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1. ****Question****

Story-telling is one of the oldest means of entertainment, in light of this, write a story following the instructions below.

1. The story should cover a period during pre-colonial and or early colonial Nigeria

That the history of children is still yet to emerge into a viable sub-field of Nigerian history in the second decade of the twenty-first century attests to the limited scholarly attention given to this aspect of Africa’s demography and past.1 The study of the history of children is significant to the understanding of every aspect and era of African history. If historians have convincingly proved that Africa’s past is incomplete without the history of women, so also is it lacking without children’s history. In broader terms, the history of children is generally submerged in the larger history of state and empire formation, colonialism, modernity, and sociopolitical transformation. *Children und Childhood in Colonial Nigerian Histories*examines the central historical role of minors. It seeks to answer these interrelated questions, among others: What place did children occupy in colonial Nigeria’s past, and how has their role changed over time? Who was a child in colonial Nigeria? What is the value of using age as a category of historical analysis? What is the intersection between childhood and modernity? We invite readers to join in reflecting on the idea of modern Nigerian childhood and how it emerged. The goal of this book is to place our received notions of an ideal or modern childhood—namely, school enrollment instead of work; child rights and legal protections; juvenile delinquency as a problem of nation building; and children as belonging to ethnic, national, and global spheres—into proper historical context.

### **African Cultural Values: Igbo Political Leadership in Colonial Nigeria.**

Although numerous studies have been made of the Western educated political elite of colonial Nigeria in particular, and of Africa in general, very few have approached the study from a perspective that analyzes the impacts of indigenous institutions on the lives, values, and ideas of these individuals. This book is about the diachronic impact of indigenous and Western agencies in the upbringing, socialization, and careers of the colonial Igbo political elite of southeastern Nigeria. The thesis argues that the new elite manifests the continuity of traditions and culture and therefore their leadership values and the impact they brought on African society cannot be fully understood without looking closely at their lived experiences in those indigenous institutions where African life coheres. The key has been to explore this question at the level of biography, set in the context of a carefully reconstructed social history of the particular local communities surrounding the elite figures. It starts from an understanding of their family and village life, and moves forward striving to balance the familiar account of these individuals in public life, with an account of the ongoing influences from family, kinship, age grades, marriage and gender roles, secret societies, the church, local leaders and others. The result is not only a model of a new approach to African elite history, but also an argument about how to understand these emergent leaders and their peers as individuals who shared with their fellow Africans a dynamic and complex set of values that evolved over the six decades of colonialism.