

ALGERIA

Algeria's population consists almost entirely of Arabs, Berbers, and mixed Arab-Berbers (NE). The Berbers were the original inhabitants of the country, while the Arabs invaded in the 7th century (EC).

Estimate:

Algeria: 100%

ANGOLA

Angola's population is largely Bantu, which includes the Ovibundu (25%), Mbundu (23%), Bakongo (10%), and Chokwe (4.8%). Bantu speakers had largely spread over all of sub-Saharan Africa by 500 C.E. (ME). There is a 2% population of mestizos of mixed European and African descendants (CF). Two assumptions were made: that the mestizos descended from an equal number of African and European ancestors, and that the proportion of Portuguese among the European population had remained constant. Since there is a 1% European population in Angola, with 0.6% Portuguese, 0.6% of the mestizos were assumed to have Portuguese ancestors. Combining the 0.6% current population of Portuguese with the mestizos gives a total Portuguese ancestry of 1.2%. The remaining 0.4% pure Europeans and 0.4% European ancestors of the mestizo population were divided equally between the British, French and Spanish, the only other listed European populations present in Angola (WCD).

Estimate:

Angola: 98%

France: 0.27%

Portugal: 1.2%

Spain: 0.27%

UK: 0.26%

BENIN

The majority of Benin's ethnic groups are descended from people already living in what is now Benin in 1500. For example, Benin's Yoruba (6.7%) arrived from what is now Nigeria in the 12th century (WCD, SD). Its Aja (6.3%) from what is now Togo in the 12th century. The Fon (24.6%) are a mixture of Aja and people already present when they arrived (EN). Benin's Fulani population (4.7%) expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century before reaching Benin (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The Mina (2.4%) has come from Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire since the 17th century. We assume that each country contributed half of today's population of Mina. The Kotokoli (1%) and Gurma (1%) entered from Burkina Faso (EB). The Dendi (1%) reportedly came from Mali in the 16th century (SD). Other than this total 10.1% of the population that migrated after the start of the 16th century, the population is considered to be indigenous to Benin.

Estimate:

Benin: 89.9%
Burkina Faso: 2%
Cote d'Ivoire: 1.2%
Ghana: 1.2%
Mali: 4.13%
Senegal: 1.57%

BOTSWANA

Botswana is primarily composed of Tswana people, some of whom are ethnically Tswana and others who have been grouped by default with them. There is some disagreement among the sources as to from where and when exactly the Tswana migrated into present-day Botswana. However, sources generally agree that by the 15th century, the Tswana had migrated and settled into South Africa (LC). During the 17th and 18th century, they migrated into Botswana from the south and east, which is assumed to be South Africa (EC). Thus, it is assumed that all the Tswana (67.1%) have ancestors from South Africa (WCD). Other tribes of Bantu origin, including the Kalanga (13.2%), arrived over 2000 years ago and are considered to be indigenous (EC). The Afrikaner population (1.2%) was attributed as coming equally from the nations of France, Germany and the Netherlands, as no other information regarding the proportions was found. A small colored eurafrican population (0.6%) also exists; half of their ancestors are assumed to be black African, with 1/3 of this attributed to Botswana and 2/3 to South Africa, and the other half are divided between the three European countries.

Estimate:

Botswana: 31.2%
France: 0.5% (0.4% as ancestors of Afrikaners)
Germany: 0.5% (0.4% as ancestors of Afrikaners)
Netherlands: 0.5% (0.4% as ancestors of Afrikaners)
South Africa: 67.3%

BURKINA FASO

According to the EB, two main ethnic groups occupy Burkina Faso, the Voltaic and the Mande. Of subgroups comprising the Voltaic group, the main sources agree that Burkina Faso was largely settled beginning in the 13th century by the Mossi (46%) (WCD). The Gurma kingdoms (5.2%) were also established around the 15th century. The Mande family, which includes the Samo, the Marka, the Busansi and the Dyula, was assumed to be indigenous due to lack of any information regarding their migration. Thus, it is estimated that 100% of the current population had ancestors from Burkina Faso.

Estimate:

Burkina Faso: 100%

BURUNDI

Burundi's migration history is similar to that of Rwanda. The Twa (1%) were the original inhabitants, while the Hutu (80.9%) arrived in the 14th century. The Tutsi (14%) migrated into the country in the 15th century (CQ). There is a small population of Rwanda Tutsi (1.6%), thus, these Tutsi are attributed to Rwanda.

Estimate:

Burundi: 98.4%

Rwanda: 1.6%

CAMEROON

Ethnically, Cameroon is one of Africa's most complex countries. Many tribes, including the Kanuri, Kom, Gbaya, Bamileke, Bamum, Nso, Tikar, Widikum, and Wimbam, are said to have migrated into the country during the past 6-700 years. However, more detailed information was scarce. The following tribes had reliable sources detailing their origins and date of migration. Tribes that arrived after 1500 include the Fulani (6%) and Hausa (1.2%). The Fulani expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The Hausa are from a region called the Hausaland, which straddled the borders of Niger and Nigeria. They migrated during the 19th and 20th centuries (JP). The Hausa people will be attributed to be from Hausaland, which includes Nigeria and Niger. The current population ratio of Hausa people in Nigeria and Niger is approximately 3:1. We assume that the same ratio applied in the past. The Kom (1.4%) are said to originate from Chad and the Gbaya (1.4%) from the CAR.*. Other than these tribes, it was assumed that Cameroon has an indigenous population.

