



HISTORY SCHEME OF WORK JSS ONE

FIRST TERM

	WEEKS	TOPICS	CONTENT
1	FIRST TERM WEEK 1 JSS1	Meaning of History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning of History• Types of history•
2	FIRST TERM WEEK 2 JSS1	Stories and storytelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning of a story• Meaning of storytelling• Differences between History and storytelling e.g. History is time-based and factual• Similarities between story and storytelling
3	FIRST TERM WEEK 3 JSS1	Sources of History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning of sources of history• Types of sources- Oral and written sources• Classification of historical sources: primary, secondary and tertiary.• Importance of sources of history
4	FIRST TERM WEEK 4 JSS1	Primary sources of history: Oral sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning of primary sources of history• Types of primary sources

			of history e.g. oral tradition, artifacts, legends folklore archival materials etc
5	FIRST TERM WEEK 5 JSS1	Artefacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of artefacts • Types of artefacts • Importance of artefacts
6	FIRST TERM WEEK 6 JSS1	Archives and Archival material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning Archives and archival materials • Types of Archives • Importance of archival materials
7	FIRST TERM WEEK 7 JSS1	Secondary sources of history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of secondary sources • Types of secondary sources e.g. Textbooks, Journals, Government publications, Biographies, Autography etc • Importance of secondary sources
8	FIRST TERM WEEK 8 JSS1	Secondary sources of history II: textbooks, journal, monograph and encyclopaedia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of textbooks, journal, monographs and encyclopaedia • Types of textbooks, journal, monographs and encyclopaedia
9	FIRST TERM WEEK 9 JSS1	Secondary sources of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of government

		history III: government publications and periodicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> publications Forms of government publications Meaning periodicals Forms of periodicals
10	FIRST TERM WEEK 10 JSS1	Secondary sources of history IV: Biographies and Autobiography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning of biography Forms of biographies Importance of biographies Meaning of autobiography Importance of autobiography
11	FIRST TERM WEEK 11 JSS1	Tertiary sources of History I:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning of tertiary sources Forms of tertiary sources Importance of history
12	FIRST TERM WEEK 12 JSS1	Tertiary sources of History II: Students' Research works and bulletins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning of students' research works Forms of students' research works
13	FIRST TERM WEEK 13 JSS1	Tertiary sources of History III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning of memoranda, and other sources.
14	FIRST TERM WEEK 14 JSS1	Revision and examination	revision

WEEK 1: Meaning of History

Objectives: At the end of the lesson. Student should be able to

- 1. State the meaning of History**
- 2. Explain the types of history**
- 3. State the importance of history**

History (from Greek *iōtopia*, *historia*, meaning "inquiry; knowledge acquired by investigation") is the study of the past.

Events occurring before the invention of writing systems are considered prehistory.

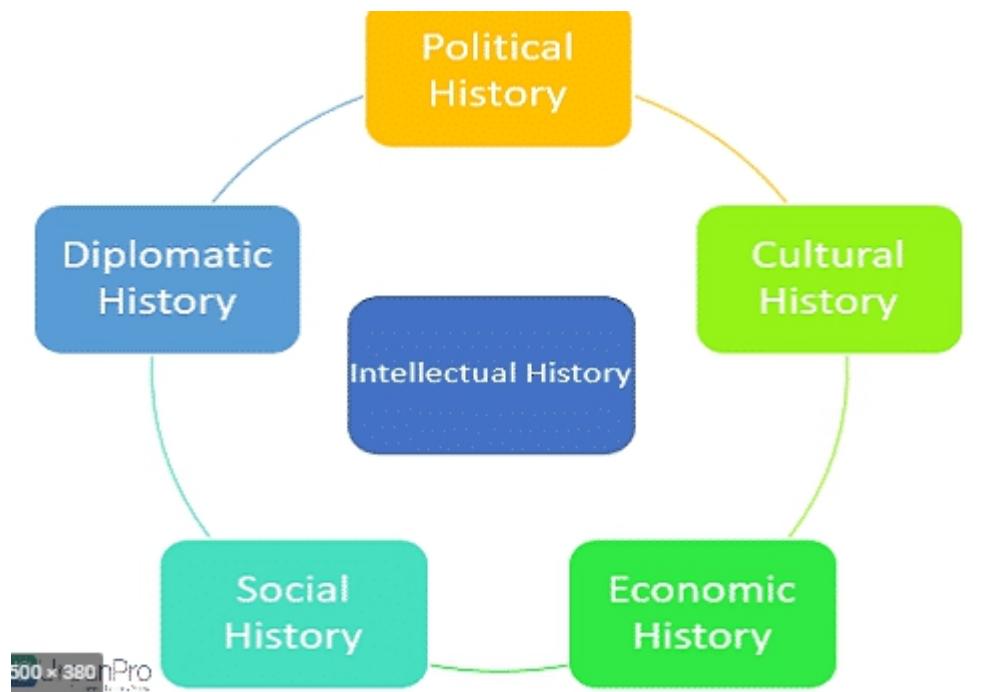
"History" is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events. Historians place the past in context using historical sources such as written documents, oral accounts, ecological markers, and material objects including art and artifacts.

History also includes the academic discipline which uses narrative to describe, examine, question, and analyse a sequence of past events, investigate the patterns of cause and effect that are related to them.

The father of history is known as HERODOTUS a Greek historian, who lived in the 5th century B.C

TYPES OF HISTORY

History embraces all aspects of human lives. There are different types of history. Some of the are as follows:



1. Political History

2. Diplomatic History

3. Cultural History

4. Social History

5. Economic History

6. Intellectual History.

Political History:

Political History is the narration of the evolution of the political related matters of the past. This branch of history deals with the analysis of political leaders, ideas, events, movements, activities and so on, along with the making of government policies (constitutions etc). This branch of history focuses on the study of normative beliefs as it is believed to be the reason behind the historical changes.

Diplomatic History:

Considered to be started in the nineteenth century, Diplomatic history is the branch of history that focuses on the study of international relations between nations (between states). This history tends to be more concerned with the history of diplomacy and the ideas of diplomacy and much more.

Cultural History:

Cultural history is the branch of history that deals with the traditions and cultural interpretation of the past. It is a study of various facets of human and history. Simply, cultural history records and interprets various past events involving human beings like literature, sport, and entertainment and much more. History:King

Social History:

The history which focuses on the study of various societal norms like ways of living, standard, customs, disciplines, status and so on of the people, alongside the demography. Simply, it is a branch of history which looks at the lived experience of the past. Today, social history is otherwise called the New Social History.

Economic History:

Economic history is the branch of history that focuses on the study of economies as well as economical phenomena of the past. Simply, the study of the pattern of the production, consumption alongside industry, market and so on concerning the past, economic history aims to understand the historical events of the economical processes.

Intellectual History:

The history which aims to understand the ideas (ideology and philosophy) by understanding the political, cultural, intellectual, and social context of the past. Intellectual history is about the human (historians) actions and how they developed history.

Why is history important?

Importance of History in Our Life

History is such an important subject and plays a very vital role when it comes to shaping of our society. History is the study of past events. We refer to the past when comparing it with the present times and deduce the changes that have taken place. These actions of the past also shape our future actions. Therefore, history plays a vital role in preparing us for the future. Read on and find out **why history is an important part of our life.**

1. History promotes patriotism and enhances responsible citizenship.

By studying history, one finds out how his/her nation emerged, the problems encountered and also the nation's values. He /she also discovers how the country interacted with other societies. This information enables him to appreciate his nation and becomes a responsible citizen.

Growing Responsible Citizens



2. Learn important lessons: The study of history helps us understand the present and predict the future.' History repeats itself' is a statement we hear on a regular basis. This means that some trends and patterns in our lives tend to repeat themselves. Statistics and experiences from the past can be the roadmap for national planning and sharing of resources. This is through studying the various dynamics that shaped certain phenomena. Business professionals can study past recessions in order to avoid one. Even at a person level, people can avoid unnecessary pain and suffering just by learning from history.



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3. History helps us understand what informed the actions of those before us. Sometimes we try to understand why certain things happened in the past, or why particular individuals who greatly affected the course of history acted in the manner that they did. Studying history will help us understand the reasoning that informed such actions. In the same breath, we can try to use the lessons learnt to do better.

4. History equips us with vital skills: Skills that can be acquired from the study of history include data analysis, research expertise and evaluation skills. These skills can be applied in other fields other than history itself.

5. History is fun: Many people like exploring and discovering new things. Studying history gives you an opportunity to explore activities that occurred in the past. And by exploring, you find out what used to happen yet still not known to other people. People have different opinions about facts. Find your opinion.

6. History is a good subject for career and professional development. The study of history helps create good political leaders, professionals (teachers, lawyers) and business people. One can study history in order to teach at any stage of school. The best lawyers base their legal arguments on past cases. Journalists study history in order to report news in a more informed way.

7. It creates a sense of moral understanding: When you read the stories of past individuals and situations, you put yourself in a position to question your own moral sense, improve it so that it can face the real world around you.

8. To find inspiration: There are people who overcame adversity and surmounted several obstacles in the past with very minimum resources. We can draw inspiration from such people and imitate their strength in solving the challenges that face us today. It's always nice to know that the problems that we face are not unique, or that some people faced even greater problems but still managed to succeed.

9. Cultural consciousness and cross-cultural appreciation can be realized through the study of historical events. Sometimes people behave in certain ways and we quickly rush to judge them without understanding why they are that way. When we study history, we come across many societies that have different cultures and norms and you may want to learn those cultures. We develop a deeper understanding of our society and live in harmony with those that seem different from us. We make sense of it all and forge ahead, fully aware of how far we've come.

10. It provides information about genealogy: It is a common practice to find people studying their family history. This important because you get to know your family tree which in turn helps you avoid taboos such as marrying from your clan. People also like to identify with their forefathers and mothers especially if they were reputable concerning wealth, royalty and so on

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is history?
2. Highlight FIVE importance of history
3. Explain THREE types of history

WEEK 2: Stories and storytelling



Objectives: At the end of the lesson. Student should be able to

1. Explain the meaning of a story
2. Explain the meaning of storytelling
3. state the differences between History and storytelling e.g. History is time-based and factual
4. Identify the similarities between story and storytelling

Meaning of Story

A story is an account of an event or sequence of events. A story can be a fiction, based on imagination or a non-fiction, based on real facts. Stories can be various types such as the following

1. Stories of person and warriors such as Bayajidda and Oduduwa
2. Stories of places. Communities and town such as Ile-ifé, Oyo, Kano Daura, Benin, Nri, Aro-chukwu and Calabar.
3. Stories of state, Kingdoms and Empires such as Hausa states, Benin Kingdom, Oyo empire and Kanem-Bornu Empire
4. Stories of animals such as tortoise and hare
5. Stories of economic, social and political activities such as Stone Age and Iron age.

Stories teach morals and serve as entertainment to listeners and readers

The Wise Man

People have been coming to the wise man, complaining about the same problems every time. One day he told them a joke and everyone roared in laughter.

After a couple of minutes, he told them the same joke and only a few of them smiled.

When he told the same joke for the third time no one laughed anymore.

The wise man smiled and said:

“You can’t laugh at the same joke over and over. So why are you always crying about the same problem?”

Moral of the story:

Worrying won't solve your problems, it'll just waste your time and energy.

Meaning of storytelling

Storytelling is the process of telling stories to an audience. A person who tells stories is a storyteller. Storytellers are usually elderly and aged people. Storytelling is about the past of societies for the purpose of teaching moral and entertainment. In the olden days

Differences between History and storytelling.

S/N	HISTORY	STORYTELLING
1	History is non-fictional	Storytelling is fictional
2	History is factual	Storytelling is Non-factual
3	History is objective	Storytelling can be subjective
4	History requires evidence	Storytelling is imaginary
5	History is time based	Storytelling may not be time based
6	History is an academic discipline	Storytelling is not an academic discipline

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN HISTORY AND STORYTELLING

1. History and storytelling convey information about the past events
2. History and storytelling have elements of myths, legend and folklores
3. History and storytelling are concerned with heroes and heroines
4. History and storytelling teach morals
5. History and storytelling are entertaining
6. History and storytelling have elements of truth
7. History and storytelling are presented by characters

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define story and story telling
2. In a tabular form, highlight FIVE differences between story and story telling
3. Highlight FIVE similarities between story and story telling

WEEK 3: Sources of History

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OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Explain the meaning of sources of history
2. Explain three importance of sources of history

Meaning of Sources of History

Sources of history are the working materials a historian uses in writing about the past. These materials are in different forms. They could be oral or

written sources.

- I. Oral sources are information passed through the words of mouth
- II. Written sources are simply documentary sources or information

Anything that conveys information on a historical subject qualifies as a source in the study of history. Sources of history are also known as historical sources

Historical sources are classified into three categories. These are:

1. Primary sources: They are original pieces of information
2. Secondary sources: They are documentary sources
3. Tertiary sources: They are aggregates of primary and secondary sources

Importance of Sources of History

The following are some importance of the sources of history

1. Sources of history provide information about human activities in the society in the past
2. They help historians to dig into the past of societies
3. They help historians to interpret the past
4. They help historians to validate the past
5. They help historians to corroborate their facts
6. They help historians to debunk erroneous views about Africa. Such as European and Arabic. views about the African past

REVIEW QUESTION

1. What are sources of history?
2. Highlight THREE importance of sources of history

WEEK 4: Primary sources of history: Oral sources

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Define primary sources
2. Mention three types of primary sources
3. State the meaning of oral sources
4. State two types of oral sources

Meaning of Primary Sources of History

Primary sources are also called original sources. They are mostly used to analyze the history of non-literate societies. They are information produced during the time under study. Their originality distinguishes them from Secondary sources

Types of Primary Sources of History

There are different types of primary sources of history. These are

- I. Oral sources
- II. Artefacts
- III. Archival materials

Oral Sources: Oral sources are non-written sources. They are information passed through the words of mouth. They are also called oral history. They are used to obtain information in non-literate societies. There are two main types of oral sources, namely oral traditions and oral evidence

1. Oral Traditions: Oral traditions are testimonies of the past transmitted from mouth to mouth and generation to generation. Oral traditions include myths, legends, folklores, songs, proverbs, poems, epigrams, and cognomen. Myths, Legends and Folklores are examples of oral traditions.

- I. Myths are traditional stories that may be true and untrue about the early history of the people and their societies, such as the Yoruba myths regarding Ile-Ife as Centre of creation and the Benin snail shell hypothesis as the origin of the world.
- II. Legends are stories which have some factual bases about certain persons, such the Bayajidda Legend about the origin of the Hausa states and the Oduduwa Legend about the origin of the Yoruba dynasty .
- III. Folklores are traditional stories about the beliefs , culture , customs and traditions of a particular group of people
- IV. Epigrams: An epigram is a brief, interesting, memorable, and sometimes surprising or satirical statement. Epigrams most commonly appear in poetry. Some very famous writers throughout history have used them in their writings. For example Shakespeare Williams

"I can resist everything but temptation." - Oscar Wilde. "No one is completely unhappy at the failure of his best friend." - Groucho Marx.

"If you can't be a good **example**, you'll just have to be a horrible warning." - Catherine the Great.

- V. Songs: a **song** is a musical piece, or the sounds of some animals such as birds. An **example** of **songs** is "Silent Night," "Unchained Melody" and "I Can't Help Falling in Love with You."
- VI. A proverb is a simple, concrete, traditional saying that expresses a perceived truth based on common sense or experience. Proverbs are often metaphorical and use formulaic language. e.g.
 - Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
 - It's no use locking the stable door after the horse has bolted.
 - Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone.

- 3. **Oral Evidence:** Oral evidence is an eye-witness account. It deals with events that are recent or contemporary, such as the Nigerian Independence, 1st October, 1960; the Nigerian civil war, 1967-1970; the first military coup, 15th January, 1966; and the annulment of June 12 general elections of 1993

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are primary sources?
2. List THREE types of primary sources
3. What are oral sources?
4. State two types of oral sources

WEEK 5: Artefacts



Artifacts

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. State the meaning of artefacts
2. Mention some examples of artefacts
3. explain the importance of artefacts as sources of history
4. State the process of obtaining artefacts

Meaning of Artefacts

Artefacts are tools or material remains of the past. The material remains are generated by archaeologists through excavations. The material remains are tangible objects.

Excavation is the process of digging the surface layer of the earth crust in order to obtain material remains called artefacts. Prominent sites in Nigeria, where archaeologists have carried out excavations, are Nok in Kaduna State . Daima in Borno State , Ile-Ife in Osun State , Iwo-Eleru in Ondo State , and Igbo-Ukwu in Anambra State

There are two types of artefacts, namely relics and monuments

1. Relics: These are objects obtained through the digging of the earth crust, such as iron tools, stone objects , skeletons , wooden objects , bone tools and utensils



Maria Stein Shrine of the Holy Relics
ncregister.com



Relics - Home | Facebo...
facebook.com



Relics and Reliquaries in Medieval ...
brewminate.com



The Relic Collection at St. John ...



Relics and Related Devotional Objects ...

2. Monuments: These are immovable things, such as temples, shrines ancient cathedrals , tombs , and dwellings



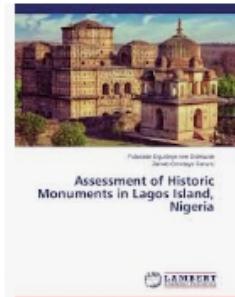
Taiwo Olowo's monument, Lago...
hotels.ng



File:WELCOME TO LAGOS 17.jpg ...
commons.wikimedia.org



heritage sites and monuments ...
thedailyreport.ng



Importance of Artefacts

The following are the importance of artefacts

1. They give relevant information about the past
2. They are tangible materials
3. They support oral sources
4. They give information about how man had lived in non-literate society
5. They provide information about cultures and civilizations
6. They provide relative dating information about relics and monuments

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is an artefact?
2. List THREE types artefacts
3. State THREE importance of artefacts as sources of history

WEEK 6: Archives and Archival material

<https://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/archive-centre/introduction-to-archives/a/1>

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Define archives
2. Mention the two main types of archives
3. Mention the importance of archival materials as sources of history

MEANING OF ARCHIVES

Archives are places where historical documents are kept and preserved. Archives contain primary source documents about the activities of man in the society in the past.

A person who works in archives is known as ARCHIVIST. Document in the archives are known as archival materials. Archival materials may be public records or from private collections. The collections include photographs, colonial records, administrative records, photographs, maps charts, classified and declassified materials.

TYPES OF ARCHIVES

There are two main types of archives. These are

1. PUBLIC ARCHIVES: Public archives are archives owned by governments. There are three categories of public archives in Nigeria. Namely
 - a. National Archives: These are archives owned by the Federal government of Nigeria. The National Archives in Nigeria are the National Archive, Ibadan, National Archive Enugu, National Archive, Kaduna, was formerly owned by the Northern regional government, but it has been taken over by the Federal government. It domiciled in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna. The headquarters of these National archives is National Archive, ABUJA
 - b. State Archives: These are archives owned by the state governments. A good example of state in Nigeria is Lagos State records and archives Bureau, LASRAB.
 - c. Local government: These are archives owned by local government

2. PRIVATE ARCHIVES: Private archives are archives owned by private individuals and organization. These include archives of various universities in Nigeria. Individual have archives where they keep records for consultation by researchers and the general public.

IMPORTANCE OF ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

1. Archival materials provide information about the past
2. Archival materials provide information about administrative issues
3. Archival materials provide information about the activities of colonial masters in Nigeria
4. Archival materials support oral source
5. Archival materials serve as original materials for reference purposes.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define archives
2. List the TWO main types of archives
3. List THREE importance of archival materials as sources of history

WEEK 7: Secondary sources of history

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. State the meaning of secondary sources
2. Mention types of secondary sources as source of history
3. State the importance of secondary sources as sources of history

MEANING OF SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources are documentary sources. A secondary source is also known as a written source. A secondary source of history is also known as WRITTEN SOURCE. A secondary source of history is any source of

information about an event or issue has passed. It is mostly used in literate societies.

TYPES OF SECONDARY SOURCES

There are different types of secondary source. These are

1. Textbooks
2. Journals
3. Monographs
4. Periodicals
5. Biographies
6. Autobiography/memoir
7. Government publications
8. Encyclopedia

Importance of secondary source

1. The secondary source provides information about the past and contemporary events
2. The secondary source support primary sources
3. The secondary source is often more analytical
4. The secondary source are critical sources of history
5. The secondary source help to explain different positions and ideas about the past.
6. The secondary source is handy document

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define secondary sources
2. State TWO types of secondary sources as source of history
3. Highlight THREE importance of secondary sources as sources of history

WEEK 8: Secondary sources of history II: textbooks, journal, monograph and encyclopedia

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. State the meaning of textbooks and journal
2. State the meaning of monographs and encyclopedia

These are different secondary of history. Some of them are as follows:

TEXTBOOKS

A textbook is a book that contains facts about a particular subject. It is a major secondary source for the study of history. There are two types of textbook. These are

1. Authored books are books written by one or more authors such as Evans Effective History for Junior Secondary School 1
2. Edited books are books written by a collection of contributors and edited by one or more author such as groundwork of Nigeria History edited by Obaro Ikime

JOURNALS

A journal is a collection of research articles that have been peer-reviewed. A journal articles is an empirical research study conducted by an author or authors. Journal articles are written by scholars or professionals who are experts in their various field of study. Each discipline has its own academic journal. Peer-reviewed journal usually present the most recent researches in the individual discipline. Journals are usually published periodically-quarterly. Annually, bi-annually, by different academic and professional discipline examples of journals are

1. Journal of the historical society of Nigeria
2. Journal of law
3. Journal of medicine
4. The Nigerian geographical journal
5. Journal of social science

MONOGRAPHS

A monograph is a detailed written study of a particular subjects often written by a single author. It is a short book. It is a product of the author's research.

Encyclopedia

Encyclopedia is a set of books that give information on many subjects or many aspects of a subject or on many aspects of a subject. Information in the encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically. Encyclopedia is reference work that provides summaries of knowledge from either all branches or from a particular field or discipline examples of encyclopedia are

1. Encyclopedia Americana
2. Encyclopedia Britannica
3. Encyclopedia of social science

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define the following
 - I. Textbook
 - II. Journal
 - III. Monograph
 - IV. Encyclopedia
2. List TWO examples of the following
 - I. Textbook
 - II. Journal
 - III. Encyclopedia

WEEK 9: Secondary sources of history III: government publications and periodicals

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. State the meaning of government publications
2. Mention the forms of government publications
3. State the meaning of periodicals
4. Mention three forms of periodicals

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Government publications are official publications of government which cover wide range of subjects. They are published by government printers or press. All levels of government, such as Local,

state and Federal publish information, which serves as government publications. Government Publications are secondary sources of history. They are information issued or published by the three arms of government; the legislative and the judiciary.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

There are different forms of government publications. These are

5. Annual reports of government departments and agencies
6. Green, white and blue papers
7. Parliamentary debates
8. Court proceedings
9. Government gazettes
10. Committee reports
11. Government legislations
12. Policy documents
13. Government budget
14. Treaties

PERIODICALS

Periodicals are publications published in series or periodically. They contain recent information on specific or topical issues. They are secondary sources of history. Periodicals are published daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly

FORMS OF PERIODICALS

3. MAGAZINES: These are periodical publications containing articles editorials, advertisement, correspondences and illustrations on a particular subject. Magazines are published weekly, monthly and quarterly. Examples of magazines in Nigeria include Tell magazine, The News and News watch
4. NEWSPAPERS: These are publications containing news articles, advertisements, editorials, correspondents published daily or weekly. Newspapers in Nigeria include Daily Times, New Nigerian Guardian, The Vanguard, The Daily Trust, This Day, National Mirror, The Nigeria Compass, Leadership Newspaper.
5. Newsletters: Newsletters are printed reports containing news or information of organizations or institutions. Newsletters are published daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly. They are also secondary sources

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is government publication?
2. Explain TWO forms of government publications
3. Define periodicals
4. List THREE forms of periodicals

WEEK 10: Secondary sources of history IV: Biographies and Autobiography

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to :

1. Meaning of biography
2. Forms of biographies
3. Importance of biographies
4. Meaning of autography
5. Importance of autography

BIOGRAPHIES

A biography is an account of someone's life written by a person or persons. It is a detailed description of a person's life and his or her activities. It usually contains basic fact such as the person's background, birth, education, work experience, marriage and relationship in the society.

Biography is a literary genre that portrays the experiences of a person's life. A biography can be authorized and unauthorized.

An authorized biography is written with the permission, cooperation and participation of person whose biography is been written.

An unauthorized biography is an unsolicited biographical account of the individual involved by a person or persons.

There are different forms of biographies. These are

1. Popular biographies: These are biographies of dignified or important persons in the society
2. Historical biographies: Historical biographies are construction and reconstruction of life history of a person.
3. Fictional biographies: These are types of historical fiction about the history of a person.

IMPORTANCE OF BIOGRAPHIES

1. Biographies are source of history
2. Biographies provides information about the life of important individuals
3. Biographies tell us about the lives and times of important personalities
4. Biographies help us to preserve information about important personalities
5. Biographies are specialized forms of historical writings
6. Biographies give insight into environment of their subject matter
7. A biography is a branch of knowledge

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

An autobiography is an account of someone's life written by himself. It usually contains facts such as

Person's background,

Birth

Education

Work experiences

Marriage and relationships in the society.

Autobiography account may include important public and private life events, personal reflections and emotional reactions. The person who writes an autobiography is called an AUTOBIOGRAPHER.

Autobiography is based entirely on writer's memory. This is why autobiographies are also referred to as memoir. Therefore, autobiography may be subjective historical accounts of the character. Examples of autobiography are **Nelson Mandela's "Long work to freedom" and Nnamdi Azikwe " My Odyssey**

IMPORTANCE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

1. Autobiographies are sources of history
2. Autobiographies help us to understand the character of the individual
3. Autobiographies tell about the life and time of autobiographer and his or her family
4. Autobiographies help to preserve information about the past individuals
5. Autobiographies are specialized forms of historical writings
6. Autobiographies give insight about the environment of the individual
7. An autobiography gives a first-hand account about the life of the individual

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define the following
 - I. Biography
 - II. Auto-biography
2. List THREE importance of the following
 - I. Biography
 - II. Autobiography
3. Explain TWO forms of biography

WEEK 11: Tertiary sources of History I:

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Meaning of tertiary sources
2. Forms of tertiary sources
3. Importance of history

MEANING OF TERTIARY SOURCES

Tertiary sources are aggregates of primary and secondary sources. They are also collections of primary and secondary sources of history. They draw information from both primary and secondary sources to enable historians to have a background on topic, an idea or an event.

FORMS OF TERTIARY SOURCES

1. Students' research works such as long essays, projects, dissertations and theses
2. Bulletins
3. Memoranda
4. Manuals
5. Directories
6. Guide books
7. Fact books

IMPORTANCE OF TERTIARY SOURCES OF HISTORY

1. They provide information about the past and contemporary events
2. They support primary and secondary sources
3. They are analytical sources of history
4. They are critical sources of history
5. They are handy document that may be primary or secondary

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are tertiary sources?
2. Explain TWO forms of tertiary sources
3. List THREE importance of history

WEEK 12: Tertiary sources of History II: Students' Research works and bulletins

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Meaning of students' research works
2. Forms of students' research works

MEANING OF STUDENTS' RESEARCH WORKS

Students' research works are the result of researches carried out by students at different levels in tertiary institutions. The studies are empirical in nature. These works centre on different aspects or topical issues in history. Different categories of students at different levels of tertiary education are involved in research works. These are undergraduate and postgraduate students

FORMS OF STUDENTS RESEARCH WORKS

1. STUDENTS' LONG ESSAYS: These are researches carried out by final year students in colleges of education, polytechnics and universities
2. STUDENTS' PROJECTS: These are researches carried out by students in higher institutions of higher learning to the award of master's degree
3. STUDENT DISSEETATIONS: These are researches carried out by postgraduate students in universities and other institutions of higher learning leading to the award of Doctor of philosophy degree(PhD)

JSS1 SECOND TERM

	WEEKS	TOPICS	CONTENT
15	SECOND TERM WEEK 1-2 JSS1	Sources of History	How to access sources of History: e.g. Excursion to historical sites, Exhibitions, Libraries, etc.

16	SECOND TERM WEEK 3-4 JSS1	Cultural festivals	<p>Cultural festivals etc.</p> <p>Importance of History to the:</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Society</p> <p>Nation</p> <p>Notable festivals in Nigeria</p> <p>Museum</p> <p>Types of museum</p>
17	SECOND TERM WEEK 5-6 JSS1	Historical sites in Nigeria	<p>NOK</p> <p>1.Location of NOK on the map of Nigeria</p> <p>2.The Nok culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meaning ➤ Artifacts ➤ People ➤ Occupational activities etc <p>3. Significance of Nok culture in the Nigeria Histor</p>
18	SECOND TERM WEEK 7-8 JSS1	Historical sites in Nigeria Historical sites in Nigeria	<p>ILE IFE</p> <p>1.Location of Ile Ife on the map of Nigeria</p> <p>2. Culture and tradition :</p> <p>The place of Ife in Yoruba History</p> <p>Ife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures/artifacts • The people • Occupational activities etc

			<p>3. Significance of Ife culture in Nigerian History</p>
19	SECOND TERM WEEK 9-10 JSS1	Historical sites in Nigeria	<p>BENIN</p> <p>1. Location of Benin on the map of Nigeria</p> <p>2. The Edo (Benin) culture and history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures/artifacts • The people • Occupational activities etc <p>3. Significance of Edo (Benin) culture in Nigerian History</p>
20	SECOND TERM WEEK 11-12 JSS1	Historical sites in Nigeria	<p>IGBO-UKWU</p> <p>1. Location of Igbo Ukwu on the map of Nigeria</p> <p>2. The Igbo Ukwu culture and history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures/artifacts • The people • Occupational activities etc <p>3. Significance of Igbo Ukwu culture in Nigerian History</p>
21	SECOND TERM WEEK 13-15 JSS1	MAJOR CENTRALISED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA	<p>MEANING AND CHARACTERISTICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the meaning of a centralized state • Mention Three characteristics of centralized states.

