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Questions: in about three pages review chapter two, An historical analysis of the evolution

Of the Nigerian states , in salient issues in government and Nigeria politics

 Chapter 2 review

The historical background of Nigerian government and politics involves the pre -colonial period and the

Colonial period in Nigeria.

The precolonial period is the period before the coming of the colonialists to Nigeria, while the colonial period refers to the era that colonial administration was established.

The Nigerian State been a colonial creation , it is a product of a historical arrangement that came out of European adventure with it’s eventual culmination in the colonization of Africa.

Pre-colonial , Nigeria comprises of different independent , chiefdoms states, kingdoms and empires.they include;

The Borno empire , the hausa states and the sokoto caliphate in benue valley.the ethnic groupings significantly differ in their historical, social, and cultural make-ups.

On the west, Nigeria is borders by Benin ,on the north by Niger and on the east by Cameron , lake Chad separates Nigeria from the county Chad.

Nigeria stretches roughly 700 miles from West to East and 650 miles from South to North covering an area between 3°and15°E longitude and between 4° and 14°N latitude.

When man began to live in Nigeria is unknown but but there is an archaeological evidences from different parts of Nigeria, which pointed to the fact that man had lived in that particular region, now known as Nigeria .

Since the Paleolithic period 5000,000\_ 9000Bc. In this area stone tools were mostly used and in it was found by the archeologist .

The stone age can be divided into several periods; early age 3,000,000 -35,000 Bc, middle stone age 35,000- 15000Bc and late stone age 15,000- 500Bc

The excavation of a stone age skeleton Iwo Eleru near Akure in ondo state has thrown more light on the earliest occupation of Nigeria .

The skeleton was dated back some 12 ,000,000 years ago and this shows that the country has been long in habited .

The first man who lived in Nigeria , during those years worked hard to cope with his environment. He needed food and he began to hunt animals and gather fruits.

He also began to began to invent tools which of pebbles made into chopping and cutting tools the oldowan type tools this is because this type of tools was first named by archeologist.

This is because this type of tools was first Identified by the archeologist in Olduvai George in tanazia. The early men in Nigeria advanced and began to make hand axes.

This tools were oval and pointed shape, they also had cutting edges and we’re trimmed on both sides . This tools were used for many purposes by the man who made them. Similarly tools has been located earlier by the archeologist who worked outside Nigeria at a site in St Acheul in northern Nigeria.

 This tools were made was during the early stone age , but they were later redefined during the middle stone age and late stone age . Small stone tools were used for hunting have been located in jos, plateau state and in Iwo Eleru in ondo states.

 Early men then proceeded in making another tool which is heavy Cooper it was more efficient in cutting than existing tools.

This tool was first seen at sango bay on the west shores of lake Victoria in Uganda in East This is why it is called sagoan . One has been found at the upper sokoto river in sokoto.

Nigeria history was made possible through the excavation of work done in places , where man lived in Nigeria in the very remote past .

Some of the places where man lived in Nigeria included ; Nok, Igbo , uku , Ife and Benin among others . They are usually referred to as centers of ancient civilization.

The history of Nigeria centers on the ancient civilization president us with the scientific and technological development of early Nigeria societies.

There are three major ethnic groups in Nigeria which are Yoruba , Igbo and Hausa- Fulani in Nigeria traditional political system of government.

 The political structure of the Yoruba kingdoms is similar in nature , each consisted of a capital town, subordinate towns village , and farmlands , each towns has a king known as “oba” .

Who resides in the palace as”Aafin” the oba is both the spiritual and political head of the kingdom .he is the supreme authority in the kingdom and his words are laws and abiding on everybody.

The Igbo land is the original Homeland of Prof M.A onwuejeogwa 2000 regards the Niri version the ancestors of the Igbo ,Eri ,descended from the sky and said the river Anambra.

In the Igbo society there was no highly centralized authority , but they had what is called , diffusion of authority into different groups.

The Igbo society practiced direct democracy or a decentralized system because there was no traditional ruler as in the case of Yoruba.

Due to the fact that there’s no traditional ruler no one seats on the stool and there was no traditional kingdom or emire.

There were some social political institution existed in each village to perform executive , legislative , administrative , military and judicial functions such as, the family council of elders age grade and secret societies.

In the Hausa land or society, is located in Northerners Nigeria. In the 180’s was made up of fourteen states and they had two distinct groups.

The first group, consists of seven states called “Hausa bakwai “ states that is legitimate states . the second group consists of the remaining seven states known as” Hausa banza” states (ie) the illegitimate .

The Hausa bakwai states are,Daura biram , Zaria, kastina, Kano , rano, and gobir . the Hausa banza , nupe gwari yauri zamfara and kebbi

The year 1900, all the different parts of Nigeria conquered by the British . May 1906 the amalgamation known as the first ever amalgamation of the British in Nigeria.

The British government amalgamation of the Lagos colony and protectorate of the southern protectorate.

The second amalgamation was done by sir Fredrick Lord lugard in the year 1914 in January, the British government almagamated the northern and southern protectorate .

Sir Fredrick Lord lugard amalgamation . Britain therefore governed Nigeria by means of system known as indirect rule .

The indirect rule system of Britain her colonies through local traditional rulers . The British officers defined the frame work of the policies to be adopted and left the implementation or the rulers.