Estimate

Cameroon: 90%

Central Africa Republic: 1.4%

Chad: 1.4%

Mali: 4%

Niger: 0.3%

Nigeria: 0.9%

Senegal: 2%

*Fanso, V.G. (1989) *Cameroon History for Secondary Schools and Colleges, Vol. 1: From Prehistoric Times to the Nineteenth Century*. Hong Kong: Macmillan Education Ltd, 1989.
Neba, Aaron, Ph.D. (1999) *Modern Geography of the Republic of Cameroon*, 3rd ed. Bamenda: Neba Publishers.
Ngoh, Victor Julius (1996) *History of Cameroon Since 1800*. Limbé: Presbook, 1996.

CAPE VERDE

The majority of the population in Cape Verde is Creoles (71%), who are of mixed African and Portuguese descent (CF, EB, CQ, CE). We attributed them as being descended half from Portuguese and half from Africans. The remaining 28% are of pure African descent, and the 1% white population was assumed to be entirely from Portugal (CF). A large proportion of Africans are descendants of Fulani and Mandingo people from the region of Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau (EB). Without further information, we assumed that half of the African mix was from these three countries, with their relative proportions being the same as the relative proportions of those three countries to one another in the African mix of the Brazilian case; the other half was assumed to come from other western African countries that are in the Brazilian mix and in their same proportions as in that mix (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix.)

Estimate:

Portugal: 36.5% (35.5% as ancestors of Creoles)

African mix: (Total 63.5% (35.5% as ancestors of Creoles)

Angola 16.3134%

Benin 0.6157%

Cameroon 0.2079%

Congo 4.9650%

Congo DRC 3.5464%

Equatorial Guinea 0.0430%

Gabon 3.6898%

Gambia 6.3500%

Ghana 0.7943%

Guinea 0.0353%

Guinea-Bissau 9.5250%

Nigeria 1.0946%

Sao Tome and Principe 0.1075%

Senegal 15.8750%

Sierra Leone 0.0732%

Togo 0.2639%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

By the 15th century, many ethnic groups already settled in this area. The Baya (30%) people sought refuge from Cameroon in the 19th century (CF, CE), and the Banda (27%) arrived from Sudan later in the century (CF, CE). The Manja or Mandjia people (13%) (CF) started to migrate to Central African Republic gradually from Lake Chad areas (mainly Cameroon and Niger) 2000 years ago (UI, ME), but in greater waves in the 18th and 19th centuries likely along with the Baya group (SD). Lacking further information, we attribute 5% to Cameroon, 2% to Nigeria, 1% to Niger, 1% to Chad, and 4% as indigenous in Central African Republic. Other tribes that arrived after 1500 include the Fulani (4.5%) and Hausa (0.6%) (WCD). The Fulani expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The Hausa are from a region called the Hausaland, which straddled the borders of Niger and Nigeria. They migrated during the 19th and 20th centuries (JP). The current population ratio of Hausa people in Nigeria and Niger is approximately 3:1. We assume that the same ratio applied in the past. There also exists a small French population (0.6%) (WCD).

Estimate

Cameroon: 38% (33% as ancestors of Baya, 5% as ancestors of Manja)
Central African Republic: 25.3%
Chad: 1% (as ancestors of Manja)
France: 0.6%
Mali: 3% (as ancestors of Fulani)
Niger: 1.15% (1% as ancestors of Manja, 0.15% as ancestors of Hausa)
Nigeria: 2.45% (0.45% as ancestors of Hausa, 2% as ancestors of Manja)
Senegal: 1.5% (as ancestors of Fulani)
Sudan: 27% (as ancestors of Banda)

CHAD

Chad has over 200 ethnic groups, the dominant ones being the Sara, Kanembu, Wadai, Daza, and Marfai. Little information among the main sources exists about the origins of these tribes, thus they were assumed to be indigenous to the country. Tribes that arrived after 1500 include the Fulani (1.5%) and Hausa (1.2%). The Fulani expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The Hausa are from a region called the Hausaland, which straddled the borders of Niger and Nigeria. They migrated to Chad during the 19th and 20th centuries (JP). The Hausa people will be attributed to be from Hausaland which includes Nigeria and Niger. The current population ratio of Hausa people in Nigeria and Niger is approximately 3:1. We assume that the same ratio applied in the past.

Estimate:

Chad: 97.3%
Mali: 1%
Niger: 0.3%
Nigeria: 0.9%
Senegal: 0.5%

COMOROS

Comoros was initially inhabited by Malay-Polynesian peoples, with others coming from Africa and Madagascar before 1500 (EB). Bantu peoples had also arrived from what is now southern Mozambique by the 14th century (CQ). Shirazi Arabs from Iran came in the 10th century (CE), as well as in the 15th and 16th centuries (LC). Because we could find no estimate of the number of descendants of Shirazis and no information about which waves their ancestors arrived in, we treat them as having been present in 1500. Slaves imported from Mozambique during the 19th century were said to number around 40% of the population by 1865 (CQ, LC), and they and their descendants perhaps made up the majority of Comoros residents by the end of the 19th century (CQ). Lacking better information, we estimated that about 50% of the current population's ancestors resided in Mozambique in 1500.

Estimate:

Comoros: 50%
Mozambique: 50%

CONGO

The main tribes of the Congo are the Kongo, Sangha, M'Bochi, and Teke. The Sangha (20%) arrived in the 15th century (CE). The Kongo (48%) and Teke (17%) established kingdoms before the arrival of the Portuguese in the late 15th century (EC). The current percentage of Europeans is too small to take into consideration.

