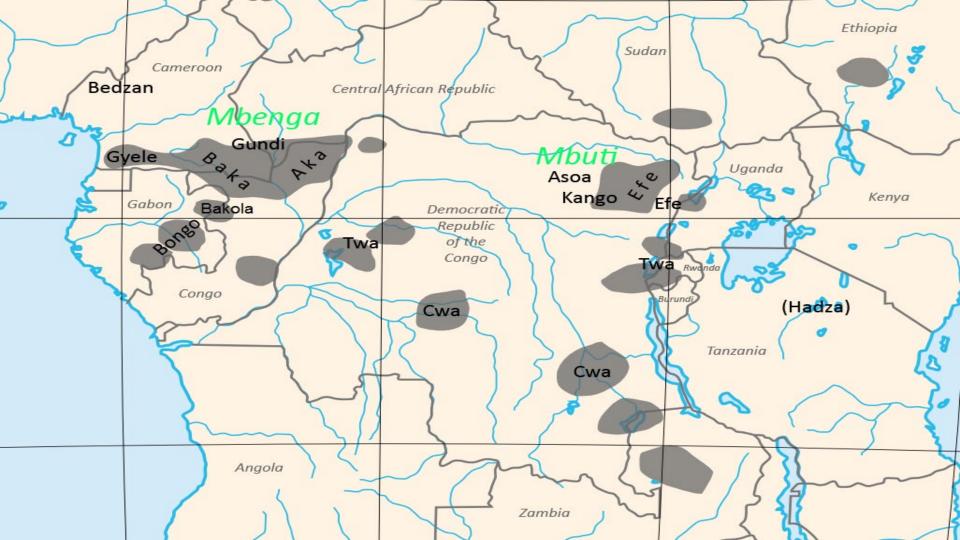
Who were the Pygmy people?

- The African Pygmies were rainforest hunter gatherers
- The Pygmies are unequivocally the primordial people on the planet. The Pygmies are the first homo sapiens and are the beginning of the evolutionary process that brought forth the first human beings who are the progenitors of all civilization that we know today.
- It is believed by some scholars that they built the pyramids.



Governance

- The pygmies are noted for their egalitarian system of governance and socialism; they were a communal and cooperative people, they shared community duties as well as knowledge between men and women
- They lived in man made huts made with mud and dirt



Agriculture

- The African Pygmies often specialized in hunting and gathering
- The pygmies were the first foragers, this was the means by which they sustained themselves and their society.

 Out of this practice was developed agriculture it must be noted that hunting and gathering was not the only way that they sustain themselves.
- Some Pygmy groups, such as the Twa from Lake Tumba in Western Congo, specialize in lake-fishing
- The pygmies were semi-nomadic foragers and hunters and gathers and engaged in trade in the village; however, in their relationships with other members of their clan, they were truly egalitarian and had a very sophisticated and complex system of sharing the food that they hunted.

Language

- The language consisted of gesture signs which were accompanied with a few appropriate sounds," in this sign language which were earlier than words, they acted their wants and wishes in expressive pantomime
- The pygmies speaks spoke Bantu languages and non Bantu languages such as Bantoid.
- Therefore, African Pygmies are one of the most linguistically diverse groups of populations worldwide.

Spirituality

Totem

God/Goddess

Bes



Appearance

- Pygmy people are short in stature, the term pygmyism is used to describe the phenotype of small stature dwarfism. Studies suggested the the short stature could be related to the ultra violet light of the rainforests.
- The filing of their teeth makes them unique in oneness
- The life expectancy is 40 years old the average life span is 17 years old
- The loss of their life span is poverty and deforestation and westernization

