**NAME:** AKHABUE CHRISTABEL

**MATRIC NO:** 19/sms02/005

**DEPARTMENT:** ACCOUNTING

**COLLEGE:** S0CIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2

struggle among the Europe powers for colonies led to the partitioning of African among them in the 19th century. As from 1898, the British government sought to establish and maintain a colonial state in Nigeria.

The birth of Nigeria as a geopolitical entity

The 1906 Amalgamation is known as the first ever amalgamation of the British in Nigeria. The second amalgamation was that of 1914., in Indirect rule maybe is a system of Britain ruling her colonies through local traditional rulers. The british officers defined the framework of the polices to be adopted and left the districts and an official know as “Hakimi”. The scientific and technological development of early Nigeria societies are major landmark in early Nigerian history, Nok culture/civilization, Benin civilization, ife civilization and igbo ukwu civilization

Historical background of pre-colonial political system in Yoruba land:

The Yoruba people trace their origin to Oduduwa who is the founder of the Yoruba kingdom and the first leader that led the Yoruba to Ile-Ife and sent his sons and grandsons to found other Yoruba kingdoms. With the Yoruba is mecca and mecca is the east. The yourbas settled in Ile Ife after several years in Egypt.

The oke oramfe’s version of the origin of the Yoruba

There was a period when the world was covered in water. The almighty God then decided to send some of his messengers to the world and they were given fives pieces of iron, a lump of earth tied to a white piece of cloth, and a cockerel. On their arrival at the site Oduduwa set down the five pieces of iron and placed the lump of earth on them. The cockerel then spread the lump of earth with its feet through out the earth. Consequently, the earth was formed and Oduduwa became the ruler.

Political structure of the pre-colonial Yoruba land:

The first organ of government in Oyo empire was the king known as Alaafin of Oyo

The Alaafin Administration: the Alaafin was the head of the empire and was resident in the capital, he was also regarded as “lords of many lands”.

The Ogboni cult’s administration: it was a very powerful cult and the Ogboni cult had a very vital position in Yoruba society.

The army: the army was credited with performing important functions which included stability of the empire, expansion, as well as keeping dissident territories in check.

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

The Igbo are grouped into five sub-culture the Igbo of eastern Nigeria, the Igbo of south-eastern Nigeria, the Igbo of north-eastern Nigeria, the western Igbo and the northern Igbo. The Igbo region was decentralized, it has been known as acephalous, there were no equivalent of Oba, and Alaafin or palaces over most Igboland. according to Nri version, the ancestor of the Igbo, Eri, descended from the sky and sailed down the river Anambra.

Political structure of the pre-colonial Igboland

There was no highly centralized authority. They practiced direct democracy and a decentralized system of government because there was no traditional rulers in the form of Oba as in the case of the Yoruba and so no hereditary claims to the traditional stools as there was never an Igbo kingdom or empire. The family, council of elders, age grades and secret societies were in charged to perform legislative, executive, administrative, military , and judicial functions. The family was the smallest political unit, each family was headed by an “OfO” title holder. Among the “OfO” title holders, one of them was recognized as the most senior to others. He was known as the “Okpara” who held “OzO” title and presided over the council of elders meeting where issue affecting the lives of the people discussed. Age grade were organized on a village basis. Oha-na-eze was a form of general assembly. The secret societies consisted of the diviners’ masquerades , “Ubinuknabi” at Arochukwu, the “Amadisha” of Ozuzzu, and so on. The igbo believe in re-incarnation and they were surrounded by mysticisms and superstitions.

Historical background of pre-colonial political system in Hausa land:

The Hausa land is made up of 14 states. And they were two distinct groups seven states in each. “Hausa Bakwai” and “Hausa Banza” states. The origin of the Hausa states to a man named Bayajidda an Arab prince who travelled to the sahel from Baghdad. He killed a monstrous snake that oppressed the people of Daura, and he married the queen. The queen had six sons already and she produced another son with Bayajidda, and each of these sons ruled one of the seven Hausa city-states, becoming the first kings.

Political structure of the precolonial Hausa land

The “Sarki” was known as the head of any typical Hausa state. Sarkin kasar which means “ruler of the land” was full title given to any effective and efficient head of Hausa state. The sarkin kasar combined both political and religious/spiritual functions. It is worthy of note that between 14th and 15th centuries the socio-political organization of Hausa states took another shape.\

Emirate system of government among the Hausa people

Islam was introduced to Hausa land in the 14th century and the 15th century it was accepted as the religious of the ruling class. The Jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio of 1804 further strengthened and consolidated the religious in this area. In every state conquered, the former Hausa ruler was replaced by the Fulani emir. After the conquest a centralized political system of government was introduced. Dan Fodio and his two representatives at Sokoto and Gwandu. The member of the council were project officers appointed by Uthman Dan Fodio and each held a title specifying functions he performed.

Sarkin fada: the spokesman of the emir and organized of palace workers

Waziri: the prime minister of the emirate

Galadima: the administrator of the capital city

Madawaki: the commander and head of the emirate army

Magaji: government treasurer in-charge of the government treasury

Sarkin Dan Doka: inspector general of police force called Dan Doka

Sarkin Ruwa: minister in-charge of water resources or river fishing officials

Sarkin pawa: head of chairman of butchers at the abattoirs

Yari: chief superintendent of prisons in the emirate

The local government efficient, and effective each emirate was divided into

Colonial administration and indirect rule system in Nigeria historical background

The British who have often been credited with the creation of Nigeria were not the first Europeans to land in Nigeria through Bini Kingdom. In 1441, a Portuguese voyager, Gonzalves presented 10 African slaves to prince henry the Navigator as gifts. By 1460, about 700 to 800 slaves were exported annually to portgal from west African sources of slaves included condemned criminals, political prisoners, victims of kidnapping and relatives sold to redeem debts. The trans-Atlantic slave trade was the unfortunate channel that first put the British in contact with Nigeria. The trade got to maturity in the 16th century. After three centuries of shameful slave trade, came the so-called period of legitimate commerce. The implementation to the local personnel or the rulers.