Estimate:

Congo: 100%

COTE D'IVOIRE

Tribes such as the Mandingo (11%) and the Bete (18%) are descendants of the earliest inhabitants or conquerors of the country (EC). The Malinka (1.2%), Juula (3.6%) and Bambara (1.6%) are descendants of early Mande conquerors. The Akan fled from Ghana during the 17th and 18th centuries to the Cote d'Ivoire (LC). The CIA Factbook lists the Akan people and all their subtribes including Baoule and Agni as making up 42.1% of the population. A Lebanese community also exists (0.7%).

Estimate:

Cote d'Ivoire: 57.2%
Ghana: 42.1%
Lebanon: 0.7%

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The ancestors of the vast majority of the country's inhabitants are assumed to have been present already in 1500. The Zande people (2.2%), who originated around the Mbomu River, spread and conquered various peoples who they assimilated into their group (EB). Since the Mbomu River forms part of the border between the Central African Republic and the DRC, we divide the ancestors of this group equally between the two countries. The ancestors of the Ngbaka (2%) came from the area around Lake Chad in 1920; they are attributed to the countries around Lake Chad that face the DRC according to their land size: 60% Chad, 30% Nigeria, 10% Cameroon. The ancestors of the Mangbetu (1.96%) probably originated in Sudan and arrived during the 19th century (UI). A small French population (0.46%) also lives in the DRC.

Estimate:

Cameroon: 0.2% (from ancestors of Ngbaka)
Central African Republic: 1.1%
Chad: 1.2% (from ancestors of Ngbaka)
Congo, D.R.: 94.48%
France: 0.46%
Nigeria: 0.6% (from ancestors of Ngbaka)
Sudan: 1.96%

EGYPT

Over many centuries, all preceding the 16th century, Africans, Arabs, Berbers, Greeks, Persians, Romans, and Turks migrated to form the present-day Egyptian population (LC). The Nubians (2.4%) are indigenous inhabitants of southern Egypt (EB), hence also treated for our purposes as having ancestors from Egypt. Sudanese refugees (5.5%) have arrived over the course of the past 30 years (NE). European residents and long-standing Egyptian communities speaking European languages have dwindled in number and many of those remaining, e.g. Greek-speakers, may have had ancestors living in Egypt before 1500, so we do not separate these groups in our estimate. The Bedouins, comprising about 1% of Egyptians by various estimates, could have recent ancestors from present-day Israel, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia and other countries, but in the absence of good estimates and under the presumption that many Bedouins' ancestors lived within Egypt's current borders, including the Sinai Peninsula and the western desert, they are not separately accounted for in our estimate.

Estimate:

Egypt: 94.5%
Sudan: 5.5%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The majority of the country's people are Fang (80%), whose ancestors came from central Cameroon to Equatorial Guinea during the 19th and 20th centuries*. The Fernandinos descend from slaves freed by the British who then intermarried with other freed blacks from Sierra Leone and Cuba, as well as with immigrants from other western African countries (EB). The WCD estimates a population of "Fernandino Creoles" at 1.2%; because of the Creole reference, the 1.2% was divided equally between Spain (the colonial power) and the Fernandinian Africans. The slaves were probably imported by the Portuguese, thus they were attributed to the Brazil regions of embarkation (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix.) There is also a "Eurafrican" population whose ancestors we attribute equally to this slave population and to a Spanish population. The ancestors of the Bube (10%) arrived in the 13th century from Cameroon; however, the WCD refers to the Bube population as including Fernandinos—we estimated that about 2.2% of the ancestors of the Bube population are actually Fernandinian, since some sources refer to a large number of "Fernandinian Bube". This brings the total share of population descended from freed slaves to 4%." The rest of the Bube were assumed to be indigenous inhabitants of Equatorial Guinea. The black population of the island of Annobon is native to Angola and was introduced by the Portuguese (SD). The WCD refers to an Annobonese Eurafrican (1.9%) population; this was divided equally between the Portuguese (0.95%) and the Angolans (0.95%). It was estimated that the population from Spain totals 4.8%; this includes people of purely Spanish ancestry (3%), 1.2% from the Spanish half of the Eurafrican population, and 0.6% from the Spanish half of the Fernandino Creole population.

Estimate:

Angola: 2.63406% (1.68406% as ancestors from freed slaves)
Cameroon: 80.02146% (0.02146% as ancestors from freed slaves)
Equatorial Guinea: 9.30444% (0.00444% as ancestors from freed slaves)
Portugal: 0.95%
Spain: 4.8%
Freed slaves (Total 4%)
 Angola: (1.68406%)
 Benin: 0.06356%
 Cameroon: (0.02146%)
 Congo: 0.51254%
 Congo DRC: 0.3661%
 Equatorial Guinea: (0.00444%)
 Gabon: 0.3809%
 Gambia: 0.006%
 Ghana: 0.082%
 Guinea: 0.00364%
 Guinea-Bissau: 0.009%
 Madagascar: 0.221568%
 Mozambique: 0.353124%
 Nigeria: 0.113%
 Sao Tome and Principe: 0.0111%
 Senegal: 0.015%
 Sierra Leone: 0.00756%
 Tanzania: 0.117708%
 Togo: 0.02724%

*http://www.afrol.com/Countries/Equatorial_Guinea/eqg_profile.htm

ERITREA

Peoples speaking Semitic, Cushitic and Nilotic languages have inhabited Eritrea for thousands of years (NE, EB). Small populations of Palestinian Arabs and Italians also live in the country (WCD).