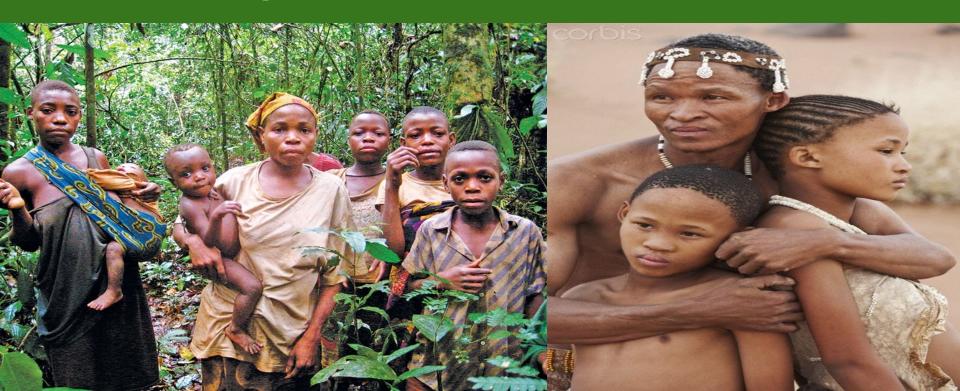




https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFq5wQurqwk

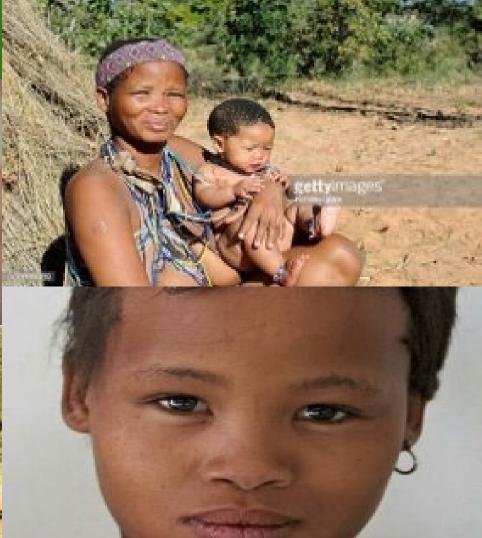
Skip to 2:20

• There are roughly between 250,000 and 600,000 Pygmies that still exist today in different regions. Some tribes still exist in the rainforest of the Congo and Indonesia such as the San People.



The San/Bushmen People





The San/Bushmen People

- The San peoples of South Africa and neighbouring Botswana, who live in the Kalahari, are part of the Khoisan group and are related to the Khoi. However, they have no collective name for themselves in any of their languages. They strongly object to being called San, a term applied to them by their ethnic relatives and historic rivals the Khoi; They prefer to be called Bushmen, despite the fact that the term is considered politically incorrect by most Westerners.
- They speak numerous dialects of a group of languages known for the characteristic "clicks" that can be heard in their pronunciation, all of which incorporate "click" sounds

References

- Bahuchet, S. (1990). Food sharing among the pygmies of Central Africa. *African study monographs*, 11(1), 27-53.
- Ben-Ari, E. (1987). Pygmies and Villagers, Ritual or Play? On the Place of Contrasting Modes of Metacommunication in Social Systems. *Symbolic Interaction*, 10(2), 167–185. https://doi.org/10.1525/si.1987.10.2.16
- The Origin of Totem Names and Beliefs
- Author(s): A. Lang and C. S. Burne
- Source: Folklore, Dec. 25, 1902, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Dec. 25, 1902), pp. 347-393
- Published by: Taylor & Francis, Ltd. on behalf of Folklore Enterprises, Ltd.
- Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/1253819
- The Lesson of the Pygmies Author(s): Colin M. Turnbull Source: Scientific American, Vol. 208, No. 1 (January 1963), pp. 28-37
- The governance of nature as development and the erasure of the Pygmies of Cameroon Author(s): Ngambouk

Vitalis Pemunta Source: Geo Journal 2013 Vol 78 No 2 Special Section on Geographic Aspects of

References Continued

- The governance of nature as development and the erasure of the Pygmies of Cameroon Author(s): Ngambouk Vitalis Pemunta Source: Geo Journal, 2013, Vol. 78, No. 2, Special Section on Geographic Aspects of Vulnerability (2013), pp. 353-371 Published by: Springer Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/42006324
- Van Oppen de Ruiter, B. F. (2020). Lovely Ugly Bes! Animalistic Aspects in Ancient Egyptian Popular Religion. *Arts*, 9(2), 51. doi:10.3390/arts9020051
- Kirsten A. Seaver, Pygmies" of the Far North Author(s): Kirsten A. Seaver Source: Journal of World History, Mar. 2008, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Mar. 2008), pp. 63-87 Published by: University of Hawai'i Press on behalf of World History Association Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20079461
- Imhotep, David. "The First Americans Were Africans: Revisited." *Amazon*,

 Author House, 2012, www.amazon.com/First-Americans-Were-Africans-Revisited/dp/1452091285.
- Henry Neville Hutchinson, Lydekker, R., & John Walter Gregory. (n.d.). Living
- races of mankind. Hutchinson, [19.