WEEK 1-2

How to access sources of history (1): Excursion to Historical sites

PERFORAMANCE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

- Explain the meaning of historical sites
- State the meaning of excursion
- Explain the steps involved in organizing excursions to historical site

Meaning of Historical sites
Historical sites are official locations or places of historical significance
Historical sites are also known as Heritage sites. Historical site are maintained for members of the public to visit. Many historical sites offer guide tours for visitors. Examples of historical sites are Olumo rock in Abeokuta, Ogun State, Esie Museum in Esie, Kwara State, and Obudu Cattle Ranch in Obudu, Cross River State.

ASSIGNMENT

List 10 historical sites in Nigeria

Meaning of Excursion

An Excursion is an educational field trip, visit or journey to place of historical significance known as historical sites. An excursion can be made to near or distant places within or outside the country.

An excursion is a trip by a group of people, usually made for leisure, education, or physical purposes. It is often an adjunct to a longer journey or visit a place, sometimes for other purposes.



HERITAGE GLOBAL ACADEMY IDANRE EXCURSION

Steps Involved in Excursion to Historical sites

There are various steps involved in organizing an excursion to historical sites the following are some of the steps involved.

1. The teacher and the students are supposed to have discussed and identified some of the historical sites to be visited.
2. The teacher intimates and seeks permission from the school authorized on the proposed excursions.
3. The teacher make contact with management of the proposed historical site to be visited.
4. The school authorities inform the parents of the students about the proposed excursion to historical sites.
5. The teacher and the management of the proposed historical sites agree on the procedure for the excursion such as number of day's accommodation, day of arrival and departure, and their logistics.
6. The teacher guide the students to ask intelligent questions about the historical sites.
7. At the end the visit, the school authorized write letter of appreciation and gratitude to the management of the historical sites.

HOW TO ACCESS SOURCES OF HISTORY II EXHIBITIONS AND LIBRARIES

PERFOMAMANCE OBJECTIVE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- State the meaning of exhibitions
- State the meaning of library
- Explain how to access historical materials in the exhibitions hall.
- Explain how to access secondary sources in the library.

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition is a public display of artwork s. cultural and historical materials in an art gallery, a museum or at a trade fair. Other places of exhibitions are parks exhibitions halls, libraries, and public open spaces. The materials are usually strategically placed, exhibition and tagged for easy identification. Also, in order to access historical materials at the gallery and other exhibition centres, there are guides whose responsibilities are to assist the users.

Access to historical materials also requires fields tips are being carried out for the purpose of acquisition of knowledge in a practical sense to ensure concrete learning



LIBRARIES

A library is place where printed and non-printed materials s are kept for easy access and usage. Printed materials are textbooks journals, monographs, conference processing, periodicals manuscripts, maps charts, and so on. The non -printed materials include computer, compact discs, (CDs) digitals video discs (DVDs), video tapes microfilms, and projects. The person in charge of a library is called a librarian.



There are types of library. These are:

1. Public Libraries: These are libraries owned by government and its institutions, such as the national library, state libraries, university libraries, and public school libraries.



Anambra Library Board Wins 2018 Best ...
abstradiotv.com



Nigeria's public libraries saddled with ...
pmnewsnigeria.com



Public Libraries in Nigeria: The Need ...
jimidisu.com



National Library of Nigeria, Ibadan ...
hotels.ng



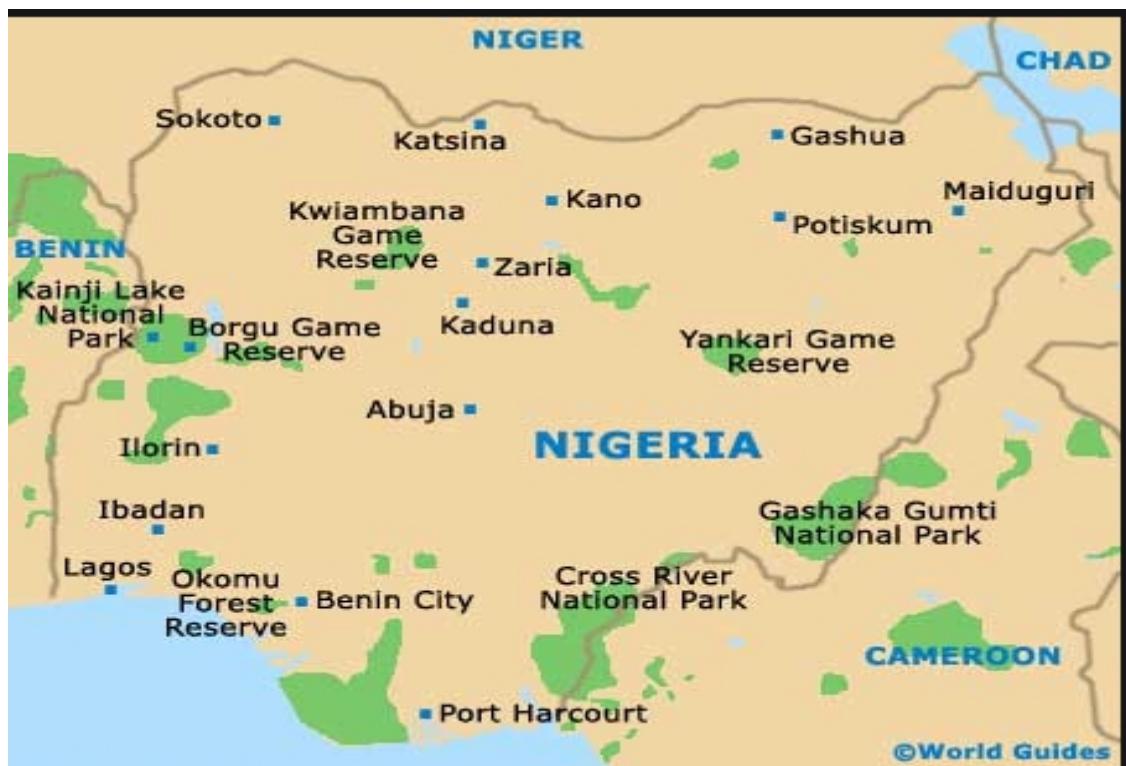
Enugu Central Library In Shambles ...
guardian.ng

2. Private Libraries: these are libraries owned by private individuals, organization and institutions, such as private universities libraries and public school libraries.

Printed and non-printed materials in libraries are arranged in different sections for easy access printed materials are catalogued by titles and authors. They are also arranged in shelves according to subject. In order to, locate history books and other materials in the library, the assistance of the librarian can be sought, Electronic materials can be accessed in the library through the use of computer systems.

Students' Activities

1. The students are to state the meaning of exhibitions
2. The students are to state the meaning of libraries
3. The students are to explain how to access historical materials in the exhibition hall.
4. The students are to explain how to access historical materials in the library



HOW TO ACCESS SOURCES OF HISTORY (III) CULTURAL

FESTIVALS AND MUSEUMS

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- State the meaning of cultural festivals
- State the meaning of museums
- Explain how to access cultural festival as sources of history
- Explain how to access museums as sources of history

Cultural festivals

Cultural festivals are festival that have religious, cultural political and economic significance to the society. Most societies of the society. Most society of the world celebrate cultural festivals. Usually, they are celebrated annually.

Notable cultural festival in Nigeria are as follows

1. Argungun Fishing Festivals, Kebbi State



The festival began in the year 1934, as a mark of the end of the centuries-old hostility between the [Sokoto Caliphate](#) and the Kebbi Kingdom.

The **Argungu Fishing Festival** or **Argungu Dance Festival** is an annual four-day festival in the state of [Kebbi](#), in the north-western part of [Northern Nigeria](#). The region is made up of fertile river areas (matanfada, mala, gamji), with much irrigation and orchards (lambu in Hausa). The majority of fishermen are the followers of Islam and also predominantly farmers. Kanta museum is the main historical centre in Argungu for visitors across the globe. People from around the world travel to Argungu just to witness the occasion. The main purpose of the Argungu fishing festival is for fishing and unity.

2. IKoji Arondizuogu Festival, Imo State

Arondizuogu was founded by the use of force by [Mazi Izuogu Mgbokpo](#) and his brothers (Iheme) in the mid-14th century. Izuogu Mgbokpo was a charismatic slave merchant who came from [Arochukwu](#) to Awka in search of slaves. He was usually harbored by a friend from Umualaoma where he slept when going in search of slaves and with his goods (slaves). Some of the slaves of Izuogu maintained the name even after they were freed from captivity. [Izuogu Mgbokpo](#) has three children and three brothers. The children were Uche (Ndi Uche whose mother was from [Isiekenesii](#)), Awa (Ndiawa) and Amazu (Ndiamazu). While the brothers were Imoko (Ndi-imoko), Njoku (Ndi-Njoku) and Akame (Ndi-akaeme). Others are

aborigines such as Ogbuonyeoma, Amankwu, Ekwuru^[1] Iheme, himself, was his Chief Servant and he came from Isi-Akpu Nise, in Awka. Iheme and his master Izuogu used all the weapons at their disposal, including the slaves, juju, guns and other equipments for securing slaves which they sold to the European slave merchants, Arondizuogu people refer to themselves as "Izuogu na Iheme".

Early in the 19th century, Mazi Okoli Idozuka was an immigrant from Isi-Akpu Nise to Arondizuogu. As a great slave warrior, he expanded Arondizuogu's boundaries. He later changed his name to Okoro Idozuka, an Aro equivalent of his former name. He was a wealthy ruthless and almost conscienceless slave trader like Izuogu Mgbokpo but was also a great leader. Nwankwo Okoro was the first son of Okoro Idozuka. At the age of 21 he joined his father in the slave trade. *[1] By collecting slaves and war-captives he was able to build a very large family. When the British came, they made him a Warrant Chief because they believed he could subdue anybody and collect the taxes they desperately needed from them. Until this day, Arondizuogu is the biggest former Aro colony and a land of immigrants settling mainly on the rich land.

3. Eyo Festival Lagos, Lagos State



The word "Eyo" also refers to the costumed dancers, known as the *masquerades* that come out during the festival. The origins of this observance are found in the inner workings of the secret societies of Lagos.^[3] Back in the days, The Eyo festival is held to escort the soul of a departed Lagos King or Chief and to usher in a new king. It is widely believed that the play is one of the manifestations of the customary African revelry that serves as the forerunner of the modern carnival in Brazil.^[4] On Eyo Day, the main highway in the heart of the city (from the end of Carter Bridge to Tinubu Square) is closed to traffic, allowing for procession from Idumota to the Iga Idunganran palace. The white-clad Eyo masquerades represent the spirits of the dead, and are referred to in Yoruba as "agogoro Eyo" (literally: "tall Eyo").^[5]

4. Igue Festival, Benin City, Edo State

5. Osun Oshogbo Festival, Osun State
6. Kati Festival , Taraba State
7. Kuchicheb Festival Kuteb Taraba State
8. Awon Festival, Yakurr, Cross River State
9. Neboku Festival Ijebuland, Ogun State
10. Kwagh-Hir-Festival, Tivland, Benue State.
11. Kano Durbar Festival, Kano,Kano State
12. Nwunyo Fishing Festival Taraba state
13. Ogun Festival Yorubaland, Southwest Nigeria
14. New Yam Festival,Igboland

Visitation to place where cultural festivals are celebrated helps to enhance historical knowledge of the festivals. Therefore cultural festivals are also primary sources of history cultural festival have many benefits which include.

1. Promotion of unity
2. Promotion of culture, customs and traditions
3. Promotion of economics development
4. Promotion of tourism
5. Promotion of entertainment
6. Promotion of peace

Museums

Museums are buildings that house artifacts and other objects of artistic cultural and historical importance. There are different types of museum

- **Benin City National Museum:** The **Benin City National Museum** is a national museum in Benin City, Nigeria. Located in the city centre on King's Square. The museum has a significant number of artifacts related to the Benin Empire such as terracotta, bronze figures and cast iron pieces. It also has ancient art related to the early times
- **Old Residency Museum Calabar**
- Slave Trade Museum Calabar
- **Esię Museum**
- **Gidan Makama Museum Kano**
- **Jos Museum:** **Jos Museum** is a museum in Jos, Nigeria. The museum was established in 1952 by Bernard Fagg and was originally the National Museum.^[1] It is an important centre of research into the prehistoric culture of Nigeria,^[2]and was recognized as one of the best in the country but fell into ruin. The Pottery Hall in the museum has an exceptional collection of finely crafted pottery from all over Nigeria. The museum boasts some fine specimens of Nok terracotta heads and artifacts dating from between 500 BC to AD 200. It also incorporates the Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture with life-size replicas of a variety of buildings, from the walls of Kano and the Mosque at Zaria to a Tiv village

- Kaduna Museum
- Kanta Museum
- National Gallery of Modern Art, Lagos
- Nigerian National Museum: The **Nigerian National Museum** is a national museum of Nigeria, located in the city of Lagos. The museum has a notable collection of Nigerian art, including pieces of statuary and carvings and archaeological and ethnographic exhibits.^[1] Of note is a terra-cotta human head known as the Jemaa Head (c. 900 to 200 BC), part of the Nok culture. The piece is named after Jema'a, the village where it was uncovered. ^[2] It is located at Onikan, Lagos Island.
- Oron Museum
- Owo Museum: **Ulli Beier Museum** is an art gallery and art school in Osogbo, Nigeria. It was established by the artists Ulli Beier and Susanne Wenger.^[1] Today it is an important contemporary African art gallery, hosting the work of talented and aspiring artists from the Osogbo area and across Nigeria
- Uli Beier Museum
- National Museum of Colonial History, Aba
- War Museum, Umuahia
- Niger-Delta Museum
- CRIMMD Museum Nigerian Photo History, Idimu, Lagos

Museums / Nigeria



There are:

1. Public Museums: public museums are owned by government and institutions, such as Esie National Museum, Kwara States. National Galley of Modern Arts. Lagos State. Benin City National Museum, Benin City, Edo State. Owo Museum, Owo Ondo State, Jos Museum, Jos ,Plateau State; and Kanta Museum, Argungun Kebbi State
2. Private Museums: These are museums owned by private individuals and organizations. Examples of private museums are Didi Museum, Lagos. Lagos State; and Victor Uwaifo Art Gallery, Benin City, Edo State.

Access to historical materials in the museums requires field trips guided by school authorized. Field trips are carried out for the purpose of acquisition of knowledge in a practical sense to ensure concrete learning.

Student's activities

1. The students are to state the meaning of cultural festivals
2. The students are to state the meaning of museums
3. The students are to how access cultural festivals as sources of history
4. The students are to how to access museums as sources of history.

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA (L) NOK CULTURE

Performance objectives

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

- Explain the meaning of Nok culture
- State the occupational activities of the people of Nok culture
- Mention significance of Nok culture.
- Identity the location of Nok on the Nigeria map.



Nok culture

The Nok culture is the earliest Iron Age culture in West Africa. It existed between the 5th and 2nd century BC and remains the oldest cultures in Nigeria. Nok is a name of a small village in Kaduna state. Nigeria where Nok culture was discovered. This informed why it was first discovered as a result of the recovered of the archeological remains from the tin-bearing area of the West of Jos Plateau, Nigeria. The tin miners discovered big clay model of human and materials heads and other pieces of baked clay status and figurines.

The Nok cultures figurines are very beautiful, and have distinctive styles. The figurines includes many details of dress, head gear and personal adornment Nok culture remains also includes stone tools, iron tools and other ornament. Through the Nok culture, the people were able to practices some forms of agricultures.

Significance of Nok culture in Nigerian History

The following are the significance of Nok culture.

1. Nok culture shows the Nigerian peoples have existed as far back as 5th century BC.
2. It provides evidence of iron –working technology in pre-colonial Nigeria

3. It provides the evidence for the First known plastic arts in sub-Saharan Africa.

Students Activities

1. The students are to explain the meaning of Nok culture.
2. The students are to state the significance of Nok cultures
3. The students are to state the occupational activities of the people of Nok cultures
4. The students are to locate the Nok on a Nigeria map.

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA (II)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-africa/west-africa/nigeria/v/ife-remembered-godfrey>

IFE CULTURE

PERFOMAMACE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, Student should be able to

- Explain the meaning of the culture
- State the occupational activities of the people of Ife culture
- Identify the location of Ile-Ife on the map of Osun State of Nigeria
- Mention significance of Ife culture.



IFE CULTURE

Ife culture refers to the art of Ife. It has existed since the 8th century AD. Ife culture is located in the forest area of South-western Nigeria.

The early importance of Ife was that it was a centre of Iron -working technology. Between 700 and 900 AD. Ife began to develop as a major artistic centre. Ife artists used the lost wax or **cire perdu** method of casting metal. By the 12th Century, Ife artists were creating bronzes, stones and terracotta sculptures, some of which are found today in Nigeria, Europe and America. However, from the early 16th century, artistic production of life began to decline owing to political crises and the civil wars in Yoruba land. Ife is best known for its life size brass head executed in a **ethnographer** visited the city of Ife and took several ancient terracotta heads (Ori-Olokun) to Germany.

Significance of life Culture in Nigerian History

The following are the significance of the culture

1. Ife is regarded as the cradle of your civilization
 2. Ile -ife is the centre of migration to other parts of Yoruba land.
 3. Ife culture shows its high level of artistic sophistication.
 4. Ife produced astonished quality sculptures made of bronzes and terracotta
 5. Ife artwork brought fame to lie- Ife.
-
1. The students are to explain the meaning of life culture
 2. The student are to state to occupational activities of the people of Ife culture
 3. The students are to locate Ile-ife on the map of Osun State of Nigeria.
 4. The student are to state the significance of Ife culture



Benin Culture

The Benin culture is rich. Benin is at present located in Edo state of the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The First scientific excavation was carried by Graham Connah between 1964.

Connah's investigation revealed nineteen cuttings at Benin museum site. He discovered skeletal remains and five cowry shells of some of the excavation pits. Two of them contained fragments of edged -laid potsherd pavement. Connah also recovered a charcoal sample from one of the pits. Which he dated A.D. 1340.

Benin was famous for its artworks. The craftsmen of Benin carved in wood and ivory, as well as objects in bronze and brass. This is why Benin is known for its guild had been in existence since the Ogiso dynasty. The Benin craftsmen carved wooden doors and ivory masks. The craftsmen produced great works of arts. Benin artists produced high level of artistic works for prestige, ritual households especially for the king and his counters.

During the British conquest of Benin in 1897, Benin artworks were looted by the British troops. Those artworks were later found in the British, European carving goldsmithing, blacksmithing weaving





1. Benin culture shows its high level of artistic sophistication
2. Benin produced great sculptors such as carvers and brass workers

3. Benin artworks scattered all over the world have made Benin and Nigeria to become famous for high level of artistic expression.
4. Benin culture revealed that Benin had been inhabited since the late Stone Age.

Student activities

1. The students are to explain the meaning of Benin culture.
2. The students are to identify the location of Benin on the map of Edo state of Nigeria.
3. The students are to mention the significance of Benin culture.
4. The students are to explain the occupational activities of the Benin people.

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA (IV)

IGBO –UKWU CULTURE

PERFORMANNE OBJECTIVE

At the end of the lesson, student be able to:

- explain the meaning of Igbo-Ukwu culture
- Identify the location of Igbo-Ukwu on the map of Anambra State of Nigeria
- Mention the significance of Igbo-Ukwu culture
- Explain the occupational activities of the Igbo-Ukwu people.

Igbo-Ukwu Culture

Igbo-Ukwu is located Anambra state of the south-east geographic zone in Nigeria. Thurstan Shaw, an archaeologist, conducted archaeological excavations at three sites at Igbo-Ukwu between 1959 and 1964 they are:

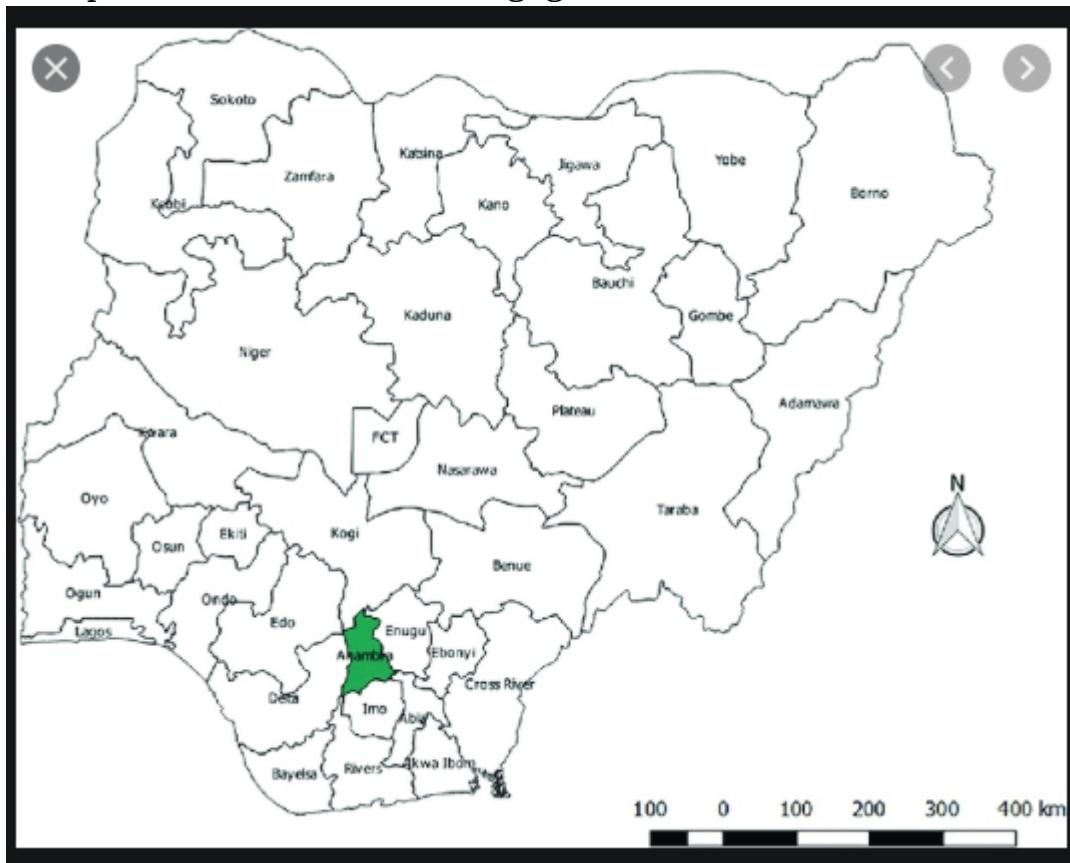
1. Igbo Isaiah: it was a storehouse of regalia. In the first site, Shaw found bronze objects of various shapes and sizes. They includes bronze shells bronze chain, decorated anklets and bracelets, large quantity of beads and other ornaments.
2. Igbo Richard: It was a burial chamber or shrine and cistern. This site contained a bronze leopard skull set of copper rod, a bronze hilt made of a house and three ivory tusks. A burial chamber was discovered at this site.
3. Igbo Jonah: It was a pit. In this site, ornamental posts were discovered. The post were decorated with deep small balls of clay. Other bronze objects discovered in this site included bells, ornaments, chains wristlets' and iron blades.

The sites excavated at Igbo-Ukwu were dated to the middle of the 9th century A.D the people og Igbo-Ukwu were famers

traders and craftsmen. The excavations led to dispersal of Igbo-Ukwu finds to five museum centres in Nigeria, namely.

- i. National Museum, Lagos
- ii. National Museum, Kaduna
- iii. National Museum, Jos University of Ibadan Museum
- iv. Museum of mankind in London

A map of Anambra state showing Igbo –Ukwu



Significance of Igbo-Ukwu culture in Nigeria history

1. The Igbo-Ukwu finds helped to show the existence of wealth in the area
2. The Igbo-Ukwu produced artistic styles different from those of Ife and Benin that might have been imported from the Islamic world.
3. The Igbo –Ukwu finds equally gave an insight into the social and economics organization of the area.
4. The Igbo-Ukwu brought to light a cultural complex which dates to the 9th century.

Students Activities

1. The students are explain the meaning of Igbo-Ukwu culture
2. The students are to identify the local of Igbo –Ukwu on the map of Anambra State of Nigeria.
3. The students are to mention the significance of Igbo –Ukwu culture

4. The Students are to explain the occupational activities of the Igbo Ukwu people.

MAJOR CENTRALISED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA (1) MEANING AND CHARACTERISTICS

Performance Objectives

At the end of the lesson, student should be able to:

- State the meaning of a centralized state
- Mention three characteristics of centralized states.

Meaning of a Centralized State

A centralized state is a state of which power and authority were concentrated in the hands of a single ruler of centralized states could be Kings or Queens. They ruled with the aid of subordinate officials who occupies different position in the state Example of centralized state included:

- i. Hausa State
- ii. Kareem Bornu
- iii. Nupe kingdom
- iv. Oyo Empire
- v. Igala kingdom
- vi. Benin empire
- vii. Niger Delta States
- viii. Calabar

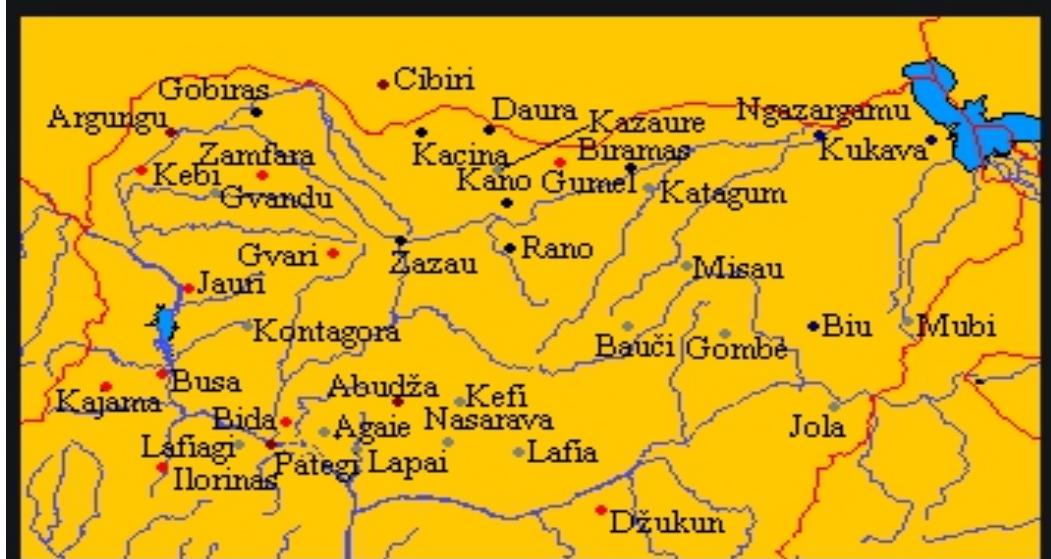
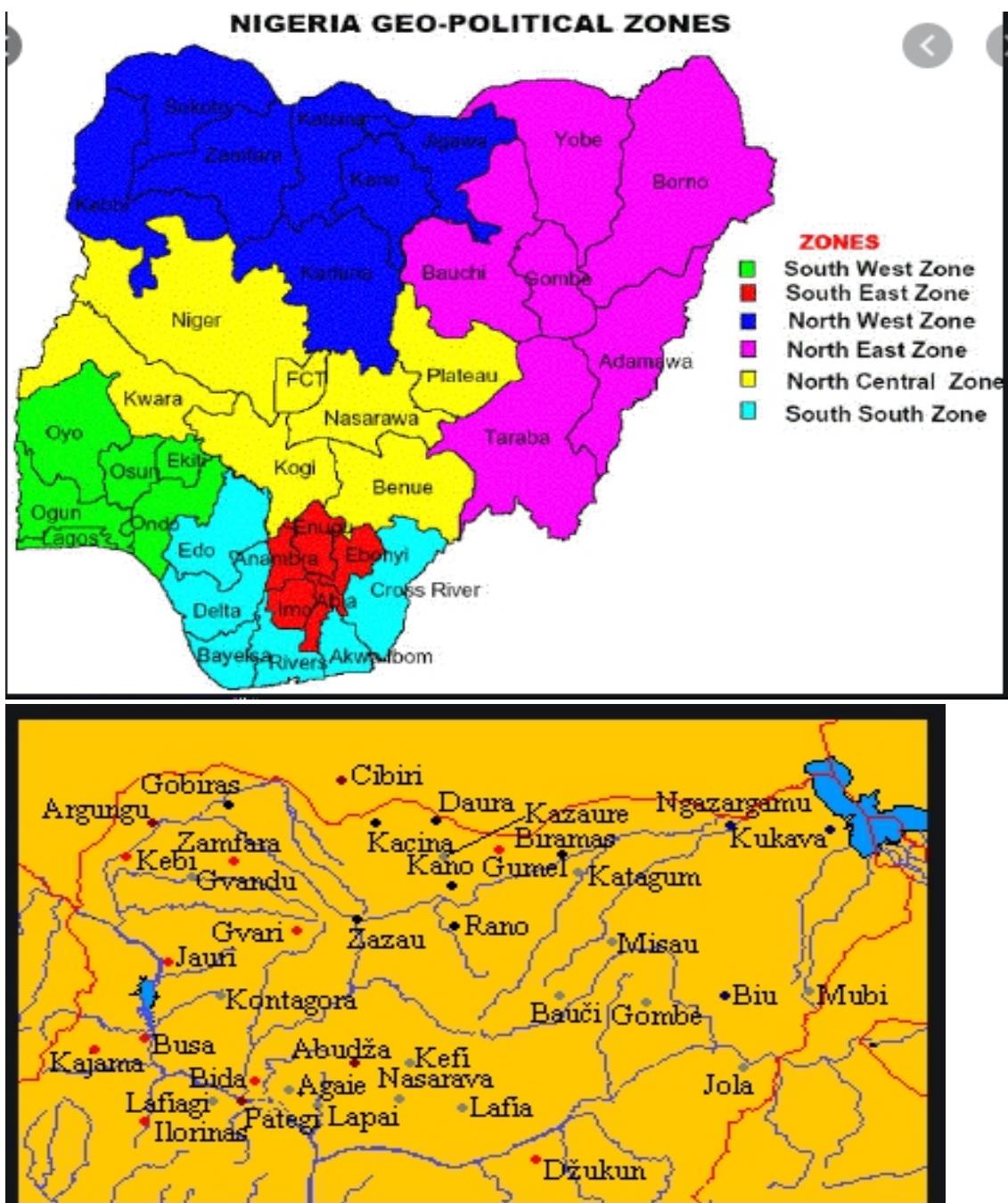
Characteristic of a centralized state

The following are characteristics of a centralized state

1. Power and authority are concentrated in the hands of a single ruler
2. There was the existence of hierarchical structure in the administration of the state.
3. There were some forms of checks and balances
4. There was a standing army
5. There was system of tribute collection
6. Centralized state were ruled by kings or queens
7. There was a justice system.