Estimate:

Eritrea: 97.55%

Israel/Palestine: 0.55%

Italy: 1.9%

ETHIOPIA

The main sources list the Oromo (40%), the Amhara (29.6%) and the Tigre (5.5%) as being the main ethnic groups of Ethiopia (CIA, WCD). These groups are among the oldest inhabitants of Ethiopia; the Amhara have lived there for 2000 years (EC), and the Oromo called the central southern highlands their homeland before migrations throughout the country in the 16th century (LC). The country was assumed to be populated entirely by indigenous people because of the lack of information regarding the remaining tribes.

Estimate:

Ethiopia: 100%

GABON

Gabon was settled by various Bantu groups before 1500. The Fang people (30%) were forced to migrate to Gabon from Cameroon in the 19th century (MM, WCD). The Bapounou (3%), belonging to the Eshira group, migrated from the Republic of Congo during the past 700 years (MN, WCD), and we attribute 2% to Congo, and 1% to Gabon. The Hausa (0.6%) are from a region called the Hausaland, which straddled the borders of Niger and Nigeria. They migrated during the 19th and 20th centuries (JP). The current population ratio of Hausa people in Nigeria and Niger is approximately 3:1. We assume that the same ratio applied in the past. There also exists a small French population (1%) (CF).

Estimate

Cameroon: 30% (as ancestors of Fang)

Congo, R: 2% (as ancestors of Bapounou)

France: 1%

Gabon: 66.4%

Niger: 0.15% (as ancestors of Hausa)

Nigeria: 0.45% (as ancestors of Hausa)

GAMBIA

The largest ethnic groups in Gambia are the Malinke (42%), the Wolof (16%), and the Fula (18%) (CIA). The Malinke and the Wolof were said to have already established kingdoms by the time the Portuguese arrived in the late 15th century (CQ). The Fula, or Fulani, migrated outwards from around this region, which is close to lower Senegal, so it was assumed that they were here before the 15th century. The Portuguese Creole makes up 1% of the population; since no other information exists, it was assumed that this segment has half Portuguese ancestors.

Estimate:

Gambia: 99.5%

Portugal: 0.5%

GHANA

Many of Ghana's predominant ethnic groups have long been established in the country. The Akan (14.2%) migrated from the north to Ghana as early as the 13th century, while the Ewe (10%) settled there in the mid-15th century (WCD). The Ga-Adangbe (4.7%) are also said to have been well-established in the Accra plains of Ghana by the 13th century (LC). (There is some discrepancy in the dates of arrival among the sources; for example, according to NE the Ga-Adangbe arrived in the 16th century and the Ewe in the 17th.) The Yoruba (1.1%) have migrated in three generations, starting from colonial rule.* The UT article indicates that the Yoruba have come from Nigeria. Of more certain origin are the Hausa. The Hausa (0.9%) are from a region called the Hausaland, which straddled the borders of Niger and Nigeria. They migrated during the 19th and 20th centuries (JP). The Hausa people will be assumed to be from Hausaland which includes Nigeria and Niger. The current population ratio of Hausa people in Nigeria and Niger is approximately 3:1. We assume that the same ratio applied in the past.

Estimate:

Ghana: 98%

Niger: 0.2%

Nigeria: 1.8%

*<http://www.utexas.edu/conferences/africa/2004/database/diaspora.html>

GUINEA BISSAU

The main ethnic groups of the country are the Balanta, Fulani, Mandyako, Pepel, Bram, and Malinke. Although we treat the Fulani in several other countries as migrants, because Guinea Bissau shares a border with their original home of Senegal we assume that they are also long established in Guinea Bissau. The ancestors of the current Caboverdian mestico (1%) community arrived in colonial times (EB); since the ancestors of Cape Verdians themselves were either Africans from Senegal, Gambia or Guinea Bissau or Portuguese, we attribute half of them to Portugal, 1/6 each to Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea Bissau. The ancestors of the Guinean mestico (5%) population are assumed to have come equally from Portugal and Guinea Bissau, since Portugal was the colonizing power (EB). There is also a small community of Lebanese merchants (0.5%) (NE).

Estimate

Gambia: 0.167% (as ancestors of Caboverdian Mesticos)

Guinea Bissau: 96.167% (0.167% as ancestors of Caboverdian Mesticos, 2.5% as ancestors of Guinean Mesticos)

Lebanon: 0.5%

Portugal: 3% (0.5% as ancestors of Caboverdian Mesticos, 2.5% as ancestors of Guinean Mesticos)

Senegal: 0.166% (as ancestors of Caboverdian Mesticos)

GUINEA

Three ethnic groups dominate Guinea: the Fulani (39.4%), Maninka (26.8%), and Soso (12.2%). The Maninka and Soso began arriving in the area about one millennium ago (EB). The Fulani arrived sometime around the 16th and 17th century (EB, NE). The Fulani expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The origin of the other minor ethnic groups could not be traced and are thus assumed to be Guinea.

Estimate:

Guinea: 60.6%

Mali: 26.3%

Senegal: 13.1%

KENYA

Kenya's largest ethnic groups include the Kikuyu, Kipsigi, Luo, Luyha, Masai and Gusii. The Kipsigi (2.8%) moved into Kenya about 1000 years ago (EB). The Masai (2.3%) came from Sudan also about 1000 years ago (EA). The Meru (5.6%) migrated to Kenya around the 14th century (EA). The Kikuyu (19%) were also in Kenya by 1500 (ME). The Kamba (10.6%) are said to have arrived from south of Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania around 1600 (UN). The Gusii (6.3%) settled in Kenya in the 1800's (EC), coming from Uganda via the Mt. Elgon region (EB). Their country of origin is thus assumed to be Uganda. From 1450 to 1850, the Luyha (11.5%) migrated from Uganda (EC). It is assumed that the migration occurred evenly; thus, 7/8 of the Luyha are assigned Uganda as the country in which their ancestors resided in 1500 (and the remainder, Kenya). Since the 16th century, the Luo (13.3%) have migrated from Sudan into Kenya (EC). Kenya's European and Asian population shares are too small to meet the criteria for inclusion. Other than the cases mentioned, the population of Kenya is assumed to have arrived before 1500.

