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**A REVIEW ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THENEGERIA STATE.**

The Nigerian state is a colonial creation. It is a product of a historical arrangement that arose out of the European adventure with its eventual culmination in the colonisation of Africa. Prior to the emergence of Nigerian state,pre-colonial Nigeria comprises of different independent chiefdoms, states, Kingdoms and empires. Nigeria stretches roughly 700miles from west to east and 650 miles from south to north.

The historical background of Nigerian government and politics involves the pre-colonial period and the colonial period in Nigeria. The pre-colonial period is the period before the coming of colonialists to Nigeria while the colonial period refers to the era that colonial administration was established in the country Nigeria.

The exact time when man began to live in Nigeria is unknown but there are archaeological evidences from different parts of Nigeria which pointed to the fact that man had settled in the region now known as Nigeria since the Palaeolithic period 5000,000-9000BC. The man who lived in Nigeria during those years worked hard to cope with his environment. He began to hunt the animals and to gather fruits, but he soon began to invest tools consisting of pebbles made into chopping and cutting tools. Early man proceeded to invent another type of tool,which is a heavy chopper.

Information on the major land marks in the early Nigerian history was made possible through the excavation work done on places where man lived In Nigeria in the very remote places. Some places where man lived in Nigeria in the very remote areas included

1. **Nok**: The nok culture is believed to be a traditional civilisation between the stone age and the iron age in Nigeria because of the presence of a combination of stone and iron objects.
2. **Benin Civilisation**: Benin was important for its art work. Art historians claim that bronze casting was introduced into the benin by an Ife artist
3. **Ife civilization**: Ife is important because of its terracotta and bronze heads. At historians believed that ife art originated from the nok culture because of similarities in the two, especially beaded neck, wrists and ankles.
4. **Igbo Ukwu Civilization**: Some bronze objects and ornaments were accidentally discovered while digging a toilet pit at Igbo ukwu in 1939. This eventually led to the evacuation of the three sites in the area by an archaeologist called Thurstan Shaw. The three stes include a burial chamber, a pit, and a compound wall.

**Traditional Political Institutions in the pre colonial Nigeria**

In this section the three majority ethnic groups of Yoruba,Igbo and hausa-fulani in Nigeria traditional political system shall be examined.

**Historical background of pre colonial political system in Yoruba land**

The Yoruba are one of the largest ethnic groups in Nigeria and are united by language. The Yoruba people trace their origin from oduduwa, who was the founder of the Yoruba kingdom. Ile ife is regarded as the ancestral home of the Yoruba people. The yorubas originally came from the north-eastern area of Africa. Oduduwa is believed to be the first leader that led the Yoruba to ileife and subsequently sent his sons and grandsons to find other Yoruba kingdoms.

**The OkeOramfes version of the origin of the Yoruba**

OkeOramfe is located in ileife. It is believed to be the centre from which the world was created. According to a legend the world was covered by water, then the almighty God the decided to send more of his messengers to the world and they include Obatala and sixteen Oye. They were given five pieces of iron, a lump of earth tied to a white piece of cloth, and a cockerel. Somewhere on the way to the world the, the leader Obatala got drunk and Oduduwa seized the symbol of authority from him. On arrival on the site,Oduduwaset down the five pieces of iron and placed the lump of earth with its feet throughout the earth.

**Political Structure of the pre-colonial Yoruba Land**

The political structures of the Yoruba kingdoms consist of a capital town, subordinate towns, villages, and farmlands. The oba is both the spiritual and political head of the kingdom. The oba enjoyed many privileges’ but certain limitations were placed on his powers. These limitations were known as eewo were designed to curb the despotism and tyranny on the part of the king. If the king should violate any eewo it could lead to his death.

**Historical background of pre-colonial political system in Igbo land**

The Igbo people are best known for their segmentary or acephalous way of life,this is because from the ancient times,they had no centralised states. The Igbo are grouped into five sub cultures:

1. The Igbo of southern eastern Nigeria,
2. The Igbo of north eastern Nigeria,
3. The western Igbo,
4. The northern Igbo.

One of the most popular version of the migratory stories of origin of the igbo people is the one that points to Israeli. This assumption is based on the so called similarities between the cultures of the Igbo and the ancient Hebrew. Professor M. A. Onwuejeogwu regards the nri version as the only authentic version of origin in the existence in the oral tradition of Igbo. According to nri version, the ancestors of the Igbo, eri, descended from the sky and sailed down the river Anambra. When he arrived at aguler, he met some autochthonous group of people who had no living memory of their own and settled with them. As their population increased, some groups migrated to the other parts of the Igbo land to establish their own settlement.

**Political Structure of the pre-colonial Igbo land**

In the Igbo traditional society, there was no highly centralised authority but instead they had what could be called diffusion of authority into different groups. In other words they practiced direct democracy and or a decentralised system of government because there wereno traditional rulers. Although there was no highly centralised authority, some socio political institutions existed in each village to perform legislative, executive, administrative, military and judicial functions, such institutions included the family, council of elders, age grades and secret societies.

**Historical Background of the pre-colonial political system in Hausa**

Hausa land is located in the northern Nigeria. The Hausa states may have been founded by Berber immigrants from north of the Sahara, or else by peoples coming from east Africa. There were two distinct groups. The first groupconsists of seven states called Hausa bakwai states that is Hausa legitimate states. The second group consists of the remaining seven states and were known as Hausa banza states that is Hausa illegitimates states.

**Political structure of the pre colonial Hausa land**

The Sarki was known as the head of any typical Hausa state. SarkinKarsa which means ruler of the land was the full title given to any effective and efficient head of Hausa state. He combined both political and religious functions. The Islamisation of Hausa land also influenced its judicial system.

**The birth of Nigeria as a geo political entity**

Before the year 1900, all the different parts of Nigeria conquered by the British were still under their original administration. But by the 1900, the whole Nigeria was under the responsibility of the British colonial office. The May 1906 amalgamation is known as the first ever amalgamation of the British in Nigeria. British government amalgamated Lagos colony and protectorate with the protectorate of southern Nigeria to form the new colony and protectorate of southern Nigeria. However, this was done without consultation with Nigerians regarding their views as to whether or not they supported the amalgamation.

The second amalgamation was that of 1914. In January 1914, the British government amalgamated northern and southern Nigeria. That was why, for the British imperial offices since the southern trade was booming, amalgamation would allow the surpluses acquired in the south. Britain therefore, governed Nigeria by means of a system popularly known as indirect rule. Indirect rule is a system of Britain ruling her colonies through local traditional rulers. The British officers defined the framework of the policies to be adopted and left the implementation to the local personnel or the rulers.