Student activities

1. The students are to state the meaning of a centralized state
2. The students are to mention some characteristics of centralized states.



MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA [II]:

HAUSA STATES AND KANEM-BORNU

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the political organization of Hausa states in the pre-colonial period
2. Explain the political organization of kanem-bornu in the pre-colonial period.

The Political Organisation of Hausa State

The major systems system of government emerged in Hausa land in the pre-colonial period. They are also follows:

- i. The sarauta system
- ii. The Emirate system

The Sarauta System

This system of government was also known as the kingship system in Hausa land. This was the traditional system of government in Hausa land before the outbreak of the Uthman Dan Fodio Jihad of 1804. This system of government was under the administration of the Habe Rulers with the title Sarkin. The system collapsed as a result of the outbreak of the Fulani jihad led by Uthman Dan Fodio

The Emirate System

This system government was highly centralized. The success of the Fulani Jihad resulted in the emergence of the emirate system of government in Hausa land in 1805. It was a system of government headed by an Emir who was both a religious and a political leader. One of the outcomes of the Fulani Jihad also known as the Sokoto Jihad, was the emergence of a theocratic form of government in Hausaland. Theocracy is a form of government ruled by divine laws. The Jihad brought about the Sokoto Caliphate. The Sokoto caliphate was highly centralized and hierarchical. It comprised the supreme headquarter, district and village administration. -

The Sokoto Caliphate was divided into two namely:

- i. Eastern Part: It had its headquarters in Sokoto with Sultan as the Caliph.
- ii. Western part: It had its headquarters in Gwandu and was headed by Emir.

All other Hausa states were headed by Emir who were accountable to either the sultan of Sokoto or the emir of Gwandu. Aside the emirs, there were other hierarchical officials who worked with the Emirs in the administration of the states. The most important ones were:

1. The Waziri – the person in this position was responsible for all the officials and their ventures.
2. The Galadima – this person was in charge of caliphate's capital.
3. Madaki – this official was ruling the army, where he was a commander.
4. The Dogari – commonly known as the head of police.
5. The Maaji – was responsible for the country's treasures.

6. Sarkin Ruwa – this official body was in charge of fishing.
7. Sarkin Fada – was known as the ruler of palace workers.
8. Sarkin Pawa – was famous as a head of butchers.

Hausa Fulani pre-colonial administration

1. The caliphates were divided into emirates for the easier administration, and each one of them had its own Emir, who was chosen from one of the ruling families. As we have already mentioned, there were two main caliphates: Sokoto and Gwandu. Both caliphates had an Emir who ruled everything. There was an Emir of Gwandu, who was in charge of western states, along with the Emir of Sokoto, who was in control of the eastern part of the empire.
2. As for the emirates, they were divided into many smaller districts, each one of which was led by the administrative head. Usually, this head was responsible for taxes. The officials who led the district were known as Hakimi.
3. The Hakimi was in charge of appointing the village heads, who would help him with the tax collection. Most often, the taxes were collected in form of land and cattle from people who lived in the districts.
4. As for the legislative system, the emirate lived by the Islamic laws, which were supreme in the land.
5. The executive functions were performed by the Emir himself, who had the absolute power over the land. However, he had a couple of advisors, who could give him a consultation on the important matters. It was up to Emir whether he chose to accept their advice or ignore it.
6. The judicial system was based on the Sharia law. The courts were called Alkali Courts, and this is where the judges made their decisions regarding various public disputes. They took care of the disagreements that concerned marriage and divorce, cases of theft, debt payment. They also carried out the murder trials and decided on the punishment, according to Sharia law. Quite often, the Emir took care of the cases in his own court, referred to as Emir's court. The cases covered by Emir were usually those that Alkali Courts did not cover.

7. The Emirs had almost unlimited powers in the emirates. They could make changes to any part of common life. The caliphate was basically an authoritarian country with a controlling ruler.

The Political Organisation of Kanem-Bornu

Kanem-Bornu was probably founded around the mid-9th century, and its first capital was at Njimi, northeast of Lake Chad. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Sef mai (king) Umme (later known as Ibn 'Abd al-Jalīl) became a Muslim, and from that time Kanem-Bornu was an [Islamic state](#). Because of its location, it served as a point of contact in trade between [North Africa](#), the Nile Valley, and the sub-Saharan region.

In the late 14th century the Bulala people forced the Sef to abandon Kanem, and the capital was moved to Birni Ngazargamu in [Bornu](#), west of Lake Chad. It remained there even after Kanem was retaken in the early 16th century.

Under its able rulers of the 16th century (Muhammad Dunama, 'Abd Allāh, and especially Idrīs Alawma, who reigned c. 1571–1603), Kanem-Bornu (thereafter sometimes called simply Bornu) was extended and consolidated.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the [Fulani](#) of Nigeria disputed Bornu's suzerainty over the [Hausa states](#) to the west of Lake Chad and drove *mai* Ahmad from his capital in c. 1808. They were expelled by the intervention of [Muhammad al-Kanamī](#), a scholar, warrior, and diplomat of Kanem, to whom Ahmad had been forced to appeal for aid. Obliged also to assist Ahmad's successor, Dunama, against the raiding Fulani, al-Kanamī assumed implicit control of Bornu but was never able to reestablish its power. The Sef dynasty died out in 1846.

The political organisation of Kanem-Bornu was centralized and hierarchical]Kanem-Bornu had two dynasties namely:

1. Seifawa Dynasty: It was headed by Mai. It was the longest dynasty in West Africa which lasted for 1000 years. The Dynasty collapsed in 19th century.
2. Shehu Dynasty: It was headed by a Shehu. The dynasty emerged in the 19th century following the assistance El-Kanemi gave to the mai during the Fulani invasion. He later toppled the government which sought his assistance. Having taken over the government, he took the title Shehu, which means religious and political leadership; hence the emergence of the Shehu dynasty in Kanem-Bornu

MAJOR CENTRALISED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA III: IGALA KINGDOM AND NUPE KINGDOM

The political organization of Igala kingdom



ATTAH OF IGALA KINGDOM

The **Igala Kingdom**, also known as the ***Kingdom of Idah, Ané-Igálá***, is a pre-colonial West African state, north central Nigeria. The kingdom was founded by the Igala people, with its capital at Idah. Igala kingdom was influenced by the Yorubakingdom, Bini and Jukun and is likely made up of groups of descendants of these groups who settled and mixed with the native Igala populations

Igala kingdom is located in the present day Kogi state of the North central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. It started as a confederal state of Nine independent villages known as Igala Mela. It later transformed into a centralized state. The kingdom was first headed by ATTAH AYAGBA. Attah was and still the title of the ruler of the kingdom. Attah simply means father. The attah was a political and spiritual leader.

The government of Attah was assisted by the council of the state. This was made up of chiefs who advised the king on the effective administration of the kingdom

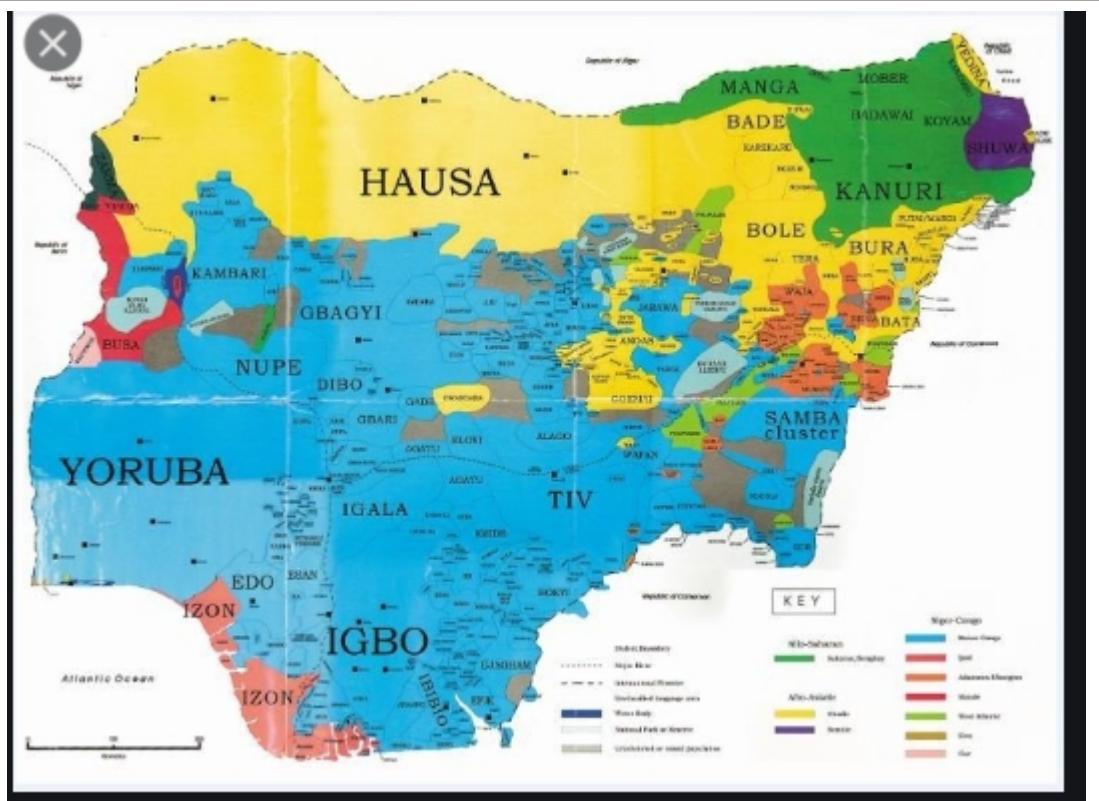
		JSS1 THIRD TERM	
		<u>TOPICS</u>	
22	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 1	<p>Non- centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning of Non-centralized states - Characteristics of Non-centralized states - Examples of Non-centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria. • Tiv • Idoma • Igbo • Urhobo • Ijo (Ijaw) • Oro (ORON) • Ibibio • Anang 	
23	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 2	<p>Non- centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political organization of the following Non-centralized state • Igbo • Tiv • Idoma 	
24	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 3	<p>Non- centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political organization of the following Non-centralized state • Ebira • Urhobo • Ijo 	

25	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 4	<p>Non- centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political organization of the following Non-centralized state • Ibibio • Anang 	
26	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationships between peoples from different centers of Civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria - Similarities between people of different civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria ● Ife and Benin 	
27	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships between peoples from different centers of Civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria - Similarities between people of different civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria ● Kanem- Bornu and Hausa states 	
28	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships between peoples from different centers of Civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria - Similarities between people of different civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria ● Igbo and Niger-delta state 	
29	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK	<p>POLITICAL STRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning of political 	

	8	structure - State the differences in political structure of centres of civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria	
30	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 9	Political Structure of Igbo Pre-Colonial Political System	
31	THIRD TERM JSS1 WEEK 10	Structure of the Tiv Pre-Colonial Political Administration	

NIGERIA MAP





WEEK 1: Non-Centralized state

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. State the meaning of a non-centralized state
2. Mention three characteristics of non-centralized states
3. Explain the political organization of the following:
 1. Igbo
 2. Tiv
 3. Idoma
4. List the title holder in Igboland

Meaning of Non-Centralized state

A non-centralized State was a state in which power and authority were non-concentrated in the hands of a ruler. Non-centralized states did not have kings or queens. There were independent clans or villages in non-centralized states every member played important roles in the administration of a non-centralized Example of non-centralized states included:

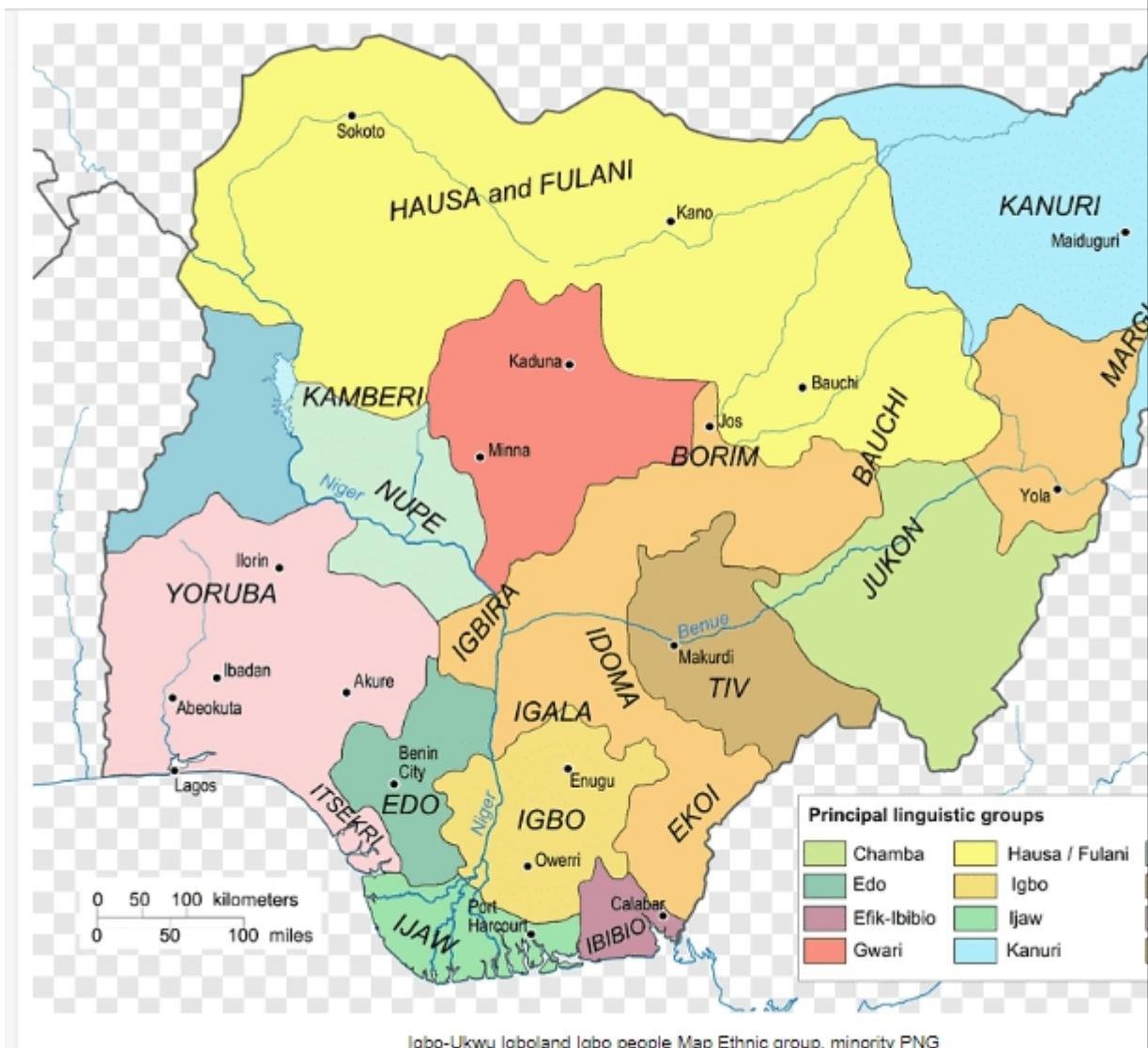
1. Igbo
2. Ijo
3. Tiv
4. Oro (Oron)
5. Idoma
6. Ibibio

7. Ebira
8. Anang
9. Urhobo

Characteristics of a Non-Centralized State

The following were the characteristics of a non-centralized state in the pre-colonial Nigeria;

1. Power and authority were not concentrated in the hands of a single ruler.
2. Powers were dispersed among members of the state
3. It was a decentralized system of government
4. They were segmentary or stateless societies
5. They practiced a system of government ruled by elders
6. There was the existence of age grade system



WEEK 2: Non- centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria

- Political organization of the following Non-centralized state

- Igbo
- Tiv
- Idoma

The Political Organization of the Igbo

The Igbo people are one of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria. They were located mainly in the south-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Igbo were individualistic. The Igbo had a non-centralized system of government. They practiced excess or village democracy in which all male adults participated in the decision-making process.

The political organization of the Igbo was organized at three levels namely:

1. **Nuclear Family Level:** At this level, the eldest member of the family was the head. He directed the affairs of the entire members of the family. He was the representative of the family at the extended family level.
2. **Extended Family Level:** The extended family was also known as the lineage assembly. It comprised all the heads of the nuclear family. This assembly was headed by the eldest among all the nuclear family heads. He was called Okpara. Issues that could not be addressed at the nuclear family level were brought to the extended family level.
3. **Village Level:** This was the highest decision-making body in the pre-colonial Igbo political organization. It consisted of all extended family. This council of elders was known as the Ama-ala. The village assembly decided on matters affecting the entire village.

The title holders equally played important roles in the Political administration of the Igbo land. A good example of the title holders were the Ofo title holders. Other important organs in the administration of the Igbo land were as follows:

1. **Age-grades:** The age-grades were categorised into three, namely: those between age 1 and 15; 16 and 40; and 40 and above. The age-grades acted as the police, especially those between the ages of 16 and 40. They were also the hub of the community. They were involved in sanitation exercise, as well as communal works. Those between the age of 40 and above played important roles in decision making.
2. **Secret Societies:** The secret societies were used to execute decisions reached at the village assembly meetings.

The Political Organization of the TIV



The Tiv are the largest ethnic group in the present-day Benue state in the north-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Tiv practiced a non-centralized system of government which was egalitarian in nature. They lived in large compounds administered by the eldest man in compound. Several of the Tiv compounds formed lineages that were segmented. The elders at the lineage level met at a higher level to take decisions democratically as they affected the Tiv land. However, when the issue involved all members of a particular lineage, all the elders in the lineage would be summoned to the highest level where the final decision would be democratically taken. The smallest lineage in Tivland was Ityo.

The Political Organization of the Idoma

The Idoma inhabited the lower western areas of Benue State in the North-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Idoma practiced a non-centralized system of government. They had no king and no concentration of authority in a single ruler. The smallest political unit in Idoma was the family. This was followed by the lineage in which members were mostly of

the same blood relations. The lineage head presided over the affairs of the lineage. The council of ojira was the highest political organization in Idoma. It comprised elder who took decisions based on consensus on issues brought before them. The Idoma youth acted as observers whenever the Ojira was meeting. However their interest and views were considered when taking decision.

WEEK 3: The political organization of Ebira, Urhobo and Ijo

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the following political organization of the following
 1. Ebira
 2. Urhobo
 3. Ijo
2. State the functions of the six clans of the Ebira

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF EBIRA

The Ebira are a major ethnic group in Kogi State in the North-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. It was a non-centralized state in the pre-colonial period. It comprised six clans. These were as follows:

1. Okene: This was headed by the Ohinoyi
2. Okengwe: This was headed by Ohindase
3. Eika: This was headed by Adeika
4. Okeh: This was headed by Ohiomahi
5. Adavi: This was headed by Asewa
6. Ihima: This was headed by Obonbanyi

Each clan was a self-governing unit and did not regard any other as being superior. The head of each clan performed priestly and political roles. The post of the head was normally conferred on the oldest lineage member of clan. His powers were generally limited in spite of the fact that he presided over the meeting of his clan. His judgments and decisions were defined by consensual opinion of the elders.

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE URHOBO

The Urhobo are an ethnic group in Delta state in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria. They are a non-centralized group. They lived fragmented communities. They operated a decentralized political system where political authority was spread out instead of being concentrated in a single hand. The village group which consisted of people of common ancestor was the largest political unit. The villages of Urhobo were divided into quarters which had compounds owned by families. Each village had councils. Each council had elders was known as Ekpako. The duties of the Ekpako were to take decisions on issues that were important to ensuring the stability of the village. There was also the position of council's

spokesman who must be of good character. There was also the position of the Ovie who exercised religious and priestly powers and to some extent legislative and executive power. The Urhobo had well age groups that were males. There were also titled societies that played important roles in Urhoboland.

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE IJO

The ijo are ethnic groups that occupy the central western and eastern Niger Delta. They were mostly coastal people . They are majorly dominant in Bayelsa state of South-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria. They practiced with segmented political unit. Their communities were stabilized by the activities of secret societies and associations. Moral authority was rested in the council of priests or the heads of the communities. The heads of the communities depended on age-grade group, secret societies and associations to enforce their decisions.



WEEK 4: THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF IBIBIO AND ANANG

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the political organization of the following
 1. Ibiobio
 2. Anang
2. List the associations of men and women in Ibiobio

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF IBIBIO

The Ibiobio are found predominantly in Akwa Ibom state in the South-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria. They lived in segmented communities,. The political system of the ibiobio followed the traditional method of consensus. The family was the basic unit of political organization headed the Ikpaisong.

The stability and power of the political system of the ibioibio was based on various forms of societies, associations and age-grade organization. There were men and women association in the Ibiobio societies. There were four associations, namely

1. Ekpo
2. Ediong
3. Ekong
4. Ekpe

The woman association comprised

1. Ebre
2. Njama

The Ibiobio community was headed by a council of priest or a head in each community. They relied heavily on associations to enforce decisions, law and order in society. These functions were carried out by the Ekpo associations.

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF ANANG

The Anang are located in Akwa ibom state of the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Anang practised non-centralized system of government. They lived in fragmented communities in the pre-colonial period. They lied in households. Leadership was based on family system which comprised nuclear, lineage, village and clan levels. Political administration was carried was carried out by elderly men who acted as legislative arm called AFEISONG. There was the executive arm of government which was directed by the OBONG, that is village or clan chief. He was the head and chief executive officer in the Anang society. There were many societies and association such as NYAAMA and ISONG IBANG played important roles in giving women voice and status in society.

WEEK 5: Relationships between peoples from different centers of Civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. State the difference between the centres of civilization in the Ife and Benin
2. List the similarities between the centres of civilization in Ife and Benin

Relationships between Ife AND Benin

Ife and Benin were two centres of civilization in the pre-colonial Nigeria. However, there was differences in the two civilizations. The following were some of the differences between the two civilizations

	Ife civilization	Benin civilization
1.	Ife emerged about 9th century	Benin emerged about 11th

		century
2.	It was located in South West of Nigeria	It was located in South South of Nigeria
3.	It developed bronze	It developed bronze and brass
4.	It developed and flourished from about 12th to 16th centuries	It developed and flourished from about 15th to 19th centuries
5.	It began to decline from early 16th century	It was truncated in the late 19th century
6.	The Ife artists produced glass beads	The Benin artists produced varieties of beads and sculpture

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION IFE AND BENIN

In spite of the differences between the centres of civilization in Ife and Benin, there were some notable similarities. The following were of the similarities between the two civilizations

1. Both civilizations developed in southern part of Nigeria
2. Both civilization flourished in the pre-colonial period
3. Both civilization were known to the outside world
4. Both civilization produced great artworks
5. Both civilizations were sophisticated
6. Both civilizations developed bronze objects

WEEK 6: Relationships between Kanem-Bornu AND Hausa states

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. State the difference between the centres of civilization in the Kanem-Bornu and the Hausa states
2. List the similarities between the centres of civilization in Kanem-Bornu and the Hausa states

Relationships between Kanem-Bornu AND Hausa states

Kanem-Bornu and Hausa states were two centres of civilization in the pre-colonial Nigeria. However, there were differences in two civilizations. The following were some of the differences between the two civilizations

	Kanem-Bornu civilization	Hausa states civilization
1.	The founder of Kanem-Bornu was Seyf ibn Yasin	The founder of Hausa states was Bayajidda
2.	It was located in the North East of Nigeria	It was located in North West of Nigeria
3.	The titles of ruler ship were Mai and Shehu	The title of ruler ship were Sarki and Emir

4.	It lasted for a thousand years and was the longest civilization in West Africa	It did not last long
5.	The Seifawa dynastic collapsed in 1846	The Sarauta system collapsed in 1805

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION KANEM-BORNU AND HAUSA STATES

In spite of the differences between the centres of civilization in Kanem-Bornu and Hausa states, there were some notable similarities . The following were of the similarities between the two civilization

1. Both developed in Northern Nigeria
2. Both developed centralized system of government
3. Both were ruled in accordance with Islamic principles and practices
4. Both political administrations were affected by the Fulani jihad.
5. The founders of both states were foreigners that conquered the indigenous people
6. Both adopted the Islamic system of justice
7. Both embraced and accepted Islam as state religion



WEEK 7: Relationships between Igbo AND Niger Delta

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. State the difference between the centres of civilization in the Igbo and the Niger Delta city states
2. List the similarities between the centres of civilization in Igbo and Niger Delta

Relationships between Igbo AND Niger Delta

The Igbo and Niger Delta city states were two centres of civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria. However, there were differences in the two civilizations. The following were some of the differences between the two civilization.

1.	Igbo civilization	Niger Delta city states civilization 1
2.	It was located in the South East of Nigeria	It was located in South South of Nigeria
3.	It developed a non-centralized system of administration	There were both centralized and non-centralized systems
4.	There was the development of Igbo-Ukwu civilization	There was the development of writing system known as NSIBIDI
5.	They were located in the forest region	They were located in coastal region

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION Igbo AND Niger Delta city STATES

In spite of the differences between the centres of civilization in Igbo and Niger Delta city states, there were some notable similarities . The following were of the similarities between the two civilization:

1. Both developed in southern part of Nigeria
2. Both civilization emerged and flourished in the pre-colonial period
3. Both were segmented or fragmented societies
4. Both operated a non-centralized system of government
5. Age-grade and secret societies played an important roles in the administration of both societies.

WEEK 8: POLITICAL STRUCTURE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. The meaning of political structure

2. State five differences in political structure of centres of civilization in pre-colonial Nigeria

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

A political structure is referred to as the organization of power and authority in a state. In pre-colonial Nigeria, different types of political structures emerged. Some of them were as follows:

1. The system of government: Some states developed a centralized system of government such as the Hausa states, Kanem-Bornu, Benin, Oyo, Calabar and Itsekiri, while other developed a non-centralized system of government such as Igbo, SOME Niger Delta states such as Ijo, Anang, Ibibio and the Urhobo and some state in the midldle belts, such as Idoma, and Tiv
2. Hierarchy of administration: In the centralized states, the structure of political organization was hierarchical. For example. There were kings, council of chiefs and others. Whereas in the non-centralized state the political structure was decentralized
3. Egalitarian system of administration: There was the existence of egalitarian system of administration in non-centralized states. Each member of a centralized state played important roles in the political administration of the state. Whereas in the centralized state power were highly concentrated in the hands of the kings at the centre.
4. Dispersed nature of power and authority: The nature of power and authority in the non-centralized states was dispersed between the functionaries of government, such as between the council of elders and others title holders, while in the centralized states, powers and authorities were not dispersed. They were concentrated in the rulers of the state such as Emirs, the Obas and Shehus
5. System of accession to the throne: In pre-colonial Nigeria, the system of accession to the throne differed. Some states had kingmakers, who played an important role in the enthronement of kings such as the Oyomesi in Oyo empir and the Uzama in Benin Kingdom, the process was PRIMOGENITURE in spite of the existence of the kingmakers.