Estimate:

Kenya: 59.8%

Sudan: 13.3%

Tanzania: 10.6%

Uganda: 16.3%

LESOTHO

The Sotho ethnic group makes up over 99% of Lesotho's population. There is some discrepancy as to when the Sotho moved into the country, but one source states they came from South Africa by the 15th century (LC); other sources trace migration to the 16th century. However, it was assumed that the Sotho had settled for the large part in Lesotho by 1500; thus, it is their country of origin.

Estimate:

Lesotho: 100%

LIBERIA

Indigenous African tribes make up 95% (CF) of Liberia's population and had settled there by the Middle Ages (EB). The other 5% is divided equally between immigrants from the US who had been slaves, and immigrants from the Caribbean who were also former slaves. We trace the returned slaves to their original African countries using the same method used to track the countries of origin for US slaves and Caribbean slaves (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix.)

Estimate:

Liberia: 95.1988% (0.1988% as ancestors of returned slaves)

Returned slaves (Total 5%):

Angola: 0.74706875%
Benin: 0.182175%
Cameroon: 0.3231325%
Congo: 0.22736875%
Congo DRC: 0.16240625%
Cote d'Ivoire: 0.0852%
Equatorial Guinea: 0.066855%
Gabon: 0.38525625%
Gambia: 0.13095%
Ghana: 0.67775%
Guinea: 0.11870625%
Guinea-Bissau: 0.196425%
Liberia: (0.1988%)
Madagascar: 0.02696%
Mozambique: 0.0429675%
Nigeria: 0.594525%
Sao Tome and Principe: 0.1671375%
Senegal: 0.327375%
Sierra Leone: 0.24654375%
Tanzania: 0.0143225%
Togo: 0.078075%

LIBYA

Libyans are overwhelmingly of Arab-Berber ethnicity. Although some of the Muslims who left Spain in the late 15th century (called "White Moors" by the WCD) probably settled in Libya, it is impossible to estimate their number or to distinguish their ancestors from the general population. Arabs from Sudan (3.5%), Egypt (7.7%), Tunisia (2.9%) and Palestine (0.5%) all reside within Libya.

Estimate:

Egypt: 7.7%
Israel/Palestine: 0.5%
Libya: 85.4%
Sudan: 3.5%
Tunisia: 2.9%

MADAGASCAR

The population of Madagascar is made up of about 20 main ethnic groups, all of whom seem to have been established before the 15th century. The two largest groups, the Merina (27%) and Betsileo (12%) descend from speakers of Austronesian languages, believed to be from present-day Indonesia, who began arriving around the 7th century CE (CQ). Other ethnic groups like the Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, and Sakalava, are mixed Malay-Indonesian, African and Arab. It is unclear whether Africans began to arrive before or after the Austronesians, but certainly the two groups were mixing together long before the arrival of Europeans. Arabs began arriving in the 9th century (CE). A small population of French (0.6%) lives in the country.

Estimate:

France: 0.6%

Madagascar: 99.4%

MALAWI

Most Bantu groups migrated to Malawi long before 1500, and are considered indigenous groups in this country. More than 99% belong to Bantu groups (CQ, NE). The Ngoni people (7.2%) arrived from South Africa in the 19th century (EC, WCD), and the Bemba (1.3%) are thought to have left the Congo in the late 18th or 19th century (EB, WCD). We assume that the remaining 91.5% of Mozambique's population have ancestors who already lived on its territory in 1500. There are a few Europeans and Asians in the country, but their share is negligible.

Estimate:

Congo, R: 1.3% (as ancestors of Bemba)

Malawi: 91.5%

South African: 7.2% (as ancestors of Ngoni)

MALI

The Maninka (8.6%) empire ruled Mali from the 13th to 16th century (EB). The Tuareg (7%) had established themselves throughout North Africa by the 14th century (JP). Little information was found concerning the origins of the Bambara (27.1%), thus they are assumed to be indigenous to the country. The people known as Moors (2.9%) are believed to have migrated mainly from Mauritania (JP), although in the 16th century a Moroccan army invaded Mali (EB). We assume that most of the Moor migrants came from neighboring Mauritania, but that a little under a third of them were from Morocco.

Estimate

Mali: 97.1%

Mauritania: 2%

Morocco: 0.9%

MAURITANIA

Berbers were the original inhabitants of Mauritania, arriving in the first millennium CE. Arabs later arrived in the 11th century (CE). Moors are generally defined as being of mixed Arab and Berber ancestry (CQ), they along with black Africans, and those of mixed black African and Moor ancestry, make up the population of Mauritania. No documentation of migration after the 16th century was found among the sources for the black African tribes, thus it is assumed that the population of Mauritania was established before the 16th century.

Estimate:

Mauritania: 100%

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island that has been settled for less than 400 years (CQ). The predominant ethnic groups of Mauritius are Indians and French Creoles. The French took possession of the country in the 18th century. There are about 3% Mauritians of pure French origin (CF, WCD, NE), and about 26% Creoles of mixed French and African origin (CF, WCD, NE). We attribute equal percentage of the ancestors of Creoles to France and Africa. The French imported slaves during their rule; these African slaves are assumed to come mainly from the three eastern African slave sources—Mozambique, Madagascar and Tanzania, with smaller proportions from Angola and Congo DRC, which are close to the south of the west side of Africa. We assume that Mozambique, Madagascar and Tanzania account for 2/3 of the slaves, with their respective proportions being the same as in the main Appendix (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix), and Congo DRC and Angola account for the other 1/3, with proportions relative to each other as in the main Appendix (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix). In the 19th century, indentured servants were imported from India; their descendants now make up 68% of the population (CF, WCD). The estimated population share from China is 3% (CF, WCD, NE).

