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**COURSE: GST 310 (LEADERSHIP STUDIES)**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**QUESTION ONE**

Nationalism and patriotism both show the relationship of an individual towards his or her nation. The two are often confused and frequently believed to mean the same thing. However, there is a vast difference between nationalism and patriotism.

Nationalism means to give more importance to unity by way of a cultural background, including language and heritage. [Patriotism pertains to the love for a nation,](http://www.differencebetween.net/miscellaneous/politics/difference-between-patriots-and-loyalists/) with more emphasis on values and beliefs.

When talking about nationalism and patriotism, one cannot avoid the famous quotation by [George Orwell](http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/composition/orwell.htm), who said that nationalism is ‘the worst enemy of peace’. According to him, nationalism is a feeling that one’s country is superior to another in all respects, while patriotism is merely a feeling of admiration for a way of life. These concepts show that patriotism is passive by nature and nationalism can be a little aggressive.

A patriotic person tends to tolerate criticism and tries to learn something new from it, but a nationalist cannot tolerate any criticism and considers it an insult.

Nationalism makes one to think only of one’s country’s virtues and not its deficiencies. Nationalism can also make one contemptuous of the virtues of other nations. Patriotism, on the other hand, pertains to value responsibilities rather than just valuing loyalty towards one’s own country.

Nationalism makes one try to find justification for mistakes made in the past, while patriotism enables people to understand both the shortcomings and improvements made.

**QUESTION TWO**

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF AJAYI CROWTHER**

**Samuel Ajayi Crowther** (c. 1809–31 December 1891) was a linguist and the first African [Anglican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican) bishop in [Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria). Born in Osogun (in what is now Iseyin Local Government, [Oyo State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oyo_State), Nigeria), Crowther was a [Yoruba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoruba_people) who also identified with Sierra Leone's ascendant [Creole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Leone_Creole_people) ethnic group.

Crowther was selected to accompany the missionary [James Schön](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Sch%C3%B6n) on the [Niger expedition of 1841](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger_expedition_of_1841).[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ajayi_Crowther#cite_note-CMSatlafrica-10) Together with Schön, he was expected to learn [Hausa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hausa_language) for use on the expedition. The goal of the expedition was to spread commerce, teach agricultural techniques, spread Christianity, and help end the slave trade. Following the expedition, Crowther was recalled to England, where he was trained as a minister and ordained by the [Bishop of London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_of_London). This after Schön had written to the Church Missionary Society noting Crowther's usefulness and ability on the expedition, recommending them to prepare him for [ordination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordination).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ajayi_Crowther#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPage188864-11) He returned to Africa in 1843 and with [Henry Townsend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Townsend_(missionary)), opened a mission in [Abeokuta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abeokuta), in today's [Ogun State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogun_State), Nigeria.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ajayi_Crowther#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBuckland1901-5)

Crowther began translating the [Bible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible) into the [Yoruba language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoruba_language) and compiling a Yoruba dictionary. In 1843, a grammar book which he started working on during the Niger expedition was published; and a Yoruba version of the Anglican [*Book of Common Prayer*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Common_Prayer) followed later. Crowther also compiled *A vocabulary of the Yoruba language*,[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ajayi_Crowther#cite_note-FOOTNOTECrowther1852-12) including a large number of local [proverbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proverb), published in London in 1852. He also began codifying other languages. Following the British Niger Expeditions of 1854 and 1857.

Crowther, assisted by a young Igbo interpreter named Simon Jonas, produced a primer for the [Igbo language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igbo_language) in 1857, another for the [Nupe language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nupe_language" \o "Nupe language) in 1860, and a full grammar and vocabulary of Nupe in 1864.