WEEK 9: Structure of Igbo Pre-Colonial Political System

Structure of Igbo Pre-Colonial Political System

Learning objectives: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Describe the structure of Igbo Pre-Colonial Political System
2. Family Group:

3. Village Council:
4. Ozo Title Holders:
5. Age Grades:
6. The Ala:

The Igbo occupied the Eastern part of Nigeria. The administrative system is decentralized and characterized by the principle of acephalous (absence of a centralized government). It is, therefore, a chiefless society which was segmentary and egalitarian in nature. There was no supreme king like Oba and Emirs in the North.

Interestingly, however, each village in Igbo society is normally administered like a Republic, independent or sovereign state.

Be that as it may, there exist many institutions in the pre-colonial Igbo society, charged with the responsibility of judicial, legislative and executive functions like the family group, village council, Ozo titleholder, age grades and the Ala.

Family Group:

The Family Group is one of the most recognized institutions in pre-colonial Igbo society as the basic unit of every political institution. It comprises people of the same family. Not only that, but each family group was also autonomously headed by the titleholder called 'OKPARA'. The Okpara controls the family and judges any family disputes. He performs ritual and ceremonial functions on behalf of the family.

Village Council:

Village Council is popularly known as the council of elders, it includes of all the family heads in the village. However, the most important thing is that each village was administered as a sovereign entity and each family heads (Okpara) were reckoned or named an 'Ofo' titleholders in the village. They have the responsibility of discussing the matters that affect the life of the citizens. They also help in maintaining law and order in the society as well as the settlement of the dispute between or among the group of families. The chairman of this council is known as the oldest of the OKPARAS.

Ozo Title Holders:

Ozo Title Holders can be seen as the highest title of honour which is given to the specific individuals in pre-colonial Igbo society. To become an Ozo title holder, one must be prestigious, popular and wealthy. The most amazing thing is that the position is not hereditary. Ozos are highly influential. They settle and adjudicate on different disputes. Not only that, but they also rendered valuable advice to the family heads (the Okparas).

Age Grades:

Age grade is another important institution in pre-colonial Igbo society. They are a group of young men on the basis of age. These age-grades carry out lots of responsibilities like maintenance of peace and order, sanitation of the community, helping each other during the harvesting period, enforcement of the law, etc.

The Ala:

The Ala is another political institution in pre-colonial Igbo society. Ala is popularly known as the goddess of the land. Cases like murder, homicide, etc is judged by the Ala. To any Ala, there is a priest called Ala's priest who interpret the pronouncement of the Ala. This explains Igbos belief in Amadioha, Igew-ka-ala, Ogbagbu, etc in terms of needs.

Finally, the Igbo society is segmentary, Republican and sovereign in nature. There were no chiefs compared to Yoruba and Hausa/Fulani pre-colonial administration.

Igbo Pre-Colonial Political System

The Igbo pre-colonial political system was described by many scholars as an '**acephalous**' political system' which can be translated as 'a leaderless or chiefless political system'. This term is suitable for describing the Igbo pre-colonial political system because it was decentralized and based on village and direct democracy where everyone in the village has the authority to contribute to decision making.

Each Igbo village was seen as a political unit inhabited by related families who were bounded by common beliefs and origin. Each family head in the village held the '**Ofo**' title and altogether formed the council of elders. The council of elders presided over important issues on the village's welfare, safety, development and so on.

Among the council of elders, one was recognized as the most senior to others. He was the 'Okpara'. He could call for and adjourn a meeting, and could also give judgements as well. The council of elders were believed to be earthly representatives of the Igbo ancestors. They maintained the age-long customs, traditions and laws of the land. These included laws against misbehaviour or immoral acts in which suitable punishment would be meted out to its perpetrators.

Another important institution in the Igbo political system was the **age-grade**. The age-grade consisted of youngsters that belong to the same age-group. The senior age-group maintained peace and order in the village and also provided security to ward off external attacks, while the junior age-group concentrated on the sanitation of the community and other necessary duties. The age-grade was also involved in the administration of the village, and as well acted as a check to the council of elders and other administrative bodies.

Another level in the Igbo political administration were the '**Ozo**' titleholders. This expensive title was conferred on wealthy and influential men in the community who after getting the title become recognized and could then preside over meetings with the village elders. Also, the priests were not left out in the administration of the village. Great importance was attached to them for they were believed to be the mouthpiece of the gods e.g. Aro's long juju. Even the council of elders consulted the priests on matters that were beyond their powers i.e. matters that needed spiritual intervention.

Therefore, different institutions were doggedly involved in administering the Igbo community, and powers were equally shared among them.

In conclusion, the Igbo pre-colonial political system can be safely said to be similar to the modern Republican system of government in which the people are governed by their consent.

WEEK 10: Structure of the Tiv Pre-Colonial Political Administration

Tiv is a stateless society characterised by the absence of a central authority supported by administrative and judicial machinery. Their political system is characterised by law and order maintained by elders meeting at the different levels and departments of various lineages.

Tiv people are a unique ethnic group of semi Bantu linguistic affinity that speaks one common language and unique political ideology, religious ideas and practices with their traditional headquarters at Gboko. The traditional system of Government had no single person wielding political authority. In the past, every Tiv was a member of several segmentary lineages, the smallest of which was “**ITYO**” by his membership of these lineages, Tiv enjoyed political citizenship, the rights to land and residence. The “ITYO” was a patrilineage. This means that inheritance was traced to the father’s side. They lived in a group known of huts known as “YA” or compound.

The Tiv Pre-Colonial Administrative System

The Tiv pre-colonial administrative system comprises of the following components:

The Orya:

While the compound is the basic unit of the political organization, the lineage is the most elaborate. The TIV recognised authority in the roles and status of their social order. They conceptualize the object of politics as ‘TAR SORUN’ which literally means the repair the land. In the process of tar sorun, two councils are important, the ‘orya council and the ‘ityo’ council. “YA” is the compound. Each compound is named after its head (orya) and is administered by a council made up of senior male members of the compound.

The orya chairs this council whose responsibilities include the pursuit of the political, social, religious and economic wellbeing of the compound has the responsibility of keeping peace and settling disputes that arise between

members of the compound. In doing this, he is vested with the authority to punish and ensure compliance depending on the nature of offence. In addition, the orya is vested with the power to determine sites for new buildings, admit, entertain and expel visitors, distribute farmland and identify burial ground.

The Ityo:

The 'ITYO' on the other hand is supreme in TIV "world-wide", no person can go above his ityo (or hembe ityo ga), ityo provides political and social context within which a man is known and placed in society. It is his patrilineage. The ityo council called ijir (judgement) has funeral, religious, economic and political responsibility which they discharge in accordance with tradition. Its membership representing the different "family" or sub-lineages that comprise the particular lineage. The council has sovereign responsibilities and its decisions are normally accepted as binding on all members of the group.

The Kwav (Age Grade):

These kwav were formed every 3 years within members of the same tar. Between twenty to seventy years, there might be eighteen to twenty age groups or kwav. For defence against witchcraft, an age set member could call on his colleagues. Members of the same age set could come together for mutual help called ihyumbe in farming. The support given to an age set member would largely depend on his influence, wealth, generosity and consistency.

The Kur:

Kur was a brave warrior who had a quality of good fighting. The kur u tya was the military chief, was usually the leader of the tiv militia who leads in war. He is considered the strongest man in the community. The name is derived from jukun. When the man was in the position to become kur, he was to lead the following people in battle and defend the people from external attacks.

Tor-Agbande (The Drum Chief):

The name Tor Agbande came into existence in Tiv land just as to copy or imitate foreign practice. The Tor Agbande was in charge of the drum group

entertainment. The drum chief have no real political powers or responsibilities but was strictly subjected to control by elders. The Tor Agbande was also considered as a person. He was also referred to as or mba tsav.

Igba (Maternal Clan):

The Igba are very important in protecting their daughter with her children especially in times of sickness and death. If a woman is sick or any of her children is sick, the woman will run to her people for protection. If she or any of her children dies, the Igba will come and request.

The Political Organization of the Idoma

The Idoma inhabited the lower western areas of Benue State in the North-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Idoma practiced a non-centralized system of government. They had no king and no concentration of authority in a single ruler. The smallest political unit in Idoma was the family. This was followed by the lineage in which members were mostly of the same blood relations. The lineage head presided over the affairs of the lineage. The council of **ojira** was the highest political organization in Idoma. It comprised elder who took decisions based on consensus on issues brought before them. The Idoma youth acted as observers whenever the Ojira was meeting. However their interest and views were considered when taking decision.

Structure of the Ijo Pre-Colonial Political Administration

Ijaw (also known by the subgroups "Ijo " or "Izon "wink are a collection of peoples indigenous mostly to the forest regions of the Bayelsa , Delta , and Rivers States within the Niger Delta in Nigeria.

The Ijo population is estimated to be over 10 million people. They have long lived in locations near many sea trade routes, and they were well connected to other areas by trade as early as the 15th century.

		FIRST TERM SCHEME	
32	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 1	Ghana Empire I	Location of Ghana Empire on the map of Africa The origin of Ghana Empire
33	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 2	Ghana Empire II	Socio-political structure of Ghana Empire The King Council of Ministers The courts The Army Provincial Governors Vassal Chiefs
34	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 3	Ghana Empire III	Factors that led to the rise of Ghana Empire: Trade Geographical position Strong and large army Taxation system
35	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 4	Ghana Empire IV	Factors that led to the fall of Ghana Empire: Internal factors External factors
36	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 5	Mali Empire I	Location of Mali Empire on the map of Africa: The origin of Mali Empire .
37	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK	Mali Empire II	

	6		Socio-political structure of Mali Empire: The Emperor The council of Minister The provincial governor The courts etc
38	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 7	Mali Empire III	Factors that led to the rise of Mali Empire: Able leadership Geographical location Role of Islam The role of trade
39	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 8	Mali Empire IV	Contributions of MANSA KANKAN MUSA to the growth of Mali Empire Expansion of the empire Propagation of islam
40	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 9	Mali Empire V	The fall of Mali Empire Internal factor External factor
41	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 10	Songhai Empire I	Location of Songhai Empire on the map of Africa The origin Contributions of Sonni Ali to the emergence of Songhai Empire
42	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 11	Songhai Empire II	Socio-political structure of Songhai Empire The Emperor The council of Minister The provincial governor The courts etc

43	FIRST TERM JSS2 WEEK 12	Songhai Empire III	Factors that led to the rise of Songhai Empire Able leadership Geographical location Role of Islam The role of trade

WEEK 1: GHANA EMPIRE I: ORIGIN AND LOCATION ON THE MAP

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- i. Explain the origin of Ghana Empire
- ii. Explain the location of Ghana on the map.



THE ORIGIN OF GHANA EMPIRE AND LOCATION



Ghana



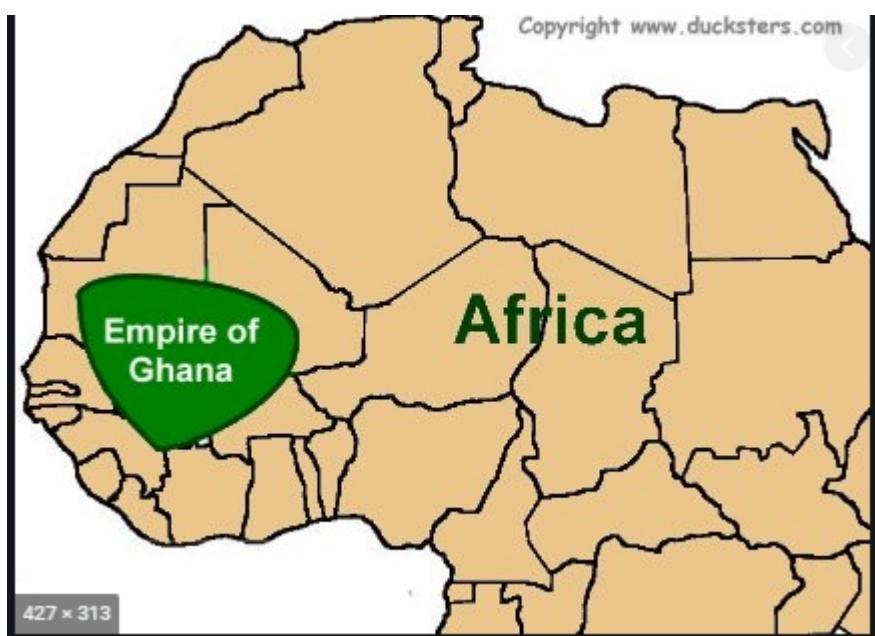
Ghana Empire was the first empire to emerge in the Western Sudan, now known as West Africa. Ghana Empire started around 300AD in Western Africa. The Empire was also called Wagadou Emperor 'The Land of Gold'. Ghana Empire was given the name 'Ghana' under the leadership of King Dinga Cisse. The name 'Ghana' means 'War Chief' in the Mande language. The Mande language was the language of the people living in the Empire. These people were called the Mande. Available sources indicate that it was the Mande people who founded Ghana Empire. Thus. The ancient Ghana came into existence when a number of clans of the Soninke people, a Mande-speaking people living in the region bordering the Sahara, came together under the leadership of Dinga Cisse.

Ghana Empire was situated on the grasslands between the north of the headwaters of rivers Senegal and Niger. Following its emergence, the leadership of the empire extended its territory to all fronts. It stretched west to the River Senegal, south to Bambuk region, east to the Niger, and the north to the Berber town of Audaghast on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. By the middle of the 11th century when the empire was at the peak of her glory and expansion, it had controlled the area covering most of the modern states of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, a territory of roughly 650,000 square kilometers, with a population of several millions of people.

WEEK2: GHANA EMPIRE II, THE SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF GHANA EMPIRE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- i. Explain the socio-political structure of Ghana Empire.



SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF GHANA EMPIRE

There were six social classes in Ancient Ghana. The government of Ghana Empire was organized in three divisions, namely **central, provincial, and vassal**. In other words, there were three levels of government in Ancient Ghana, namely the government at the center, the provinces and the vassal states.

1. The king: At the center, the king was the head of the legislative, the executive and the judicial systems of the empire. The king had absolute power over the empire and was thought to have divine power. His arrival to a public gathering was announced by the beating of a special drum. Kumbi Saleh, the capital, was the seat of the central government. After the introduction of Islam, Kumbi Saleh was divided into two sections. The king was and the indigenous people lived in the first section while the Muslim population, mostly immigrants and traders, lived in the other section. Thus, the king, the governor of the capital city, and the ministers had the responsibility over the central government. The king served as the commander in chief of the empire's army, the

- head of the justice administration, and he controlled all the trading activities in the region.
2. Council of Ministers: The king was assisted by a cabinet of ministers and other state officials who supervised various aspects of the state affairs. By AD 1067, the majority of the cabinet officials were Muslims appointed because of their level of education in Arabic and wider knowledge about the world. There were three prominent officers who assisted the king. They were the **Vizier Waziri or Prime Minister**, the court interpreter and the state treasurer.
 3. The Courts: There were courts of various grades in the empire, and appeals from lower courts finally went to the king who sat with a number of judges. At court sessions, the king sat patiently and listen to all petitioners with his ministers or councilors, and would ensure that everybody got a fair judgement. The administration of justice was based on 'trial by fetish'. This was a process where the accused person would be given a special drink made of concoction to drink. It was the belief that if the person vomited the drink, he was innocent of the charge, but if not, he was guilty. It should be noted that at the provincial level, the king appointed a chief judicial officer to be with each governor, and together they dispensed justice.
 4. Within the political structure of the empire was a very organized military machinery. The army was made up infantry and cavalry. The army was meant to maintain peace, suppress revolts, control immigration, defend frontiers, as well as continuously acquire new territories. The king also was the head of an army, containing 200,000 well trained men.
 5. Provincial Governors: Powers are delegated to the provincial governors and were allowed some measure of independence in the day-to-day administration of the provinces so long as they regularly remitted tributes to the center. Sometimes, the generals of the conquering army were rewarded with provincial governorship.
 6. Vassal Chiefs: below the provincial governors were vassal chiefs who were allowed to rule over their traditional areas. It should be noted that all the rulers at the provincial and vassal levels paid mandatory annual tributes to the king at the capital city. They were also meant to contribute men to the army. In return, the king ensured full protection of the provinces and vassal territories against external attacks.

WEEK 3: GHANA EMPIRE III: THE RISE OF GHANA EMPIRE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. State five factors that led to the rise of the Ghana Empire
2. Explain three factors that led to the rise of the Ghana Empire

THE RISE OF GHANA EMPIRE

By the eleventh century AD, the Empire of Ghana had grown and risen very large as a state in West Africa. It grew in all directions- north, east, south and west. The Empire of Ghana controlled 650,000 square kilometers of the land. The following were some of the factors that contributed to the rise of Ghana to prominence:

1. Trade: Ancient Ghana derived its power and wealth majorly from gold. The empire owed much of its prosperity to trans-Saharan trade and a strategic location near the gold and salt mines. Gold, kola nut and salt were the dominant sources of revenue, and were exchanged for various products such as textiles, ornaments and cloth, among other materials. Many of the hand-crafted leather goods found in old Morocco also had their origins in the empire. The main center of trade was Kumbi Saleh. Gold was traded to various lands, especially the Mediterranean, but was also used to make jewelry for the local population. Ghana Empire took salt and cloth from the Kingdom of Morocco in North Africa. The empire gave gold and kola nuts to the Moroccan Empire. From the Moroccan empire, gold would be sent to Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. It should be noted that one of the king's roles in the empire was to organize trade with the Berber merchants of the Sahara and keep good relationship with them. It must be stated that the trade of gold and other products originally took place through a system of trade by barter.
2. Geographical Position: Ghana Empire lay between the vast Sahara to the north and deep forests that spread out to the south. In this location, people were in a good position to trade in the empire's two main resources, namely gold and salt. Besides, the area around Ghana was very fertile to grow sufficient food for consumption and inter-state trade. The position of the empire at the terminus of Trans-Saharan trade was part of the favorable conditions.
3. Strong and Large Army: Ghana Empire had a strong and large army. This also contributed to the growth of the empire. The empire had a large army with sophisticated weapons. With superior army, Ghana continued to expand territorially and by

the end of the 10th century, Ghana had succeeded in conquering and imposing tribute on Audaghast, a principal southern trading center and an important entrepot of the Sahara of Southern Morocco, a strategic position on the caravan route.

4. Good Government and Able Leadership: the good government of the empire also contributed to its growth. There was a strong central administration that coordinated the provincial administrations. There was also sufficient revenue to run the government.
5. Development of iron-Working Technology: Ghana experienced many years of peace and economic growth because of its wealth in iron. The empire developed iron-working technology which contributed to its rise and overall development. Iron was used to make farming tools and weapons.
6. Taxation System: Another factor that contributed to the factor that contributed to the rise of Ghana was the invention of new methods of raising money for its survival. The Empire of Ghana invented new methods of living together and raising money for the effective running of the government. There were two major types of taxes in the empire, namely import and export, and production tax. The importers and the exporters were made to pay a percentage fee on the product. The production tax was the tax paid by the gold miners.

WEEK 4: GHANA EMPIRE IV: THE FALL OF GHANA EMPIRE

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain four internal factors that led to the fall of Ghana Empire.
2. Explain three external factors that led to the fall of Ghana Empire.

THE FALL OF GHANA EMPIRE

The empire began struggling after reaching its apex in the early 11th century. The fall of Ghana Empire was caused by internal and external factors.

INTERNAL FACTORS

1. Inadequate means of communication: One of the internal factors that led to the fall of internal factors that led to the fall of the Ghana Empire was inadequate means of communication. This

- problem made it difficult for the central government to send quick messages to the provincial and vassal parts of the empire.
2. Lack of well-defined system succession to the throne: Another factor that contributed to the fall of the Ghana Empire was the lack of well-defined system of succession to the throne. This contributed to the eruption of succession disputes which often led to civil wars.
 3. Availability of abundant gold: Gold which contributed to the growth of Ghana also contributed to its fall and eventual demise. Availability of abundant gold in the empire attracted a number of external invaders from both within and outside Western Sudan who attacked Ghana in order to obtain Gold. For example the Mossi from the South and the Berbers from the North attacked Ghana in order to obtain Gold.
 4. Lack of natural frontiers: Another contributory factor to the fall of Ghana Empire was lack of natural frontiers, such as big trees, rivers and mountains. The absence of these natural frontiers made it possible for the external invaders to attack the empire successfully, which eventually resulted in its fall.
 5. Large size of the empire: Ghana empire was expanded to the extent that it became so wide that it was not easy to administer. The vastness of the empire was as a result of the success of its expansionist policy. Thus, it made it difficult for the leadership of the empire to protect its frontiers effectively.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

1. The Almoravids Attacks: The first external that contributed to the fall of the Ghana Empire was the Almoravids attack. The Almoravids who were traders attacked Berber traders attacked the empire in 1076AD. They succeeded in capturing Kumbi Saleh under the leadership of Abu Bakr. Although Ghana later regained her independence due to the collapse of the Almoravids movement in 1087, she could not recover completely from the invasion. This was because the invasion had crippled the central government.
2. The attack of Sumanguru Kante: The attack of Sumanguru Kante in 1203 was the second external factor that led to the fall of Ghana Empire. Sumanguru Kante was the king of Susu kingdom. His attack on the empire led to taking over of Kumbi Saleh, the capital of Ghana.
3. The attack of Sundiata Keita: The last external factor that led to the fall of Ghana Empire was the attack of Sundiata Kieta. He attacked the empire in 1235AD and successfully defeated Sumanguru. This invasion eventually led to the final collapse of the Ghana Empire

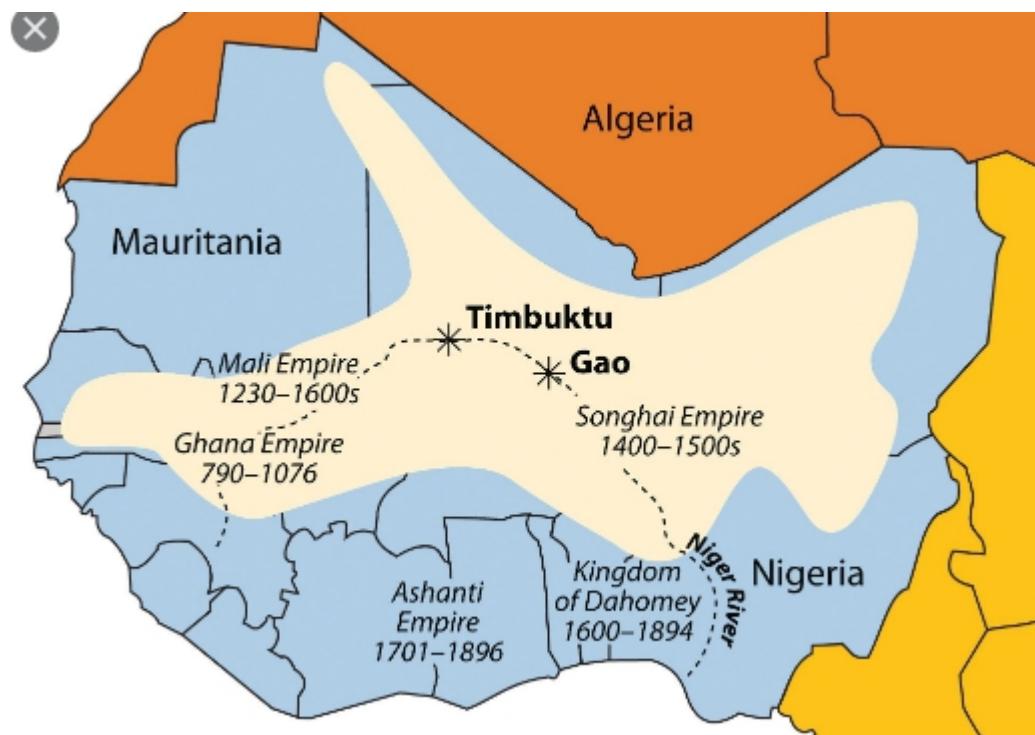
WEEK 5: Mali Empire I: Origin of Mali

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Explain the origin of Mali Empire
2. Explain the socio-political structure of Mali Empire

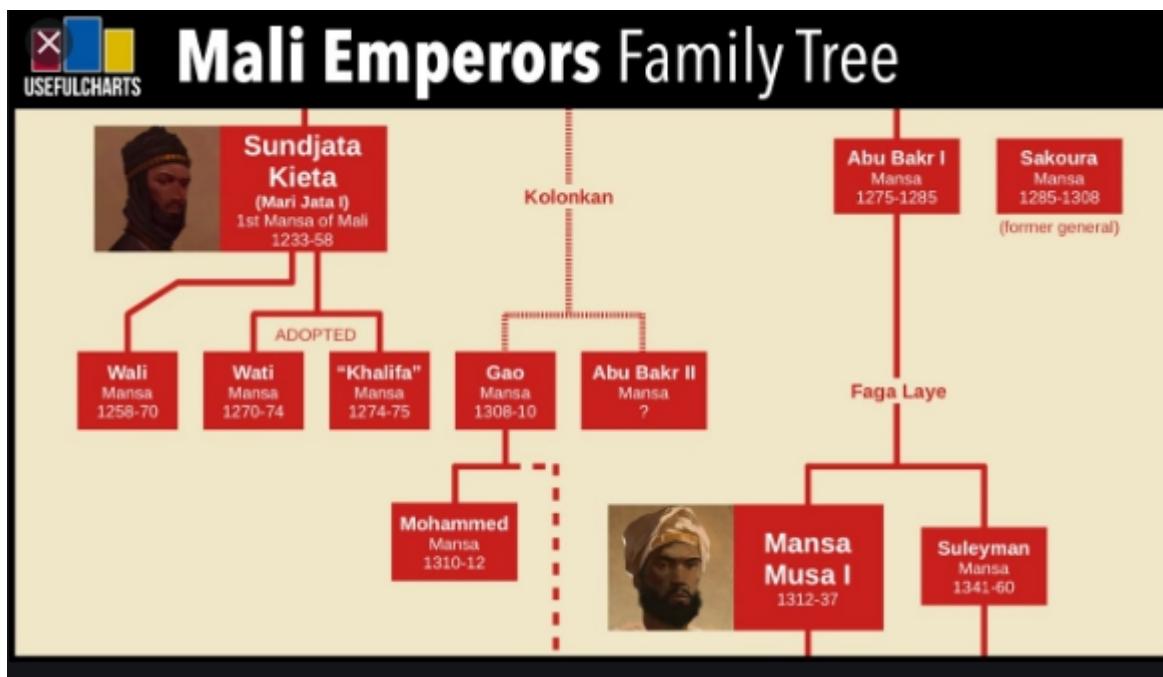
THE ORIGIN OF MALI EMPIRE

Mali Empire was the second empire to emerge in Western Sudan. The empire emerged from the ruins of Ghana Empire. The empire was founded by Sundiata Keita, a crippled man in 1235 A.D. He embarked on expansionist policy through the establishment of a standing army leading to conquests of many territories which were brought under the control of the empire. Notable among these territories were Oualata, Siby, Tabon, Toron and Zaghari.



Having established Mali Empire, he chose Niani as the capital. He took the title of Mansa which means Emperor. Sundiata Keita was later succeeded by several Mansa such as Mansa Uli, Mansa Sakura, Mansa Musa, Mansa Maghan and Mansa Sulayman.