Estimate

China: 3%

France: 16%

India: 68%

African slaves : (Total 13%)

Angola: 3.559524%

Congo DRC: 0.77381%

Madagascar: 2.773333%

Mozambique: 4.42%

Tanzania: 1.473333%

MOROCCO

Long-established Berbers and Arabs account for the majority of Morocco's population. Berbers were the original inhabitants of Morocco, followed by the Arabs who initially invaded in the 7th century. The "White Moors" (8%) referred to in the WCD estimate are attributed to being from Spain due to the Christian reconquest of Spain that forced out the Moors at the end of the 15th century. Half of the population of Black Moors was divided among Mauritania, Mali and Niger according to the current distribution of Black Moors (WCD). Algerian Arabs (0.7%) also live in Morocco.

Estimate:

Algeria: 0.7%

Mali: 0.2% (as ancestors of Black Moor)

Mauritania: 0.6% (as ancestors of Black Moor)

Morocco: 90.3%

Niger: 0.2% (as ancestors of Black Moor)

Spain: 8%

MOZAMBIQUE

Bantu speakers arrived in Mozambique as early as the 3rd century C.E. (CE). Since the vast majority of Mozambique's population is said to speak Bantu languages (EB), since 99.66% are said to be indigenous tribal groups (CF), and since the Portuguese population which reached about a quarter million at one time has shrunk to less than 50,000, we treat 100% of Mozambique's population as having ancestors who already lived on its territory in 1500.

Estimate:

Mozambique: 100%

NAMIBIA

Some tribes, such as the San and Damara, have been in Namibia since long before 1500 and are considered indigenous. The Herero (8.2%) migrated from the Lake Tanganyika region some time between the 17th and 18th century (CE). The portion of that region located west of that lake is composed mainly of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia; since no further information exists, the Herero were attributed to each country according to their approximate proportion bordering the lake. Thus, 6.2% were attributed to the DRC and 2% to Zambia. The Ovambo (35.8%) migrated sometime after 1800 into Namibia; sources describe them as coming variously from the Great Lakes region of East Africa or the upper regions of the Zambezi (MN, CE). Since the upper regions of the Zambezi are mainly in Zambia and Angola but Angola is far from East Africa, and lacking better information, we apportion the Ovambo's ancestors as of 1500 1/3 to Angola, 2/3 to Zambia. The Nama (3.2%) did not settle in appreciable numbers in Namibia until the 18th and 19th centuries, when they migrated from South Africa (NE). The Afrikaner population (4.5%) is assumed to have roughly equal numbers of ancestors from the Netherlands, Germany and France. A mixed, colored or Eurafrican population (9.5%) also exists. We attributed 4.75% to Namibia and divide the rest among the Netherlands, Germany, France and Britain according to the current population proportions of the countries. There are also pure European populations descended from people from Germany (the first European colonizing power, 1%) and Britain (0.6%).

Estimate:

Angola: 11.9%

Congo, D.R.: 6.2%

France: 3.05% (1.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 1.55% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Germany: 3.53% (1.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 1.03% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Namibia: 41.95%

Netherlands: 3.05% (1.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 1.55% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

South Africa: 3.2%

UK: 1.22% (0.62% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Zambia: 25.9% (2% as ancestors of Hereros, 23.9% as ancestors of Ovambos)

NIGER

Of the indigenous groups in Niger, the Hausa (34%) are the predominant ethnic group and have been in Niger since before the 10th century (ME). The Tuareg (8.8%) have lived there at least since the 14th century (ME). The Songhai (4.9%) has been in the country for over a millennium (CQ). The Fulani (8.5%) expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century and were proceeding into the Hausaland, which includes Niger, by the 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal (2.8%) and 2/3 Mali (5.7%) as the country of origin. The Djerma (30.8%) settled in Niger in the 17th century, perhaps originating from what is presently Mali (JP). The Moors (1.6%) are believed to have originated from Mauritania; however, there was also a Moroccan invasion in the 16th century. Thus, the current population of Moors is assumed to be mainly from Mauritania but partly from Morocco; Mauritania is attributed 1%, while Morocco is attributed 0.6%. Additionally, a small population of Algerian Arabs (1.3%) lives in Niger.

Estimate:

Algeria: 1.3%

Mali: 36.5%

Mauritania: 1%

Morocco: 0.6%

Niger: 57.8%

Senegal: 2.8%

NIGERIA

Many of Nigeria's dominant ethnic groups have been in the country since long before 1500. The Yoruba (20.5%) appear to have migrated into the current location more than a millennium ago (WCD, EB). Evidence of Igbo (13.3%) remains dates from the 8th century, and the earliest Hausa (15.3%) kingdoms were established by the 9th century. The Kanuri (3.6%) emerged during the 13th and 14th centuries (LC). Although the origins of the Ibibio (4%) are unknown, oral tradition states that they have been in the country for over several hundred years (UI). The Fulani (11.5%) expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century and were proceeding into the Hausaland, which includes Nigeria, by the 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal (3.8%) and 2/3 Mali (7.7%) as their countries of origin.