WEEK 6: Mali Empire II: Socio-political structure of Mali



THE SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF MALI EMPIRE

Mali Empire was socially stratified. At the top of the social structure was the MANSA. Next were the PRIEST, and below were the GRIOTS, who were historians and storytellers. The lowest social class in the empire was the slaves. While other social classes in the empire had much freedom, the

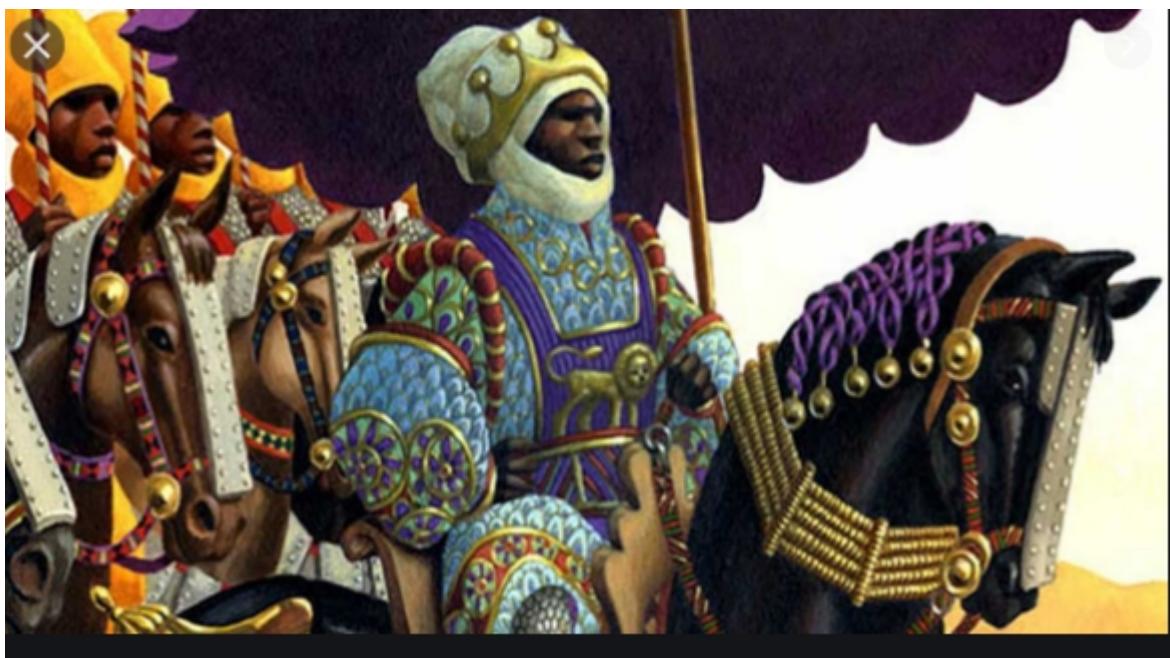
slaves had limited freedom. Slaves were usually women, and they were mentally and physically abused, there was also class distinction in the empire among the various group, such as provincial rulers, nobles, judges and administrators, artisan, farmers and slaves

The government of Mali empire was centralized. The following constituted the political structure of Mali Empire:

1. The Emperor (Mansa): The empire was united under the Mansa's rule. He controlled and ensured that laws were obeyed and taxes were paid. The Emperor MANSA was the head of legislative council in the empire. Before the introduction of Islam in the 9th century, the Mansa was divine and rarely appeared in the public. As a result, he did not sit in the legislative council which met frequently at then Emperor's palace in Niani. The legislative council made laws for all parts of the empire. The laws must be approved by the Emperor before they came into force. The Emperor was also the head of the executive council and the judiciary.
2. The Council of Ministers: There was also a council of ministers which played important role in the effective administration of the empire. The council was also known as the Executive Council headed by the Prime Minister. The major functions of the executive council included:
 - I. Offering advice to the Emperor
 - II. Assisting in the administration of the capital Niani
 - III. Supervision of the executive officers in the provinces and the conquered territories.
3. The Provincial Governors: The empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by provincial Governors. Each provincial governor known as FERBA administered the province on behalf of the Emperor
4. The Mockrif: Each town had Mockrif who was responsible to the FERBA for law and order. The Mockrif was also charged with the duty of collecting taxes, which were remitted to the central government through the FERBA.
5. The Army: The Royal army was based in Niani. It was a standing army. Provinces and Vassal states sent peasant soldiers to the capital in the time of war. The army was in charge of the defence of the empire against external attacks
6. The Courts: There were different grades of courts in the empire. The Emperor's court was the highest court of appeal in the

empire. There were other lower courts located in the provinces and the conquered territories. Cases that could not be handled by the lower courts were transferred to Emperor's court

WEEK 7: Mali Empire III: Factors that led to the rise of Mali Empire



The rise of Mali Empire began with expansionist policy of Sundiata Keita, the founder of the empire and was complemented by other successive rulers. The following were some of the factors that contributed to the rise of Mali Empire:

1. Able leadership: Mali Empire was blessed with strong and able leadership. Notable among the leaders that contributed

immensely to the rise and growth of Mali empire were SUNDIATA KEITA AND MANSA MUSA. These leaders established effective political administration in the empire. They also built strong military force that helped in the expansion of the empire.

2. Geographical location: The geographical position of the empire contributed to the growth of agriculture in the empire. The area was fertile for the cultivation of food crops. The closeness of the empire to Niger River was another blessing. This made it possible for the transportation of bulky goods and provided water for irrigation.
3. Role of Islam: The Islam also contributed to the rise of Mali in so many ways. First Islam brought about stability in Mali's government through the activities of the Mansas. Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa encouraged the Islamic scholars and clerics in the empire.
4. The role of trade: The absolute control of the commercial activities and the monopoly of gold trade in its producing areas of WANGARA, BAMBU AND BONDU provided enormous wealth with which the empire grew to prominence.
5. Strong and large army: The rise of Mali Empire was facilitated by the availability of strong and large army. Through the standing army, the empire was able to embark on successful expansionist policy leading to the conquest of many territories

WEEK 8: Mali Empire IV: Contributions of MANSA KANKAN MUSA to the growth of Mali



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The personality of MANSA Kankan Musa

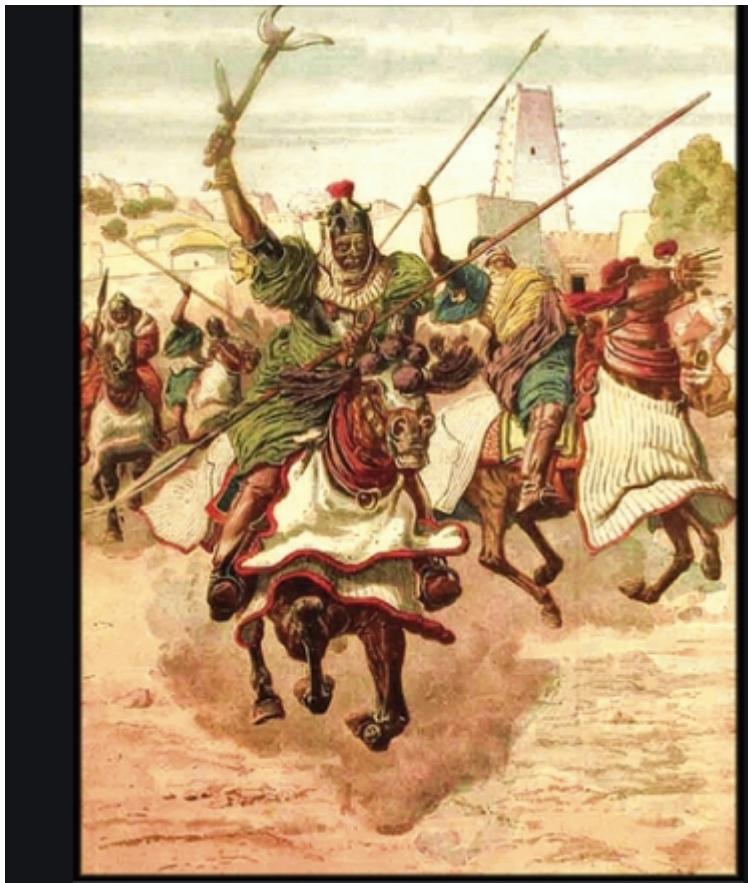
Mansa Kankan Musa was the grandson of Sundiata Keita, the founder of Mali Empire. He was regarded as one of the greatest emperors of Mali Empire, Mansa was an empire builder. He reigned between 1312 and 1337. he was a brave and pious Muslim.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF MANSA KANKAN MUSA to the growth of Mali Empire

Of all the Mansas that ruled Mali, Mansa Musa was the most famous and whose contributions resulted in the growth of the empire . The following were some of the major contributions of Mansa Musa to the growth and development of Mali Empire.

1. Expansion of the Empire: Mansa Musa contributed greatly to the expansion of the empire. Through the expansionist policy started by Sundiata Keita, Mansa Musa conquered many places such as Gao, Walata, Timbuktu and Jenne, which later served as important commercial centres in the empire. He also conquered the gold mines and Bambuk
2. Advertisement and projection of the Image of Mali Empire: Through the holy pilgrimage to Mecca, Mansa Musa advertised the empire to the outside world with this development the name of Mali empire appeared for the first time in the world map drawn by Italian cartographers in the 15th and 19th centuries
3. Propagation of Islam in Mali empire: Through the holy pilgrimage to Mecca. Mansa Musa was able to attract Muslim scholars into the empire. The presence of Muslim scholars in the empire resulted in establishment of islamic centres and arabic schools. Mosques of great architectural designs were also built in the capital of the empire and other important places.
4. Development of education in Mali Empire: Mansa Musa contributed greatly to the growth of education in Mali empire schools and higher institutions were built. During his reign, the University of Sankore, Timbuktu, the first university in West Africa, was built. The university became the centre of learning for students and researchers.
5. Development of trade in Mali empire: Mansa Musa fostered peaceful and prosperous trade in the empire. During his reign. Mali controlled than half of the Saharan trade routes.

WEEK 9: Mali Empire V: The fall of Mali Empire



THE FALL OF MALI EMPIRE

During the reign of Mansa Musa, Mali empire reached her greatest territorial extent and peak of its glory in West Africa. However, the emergence of Mansa Maghan (1337-1341) marked the beginning of the decline of the empire. Both internal and external factors were responsible for the decline and eventual collapse of the Mali empire.

INTERNAL FACTORS

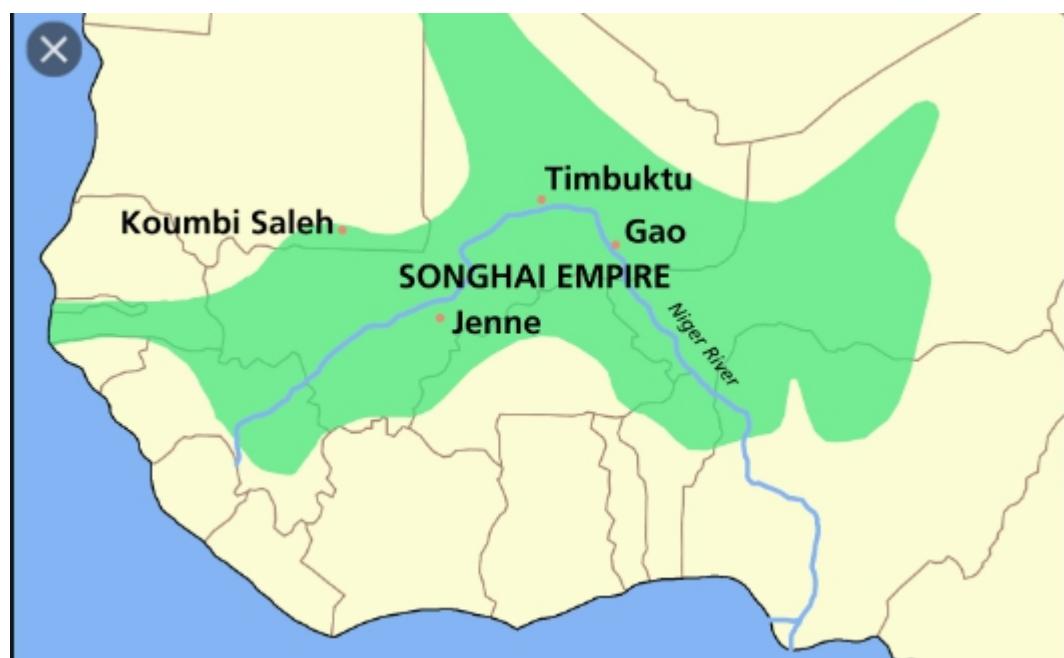
1. Vastness of the Empire: As a result of the expansionist policy pursued by the emperors of the empire, the empire outgrew her optimum size. The empire became so large that there was lack of effective control and administration.
2. Ascension of weak emperors: After the death of Mansa Sulayman, there followed a succession of weak rulers who were incapable of

- holding the empire together.
3. Succession Disputes: Lack of well-defined system of ascension to the throne led to the problem of succession disputes. This led to civil wars among contestants to the throne of Mali. The result of this was the disintegration of the empire
 4. Inadequate means of communication: There was lack of effective means of communication between the central government and the provinces. This made it difficult for the central government to send quick messages to provinces during emergency.
 5. Lack of natural frontiers: There was the absence of mountains, big rivers and big trees that could protect the empire against external invaders.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

1. The attack of the Tauregs: The Tauregs were the first to attack the empire. They attacked the empire in 1433 A.D and captured Walata and Timbuktu. This development weakened the empire.
2. The Attack of the Mossi: The Mossi also attacked and occupied the southern part of the empire. This led to reduction in Mali's control of some trans-Saharan trade routes.
3. The attack of Sonni Ali: Ali who was the ruler of Songhai also attacked and captured some parts of the empire. This became possible as a result of the integration in the empire due to the emergence of Gao, a vassal state under Mali.

WEEK 10: THE ORIGIN OF SONGHAI



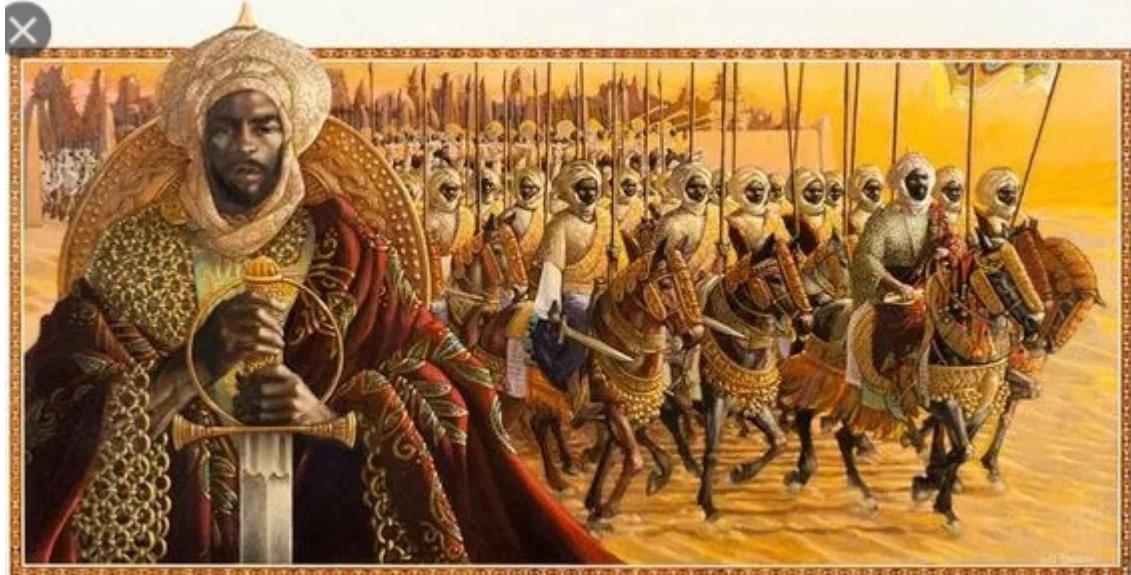
Songhai was the third empire to emerge in Western Sudan. The empire emerged from the ruins of Mali Empire in the 15th century. Songhai was one of the largest empires in West Africa. Songhai Empire was located along the Niger River. The empire was located in the Savannah region along the most fertile stretch of the Niger Basin. By the middle of the 15th century, Songhai leadership had taken advantage of a weakened Mali Empire to extend control more territories with this, Songhai replaced Mali empire and became famous and powerful. The empire was founded by Sonni Ali.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SONNI ALI TO THE EMERGENCE OF SONGHAI EMPIRE

Sonni Ali made significant contributions to the establishment of Songhai Empire. He was initially the King of Gao. He became the King of Gao in 1464 and ruled as the Emperor of Songhai until 1492. Sonni Ali was said to have drowned in a stream while returning home from a successful military conquest . He united rival states around Gao together for the purpose of building Songhai Empire. Sonni Ali made two important contributions to the establishment of the Songhai Empire. They included:

1. Organization of the Army: Sonni Ali was a brave Soldier. He organized and introduced conscription into the army. He equally brought horses for the cavalry. Through the army. He equally brought horses for the cavalry. Through the army, he was able to embark on successful military conquest. He conquered places such as Walata. Timbuktu and Jenne. Which were brought under the empire.
2. Establishment of effective administration: Sonni Ali set up effective administration in the empire. He was a good administrator. He divided the empire into provinces for effective administration. Each province was under the control of a provincial governor.

WEEK 11: Songhai Empire II: Socio-political structure of Songhai Empire



THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF SONGHAI EMPIRE

Songhai society was organized according to a caste system. At the pinnacle of the system were the emperor and his family. Imperial authority was disseminated through political, social and religious leaders. The social elite consisted of families and individuals with ties to the imperial family who were treated as local leaders, though they were not formally part of the government. The political elite consisted of imperial advisors, ministers, governors and other regional, while the intellectual elite consisted of artisans, educators and religious leaders.

Below the elite were the common citizens, who were either privately employed or working in one of the state industries. The citizen caste was the populous and comprised most of the empire's agricultural and military employees. Individual could move from the citizen caste into the elite by entering the civil service, apprenticing for artisanship, or training to join the Islamic leadership. Below the citizen caste were the slaves, who were traded for goods and services, and were used as domestic servants, security, and laborers. Slaves could be freed, thereby becoming citizens, but were often restricted from joining the elite.

THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF SONGHAI

Songhai Empire was built on the traditions of Ghana and Mali Empires. It had a strong centralized political system as follows:

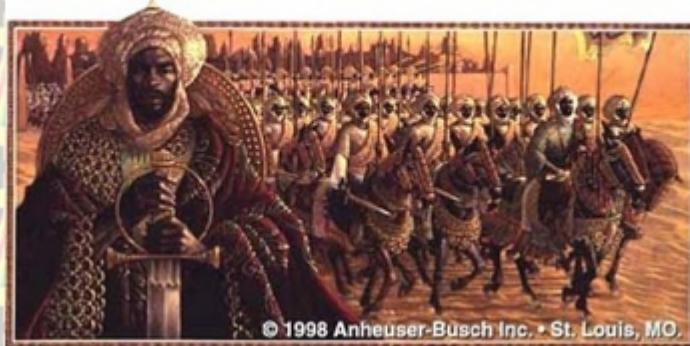
1. **THE EMPEROR:** The emperor was the head of empire with the emergence of Mohammed Toure, a new title was adopted known as ASKIA. The Emperor served as the head of state, head of government and commander of the armed forces. There was a central government that was based on patrilineal system of succession. Under this system, only male members of the empire were qualified to be in the line of succession. The Emperor had sole and final authority to enact law by decree, appoint government leaders and sign treaties with foreign states. The city of Gao was the nation's administrative capital, while the cities of Timbuktu and Jenne served as economic and cultural centres with semi-autonomous government.
2. Provincial/ regional Governors: The (KOIS) Songhai Empire was divided into provinces or regions. The provinces were under the control of provincial governors who were the appointees of the Emperor. The provincial governors were directly responsible to the Emperor.
3. Council of Ministers: There was also the Council of minister that assisted the Emperor in the effective administration of the empire. The ministries were made up of departments, such as treasury, was under the control of a minister. The most notable among the minister were the officer in charge of finance and taxation(the Fare Mundaya), the justice Minister (the AsariMundya), the chief Immigration Officer (the Korey Farma), the Defence Minister (the Balama) an chief Naval Officer the (HI-Koy). With the assistance of these officers, the Emperor imposed his rule upon the metropolitan area around Gao
4. The courts: Judicial administration of the empire was based on Koranic law or Sharia. The state maintained a complex penal system with prisons for each of the various social castes. Each province or region in the empire had its own court with BAREY-KOI as the chief justice. He was assisted by other Judges Known as KADIS

WEEK 12: Songhai Empire III: Factors the led to the rise of Songhai Empire



The Rise of Songhai

- In the 1300s, Mali controlled trading cities along the Niger River. One of these cities was Gao, the capital of the Muslim kingdom of Songhai. When Mali weakened in the 1400s, Songhai grew in power. Under a leader named Sunni Ali Ber, it became the center of a new empire.



At the end of the lesson. Students should be able to:

1. State four factors that led to the rise of Songhai Empire
2. explain three factors that led to the rise Of Songhai

The Rise of Songhai Empire

The following were some ot the factors that contributed to the Songhai Empire:

1. Decline in the political and Military Power of Mali Empire: The late 14th century. Mali Empire had started to decline in power and strength. This development created disintegration within the empire to the extent that Gag, a vassal state under her. broke away. This further exposed the empire to several external attacks. Such as the invasion of Sonni Ali who later established Songhai Empire.

2. Good and Able Leadership; Songhai was blessed with good leader who contributed immensely to the growth and development of the empire: Notable among these leaders were Sonni Ali (1462-1492) — the founder of the empire and Askia Mohammed Touré. Askia Mohammed Touré built on the good foundation laid by Sonni Ali
3. Geographical Position: The geographical location of the empire also contributed to its rise. Songhai Empire's backbone was the Niger River. The Songhai people had long settled along the middle region of the Niger River which facilitated effective transportation and the development of fishing, hunting, and agriculture.
4. Trade and Commerce: Trade and commerce also played a major role in the rise of the empire. Its cities such as Gao, Timbuktu and Jenne became important commercial centres. By the 13th century, the cities of Timbuktu and Jenne also became southern termini of the Caravan route to North Africa. The empire was able to derive enormous wealth from the commercial activities in these cities.
5. Influence of Islamic Religion: Islam played an important role in the rise of the empire. The embracement and acceptance of Islam by the emperor of Songhai led to the spread of Islam in the empire. Islam became the basis of unity in the empire, which invariably contributed to its growth.
6. Strong Military Organization: The empire had a strong military organization. It comprised about 30,000 infantry and about 10,000 horsemen. The defence system of Songhai Empire was one of the largest organized forces in the Western Sudan. The possession of strong military organisations helped Songhai Empire to embark on successful military conquests leading to the conquest of Timbuktu and Jenne,

WEEK 14: Songhai Empire V: The fall of Songhai Empire



At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. explain three internal factors that led to the fall of Songhai Empire
2. explain the external actors that led to the fall of Songhai Empire.

The Fall of Songhai Empire

Songhai Empire reached its zenith in the 16th Century. It was during this century that the empire began to experience decline. The eventual fall of the empire in the 16th century was caused by both internal and external factors. The following were some of the internal and external factors that contributed to the fall of Songhai Empire:

Internal Factors

1. Incompetent and Ineffective Leadership: With the death of Askia Mohammed, there followed a generation of leaders who were not purposeful and also grossly incompetent.
2. Problem of Succession Disputes: The absence of a well-defined system of ascension to the throne was one of the internal factors that contributed to the fall of Songhai Empire. After the death of

Askia Mohammed in 1528. there emerged dynastic struggles among several leaders, This development weakened the strength of the empire. For example. Askia Musa (IS2B•IS31). Who Was the immediate successor to Askia Mohammed. did not rule more than three years before he Was overthrown.

3. Civil Wars/Rebellions: Civil wars and rebellions played an important role in the fall of Songhai Empire. The emergence of civil wars in the empire was as a result of dynastic struggles. The civil wars

further weakened the strength of the empire.

4. Lack of Unity: Lack of unity was another internal factor that led to the fall o' Songhai Empire. This challenge was caused by the prevalence of civil wars and succession disputes. This problem made it difficult for the people to fight against a common enemy during the Moroccan invasion.
5. Vastness of the Empire: The vastness of the empire was also responsible for the fall of the empire. The empire became so large that there was a break in communication between the central government and the provincial administration. The vassal states used this opportunity to assert independence.

External Factor

The major external factor that led to the final collapse of Songhai Empire was the Moroccan invasion. The Moroccan troops attacked Songhai in 1590 and 1591. While the 1590 invasion met limited success. the April 1591 invasion at the Battle of Tondibi was fully successful.

The Moroccan troops badly defeated the Songhai army due to the possession of superior Weapons.

JSS2 SECOND TERM SCHEME OF WORK			
	WEEKS	TOPICS	CONTENT
		EXTERNAL CONTACTS AND TRADE	
44	SECOND	Origin and Organization	1. Origin and nature of

	TERM JSS2 WEEK 1-3	of Trans-Saharan Trade (I)	Trans-Saharan Trade.
		Origin and Organization of Trans-Saharan Trade. II	<p>2. Commodities traded during Trans-Saharan Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold • Salt • Horse • Slaves • Ostrich feathers • Spices, etc. <p>3. Trade routes during Trans-Saharan Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borno-Tripoli route • Kanem Borno – Sudan route. • Kano- Fezzan route.
		Origin and Organization of Trans-Saharan Trade. III	<p>4. Effects of Trans-Saharan Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of international trade. • Introduction of the use of camels as a means of transportation. • Introduction of slave trade across the Saharan. • Introduction of Islam and Arabic language. • Encouraged interaction between North Africa and
		Origin and Organization of Trans-Saharan Trade. IV	

			West Africa, etc.
45	SECOND TERM JSS2 WEEK 4-6	<p>Early European contacts with Nigeria I</p> <p>Early European contacts with Nigeria II</p> <p>Early European contacts with Nigeria III</p> <p>Early European contacts with Nigeria IV</p> <p>Early European contacts with Nigeria V</p>	<p>1. Nature of early European contacts with Nigeria.</p> <p>2. Early Europeans that came to Nigeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Explorers (e.g., Mungo park, H. Clapperton, Richard and John Lander (i.e, the Lander Brothers, etc.)) <p>The European traders and merchant</p> <p>Sir Taubman Goldie</p> <p>John Holt</p> <p>The Christian missionaries</p> <p>Thomas Birch Freeman (1809-1890)</p> <p>Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther (1807-1891)</p> <p>Henry Townsend (1815-1886)</p> <p>Mary Mitchell Slessor (1848-1915)</p>

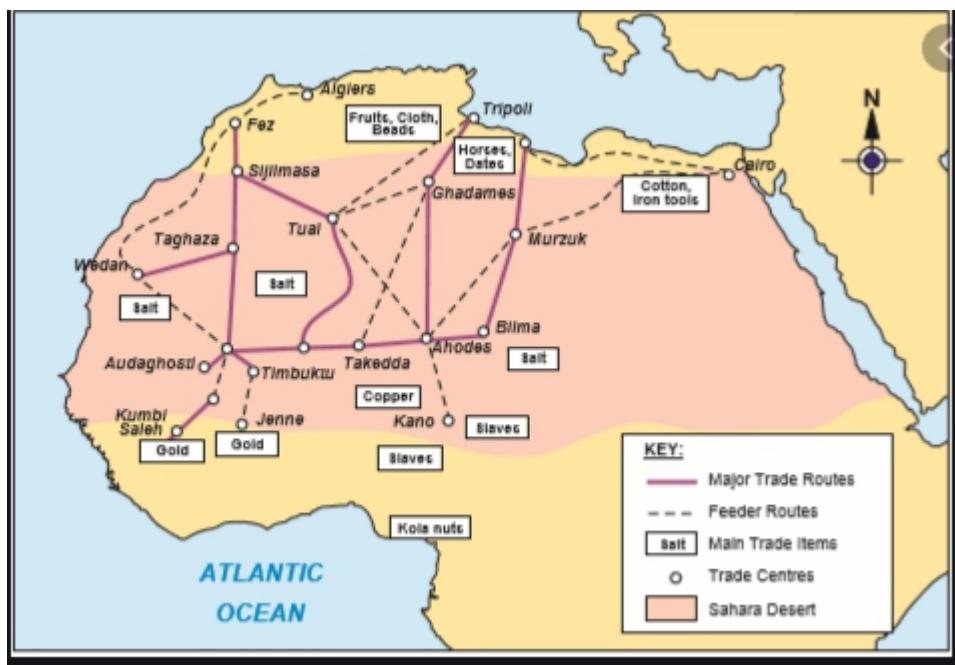
			<p>3. Nature of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization • Impact • Abolition of Trans-Atlantic Slave trade. <p>4. The Legitimate Trade (i.e., the trade of Palm Oil).</p>
46	SECOND TERM JSS2 WEEK 7-8	British colonization of Nigeria Territories	<p>1. British contact with Nigeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As explorer • As traders • As missionaries <p>2. How the British conquered Nigerian Territories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of treaties • Waging of wars. <p>3. British system of colonialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct rule • Indirect rule.
47	SECOND TERM JSS2 WEEK 9-10	The Evolution of the Nigeria State.	<p>1. The Berlin Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major reasons for the treaty.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major features of the treaty <p>2. The roles of the Royal Niger company in Nigeria Territories.</p> <p>3. Colonial concept and administration of Nigeria territories.</p>
48	SECOND TERM JSS2 WEEK 11-13	The Amalgamation of Nigeria	<p>Meaning of Amalgamation</p> <p>Reason for the Amalgamation of the Nigeria territories</p> <p>Process of the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories</p> <p>Key personalities and their roles in the amalgamation of Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life and career of Taubman Goldie - Life and career of Lord Fredrick Lugard
49	SECOND TERM JSS2 WEEK 14	Nationalism in Nigeria	<p>Meaning</p> <p>Forms of Nationalism in Nigeria</p> <p>Proto Nationalism</p> <p>Factors that contributed to Nigerian Nationalism</p> <p>The struggle for independence</p> <p>People involved in the struggle for independence</p>

WEEK 1-3: ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

Origins and Timeframe of Early Trade

The connections of West Africa with the Mediterranean world is a very old one, which long predates the rise of Islam in the late 6th century CE. Several centuries before the rise of the Roman empire, the Greek historian Herodotus (c. 484-425BCE) wrote of peoples in Africa. Herodotus wrote repeatedly of the peoples of the Nile Valley, stressing that many of them were Black Africans, and suggesting connections with people further to the west. Rock art from this period, and later, suggests the existence of wheeled chariots south of what is now the Sahara, and suggest a connection with the Mediterranean world.



The trans-Saharan trade occurred between the 5th and 7th c. It was a trade across the Sahara between the Arabs of North Africa and the people of Western and central Sudanic states, such as Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Kanem-Bornu and Hausa land. The trade flourished between Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa. Trans-Saharan trade was one of the most important economic activities that facilitated early contact between the Africans and the Arabs. It was also known as a long-distance trade across the Sahara. It operated on a fairly large scale under the control of professional traders or merchants who were involved in the purchase and distribution of goods. Through the trade,

African products, such as slaves and gold, were exchanged with products from outside sub-Saharan Africa such guns, gun-power, rum and mirror.

The Nature of the Trans-Saharan Trade

1. The role of professional Berbers: The trans-Saharan trade was organised and controlled by the Berber merchant of North Africa. They provided the capital and organised for the Caravans (people who moved or travelled in groups) Who crossed the desert from North Africa to the Sudan along the three main routes. The Berber merchant employed Tauregs in the desert, who guided them along routes where wells and pastures were found.
2. The means of trading activities: The trade made us of camel caravan to cross through the desert conditions. The West Africa traders exchanged their local product such as horses, books, sword and chain mail. Slaves were usually captured as prisoners of war and were sold to Muslim traders who came from North Africa. North Africa and part of Southern Europe were part of the Muslim Moorish' empire. The slaves were taken to Southern Spain as household servant.
3. The system of exchange: The system of trans-Saharan trade was by barter and metal currency. Barter system of trade involved direct exchange of goods for goods and service for services. Thus, the West African products were exchange for North Africa such as slaves for salt. The great bulk of the trade was done in gold currency. iron coinage was also used. Later, the Arabs introduced cowries.
4. The Articles of trade: The goods from North Africa included salt, iron tools, weapon, silk, beads and cowries' shells. The most important commodity from North was salt, while those from West Africa were gold, slaves, ivory, gum, kola nuts, hides and skins and ostrich feathers. The most important commodity from West was gold.

WEEKLY: ORIGIN OF TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

- 1. The Trans Saharan Trade Routes are located on which continent?**
A. Africa B. Asia C. Europe D. India
- 2. What were the two major items traded along the Trans Saharan Trade routes?**
A. Pepper and Silver B. Gold and Salt C. Platinum and Oregano D. Gunpowder and Tea
- 3. Which religion spread along the Trans Saharan Trade Routes?**

- A. Buddhism B. Christianity C. Islam D. Hinduism
4. **What was used to travel across the Sahara?**
A. Wagons B. Ships C. Chariots D. Camels
5. **What important city was the center of trade on the Trans Saharan Trade Routes?**
A. Timbuktu B. Constantinople C. Rome D. Alexandria
6. **Who was the leader of the Mali Empire that travelled to Mecca and was considered the richest man in history?**
A. Julius Caesar B. Mansa Musa C. Lawrence of Arabia D. Augustus Romulus
7. **Why did Mansa Musa make a pilgrimage to Mecca?**
A. For vacation B. To go to a university there C. Because he was Muslim D. He was leading his people to war
8. **What did Mansa Musa do to help spread his religion on his way to Mecca?**
A. Preached B. Attacked members of other religions C. Built Mosques and schools D. Read the Quran to people
9. **Which famous traveler went from Morocco to Asia through the Middle East?**
A. Ferdinand Magellan B. Christopher Columbus C. Ibn Battuta
D. Marco Polo
10. **Which empire was not located in West Africa?**
A. Ghana B. Mali C. Songhai D. Byzantine
11. **What religion most prominently spread along the Trans-Saharan Trade?**
A. Islam B. Buddhism C. Christianity D. Hinduism
12. **What technologies were most important in the Trans-Saharan Trade route?**
A. Astrolabe and Junk Ship
B. Caravans and Caravansaries
C. Camel Saddle and Caravans
D. Lateen Sail and Astrolabe
13. **Where are we going to see the spread of Christianity in Africa?**
A. Ethiopia B. Egypt C. Mali Empire D. Ghana
14. **What was Mansa Musa's impact on his empire?**
A. He made it the richest empire in Africa and ushered in a period of huge economic growth
B. He forced his people to convert to Islam and drained it of its money
C. He destroyed the empire because he felt the Trans Saharan Trade was hurting his people
D. He created a new version of Islam that was practice throughout the Empire

15. Which Empire was in power on the Trans-Saharan Trade route in the 1200s?

- A. Ghana
- B. Swahili States
- C. Songhay
- D. Mali

16. Where was the Trans-Saharan Trade route located?



- A. Asia
- B. Africa
- C. Europe
- D. North

17. What type of land did the traders have to cross?

- A. desert
- B. water
- C. jungle
- D. mountains

18. The trade route could best be described as..

- A. wet
- B. dangerous
- C. easy
- D. short

CHECK ALL CORRECT ANSWERS:

19. What were the dangers of traveling this route?



- A. Robbers or bandits
- B. Dangerous animals
- C. Hurricanes

D. Getting Lost

20. **The two most valuable resources were**

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Camels
- D. Salt

COMMODITIES DURING THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

Commodities traded during the Trans-Saharan trade were two main categories of commodities

1. Commodities from the West Africa
2. Commodities from North Africa

Commodities from the West Africa: The commodities from West Africa which served as the articles of trade during the trans-Saharan trade included

Gold

Slaves

Kola nuts

Ivory

Honey

Corn

Skins

Of these commodities, gold and slaves were the two principal articles of the trans-Saharan trade from West Africa. The Sudanese people exchanged the commodities for the imported commodities from North Africa. The gold was obtained mainly from regions of the upper volta, the upper volta, the upper Senegal and the upper Niger. The main gold-producing area was Wangara. Slaves also constituted the main article of trade from West Africa. Most slaves were captured during wars and raids and they were exported in large numbers to North Africa and South Asia where there was a great demand for household slaves.

Commodities from North Africa: The commodities from North Africa which served as the articles of trade during the trans-saharan trade included

Salt

Copper

Brass vessels

Glass beads

Cloth and brocade
Dried figs and dates
Cowries shells
Books
Horses
Firearms and armour

Of these commodities salt was the important and valuable commodity exported into Sudan in exchange for West Africa commodities. Salt was obtained from the salt mines in the Saharan cities of Taghaza, Taodeni and Bilma and were controlled by Berbers of North Africa

Trade routes during Trans-Saharan Trade

The trans-Saharan trade route refer to a long-distance route through which commodities were exchanged between West Africa and North Africa traders. It was also referred to as caravan route which linked North Africa with West Africa. **Ibn Battula** was an explorer and a caravan traveller.

The routes ran mainly from salt-producing area of North Africa to the great commercial cities of Sudan

There were three main routes during trans-Saharan trade. They were

1. **Bornu-Tripoli route:** The trade route began from Bornu in West Africa to Tripoli in Libya. North Africa. Major towns along the trade route were Murzuk and Kukawa which specialised in slave trade and later salt trade
2. **Kanem-Borno-Sudan route:** The trade route began from Kanem-Borno in West Africa to Sudan in North Africa.
3. **Kano- Fezzan route:** the trade route began from Kano in Hausaland. West Africa to Fezzan, Morocco in North Africa.

EFFECT OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

1. Introduction of international trade
2. Introduction of the use of camels as a means of transportation.
3. Introduction of slave trade across the Saharan.
4. Introduction of Islam and Arabic language.
5. Encouraged interaction between North Africa and West Africa, etc

THEORY ASSIGNMENT

1. Explain the origin of Trans-Saharan trade

2. List THREE North Africa countries involved in Trans-Saharan trade with West Africa
3. Explain two nature of trans-Saharan trade
4. In a tabular form, List FIVE commodities exchange from West and North Africa
5. Who is Ibn Battula?

WEEK 4-5: Early European contacts with Nigeria I

THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE EARLY CONTACTS

The origin and early Europeans contacts with Nigeria began in the 15thC. The contact between Nigeria and Europe was facilitated by the European exploration which started in the 15th C. it was in the attempt by the Europeans to find alternative route to East indies that brough Europeans to Nigeria and other parts of AFRICA. Although other Europeans explored the coast of West Africa, the Portuguese were the first to established contacts with Nigeria. The search for raw materials such as gold, ivory and slaves, and many other agricultural products also facilitated the coming of Europeans to Nigeria.

The early contacts between Europe and Nigeria, which began in the 15th C, continued up till 20th C. three major categories of Europeans established contacts with Nigeria between 15th-19th C. they included

1. European explorer
2. European trader and merchants
3. European Christian missionaries

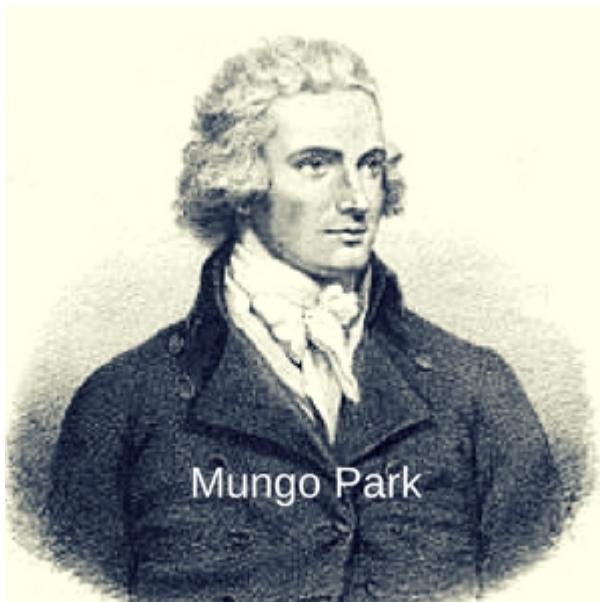
THE IMPACT OF EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACT WITH NIGERIA

1. It facilitated the development of international trade between the European and Nigerians.
2. It contributed to the growth and development of some coastal areas such as Bonny, Calabar, Okirika and Nembe
3. The contact led to the growth of slave trade in Nigeria
4. It also led to the introduction of Christianity into Nigeria

5. It encouraged interaction between Europe and Nigeria

EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACTS WITH NIGERIA II: THE EUROPEAN EXPLORER

During the late 18th century, more Europeans became interested in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1788, the Association for the Promoting the Interior Parts of Africa was formed by Sir Joseph Banks in London and became known as the African Association. Their main goals included locating the gold rich Timbuktu, diversifying African trade by exploiting African natural resources and promoting trade in commodities other than human beings. While the new formed societies valued scientific inquiry they were unashamed about pursuing commercial gain.



Explorers inherently believed Africa should be improved by foreigners. The growing opposition to the slave trade made trade in natural resources the newest best and most 'legitimate' alternative for British explorers. These explorers viewed Africa's interior as a closed society that needed to be opened. Explorers like David Livingstone described Africa as a place requiring, "examination, diagnosis and cure."

1. MUNGO PARK 1771-1806

In 1795 and 1805, Park led two action-packed expeditions to West Africa to chart the River Niger and investigate tales of vast gold wealth. His epic journeys on foot took him through present-day Gambia, Senegal and Mali. He was the first European to reach Timbuktu. Constantly encountering the unknown, he was met with both kindness and barbarity, but it was the barbarity he eventually met

within himself which proved to be his undoing. He attended Selkirk Grammar 11 September, 1771, near Selkirk in Scotland. He also studies Medicine and Botany at Edinburg University, Scotland. In 1797, he wrote a book titled 'Travel in the interior Districts of Africa. This book detailed his experiences during his travels all around Africa. Mungo park died at the age of 35. His death in 1806 was a great loss to the African association.

2. HUGH CLAPPERTON 1788-1827

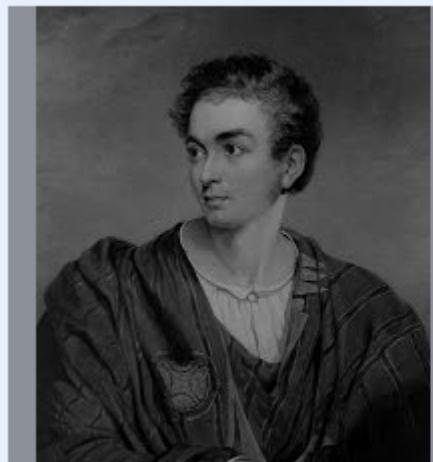
Clapperton was born in Annan, Dumfriesshires, where his father, George Clapperton, was a surgeon. He gained some knowledge of practical mathematics and navigation, and at thirteen was apprenticed on board a vessel which traded between Liverpool and North America

In 1814 Clapperton went to Canada, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and to the command of a schooner on the Canadian lakes. In 1817, when the flotilla on the lakes was dismantled, he returned home on half-pay. In 1820 Clapperton removed to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Walter Oudney, Who aroused his interest in African travel

On 17 February 1823, the party eventually reached Kuka (now Kukawa in Nigeria), capital of the Bornu Empire, where they were well received by the sultan Sheikh al-Kaneimi, having earlier become the first white men to see Lake Chad. Whilst at Kuka, Clapperton and Oudney parted company with Denham on 14 December to explore the course of the Niger River.^[1] Denham remained behind to explore and survey the western, south and south-eastern shores of Lake Chad, and the lower courses of the rivers Waube, Logone and Shari. However, only a few weeks later, Oudney died at the village of Murmur, located near the town of Katagum on the road to Kano.^[4] Undeterred, Clapperton continued his journey alone through Kano to Sokoto, the capital of the Fulani Empire, where by order of Sultan Muhammed Bello he was obliged to stop, though the Niger was only a five-day journey to the west. Exhausted by his travels, he returned by way of Zaria and Katsina to Kuka, where Denham found him barely recognizable after his privations. Clapperton and Denham departed Kuka for Tripoli in August 1824, reaching Tripoli on 26 January 1825. Their mutual antipathy unabated, they exchanged not a word during the 133-day journey. The pair continued their journey to England, arriving home to a heroes' welcome on 1 June 1825. An account of their travels was published in 1826 under the title *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the years 1822-1823 and 1824*



3. THE LANDER BROTHERS



Richard Lander - Wikipedia



John Lander (explorer) - Wikipedia

Lander was the son of a Truro innkeeper, born in the Fighting Cocks Inn (later the Dolphin Inn). Educated at 'Old Pascoe's' in Coombs Lane, Truro, until 1817 when, aged 13, he accompanied a merchant to the West Indies, where he suffered an attack of yellow fever in San Domingo. Returning home in 1818, he gained employment as a servant to several wealthy London families with whom he travelled in Europe.

Lander's explorations began as a servant to the Scottish explorer Hugh Clapperton with whom he went in 1823 to the Cape Colony, and then on to an expedition to Western Africa in 1825. Clapperton died on 13 April 1827 near Sokoto, in present-day Nigeria, leaving Lander as the only surviving

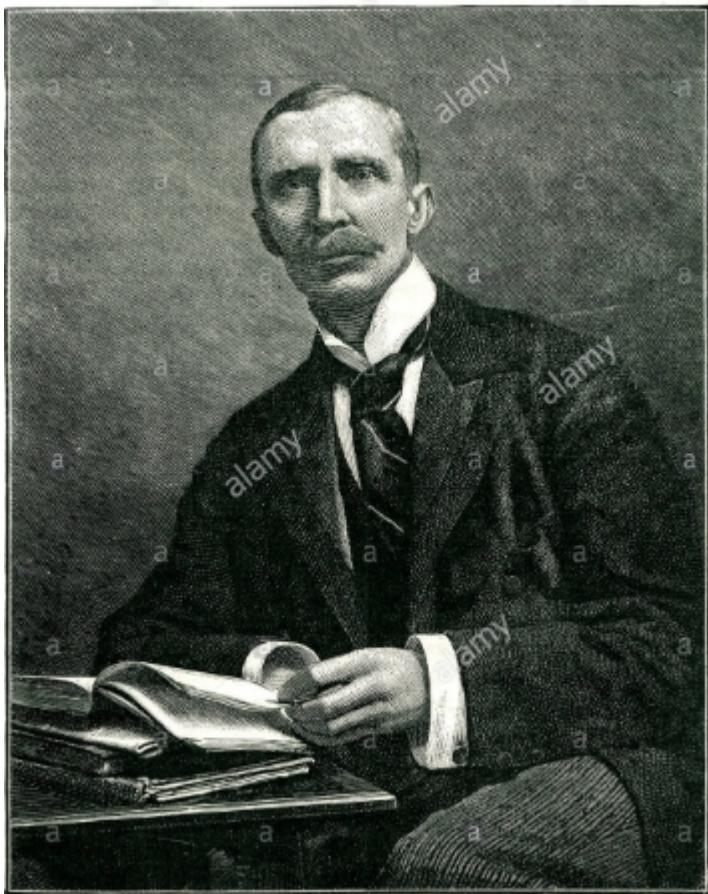
European member of the expedition. He proceeded southeast to Kano¹ and from there decided to travel south to Funda on the Benue River which led him to becoming the first European to visit the important town of Zangon Katab whose people, the Atyap he described in his notes¹ before returning through the Yoruba region to the coast and thence Britain in July 1828.

Commissioned by the British Government, Lander returned to West Africa in 1830, accompanied by his brother John. They landed at Badagri on 22 March 1830 and followed the lower River Niger from Bussa to the sea. After exploring about 160 kilometres of the River Niger upstream, they returned to explore by canoe the River Benue and Niger Delta. In the delta they were kidnapped by the locals at Igbo-Ora, and a large ransom demanded by the local king Obi Ossai of Aboh kingdom, which was paid. Despite this setback, they were successful in determining the great river's course and termination. They travelled back to Britain from Fernando Po via Rio de Janeiro in 1831.

In 1832, Lander returned to Africa for a third and final time, as leader of an expedition organised by Macgregor Laird and other Liverpudlian merchants, with the intention of founding a trading settlement at the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers, using two armed paddle steamers, the *Quorra* and the *Alburkah*. However, the expedition encountered difficulties, many personnel died from fever, and it failed to reach Bussa. While journeying upstream in a canoe, Lander was attacked by natives and wounded by a musket ball in his thigh. He managed to return to the coast but, the bullet being too deep to remove, gangrene set in, and he died. He was buried in the Clarence cemetery in Fernando Po. He was survived by his wife and daughter

EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACTS WITH NIGERIA III: THE EUROPEAN TRADERS AND MERCHANTS

1. SIR TAUBMAN GOLDIE 1846-1925



Sir George Goldie, original name **George Dashwood Goldie-Taubman**, (born May 20, 1846, near Douglas, Isle of Man—died Aug. 20, 1925, London), British colonial administrator, organizer of a chartered company (1886) that established British rule on the Niger River, who was chiefly responsible for the development of northern Nigeria into an orderly and prosperous British protectorate and later a major region of independent Nigeria. Although his importance in West Africa may have equalled that of Cecil John Rhodes in South Africa, he differed from Rhodes in his preference for obscurity; he destroyed his papers and pronounced a curse on any of his children should they write about him after his death.

Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Goldie served briefly (1865–67) in the Royal Engineers. After travelling for several years in Egypt and the Sudan, he formed the Central African Trading Company in 1876 and first visited West Africa the following year. He soon conceived the idea of combining the competitive British trading firms on the Niger River to form a single chartered company, which then would govern the area for the crown. In 1879 he succeeded in amalgamating all British commercial interests on the Niger into the United African Company, but his application for a royal charter was refused in 1881 on the ground that British influence was not paramount in the Niger region. After the company had bought out its French competitors, however, Great Britain successfully claimed at the Berlin West Africa Conference (1884–85) that its commercial predominance on the lower

Niger justified British rather than international political control. In 1886 Goldie's firm was chartered as the Royal Niger Company. He became governor of the company in 1895. (He was knighted in 1887.)

By force and persuasion Goldie established control over the peoples of the hinterland of the Niger and Benue rivers, and, in negotiations with the French and German governments, he settled the boundaries of the British sphere of influence. When it appeared, however, that a private company was necessarily at a disadvantage in dealing with international questions, the Royal Niger Company's charter was revoked, the British government taking direct control of the company's possessions on Jan. 1, 1900. This territory and the adjacent Niger Coast Protectorate were reorganized as the two protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

2. JOHN HOLT 1841-1915



John Holt (31 October 1841 – 22 June 1915) was an English merchant, who founded a shipping line operating between Liverpool and West Africa, and a number of businesses in Nigeria, which are now incorporated in John Holt plc.

John Holt was born in Garthorpe, Lincolnshire in 1841 to the family of Thomas Godfrey Holt. In 1857, he began an apprenticeship with the firm of William and Hamilton Laird, a family business that was engaged in trade with West Africa through their agency with the African Steam Ship Company, founded by Macgregor Laird. During his time with the firm, Alfred Jones who later managed a shipping business with trade routes to West Africa was also working there.

In 1862, with £27 in his pocket, he sailed from Liverpool to take up an appointment as a shop assistant in a grocery store in Fernando Pó (now part of Equatorial Guinea) owned by the former British Consul on the Island, **Consul James Lynslager** and formerly of John Beecroft, who had previously been a governor under the Spanish authorities. On Fernando Pó, Holt

studied the produce and consumer trade business between England and West Africa. After saving most of his wages, he bought out the company after the death of his employer in 1864. He was joined by his brother Jonathan, and the two expanded their business interests in West Africa. In 1868, Holt's business expanded with the purchase of Maria, a sailing vessel built in 1852.

The brothers very quickly came to dominate commercial trade in **Cameroon**, **Gabon** and the Spanish possessions on the mainland as well as Fernando Pó where he had begun his career.^[5] The company was organised as a partnership, John Holt and Company in 1884, and then later reorganised once more as a limited company John Holt & Co. (Liverpool) Ltd, in 1897.

In 1874, Holt returned to England and took over the Liverpool operations of the firm while his brother stayed in West Africa. He was co-founder of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and in 1903, The Mary Kingsley Medal was instituted by Holt. It is awarded for outstanding contributions in the field of tropical medicine and is named in honour of Mary Kingsley.

A resident of Birkenhead (then part of the County of Cheshire) ever since he arrived there as an apprentice in his late teens, he was still living there with his family in the affluent suburb of Oxton in 1911. He shortly thereafter retired, following a severe stroke, to his home at Broughton Grange, Lincolnshire, where he died in 1915.

EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACTS WITH NIGERIA II: THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

1. THOMAS BIRCH FREEMAN 1809-1890

Thomas Birch Freeman, British Methodist missionary to West Africa, was born in 1809 in Hampshire, England, to an English woman and an African father. Not much is known about his early life, except that he served as a gardener in Suffolk. Subsequently, he enlisted to serve as a missionary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Until his arrival in the Gold Coast, the work of the mission had suffered from the untimely deaths of earlier European missionaries whose constitutions could not endure the climate. His recruitment was, therefore, in the spirit of the contemporary thinking in western missions that African converts to Christianity from Europe and America might salvage the fledgling mission efforts going on West Africa. Freeman arrived in 1838 and immediately set to work, building a church at Cape Coast and

extending the mission through preaching and schools that he established among the coastal people. He identified a young Fanti preacher, William de Graft, as a suitable assistant and stationed him at the coast, while he made extended visits into the interior as far as the Ashanti court at Kumasi. At Kumasi he established friendly ties with the king and his chiefs.



Freeman was born in Twyford, Hampshire, England. Little is known of his early life. His mother was English, his father an African freed slave. When he was accepted as a Wesleyan Methodist missionary in 1837, he had been head gardener on a Suffolk estate but had lost his post because of his Methodist activism. In 1838 he arrived in Cape Coast, Gold Coast (Ghana), where a Methodist church of indigenous origin was being tenuously supported by a succession of short-lived English missionaries. Freeman was unusual in surviving, despite a strenuous program. In his early months he built a church in Cape Coast, extending preaching and schools along the coastal plain, and identified a young Fanti preacher, William de Graft, as a suitable minister. He then made his way to Kumasi, capital of Ashanti, forming a promising relationship with the Asantehene and other important chiefs. In 1841, taking de Graft with him, he visited Britain to appeal for funds and recruits for the expanding work. The publication of his Kumasi journals made him a celebrity, and the then-current popularity of the African vision of T. F. Buxton favored his success. He returned with more missionaries, revisited Kumasi, and finding still greater promise, left a missionary there. Meanwhile some Yorubas who had become Christians in

Sierra Leone and had made their way back to their homeland, had asked the Wesleyan mission for help. He had a cordial meeting with the Egba paramount Sodeke at Abeokuta, and on his own initiative he established a mission in Yorubaland, first at Badagri, with de Graft, later at Lagos, and eventually at Abeokuta. He never, however, obtained the resources for the large-scale mission he envisioned. He several times met Ghezo, the powerful king of Dahomey, and placed a preacher at Ouidah, but he could neither persuade Dahomey to abandon a slaving economy nor persuade his mission to underwrite evangelistic efforts there. Missionary mortality in the Gold Coast continued, deteriorating relations between Britain and Ashanti clouded the Kumasi mission, and tensions arose with his home committee over finance. In 1857 charges of overspending forced his resignation as general superintendent. To repay what had exceeded the budget, he took the thankless government post of civil commandment of Accra but was dismissed by a new governor in 1860. He remained in the Gold Coast, farming, writing, and preaching; he had married a local woman in 1854 (two previous wives had died soon after their respective arrivals in Africa). In 1873, at age 63, he reentered the Wesleyan ministry and became an active and innovative pastor, prominent in revival movements and skilled in conciliation.

Freeman was limited linguistically, and as he fully recognized, financially incompetent. But in forging relationships with African rulers, he was preeminent, and he also worked well with the more farsighted of British officials. His vision, tact, humanity, energy, and durability underlie the now substantial Methodist presence in Ghana, Western Nigeria, and Benin.

2. BISHOP SAMUEL AJAYI CROWTHER 1807-1891

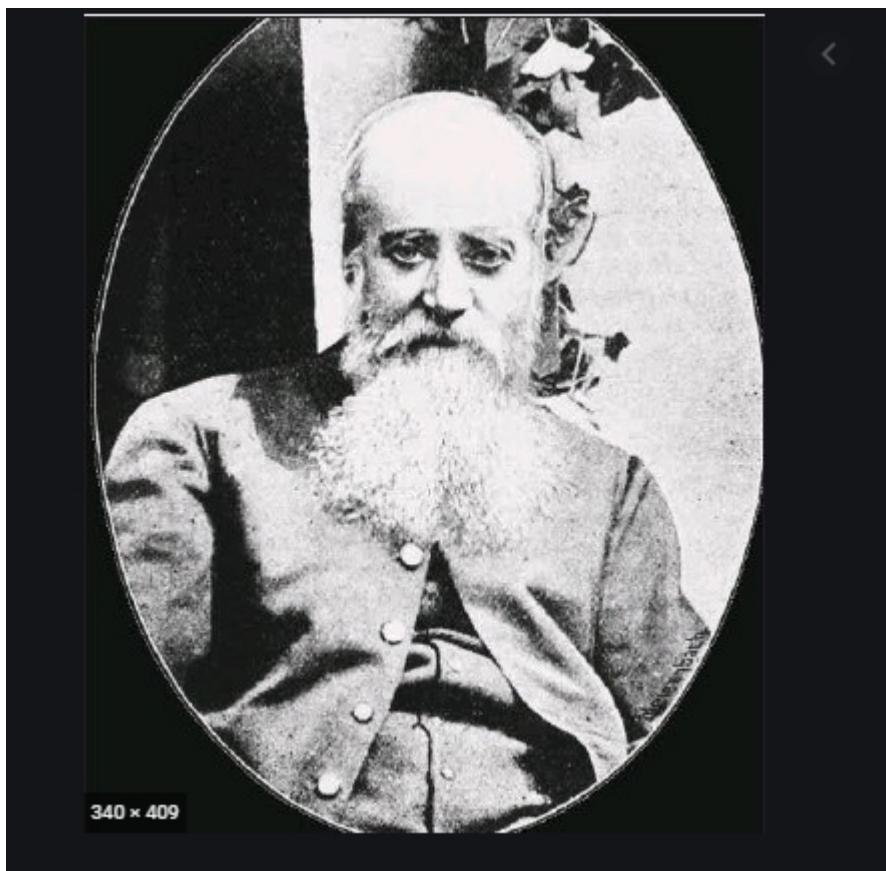
Crowther was born with the name Ajayi in Osogun, in the Egba section of the Yoruba people, in what is now western Nigeria. When about 13, he was taken as a slave by Fulani and Yoruba Muslim raiders and sold several times before being purchased by Portuguese traders for the transatlantic market. His ship was intercepted by the British navy's anti-slave trade patrol, and the slaves were liberated in Sierra Leone. There he became a Christian,

taking at baptism the name of an eminent clergyman in England, Samuel Crowther. Excelling at school, he became a mission teacher and one of the first students of the Fourah Bay Institution, founded by the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in 1827 to train able Sierra Leoneans for Christian service. He assisted John Raban and (probably) Hannah Kilham in their studies of African languages, and in 1841 he joined J.F. Schön as a CMS representative on T.F. Buxton's Niger Expedition, contributing signalily to it. He studied at the CMS college in London preparatory to ordination in 1843—a landmark for the Anglican ministry. With Henry Townsend and C.A. Gollmer, he then opened a new mission in Yorubaland, centered in Abeokuta, by now the homeland of Crowther's Egba people. (He discovered some close relatives there and was the means of conversion of his mother and sister.) His role in producing the Yoruba bible, which set new standards for later African translations, was crucial. Crowther's visit to Britain in 1851 influenced government, church, and public opinion about Africa. The CMS secretary, Henry Venn, saw Crowther as a potential demonstration of the feasibility of self-governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating African churches and in 1857 sent him to open a new mission on the Niger. The entire staff was African, mainly from Sierra Leone, and Venn moved toward an Anglican version of the "three-self" formula by securing Crowther's appointment in 1864 as "Bishop of the countries of Western Africa beyond the Queen's dominions." In the upper and middle Niger territories Crowther pioneered an early form of Christian-Muslim dialogue for Africa. He oversaw J.C. Taylor's ground-breaking work in Igboland and directed the evangelization of the Niger Delta, with notable results at such centers as Bonny.