Estimate:

Mali: 7.7%

Nigeria: 88.5%

Senegal: 3.8%

RWANDA

The three primary ethnic groups in Rwanda all arrived before the 16th century (CE). The Twa (1.8%) were the original inhabitants (WCD), followed by the Hutu (87%) in 1000 BCE, and the Tutsi (4%) during the 14th or 15th century. Rundi speakers (4%) are refugees from 20th century civil strife in Burundi.

Estimate:

Burundi: 4%
Rwanda: 96%

SENEGAL

Senegal's native ethnic groups all appear to have arrived before the 16th century. The Wolof (36.7%) and Serer (11.4%) peoples arrived in the 6th century, followed by the Tukolor (7%) in the 9th century (ME). The Mandingo (6%) empire was established in the 13th and 14th centuries (SD). The Fulakunda (12%) are a product of Fulani people intermixing with the Mandingo during the 15th century (JP). There is a small minority of French (1.3%) and Lebanese (0.5%) people.

Estimate:

France: 1.3%
Lebanon: 0.5%
Senegal: 98.2%

SIERRA LEONE

The Bullom were the original inhabitants of the country. The Temne were already living in the country when the Portuguese arrived in the 15th century. Sources vary on the date when the Mende (30%) emigrated from Liberia: the mid-16th century (CE), or the 15th century (CQ). Because of this discrepancy, only half of the Mende are attributed as having migrated after the year 1500, with the rest having Liberia as their country of origin. The Krios (10.5%) are made up of freed slaves from both Jamaica and the US (CF, WCD, CE); we averaged the two sets of percentages of source countries for the Caribbean and the US to arrive at an estimate of where the Krios were originally from (see Part II, 3 in the main Appendix.)

Estimate:

Liberia: 15.41748% (0.41748% as ancestors of Krios)

Sierra Leone: 75.017741875% (0.517741875% as ancestors of Krios)

Krios (Total 10.5%)

Angola: 1.568844375%

Benin: 0.3825675%

Cameroon: 0.67857825%

Congo: 0.477474375%

Congo DRC: 0.341053125%

Cote d'Ivoire: 0.17892%

Equatorial Guinea: 0.1403955%

Gabon: 0.809038125%

Gambia: 0.274995%

Ghana: 1.423275%

Guinea: 0.249283125%

Guinea-Bissau: 0.4124925%

Liberia: (0.41748%)

Madagascar: 0.056616%

Mozambique: 0.09023175%

Nigeria: 1.2485025%

Sao Tome and Principe: 0.35098875%

Senegal: 0.6874875%

Sierra Leone: (0.517741875%)

Tanzania: 0.03007725%

Togo: 0.1639575%

SOMALIA

The dominant ethnic group in Somalia are the Somali people, whom the main sources estimate make up about 85% of the population. Scholars generally agree that the Somali had spread throughout the Horn of Africa, including present-day Somalia, by the 1st century AD (LC). There also exists a small population of Bantu speakers, whose origins are unknown among the main sources. The Yemeni Arabs (1.1%) are believed to have arrived during the 19th century (JP, WCD).

Estimate:

Somalia: 98.9%

Yemen: 1.1%

SOUTH AFRICA:

All of the predominant African ethnic groups of South Africa are thought to have arrived before 1500. By the 15th century, the Nguni, the ancestors of the Zulu (20.2%), Xhosa (15.2%), Swazi (2.3%), and Tsonga (3.4%), and the Tswana (5.2%) and Sotho (13.8%) people had entered South Africa. The Afrikaner (6.6%) population's ancestors are attributed as living in equal numbers, in 1500, in what are now France, Germany and the Netherlands, as no other information regarding the proportions of each were found. Mixed, colored or Eurafrican people make up 9% of the population. We assume that half of the ancestors of this 9% of the population were of either African, Indian or Malay origin, the other half of European origin. Specifically, we assume that Africans living in South Africa by 1500 make up about 35% of these ancestors, Indians 10%, and Malay from Indonesia 5%. The European ancestors are assumed be equally divided between the U.K., Netherlands, France, Germany and Portugal. There are also small population of pure Germans (0.9%), Dutch (0.5%), and British (4.5%) ancestry.

Estimate:

South Africa: 78.65%

Netherlands: 3.6% (2.2% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Germany: 4% (2.2% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

France: 3.1% (2.2% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

UK: 5.4% (0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Portugal: 1.9% (0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

India: 2.9% (0.9% as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

Indonesia: 0.45% (as ancestors of Mixed Eurafrican)

SUDAN

Sudan is composed of many different ethnic groups; we estimate that 91.8% are indigenous to the country. The largest, the Sudanese Arab (39%), originated in the Khartoum region of Sudan many centuries ago (JP). Other Arabs have long been involved in the Nile Valley, assimilating and intermarrying with the native population (LC). The Beja (7%) are most likely indigenous inhabitants of the Red Sea Hills in Sudan. Other ethnic groups include the Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, and Fur—all of whose origins are unclear, and who were assumed to be indigenous to the country. The Funj arrived around 1500 (EC), probably from the borderland between Ethiopia and Sudan (EB). However, it is unclear whether they remain a significant portion of the population, since no estimate exists of their numbers, and their estimated arrival date makes them more-or-less indigenous by our criterion, in any case. During the 20th century, a group collectively known as the Fellata (7%) and made up of Hausa, Fulani and Borno has traveled from West Africa to work in Sudan (EB). Around 60% of this population is said to be made up of Borno and thus originate from Nigeria; thus, we estimate that 4.2% of Sudan's population are Borno and came from Nigeria.*. The other 40% of the Fellata is assumed to be split equally between the Fulani and Hausa, out of lack of any further information. The Fulani expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal (0.46%) and 2/3 Mali (0.94%) as their countries of origin. The vast majority of the Hausa live in Nigeria, which they have inhabited since the 9th century; we assume that the Hausa in Sudan originated from Nigeria (1.4%) (LC). There is also a small Egyptian Arab population (1.2%).