3. HENRY TOWNSEND

1815-1886



Henry Townsend was another European missionary whose contributions to evangelization of Nigeria in the 19th century were significant. Townsend was an Anglican missionary in Nigeria. Who led the church Missionary society to sow the seed of Anglicanism in Nigeria. He was born in 1815 in Exeter, England. He entered the missionary college of the CMS in Islington in 1836 and that year, he was assigned to Sierra-Leaone. He was ordained in England in 1842. After his ordination in England in 1842. after his ordination in England in 1842. he was asked to proceed to Abeokuta by mission authorities to help in the missioanry to help in the missionary work.

He and his members arrived Badagry in July 1846. therefore, from 1846 to 1867, he based his mission in Abeokuta. During this period, he was a driving force of the missionary team recorded a significant success in Abeokuta as the people responded positively to their message.

In 1854, Townsend made a remarkable achievement in that year, he established a printing press. This printing press was later used to print the very first newspaper in Nigeria Iwe irohin in 1859 from that effort grew what we know today as the CMS press, which has published thousands of books in Nigeria . In addition, he wrote several hymns in Yoruba and aided in the compilation of Crowther's Yoruba primer. He retired in 1876 and died in 1886.

4. MARY MITCHELL SLESSOR 1848-1915

Mary Slessor was a Scottish Missionary, who made significant contributions to the growth and development of Christianity in the south-eastern part of Nigeria. She was born on 2 December, 1848 in Aberdeen, Scotland into a poor family. Mary Slessor arrived first as a teacher, having completed three months training at Edinburgh University, Scotland. She arrived at Calabar in September 1876 as a Christian Missionary. She lived in the Missions in Old Town and Creek Town.



WEEK 6- Nature of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade

THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE TRANS ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The Atlantic slave trade was the buying and selling of human beings for profit making. It involved transportation of African slaves from Africa into the world, now known as the Americas. The Atlantic slave trade was known as the triangular trade because it connected three major parts of the world, involving journey from Europe to Africa from Africa to the Americas, and from the Americas back Europe.

The Atlantic slave trade began in the 15th century and continued up till the early 19th century. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to purchase African slaves from the coast of Africa. They were joined by other Europeans, such as the Spanish, the French, the British and Dutch in the 16th century.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The Atlantic slave trade was organised by slave traders from Europe, Africa, and the Americas. There were three categories of people who were involved in the organization of the Atlantic trade. They were

1. Nigerian potentates who captured and sold slaves
2. Nigeria middlemen who bought the slaves to the coasts
3. European merchants who settled at the coasts and transported the slaves to Europe or New World

Nigeria provided a good number of slaves that were transported to the new world. The Europeans provided the needed capital or finance for the trade world.

The Europeans provided the needed capital for the trade, major Europeans slave coast in Nigeria were NEW CALABAR, DUKE TOWN, BADAGRY, UGHOTON, OLD CALABAR and so on. Nigeria slaves were exchanged for European goods such as firearms, gun power, cloth, umbrella, mirror and gin at the coasts. Prominent among the Nigerian Middlemen included the ijo, the Urhobo, the Benin, and the Kalabari.

The trade was carried out in a brutal and horrebdous manner. It involved organization of wars and raids. The slaves were subjected to various kinds of inhuman treatments during their conveyance and in the New world plantations and the mines. They were kept in dark barracoons where they awaited the arrival of the ships that would convey them to the New world. They were packed like sardines with or without ventilation in the ship. On the plantation their mouths were padlocked and they worked like beasts of burden, with or without foods. Some who died in the course of transportation were thrown into sea, while some female slaves were raped in the ships

THE IMPACT/EFFECT OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The trans-atlantic slave trade had far-reaching social, political, economic, cultural and psychological effects on the people. The following are some of the effects of the atlantic slave trade on the people

1. It led to loss of population
2. The trade increased gun trade, firearms and gun powder were imported and this increased wars among communities in Nigeria
3. It led to the emergence of caste system among the Igbo of Eastern Nigeria. For instance, the Osu descendants of slaves are still regarded as social outcasts among the Igbo people of eastern Nigeria
4. The trade led to the destruction of local craft industries, such as weaving , blacksmithing and pottery
5. It led to decline in agricultural production as able-bodied men were taken away
6. It led to warfare and inter-tribal wars due to access to the European Firearms
7. It led to the development of European and the Americas
8. It led to the underdevelopment of Nigeria

ABOLITION OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The abolition of the slave trade occured between the 18th and 19th centuries. Several factors were responsible for the abolition of the atlantic slave trade. They included

1. The emergence of industrial revolution in Britain in the 18th century.
2. The enactment of Anti-slavery Acts in Britain in 1807 and 1833
3. The role of the humanitarians such as William Wiberforce
4. The role of Christian missionaries
5. The role of the Abolitionist movements

QUESTION

1. The trade across the Sahara between the North Africa trader and the people of Western and Central Sudanese states was known as
 - A. Triangular trade
 - B. Rectangular trade
 - C. Trans-Sahara Trade
 - D. Arabian trade
2. The following were Western Sudanes Empire except

A. Ghana

B. Mali

C. Songhai

D. Namibia

3. Who were the major provider of the capital for the caravans in the trans-sahara trade ?

A. Ghana merchants of West Africa

B. Songhai merchants of West Africa

C. Berber merchants of North Africa

D. Mali merchnats of West Africa

4. The system of exchange during the tran-sahara trade was by

A. Education

B. Literacy

C. Barter

D. Culture

5. The following were types of currency used in the trans-sahara trade except

A. Gold currency

B. Cowries

C. Iron coins

D. Iron rods

6. The most important and valuable commodity imported into the Sudan from North Africa was

A. Brass vessel

B. Glass beads

C. Cloth and brocade

D. Salt

7. Salt was obtained from the salt mines in the saharan cities of

- A. Taghaza, Taoden, and Bilma
- B. Oyo, Lagos , and Kano
- C. Kaduna, Kano and Katsina
- D. Gao, Abeokuta and Ondo

8. ____ and ____ were the two principal articles the Sudanese people exchange for the imported commodities from North Africa traders

- A. Gold, slaves
- B. Slaves, cloth
- C. Leather, salt
- D. Salt, sugar

9. Which of these was not among the trans-saharan trade routes?

- A. Bornu-tripoli route
- B. Kano-katsina route
- C. Kanem-bornu sudan route
- D. Kano-fezzan route

10. The following were some of the great Sudanes cities that were developed as a result of the tran-saharan trade except?

- A. Gao
- B. Kano
- C. Timbuktu
- D. Ibadan

11. The first European travellers to reach the coast of Nigeria were

- A. The Portuguese
- B. The Spanish

C. The British

D. The French

12. _____ catergories of European established early contacts with the people of Nigeria

A. The Portuguese

B. The Spanish

C. The British

D. The French

13. Mungo Park was a European explorer of _____ origin

A. Scottish

B. German

C. French

D. Portuguese

14. Which of these was a club dedicated to exploring West Africa?

A. Africa Union

B. Africa Congress

C. African Association

D. Africa Party

15. The great brother who made efforts to explore and locate the mouth of the Nige in the Gulf of Gunua were

A. Paul and Mathew Landers

B. Peter and Paul Lander

C. Richard and John Landers

D. Smith and John Landers

16. Who among these created the Royal Niger Company, which secured British claims to the lower Niger and Northern Nigeria?

A. Sir George Taubman Goldie

B. Sir Alex Ferguson

C. Mr Maurizio Sarri

D. Mr Arsene Wenger

17. When was the Berlin conference held?

A. 1784-1885

B. 1884-1885

C. 1886-1887

D. 1889-1890

18. When did British government revoke the charter of Royal Nigeria Company?

A. 1906

B. 1899

C. 1950

D. 1905

19. The following were christian missionaries in Nigeria except

A. Thomas Birch Freeman

B. Bishop Ajayi Crowther

C. Henry Townsend

D. John Holt

20. Who established the Hope Waddell Training Institute in Calabar

A. Mary Slessor

B. Thomas Birch Freeman

C. Bishop Ajayi Crowther

D. Henry Townsend

THEORY : ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. State and discuss FIVE major effects of the trans-Saharan trade on the peoples of Nigeria
2. Mention and explain THREE early Christian Missionaries who contributed to the spread of Christianity in Nigeria
3. Discuss the contribution of Mungo Park to the exploration of the Niger River

THE LEGIMATE TRADE

Legitimate trade is a trade in raw materials or commodities. It is also referred to as commodity trade. The evolution of legitimate trade or commerce was traced to the abolition of Atlantic slave trade in the early 19th century. The British introduced the trade in place of Atlantic slave trade, which was a trade in slaves or human beings. Legitimate trade was developed as a result of the influence of the industrial revolution in Europe. The industrial revolution began in Britain in 1770s and later spread to other European countries.

The establishment of industries in Britain and other European countries led to the search for raw materials which were readily available in Nigeria. These raw materials which were mainly palm products such as palmoil, palm kernel and groundnut constituted the articles of the legitimate trade.

FEATURES OF LEGIMATE TRADE

1. It was based on raw materials. Raw materials such as palm oil, palm kernel and groundnut were the main articles of the legitimate trade produced in Nigeria. They were demanded in Britain and other European countries for the Manufacturing of different products
2. It was based on the importation of European goods into Nigeria. Major European goods were brought to Nigeria in exchange for raw materials such as textiles, spirits especially GIN, guns and gunpowder, salt and iron
3. The trade involved the participation of different European powers such as Britain, France, Germany and Netherlands. These countries were represented in Nigeria and West African countries through their firms or companies. These companies were responsible for the purchase of raw materials
4. The system of exchange was another features. There was no universally accepted currency in Nigeria during this time. Barter system was the system of exchange. Palmoil, palm Kernel and groundnut were exchanged for European manufactured goods

5. The trade was dominated by the European trading companies or firms. These companies were chartered national companies owned by Britain, France, Germany. Some of these companies were the Royal Niger company RNC, John Holt and company and Messrs Miller Brothers and company

ARTICLES OF THE LEGITIMATE TRADE

The main articles of legitimate trade produced and demanded by the European Firms in Nigeria were Palm Kernel, Palm Oil, and groundnuts

1. Palm Oil; Palm oil was the pioneer article of legitimate trade. It was used in the production of soap, lubricants and candles. The major centre of production of palm oil in Nigeria during the period of the Legitimate trade was the Niger Delta that included areas such as Bonny, Calabar and Brass, Palm oil was also produced in Yorubaland and Igalaland.
2. Palm Kernel was jointly produced with palm oil. It was also demanded by the European firms. Palm kernel was used in the manufacturing of margarine and to process the residue for cattle food
3. Groundnut were highly demanded. They were used for the production of cooking oil and soap. Groundnuts were mainly obtained in Northern Nigeria.

WEEK 7: BRITISH COLONISATION OF NIGERIAN TERRORIES I: BRITISH CONTACTS WITH NIGERIA

At the end of the lesson students should be able to:

1. Mention the three agents of the British colonisation of Nigeria
2. Explain the activities of each agent in the colonisation of Nigeria

THE BRITISH CONTACTS WITH NIGERIA

Several developments characterised the contacts between the British contacts with Nigeria began in the 15th century. This was the period of Atlantic slave trade, which occurred between the 15th and early 19th centuries. The second phase of the British contacts continued until the establishment of colonial rule over the whole of Nigeria. The success of British in the colonisation was facilitated by the British agents, namely the explorers, the trader and the christian missionaries.

THE AGENTS OF THE BRITISH COLONISATION OF NIGERIA

The successful colonisation of Nigeria was facilitated by the three British agents, namely the explorers, the traders and Christian missionaries. These three agents of the British were described as the pathfinder of colonial rule in Nigeria.

THE EXPLORERS

Explorers refers to the people who travel or embark on journeys to unknown places. They are also known as adventurers. The major work of explorers is exploration.

Exploration simply means the act of searching for something. In the process of exploration, the explorers may discover some things such as land and river. Major tools of exploration used by the explorers included map and compass.

The explorers were the first set of European intruders into the interior of Nigeria. They were motivated by the desire for scientific knowledge and economic factor. The major British explorers who explored different parts of Nigeria were Mungo Park, Hugh Clapperton, John and Richard Lander. While Mungo Park discovered the mouth of the River Niger. Clapperton explored the Northern part of Nigeria. The Lander Brothers explored Badagry and also travelled to Northern Nigeria.

One of the areas where the British explorers had contributed to the colonisation of Nigeria was economy. They advertised the economic potentialities of Nigeria to their countrymen in Britain. They did this through their publications. They succeeded in opening the eyes of the empire-builders (The British administrators) to the unknown commercial opportunities in different parts of Nigeria.

The explorers, through their journeys, prepared the way for the coming of the traders and the Christian missionaries. The explorers equally praised the virtues and the advantages of the European world to Nigerians. They tried to persuade those Nigerians they had contact with to tailor their lives on a more European model. They played important roles in many Nigeria communities. They helped to restore law and order in Oyo and Bornu.

THE TRADERS

The traders were the second agents of the British colonisation of Nigeria. The beginning of the European traders in Nigeria was after the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade. With the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, the European traders visited Nigerians and began to persuade Nigerians who were on the coast to produce palm products such as palm oil, palm kernel etc. Notable among these traders and trading companies were John Holt and Company, Liverpool traders and United African Company UAC , later known as Royal Niger Company

The traders and the trading companies dictated the commodities they wanted and the price to be paid. They also decided the rate of the change of European manufactured goods for the agricultural produce they bought. They played important role in the establishment of British colonial rule in Nigeria through different means, among which were persuasion, friendship and the signing of treaties with Nigerian rulers and chiefs. For example. The Royal Niger Company under George Taubman Goldie concluded about 37 treaties with local chiefs in the hinterland of Nigeria by 1884. it was these treaties that were submitted at Berlin Conference of 1884/1885. which enabled Britain to take over Nigeria.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

The missionaries

WEEK 8: BRITISH COLONISATION OF NIGERIAN TERRITORIES II: HOW THE BRITISH CONQUERED NIGERIAN TERRITORIES

The British conquest Of Nigerian territories began in the middle of the 19th century and continued in the early 20th century. The conquest of the Nigerian

territories began in the Southern part, with Lagos as the first contact. With the

conquest of Lagos, the British moved into the interior parts of Yorubaland and

later to other parts Of Southern Nigeria such as the Benin Kingdom. By 1914.

the whole of Nigerian territories, both in the Southern and in the Northern parts, had been conquered and brought under the British colonial rule.

Methods Adopted by the British in the Conquest of Nigerian Territories
The British adopted three main methods in the conquest of the Nigerian territories in the 19th and the 20th centuries. These methods were:

- i. Military conquest
- ii. Gunboat diplomacy
- iii. Peaceful signing of treaties.

These three methods can be classified into two, namely violent and non-violent methods. While military conquest was known as a violent method, gun-boat diplomacy and peaceful signing of treaties were described as non-violent methods.

1. **Military Conquest:** This method of conquest involved the use of force through the deployment of armed personnel or forces to acquire territories. It is known as the waging of wars. The British adopted this method to conquer Lagos in 1851, Ijebuland in 1892, Benin Kingdom in 1897, Hausaland and some places in the Niger Delta and Eastern region in the early 20th century. Both major and minor wars were fought in the Conquest of these Nigerian territories. For example, the conquest of Ijebuland, the Benin and the Sokoto Caliphate involved major wars, while that of Effurun in 1896, Orokpo in 1901, Iyede in 1908, and Ozoro in 1910 and 1911 involved limited or minor wars.
2. **Gunboat Diplomacy:** This was another method of conquest adopted by the British in conquering Nigerian territories. This method is mere threat to use gunboats to enable Nigerian rulers or chiefs comply with the wishes of the invaders. Gunboat diplomacy was adopted by the British in the conquest of coastal towns or Niger Delta states in Nigeria. For example, gunboat diplomacy was used to defeat Nana Olomu of Itsekiri. In 1891, Nana Olomu of Itsekiri was invited to Lagos by the British Acting Consul-General in Lagos to answer some brought against him. Nana refused to leave Ebrohimi, his capital, because of the implication of the invitation. But when the Consul-General sent a fleet, which staged a manoeuvre exercise off the coast, Nana had to comply. He was later arrested and initially exiled to Cross River, and later to Accra, Ghana.
3. **Peaceful Signing Of Treaties:** This was a non-violent method adopted by the British mostly in the conquest of Yorubaland. The method involved peaceful negotiations between the British officials and the Yoruba rulers or chiefs. A good example of peaceful signing of treaties was the 1886 Peace Treaty titled, 'Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce'. After the 1886 treaty, peace treaties were signed with Yoruba rulers in Oyo, Ibadan, Abeokuta, and So On. They all signed the treaties without knowing the

Factors that Helped Britain in the Successful Conquest of Nigerian Territories

The following were some of the factors that helped Britain in the successful conquest of Nigerian territories:

- I. Lack of unity among Nigerian Peoples: At the time of the British occupation of some Nigerian territories, there was disunity in some Nigerian territories. The British exploited this opportunity to take over their territories. For example. Yorubaland, during this period, was engulfed in a Series of wars: prominent among them was the Ekiti-parapo war or Kiriii war. which lasted between 1877 and 1893. The war was brought to an end through the intervention of the British, leading to the signing of the 1886 peace treaty with the British, There were also rivalries among the different city states in the Niger Deka area. This lack Of unity made it difficult for the Nigerian peoples to come together and fight against a common enemy.
- II. Succession Disputes: The struggle over rulership in some Nigerian towns or cities also helped the British in the conquest of Nigerian territories _ A good example was the case of Kosoko and Akintoye in Lagos. Both of them struggled for the leadership of Lagos (that is, Oba of Lagos), The contest resulted in the emergence ot two factions, namely pro-Akintoye and pro-Kosoko. The British used this opportunity to support Akintoye followers against Kosoko. Thus, in 1851. Lagos was bombarded and it became a Crown Colony 1861. There were also civil strives among some ruling houses in the Niger Delta states. A good example was the crisis in Opobo between King Jaja Ruling House known as Anna Pepple House and Manilla Pepple House. The British also exploited this medium to their Own advantage.
- III. Possession of Superior Weapons: The successful conquest of Nigerian territories by the British was aided by their accessibility to superior weapons. While the British forces made use of superior weapons such as maxim gun, Nigerians used traditional weapons, such as swords, bows, arrows. knives, charms, and spears. For example, the Sokoto Caliphate forces confronted the British imperial army with traditional weapons, such as spears, arrows and bows. but were defeated due to the superior weapons used by the British.
- IV. Better Trained Military Force: The availability of better trained military force or standing army by the British also helped them to conquer Nigerian territories successfully. While the Nigerians paraded local warriors. the British deployed a military force trained in the art of modern warfare, For instance, the defeat of Kosoko and his forces in 1851 was through the British naval force. The British strike force, who possessed superior power, outmatched that of Kosoko and his forces. The fail of Benin Kingdom was facilitated by the invasion of the British forces in 1897. The conquest of Northern Nigeria, especially the Sokoto Caliphate, was as a result of better trained military forces.
- V. Role of Collaborators: Some Nigerians collaborated with the British in the conquest of Nigerian territories. These people did so because of their age-long enmity with their neighboring groups. For example, some of the Itsekiri people supported the British against Nana Olomu, who was their chief. Also, Akintoye and his supporters collaborated with the British in the dethronement of Kosoko in Lagos.

BRITISH COLONISATION OF BRITISH SYSTEM OF COLONISATION

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Define colonialism.
2. Mention the two systems of colonial administration adopted by the British in Nigeria.
3. State three differences between direct and indirect rule.
4. Mention three similarities between direct rule and indirect rule.

Colonialism in Nigeria

Colonialism is the process of establishing and maintaining foreign rule over a set of people by a foreign power. The people and their territories make up a colony. The foreign power would send people to live in the colony. to govern it, and use it as a source of wealth. In the case of Nigeria. while Britain was the foreign power. the peoples of Nigeria and their territories served as the colony and the protectorates.

Colony: Colony is a territory governed directly by a foreign power through the colonial officers. A good example of colony in Nigeria was the Lagos Colony created in 1861. A colony is ruled by a governor.

Protectorate: Protectorate is a territory with its own internal government, but under the control of an outside power. A protectorate is not directly controlled by a foreign power. However, the policies adopted in the protectorate were guided by a foreign power. Examples of protectorates in Nigeria were the Northern Protectorate and the Oil Rivers Protectorate (later known as the Niger Coast Protectorate). A protectorate is ruled by a Consul or a High Commissioner.

The British System of Colonial Administration in Nigeria

Following the conquest of Nigerian territories. the British adopted two major Systems of colonial administration. They included direct and indirect rule.

Direct Rule: This was a system of colonial administration where the colonies were ruled directly by the colonialists with limited participation of the local elite. While the European officials occupied the top positions, the indigenous people were at the bottom In this system of administration. there was a central government with Its own parliament or law-making body, This system of government was adopted by the British in the Lagos Colony. Lagos became a British Crown Colony in 1861. By this development. Lagos came under the direct control of the British. Between 1861 and 1914, the Lagos Colony was under the control of the Colonial Governor with a separate legislative body.

Indirect Rule' This was a system of colonial administration where the colonies were ruled indirectly by the colonialists through the traditional rulers and institutions. In this system of colonial administration. the British officials were not to have direct dealings with the indigenous people.

The traditional rulers were to serve as intermediaries between the British officials and the indigenous people. This system of colonial administration was adopted by the British to govern the whole of Nigeria after the amalgamation of 1914. It was introduced by Sir (Later Lord) Frederick Lugard.

the first Governor-General of Nigeria.

Differences between Direct Rule and Indirect Rule

	Direct Rule	Indirect Rule
1.	It made use of limited traditional rulers to implement her policies.	It largely used traditional rulers to implement her policies.
2.	It required many European officials to perform all tasks of administration.	It required few European officials to perform all tasks of administration.
3.	It did not recognize indigenous political system and institutions.	It recognized indigenous political system and institutions
4.	It saw the colony as an extension of BRITAIN	It saw the colony as economic outpost

Similarities between Direct Rule and Indirect Rule

The following are some of the similarities between direct and indirect rule:

1. Both of them were colonial systems of administration adopted to govern Nigerian territories,
2. Both of them had the major aim of exploiting the indigenous peoples and their resources.
3. Both of them used their state institutions, such as courts and police, to implement policies.
4. Both systems maintained racial discrimination.

WEEK 9-10: THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIA STATE

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885.
2. Explain the meaning of Berlin Treaty .
3. Mention three major reasons for the Berlin Treaty.
4. State three major features of the Berlin Treaty.

The Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885

The Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885 was also referred to as the Berlin West African Conference. The conference was held in Berlin, the capital of

Germany. It was held between 15 November, 1884 and 26 February, The conference was attended by representatives of fourteen (14) major European countries. such as Britain, Germany, France, Portugal. Italy, Belgium. Spain, and Netherlands. The conference was led by the German Chancellor. Otto von Bismarck. It was called in order to avoid military confrontation among the European powers over the colonization of Africa It was a successful one. The success of the conference led to the emergence of the Berlin Treaty or the Berlin Act of 1885.

The Berlin Treaty

The Berlin Treaty was a formal agreement reached between the European countries at the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885. The treaty consisted of major decisions reached at the conference. The decisions reached at the conference became binding on all the members that attended it.

Major Reasons for the Berlin Treaty

The following were the major reasons for the Berlin Treaty:

- 1) To Prevent Military Confrontation: One major reason for the emergence of the treaty was to prevent military confrontation among the European powers over the colonization of Africa Before the treaty. there existed rivalries among some European powers over claims to some territories in Africa. For example. there was rival between the British firms and the German firms in Togo, and between the British firms and the French firms in Nigeria.
- 2) To Formalize the Acquisition of Territories: Another reason for the treaty was to formalize the acquisition of territories in Africa. Although some territories had been acquired before the treaty by some European powers through their firms. they were not formalized. It was the treaty that formally gave official recognition of territories in Africa to European powers.
- 3) To Regulate European Trading Activities: The need to regulate European trading activities in Africa was another major reason for the treaty. There was intense competition among different European trading firms before the treaty. The treaty helped to regulate trading activities.
- 4) To Ensure Effective Occupation of Territories: One major reason for the treaty was to ensure effective occupation of territories In Africa. The possession of any territory in Africa should be visible in order to prevent other powers from showing interest in It.

Major Features of the Berlin Treaty

The following were the major features of the 1885 Berlin Treaty:

1. Principle of Effective Occupation: he treaty spelt out that for a colony to be recognized, must be backed by effective occupation. This means that nationals of the European country must be present in the area, and a form of government must have been set up over the area.
2. Principle of Notification: According to the treaty, it was required that any European nation wishing to lay claim to any territory in Africa must

- inform all the signatories to the Berlin Treaty in order to prevent conflict of interest.
3. Free Navigation and Trade in Rivers Congo and Niger: The Rivers Congo and Niger were to become international waterways open for free navigation and trade to all nations on equal terms. In other words, no nation was allowed to monopolize the two rivers.
 4. Slavery and the Slave Trade were to be Made Illegal: Another major feature of the treaty was that all the European nations were to join hands to destroy slavery and the slave trade, wherever it existed in Africa.
 5. The Spread of Christianity and Western Civilization: It was revealed in the treaty that the spread of Christianity and Western civilization be promoted in all African territories. Many of the European colonialists used Christian missionaries as their agents to achieve this major decision in their conquered territories.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIAN STATES II

THE ROLES OF THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY IN NIGERIAN TERRITORIES

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the Origin of the Royal Niger Company.
2. State three roles of the Royal Niger Company in Nigerian territories.

The Origin of the Royal Niger Company

The Royal Niger Company (RNC) was one of the trading companies that played important roles in the colonization of Nigerian territories. The company was founded by Sir George Taubman Goldie. The RNC was granted a royal charter by the British government in 1886. Before the granting of the Charter, the company was known as the United African Company at inception, but was later renamed National African Company (NAC). Having been granted a royal charter in 1886, Goldie changed the name of his company from NAC to RNC. Through the charter, the company was given the authority to govern, keep order and protect the territories of the chiefs with whom it had concluded treaties for the British government. The RNC expanded trading posts on the banks of Rivers Niger and Benue. The charter of the RNC remained in force until 31 December 1899 when it was revoked by the British government. Before the revocation of the RNC charter, RNC dominated the affairs of Northern Nigeria and Niger area. It succeeded in signing over four hundred treaties of occupation with Nigerian chiefs before its charter was revoked. It established its headquarters in Asaba on the River Niger, with a High Court of Justice and a Constabulary.

The Roles of the Royal Niger Company in Nigerian Territories

The following were some of the roles of the Royal Niger Company in Nigerian

territories:

- I. To govern or administer Nigerian territories: Through the charter granted it in 1886, the RNC was empowered to administer or govern those territories which it had signed treaties of protection in Nigeria. These territories were to be ruled on behalf of the British government. These territories were Northern Nigeria and Niger territory.
- II. To acquire new territories: Before the royal charter was granted to RNC in 1886, it had already signed over two hundred treaties with Nigerian chiefs. With the granting of royal charter, RNC became ambitious and succeeded in acquiring more territories through the signing of treaties with Nigerian chiefs. By the time its charter was revoked in 1899, it had increased the number of treaties of occupation signed with Nigerian chiefs from over two hundred to over four hundred.
- III. To prevent other firms from trading in the Niger territory. Before the charter was granted, PNC faced intense competition with the French and the German firms in the Niger area. With the charter, it monopolized trading activities and succeeded in forcing the French and the German firms out of the Niger territory.
- IV. To collect taxes and duties: One major role of the RNC as directed by the British government through the charter was to collect taxes and duties for the purpose of providing fund for the administration of the territories. Through this, the RNC imposed high duties on exports and imports.
- V. To abolish slavery and the slave trade: Another major role of the RNC was to abolish slavery and the slave trade in their territories in Nigeria. The RNC was to carry out this responsibility in order to promote the growth of legitimate trade.
- VI. To avoid interference with the people's customs and religion: The British government believed that interfering in the people's customs and religion might result in conflicts, which could jeopardize her economic interest. This, however, necessitated the reason why the British adopted indirect rule as a system of colonial administration.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIAN STATES III

COLONIAL CONQUEST AND ADMINISTRATION OF NIGERIAN TERRITORIES

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Mention the major phases of the British conquest of the Nigerian territories.
2. Explain how the Nigerian territories were administered during the two major phases.
3. Mention the three Nigerian territories that emerged in 1900.

Colonial Conquest Of the Nigerian Territories

The conquest Of the Nigerian territories began in the 19th century. The conquest of the Nigerian territories was carried out by the British through her agents. namely the explorers, the traders and the Christian missionaries. The conquest of Nigerian territories could be divided into two major phases, namely the first phase (1851-1900) and the second phase (1900-1914).

The First Phase of Colonial Conquest of the Nigerian Territories (1851-1900)
During this phase or period, a number of Nigerian territories were conquered by the British. The beginning of the colonial conquest of the Nigerian territories started with the bombardment of Lagos in 1851. In 1861,

that is, ten years later, Lagos became a crown colony. Other areas that were conquered during this phase included Yorubaland through the 1886 peace treaty, liebuland in 1892, Benin Kingdom in 1897, and some parts of the Niger Delta.

The Second Phase of Colonial Conquest of the Nigerian Territories (1900-1914)

During this phase, the British government was mostly pre-occupied with bringing different parts of Nigeria together as a single political entity. However, there were other parts of Nigeria that had not been brought under British rule, Between

1900 and 1914, some places in Northern Nigeria, such as the Sokoto Caliphate, Bida, Kontagora, Gombe and Bauchi were Conquered by the British through military conquests. The whole Of the Northern Nigeria was declared a protectorate in 1900. Other areas that were conquered by the British during this phase were the Eastern Nigeria and the Middle Belt. Colonial Administration of the Nigerian Territories Although the colonial administration Of the Nigerian territories had begun since 1861, by 1900 there emerged three separate independent territories in Nigeria. All these Nigerian territories were under the British control. These three Nigerian territories were:

- i. The Lagos Colony
- ii. The Niger Coast Protectorate
- iii. The Territory of the Royal Niger Company or Northern Protectorate.