Estimate:

Egypt: 1.2%

Mali: 0.94% (as ancestors of Fellata)

Nigeria: 5.6% (4.2% as ancestors of Fellata, 1.4% as ancestors of Hausa)

Senegal: 0.46% (as ancestors of Fellata)

Sudan: 91.8%

*<http://www.jamtan.com/jamtan/fulani.cfm?chap=4&linksPage=285>

“Overview of Sudan”

SWAZILAND

The dominant clan of the Swazi people (82%) is the Dlamini (EB). In the WCD population estimate, no distinction is made between any of the groups that are labeled as “Swazi”, thus it is assumed that they are all Dlamini. Another important group is the Nguni, which Zulu speakers (9.6%) belong to. The ancestors of these clans, the Dlamini and Nguni, are believed to have settled in Mozambique prior to the 16th century, and then moved into Swaziland during the 19th century (CE, EB). Thus we assume that their country of origin is Mozambique. The Afrikaner (1.4%) population was divided equally among the Netherlands, France, and Germany. There is also a small British population (0.8%). The colored eurafrican population (1%) was divided equally among the black Africans (0.5%) and European countries of the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Britain. This results in a 0.125% proportion for each European country, while the black African population was attributed to Mozambique. The ancestors of the Indo-Pakistani population (0.8%) were assumed to have originated from India. The rest of the population, around 4.5%, is estimated to have come equally from Mozambique and South Africa (EB).

Estimate:

France: 0.625% (0.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.125% as ancestors of colored Eurafrican)
Germany: 0.625% (0.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.125% as ancestors of colored Eurafrican)
India: 0.8%
Mozambique: 94.15% (0.5% as ancestors of colored Eurafrican)
Netherlands: 0.625% (0.5% as ancestors of Afrikaners, 0.125% as ancestors of colored Eurafrican)
South Africa: 2.25%
UK: 0.925% (0.125% as ancestors of colored Eurafrican)

TANZANIA

The population of Tanzania is 99% native African, with 95% being Bantu speakers (CF). The migration of the Bantu speakers and other African groups into Tanzania was well under way by 1000 C.E. (CE). Among the estimated 1% of non-African origin, including people with ancestry in India, Oman, Somalia, and various European countries, no single source country reaches the half percent level, hence none is accounted for.

Estimate:

Tanzania: 100%

TOGO

The Ewe (7%) came from Nigeria between the 14th and 16th centuries; thus 1/3 of them are attributed as being from Nigeria, the rest from Togo. The Kotokoli (5.6%), Gurma (3.4%) and Mossi (0.6%) are said to have come from Burkina Faso since the 17th century (EB). The Mina (5.7%) migrated from Ghana in the 17th century. The Kabyre (15%) settled in the Kara region, also coming from Ghana in the 18th century (EC). The Fulani (1.5%) expanded from Senegal to Mali from the 14th to 16th century (EB); thus, they are given a proportion of 1/3 for Senegal and 2/3 Mali as the country of origin. The remainder of the population's ancestors is assumed to have lived in Togo in 1500.

Estimate:

Burkina Faso: 9.6%
Ghana: 20.7%
Mali: 1%
Nigeria: 2.3%
Senegal: 0.5%
Togo: 65.9%

TUNISIA

According to the main sources, Tunisia's population is predominantly Arab Berber. There are reports of migration of Moors from Spain from the 12th to 17th century (EB), but in the absence of any estimates of numbers in our sources or of ability to distinguish them from the general population today, we are unable to assign a proportion to them. Thus, we assume that 100% of the population came from Tunisia.

Estimate:

Tunisia: 100%

UGANDA

Uganda is divided typically between the "Nilotic North" and the "Bantu South" (EB). Bantu speakers entered the country by the end of the first millennium AD, while Nilotic speakers arrived from the north beginning AD 1000. South Asians and some Europeans resided in Uganda during the colonial era but their numbers are now too small to record here.

Estimate:

Uganda: 100%

ZAMBIA

From the 16th to 19th century, a series of migrations occurred. From 1500 to 1800, the Lunda (3.2%) and Luba (2.7%) traveled from the Congo to Zambia; the Lozi (5.2%) also came from the Congo in the 17th century. The Ngoni (4.9%) arrived from South Africa in the 19th century (EC). The Bemba (22.7%) is thought to have left the Congo in the late 18th or 19th century (EB). The remaining African groups are believed to have been in place from earlier times. Other than native African groups, Europeans make up 1% of the population and are said to be mostly British in origin (NE).

Estimate:

Congo, D.R.: 33.8%

South Africa: 4.9%

UK: 1%

Zambia: 60.3%

ZIMBABWE

Native Africans make up more than 98% of the population. Two Bantu-speaking groups, the Shona (50%) and the Ndebele (13%) are the dominant ethnic groups (WCD). The Shona were already well-established by the 11th century (ME). The Ndebele were a part of a wave of migrations during the 19th century; they entered Zimbabwe from South Africa. There is a European population mostly of British origin, many of them recent immigrants coming after WWII (EB). Other Europeans, Asians, and the non-African parents of a small mixed-race population are too small in number to be separately accounted for.

Estimate:

South Africa: 13%

UK: 1%

Zimbabwe: 86%