1. The Lagos Colony

Lagos became the British Crown Colony in 1861. By this development, the British colonial officials took control of the day-to-day administration of Lagos. The administration of Lagos Colony was largely directed by the Colonial Governor, and the local elite did play a substantial role as advisers. The headquarters of the colony was located in Lagos, The colony had its own legislative council, headed by the colonial governor. Between 1861 and 1914, the Colony of Lagos was under the administration of successive colonial governors, among which were: Colonial Governors of Lagos Period of Rule

COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF LAGOS	PERIOD OF
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	RULE
Mr William Coskry	1861-1862
Mr H. S. Freeman	1862-1863
Captain W.R. Milliner	1863-1863
Captain J.H. Glover	1863-1866
Sir Alfred Moloney	1886-1890
Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter	1891-1899
Sir H. E. McCallum	1897-1899
Sir Walter Egerton	1903-1906

2. The Niger Coast Protectorate

The Niger Coast protectorate was created in 1893 Before this time. the protectorate was known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate established by the British in 1884. based on the outcome of the Berlin Conference. The Protectorate consisted of seven district states, namely Bonny. Forcados. Old Calabar. New Calabar . Benin, Brass, and Opobo. The Protectorate was under the control of the British officials with the titles Of Consuls and Vice Consuls. In January 1900 the Protectorate was merged with the territories of the Royal Niger Company known as Niger territories. In May 1906, the Protectorate was also merged with the Lagos Colony. The Protectorate was governed in accordance with the British directive. There was the executive office — with Calabar as the headquarters. the Courts of equity, and the Niger Coast Protectorate Force or Oil Rivers Irregulars. Between 1884 and 1906, the Niger Coast Protectorate was under the control of the following British Officials:

Consuls/ Vice Consuls	Period Of Rule
Sir Edward Hyde Hewett	1885-1891
Sir Claude II MacDonald	1891-1896
Sir Ralph Moor	1893-1893
Sir James Robert Phillips	1896-1897
Sir Ralph Moor	1896-1900
Sir Walter Egerton	1904-1912

The Territory Of the Royal Niger Company or Northern Protectorate With the granting of charter to the Royal Niger Company (RNC) in 1886. the RNC was given the mandate to govern or administer some Nigerian territories in the

Northern and the Niger territories. The territories were administered under the leadership of Sir George Taubman Goldie. Between 1886 and 1899, Goldie set up formal structure of administration consisting of two broad operational divisions, namely the Niger government, which comprised an executive/administrative office, with Asaba as its headquarters, a Judicial authority with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a constabulary force. The commercial aim was managed by the same individuals who ran the Niger government. On 31 December 1899, the charter of the RNC was revoked by the British government and a sum of £865,000 was paid for the loss. In 1900, the territory was declared the Northern Protectorate, with Lokoja as the headquarters.

Sir Frederick Lugard was appointed the High Commissioner of the protectorate and ruled between 1900 and 1906. He was later succeeded by Herbert Richmond Palmer, who ruled between 1906 and 1911. The British indirect rule system was adopted to govern the protectorate. In 1914, the protectorate was merged with the Southern protectorate to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria

WEEK 11-13: THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIA 1

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Define amalgamation.
2. Explain the two major amalgamations that took place in Nigeria

Meaning of Amalgamation

One major administrative measure taken by the British to strengthen their control in Nigeria was known as amalgamation. Amalgamation can be defined as bringing together of the different Nigerian peoples and their territories under one administrative and political authority. The administrative measure was carried out in two different times.

Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

The bringing together of the diverse peoples of Nigeria and their territories was on different occasions. There existed first amalgamation and second amalgamation,

The First Amalgamation: The first amalgamation of the Nigerian territories occurred in May 1906. This amalgamation involved the bringing together of the Niger Coast Protectorate and Lagos Colony to form the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. This unification was carried out by the Colonial Office in London, based on the recommendation of the Niger Committee. With the unification, Sir Walter Egerton became the first Governor of the Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria.

The Second Amalgamation: The second amalgamation of the Nigerian territories occurred on 1st January 1914. This amalgamation involved the bringing together of the Northern Protectorate and the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. The Colonial Office in London equally carried out the unification,

based on the recommendation of Sir (later Lord) Frederick Lugard. Following the success of the unification, Lord Frederick Lugard was appointed as the first Governor-General of Nigeria.

REASONS FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF THE NIGERIAN TERRITORIES OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. List four major reasons for the amalgamation of Nigerian territories.
2. Explain any two of the reasons for the amalgamation of Nigerian territories.

Reasons for the Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

The following are some of the reasons for the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories by the British

1. Economic Reason: The primary reason for the amalgamation of the Northern and the Southern Protectorates in 1914 was economic. The Southern Protectorate was far richer than Northern protectorate. The South had direct access to the sea from which revenue was raised. The British believed that amalgamation would make it easier to utilize the revenue from the Southern parts for the overall development of Nigeria.
2. Political Reason: Another reason for the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was political. Before the 1914 amalgamation, there were disagreements between the administrative and political officers in the Northern and Southern Protectorates over policies. There were also personality clashes between the officers in the two protectorates. It was, therefore, believed that amalgamation would help to solve the problem.
3. Personal: The personal interest or ambition of Lord Frederick Lugard was another reason for the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. He was ambitious to govern the whole of Nigeria and therefore supported the move. In fact, having returned from Hong Kong, where he served as a Colonial Governor, he was directed to oversee the merger of the Northern and Southern Protectorates. In his recommendation, he supported the amalgamation of the two protectorates. Having amalgamated the two protectorates, Lugard was appointed the first Governor-General of Nigeria. This appointment justified personal reason as one of the reasons for the amalgamation of Nigerian territories.
4. Developmental Reason: The amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was also facilitated by the need to coordinate development plans for the entire country. A good example of these development plans or projects was the railway system. There existed in the country three separate railway lines by 1914. It was believed that rational development of railway system could be achieved under a unified political administration.

5. Financial Reason: The British decided to amalgamate the Nigerian territories because of financial reason. The imperial government wanted to avoid the situation whereby she would be spending on the colonies. It was believed that each colony should be self-sufficient. Thus, the British supported amalgamation because they hoped that it would relieve the Imperial Government of financial burden.

PROCESS OF THE AMALGAMATION OF THE NIGERIAN TERRITORIES

III

OBJECTIVES

At the end Of the lesson. students should be able to:

1. Mention the three Nigerian territories created by the British before amalgamation.
2. Explain the process Of the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories in 1906 and 1914.

The Nigerian Territories before Amalgamation

Before the process of amalgamation began. there existed three Nigerian territories by 1900. These territories included:

1. The Lagos Colony created in 1861
2. The Niger Coast Protectorate (formerly known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate created in 1884) created in 1893
3. The Northern Protectorate (formerly known as the territory of the Royal Niger Company) created in 1900.

It was these three Nigerian territories that were initially amalgamated into two, and were dated into one.

The Process of the Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

The process of the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was a function of several developments. The first major step taken by the British towards the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was the setting up of a committee In 1898known as the Selbourne Committee or Niger Committee. The committee

Was constituted by Joseph Chamberlain, the then British Colonial Secretary. The chairman of the committee was Lord Selbourne. He was the Secretary of State for the colonies. The committee was set up to look into the future administration of the territory of the Royal Niger Company.

One of the recommendations Of the committee was the amalgamation of the different British governments in Nigeria into one. It was believed that bringing the three jurisdictions together would help to reduce administrative costs and facilitate the deployment of resources and money between the areas. Following the recommendations of the Niger Committee, the Lagos Colony and the Niger Coast Protectorate were merged together in May 1906

by the Colonial Office to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. By the first merger, Nigerian territories were reduced to two, namely the Colony and Southern Protectorate, and the Northern Protectorate.

The newly created Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria had its headquarters in Lagos and a governor was appointed to administer it. The first governor was Sir Walter Egerton. He was succeeded by Sir Widenham Francis in acting capacity and later by Lord Frederick Lugard from 1912 to 1914.

The protectorate lasted till 1914 before it was later merged with the Northern Protectorate.

Having achieved the first step towards the amalgamation of Nigerian territories into two political administrations, there were several British officials in the Colonial Office who continued to advocate for the unification of the whole

country into one. They included Reginald Antrous, William Mercer, Charles Strachey and Frederick Lugard. Thus, in August 1911, the Colonial Office appointed Lord Frederick Lugard to lead the Colony and Protectorate of Southern. In 1912, Lugard arrived Nigeria to oversee the merger of the Northern and the Southern Protectorates. In May 1913, Lugard submitted a formal proposal to the Colonial Office in London in which the two protectorates would be merged together and placed under a single political and administrative authority headed by a Governor-General. The Colonial Office approved most of the recommendations of Lugard. Thus, on 1st January 1914, the Colony and

Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and Northern Protectorate were amalgamated to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Lord Frederick Lugard was also made the first Governor-General of the newly created country.

THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIA IV: KEY PERSONALITES AND THEIR ROLES IN THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIA TERRITORIES I: GEORGE TAUBMAN GOLDIE

The Roles of George Taubman Goldie in the Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

Sir Taubman Goldie played significant roles in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. His roles in the amalgamation of Nigerian territories were

restricted to Northern and Niger territories. The amalgamation became possible through signing treaties of occupation with traditional rulers or chiefs.

The first amalgamation of the Nigerian territory with the involvement of Goldie

was the Northern territory. Through RNC, Goldie maintained effective occupation over the Northern territory. Having signed treaties with some

chiefs in Northern Nigeria, he brought those areas under the British sphere of influence

and chose Lokoja as the headquarters, where he ruled as a British colonial administrator. Between 1886 and 1899, Goldie administered the Northern territory, known as the Territory of the Royal Niger Company. In 1900, the territory

was renamed the Northern Protectorate.

The second amalgamation of the Nigerian territory with active involvement of Taubman Goldie was the Niger area. In 1881, there were discussions on the amalgamation of the Oil Rivers Protectorate with the Niger territory, which was under the control of Goldie. The merging of the two territories met several criticisms, especially from the British officials in the Oil Rivers Protectorate and the Lagos Colony. As a result, Goldie eventually lost the battle. Having lost the battle, Goldie continued to administer his territory with Asaba as the headquarters. The Niger territory was later merged with the Niger Coast Protectorate (formerly Oil Rivers Protectorate) in 1900.

Life and Career of Lord Frederick Lugard

Lord Lugard was born in January 1858 in Mandras, India. He was educated at Rossall School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the 9th foot (East Norfolk Regiment) in 1878. He served in the second battalion in India and served in some military campaigns. Lugard was a British soldier, mercenary explorer and administrator. He served as British colonial administrator in Nigeria and Hong Kong. In Nigeria, he served as the first High Commissioner of the Northern Protectorate (1900-1906); Governor of Colony and the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria (1912-1914); and the first Governor-General of Nigeria (1914-1919). He also served as Governor of Hong Kong between 1900 and 1912.

The Roles of Lord Frederick Lugard in the Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

Lord Lugard played important roles in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories.

Right from the first time in office as the High Commissioner for the Northern Protectorate, he had shown serious concern for the amalgamation of the three Nigerian territories. In his private letter to his brother, Ned, he expressed hope that this would be achieved some day.

In the speech he delivered to the Royal Geographical Society in London in 1903, Lord Lugard expressed a concern for the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. In his confidential letter to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1905, he proposed the amalgamation of the Nigerian peoples and their territories. Before the proposal was written, he had

succeeded in convincing his counterparts in Lagos — Sir William Macgregor and in Calabar -Sir Ralph Moore on the idea of the amalgamation Of the three Nigerian territories.

His proposal, as well as the Niger Committee Report, facilitated the 1906 amalgamation. Having finished his tenure as the High Commissioner for the Protectorate, he was transferred to Hong Kong, where he served as the Colonial Governor. While away. he continued to advocate for the unification of the whole of Nigerian territories. Thus, in August 1911. the Colonial Office appointed Lord Lugard to administer the newly amalgamated Nigerian territories (that is, Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria). In 1912, he returned to Nigeria from Hong Kong. He was asked to oversee the merging of the Northern Protectorate with the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria In May 1913. Lord Lugard submitted a formal proposal to the Colonial Office in London on the amalgamation of the two protectorates. He recommended that the two protectorates be merged together under the control of a Governor-General. The Colonial Office approved most of his recommendations. Thus. on 1st January. 1914. the Colonial Office amalgamated the two protectorates into a single political and administrative authority known as the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, Lord Frederick Lugard was later appointed as the first Governor- General of Nigeria.

KEY PERSONALITIES AND THEIR IN THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIAN

THE EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the presence 01 the European missionaries in Nigeria.
2. State roles of the European missionaries in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories.

The Presence of the European Missionaries in Nigeria

The presence of European missionaries Nigeria was a function of major phases, namely the 16th and the 19th centuries. While the 16th evangelization met limited success, the 19th century missionary activities recorded huge success. The 16th century evangelization was Carried out the Portuguese missionaries and their activities were restricted to Benin and Warri areas. The 19th Century enterprise involved different European missionaries who penetrated virtually all the parts of Nigeria. These missionaries involved the Church Missionary Society (CMS), the Baptist Missionary Society.

the Wesleyan Methodists, the Scottish Presbyterians, the Holy Ghost Fathers Society, and the Society for African Mission.

The Roles of the European Missionaries in the Amalgamation of the Nigerian Territories

The European missionaries were among the key personalities that contributed to the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. They cooperated with the British government in the establishment of effective colonial administration over Nigeria. The genesis of the active participation of the European missionaries in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories began as a result of their strong desire in the spread of Christianity and peaceful commercial enterprise. They believed that these goals could be achieved through the effective occupation of their areas of evangelization by the British government.

One major role played by the European missionaries in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was in the area of protection. The European missionaries sought for protection from the British Colonial Authority in their areas of operation. British protection simply refers to the imposition of political authority. They regarded their areas of operation as the spheres of political influence for their home government. For example, hardly had the European missionaries arrived Lagos in 1842 when the British bombarded it in 1851 and annexed it in 1861. The removal of Kosoko and the installation of Akintoye by the British had the Support of the Christian missionaries. The eventual annexation of Lagos by the British was through the activities of the European missionaries. Also. the amalgamation of the Egba territories with the Colony and the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria was facilitated by the European missionaries,

The Egba sought for missionary protection when Dahomey waged war on them. With the help of the missionaries, coupled with direct support of the British government the Egba were set free from their enemy, Egba territories were initially brought under Lagos Colony and later merged with the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria in 1906.

The European missionaries also helped in the amalgamation Of the Nigerian territories through the encouragement given to the British government. The European missionaries turned the activities of the British government into a veritable political force in Nigeria. For instance, following the stalemate in the Anglo-Ashante War of 1863-1864.

Colonel Ord was asked to report on the administration of the four Brtish colonies in West Africa. namely Nigeria.

Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast (now Ghana), In 1865, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the report of Colonel Ord and make recommendations on the future of British policy in West Africa. The Committee recommended that the British government should abandon all its territories except Sierra Leone, However, the missionaries urged Britain not to abandon any of the four colonies in West Africa.

They maintained that the withdrawal of Britain would mean a betrayal of the people to whom they had preached the gospel of Christ to. As a result, they succeeded in convincing the British government in the amalgamation of Nigerian territories.

THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIA IVIII: KEY PERSONALITIES AND THEIR ROLES

IN THE AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIAN TERRITORIES IV: NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL RULERS

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain who Nigerian traditional rulers were,
2. State the roles the Nigerian traditional rulers played in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories.

The Nigerian Traditional Rulers

The Nigerian traditional rulers were rulers of different independent states, kingdoms and empires. Traditional authority was bestowed on them by customs, beliefs and traditions of the communities they governed.

Traditional rulers were highly revered in their different communities. They were regarded as semi-divine or second to the gods. This traditional political institution had existed long before the coming of the British. However, the powers of these rulers were later

taken away following the imposition of British colonial rule. Notable among the Nigerian traditional rulers were the Ooni of Ife, Alaafin of Oyo. Sultan of Sokoto, Shehu of Bornu. Oba of Benin, Emir of Kano, Oba of Lagos. Olu of Warri. Obi of Onitsha, and so on.

The Roles of the Nigerian Traditional Rulers in the Amalgamation Of the Nigerian Territories

The Nigerian traditional rulers were among the key personalities that contributed to the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. The main role played by Nigerian traditional rulers in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories was through collaboration. They collaborated with the British government in the establishment of effective colonial administration over Nigeria. Their collaboration started during the first phase of the British conquest of Nigeria in the 19th century and continued during the imposition of colonial rule. The degree of collaboration between the British and the Nigerian traditional rulers reached a high point at the time of the establishment of colonial rule

Meanwhile, it was not all the Nigerian traditional rulers that collaborated with the British. While some collaborated, some did not. Those that collaborated served as puppets of the British colonial rule, while those who refused were deposed and replaced with loyal rulers.

There were many cases of collaboration between the Nigerian traditional rulers of various centralized and decentralized communities and the British in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. For example, the conquest and the eventual annexation of Lagos as the British Colony in 1861 were

facilitated by the cooperation of Akintoye and his supporters with the British officials.

His collaboration with the British led to his emergence as the Oba of Lagos and the annexation of Lagos.

Some Emirs in Northern Nigeria, Obas in Western Nigeria and Warrant Chiefs in Eastern Nigeria also collaborated with the British in the amalgamation of the Nigerian territories. Some of those that collaborated were described as

'good boys' by the British. These Nigerian traditional rulers supported the British because of the opportunity of serving in the colonial administration. Those who supported the British served in the colonial administration as 'Native Authorities'. Through this, the Nigerian traditional rulers succeeded in consolidating the British colonial rule in Nigeria.

WEEK 14: THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT I: MEANING AND FORMS OF NATIONALISM IN NIGERIA

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Explain the meaning of nationalism.
2. State the two main terms of nationalism in Nigeria.

Meaning of Nationalism

There are different definitions or meanings of nationalism. First, nationalism means a feeling of common identity by a group of people.

Nationalism can also be defined as a pride for one's nation, traditions and institution. Finally, nationalism means the desire to eliminate colonialism, which generates political movement. In terms of independence movement in Nigeria, the last meaning of nationalism is the most appropriate. It deals with opposition to foreign rule and the struggle for political independence.

Forms of Nationalism in Nigeria

Strong opposition to foreign rule began since the British occupation of Nigeria in the 19th century. This continued even after the imposition of colonial rule over the whole of the country in the 20th century. Therefore, there were two major forms of nationalism in Nigeria. They were;

- i. Traditional or proto nationalism
- ii. True or modern nationalism.

1. **Traditional or Proto Nationalism:** This was the first form of nationalism that occurred in Nigeria. It was a form of nationalism geared towards preventing the British acquisition of the Nigerian territories. This form of nationalism occurred in the 19th century. Examples of traditional Nigerian nationalists were King Jaja of Opobo, Nana Olomu of Itsekiri, Oba Ovorarimwen of Benin, Oba Kosoko of Lagos, and Sultan Atlahiru II.

2. **True or Modern Nationalism:** This was the second form of nationalism in Nigeria. This form of nationalism occurred in two major phases in the 20th century, namely 1920 to 1945 and 1945 to 1960. It was a

Nationalism championed by the educated Nigerians. The first phase of true or modern nationalism was geared towards active participation or involvement of the educated elite in the government of their country. The second phase of true nationalism focused on the struggle for political independence. Examples of modern Nigerian nationalists were Herbert Macaulay, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Baewa, Chief Anthony Enahoro, Mallam Aminu Kano, and so on.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO NIGERIAN NATIONALISM

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson. students should be able to

1. Explain Nigerian nationalism
2. state tour major Factors that contributed to (the growth of Nigerian nationalism

Nigerian Nationalism

Nigerian nationalism was a form of African nationalism championed by the educated Nigerian. These Nigerian nationalists who consisted of different ethnic groups came together to struggle for the political independence of their country Nigerian nationalism took the form of pan-Nigerian consciousness. Notable among the Nigerian nationalists were Herbert Macaulay, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe. Chief Obafemi Awolowo. Sir Ahmadu Bello, and so on.

Factors that Contributed to the Growth of Nigerian Nationalism

The following were some of the factors that contributed to the growth of Nigerian nationalism:

1. The Influence of Western Education: The establishment of schools and colleges by the Christian missionaries led to the growth of the educated elite. These educated Nigerians resented their exclusion from the administration of their Country, as well as from better positions in the civil service. Many of them who held British degrees and as well qualified were placed under the Europeans who did not have the kind of qualifications they had,
2. The Role of the Press and Newspapers: The emergence of Nigeria an-owned press and newspapers contributed to the growth of Nigerian nationalism. Notable among the newspapers founded the Nigerian nationalists were the Lagos Daily News by Herbert Macaulay in 1927 West African Pilot by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe in 1937, and the Nigerian Tribune by Chief Awolowo in 1949. These newspapers were used to criticize British colonial policies and programmes. They also created awareness among the Nigerian peoples about the negative effects of the Colonial

policies.

3. The Formation of Political Parties: The emergence of Political parties was another factor that contributed to Nigerian nationalism. The first political party in Nigeria was known as the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) founded in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay. However, between the 1940 and the 1950s, here was the emergence of new militant political parties, namely the Action Group (AG), the Northern People's Congress (NPC) and the National Council of Nigerian and the Cameroons (NCNC), later known as the National Council of the Nigerian Citizens (NCNC). These political parties, which were founded by educated Nigerians, were used to sensitize people on the importance of freedom.
4. The Influence of Nigerian Students Abroad: The growth of nationalism in Nigeria was facilitated by the activities of Nigerian students abroad. Through the platform of the West African Students Union (WASU) founded by Chief Ladipo Solanke, educated Nigerians abroad appealed to anti-colonial groups and progressive societies in Britain for self-rule in Nigeria. For example, in 1941, WASU demanded a federation for Nigeria, based on the Swiss or the United States model.
5. The Influence of Urbanization: Urbanization, which deals with the growth of cities and towns, contributed greatly to Nigerian nationalism. Urbanization was caused by the growth of communication system, such as building of roads, railways and airports. This led to the movement of people from the rural areas to places where these amenities were found. The availability of these facilities equally paved way for rapid flow of information and ideas. In fact, in the early stages of Nigerian nationalism. It was a wholly urban affair.
6. The Impact of the Second World War: The Second World War, which occurred between 1939 and 1945, had Nigerian troops as active participants. Nigerians who were recruited fought side by side with the white soldiers. They were told during the war that they were fighting for noble ideas and principles, such as self-determination and freedom. Unfortunately, when the war was over, Nigerians were denied these principles. Thus, when these ex-servicemen returned, they joined the nationalist movement.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT III: THE NATURE OF NIGERIAN NATIONALISM 1: PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Mention FOUR major people who were involved in the struggle for Nigeria's independence
2. State FOUR roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria's independence
3. Discuss the attainment of Nigeria's independence

PEOPLE THAT WERE INVOLVED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR NIGERIA'S INDEPENDENCE

The struggle for Nigeria's independence was pursued vigorously by some Nigerian nationalist. The contributions and roles of these Nigerian nationalist remained indelible in the history of Nigeria's. some of the key people that were involved in the struggle for Nigeria's independence were:

1. Herbert Macaulay
- 2, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
3. Chief Obaferni Awolowo
4. Chief Anthony Enahoro
5. Sir Ahmadu Bello
6. Mallam Aminu Kano
7. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

Roles Played by These Personalities in the Struggle for Nigeria's Independence

Although there were similarities in the roles played by these various personalities in the struggle for Nigeria's independence, they also varied. The following Were some of the roles played by these personalities:

1. Active Participation in Constitutional Conferences: One of the major roles played by these personalities in the struggle for Nigeria's independence was their active participation in constitutional conferences course of the movement towards independence, a number of issues arose which resulted in the need to stage Constitutional Conference by the British government These issues included northern fear of Southern domination, minority question, and date of Nigeria's independence .Constitutional conferences were staged over these issues between 1953 and 1958. with these personalities as active participants.
2. Formation of Political Parties: The struggle for Nigeria's independence was characterized by the formation of vibrant political parties personalities formed one political party or the other. The first Political party in Nigeria was the Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP) was founded by Herbert Macaulay Also, while Chief Obafemi Awolowo formed the Action Group (AG). Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe formed the National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC). While Mallam Aminu Kano form the Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU), which was later renamed the Northern Elements Progressive Association (NEPA). Sir Ahmadu Bello was the leader of the Northern People's Congress (NPC). The struggle for Nigeria's independence between 1950 and 1960 was championed by these political parties.
3. Emergence of Acceptable Constitutions: The struggle for Nigeria's dependence was also facilitated by the emergence of constitutions. The need of fashion out acceptable constitution for the Nigerian peoples of the British necessitated the conveyance of constitutional conferences.

The first major acceptable pre-independence constitution to the Nigerian nationalists was the 1951 McPherson Constitution, The birth of the constitution was as a result of the 1950 Constitutional Conference held in Ibadan and was not only attended by some of these key personalities but also had their active participation in its provisions. Before this time there had been two Constitutions, namely Clifford Constitution of 1922 and Richards Constitution of 1946, which were described by these Personalities as imposed Constitutions because of their limited involvement. The emergence of the 1954 Lyttleton Constitution and the 1960 independence Constitution also had the contributions of these personalities.

1. Emergence of regional government: The emergence of regional government in Nigeria in 1951 was a major contribution of these personalities in the struggle for independence. The birth of the government was facilitated by the outcome of the 1950 constitutional conference, which was attended by them. The emerged regional government in three regions namely Western , Eastern and Northern regions. Each regional government was headed by premier. Some of these personalities served as premier of their regions. While Chief Obafemi Awolowo was the first premier of Western region, Sir Ahmadu Bello was the premier of Northenr region and Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe was the premier of the Eastern region.
2. Moving of Motion for Self -government: One important major step towards the struggle for Nigeria's independence was the moving of the motion for self-government. The first motion for self-government was moved by Chief Anthony Enahoro in 1953 at the floor of the Central Legislature that Nigeria should attain independence in 1956. Chief Enahoro was a parliamentarian from the Western Region. While the parliamentarians from the Western and the Eastern Regions of Nigeria accepted the motion, those from the Northern Region led by the Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto. objected it. The objection brought a major setback to the attainment of Nigeria's independence. However, the motion resulted in the granting of full internal self-government to both the Western and the Eastern Regions in 1957

The Attainment of Nigeria's Independence in 1960

The attainment of Nigeria's independence in 1960 was facilitated by several developments. Notable among these developments were the emergence of the 1957 and the 1958 constitutional conferences and the conduct of the

1959 general elections. The 1957 and 1958 constitutional conferences were called to address two major fundamental problems. namely the fear of Southern domination by the leaders of Northern Nigeria arid the minority question. These two issues delayed the fixing of the date of Nigeria's independence.

The 1957 constitutional conference was held in London and was attended by major Nigerian nationalists. The conference, which was the last major Constitutional conference on the struggle for Nigeria's independence, was convened to address two major issues earlier stated. The issues were extensively. However, while the first issue was resolved the Second Meanwhile, a commission of inquiry known as the Willinks commission

headed by Sir Henry Willinks. was created to address the issue. Other major decisions reached at the Constitutional Conference included:

1. Self-government to be granted to the Western and the Eastern Regions in August 1957, while that of Northern Region would be in 1959
2. The Eastern Region to have an additional House known as the House of Chiefs
3. A Bi-cameral Legislature to be established, that is, House of Representatives and House of Senate
4. A second chamber to be created and known as the Senate, which would comprise twelve members from each region and the Southern Cameroon, four members from the Federal Capital Territory, Lagos and tour special member
5. The Office of the Prime Minister to be created and the Governor-General to appoint a Prime Minister, the leader of the party that commands the majority support in the House of Representatives
6. Members of the Federal Legislature to consist of 320 members elected on the basis of one member for approximately 100000 of the population of Nigeria
7. Universal Adult Suffrage to be used in electing representatives into the new Federal Legislature, the Western and the Eastern Regions. Lagos and Southern Cameroon, while male suffrage was to be used in the Northern Region
8. Dual control of a centralized police force
9. Establishment of the council of the prerogative of mercy
10. Independence to be granted to Nigeria in 1960.

The 1959 general elections constituted major development with respect to the attainment of Nigeria's independence in 1960. With the successful outcome of the 1957 constitutional conference, there was an agreement between the British government and the Nigerian nationalists on the need to conduct parliamentary elections that would usher in the independence government in 1960. The general elections were held on 12 December 1959 and were mainly contested by three major political parties, namely the Northern people's Congress (NPC), the Action Group (AG) and the National Council of the Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC). While the NPC had the majority seats in the House of Representatives, it was immediately followed by the AG, where as the NCNC had the least number of seats. In spite of the majority seats of the NPC, it did not have the required number of seats to form a government. However, both the NPC and the NCNC went into coalition

but the Action Group remained as opposition party. With the coalition between the NPC and the NCNC a national government was formed and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was appointed the Prime Minister, while Dr Nnamidi Azikiwe was appointed the Governor-General. Thus, on 1st October, 1960, independence was granted to Nigeria.