**NAME: IWUEGBU CHISOM REJOICE**

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**GOVERNMENT (GST 203)**

**QUESTION**

**THE SUMMMARY OF CHAPTER 2**

The historical background of Nigerian government is divided into the pre-colonial period that is the period before the coming of the colonialists to Nigeria, and the colonial period when colonial administration was established in the country Nigeria. Pre-colonial Nigeria comprised of several of different independent traditional systems whereas the current Nigerian state is a colonial creation.

The exact time when man appeared in Nigeria is unknown but archaeological evidence from different parts of Nigeria show that man lived in modern day Nigeria during the Paleolithic period (500,000- 9000BC). A Stone Age skeleton was found at Iwo Eleru near Akure in Ondo State which shows that the country has been long inhabited. To cope with the harsh environment, the early man who lived in Nigeria invented chopping and cutting tools from pebbles. Early man progressed to the middle stone age and made sharper, more trimmed tools that seemed to perform a variety of functions. Later early man invented a heavy chopper, the most efficient cutting tool of the time.

The bronze and metal age which was between 500BC-200AD saw many technological developments from the people who lived in Nigeria. Sculpture making was very prominent during this time. Most of these sculptures were of human heads and figures which varied from small-sized objects of only two and a half centimeters and huge objects. These objects, which consisted of figures and forms of ground stone axes and smaller stone tools, were found in the village of Nok. These figures were made of terracotta and had a distinctive artistic style and were found in other places like Ile-Ife, Jebba and Benin. Information on early Nigerian history was possible through the excavation that were done in places where men lived in Nigeria a long time ago. These places were referred to as centers of ancient civilization and are Nok, Igbo Ukwu, Ife and Benin. The Nok culture is existed between the 5th and 2nd century B.C and the presence of stone and iron objects in the area suggest that the culture is a transitional civilization between the Stone Age and the Iron Age. The Benin civilization was important for its art-works made from wood, ivory, bronze and brass. One of the most famous artworks of this culture is the ivory mask used as the FESTAC symbol in 1977. The Ife culture produced many terracotta and bronze heads, most of which were life-size, stone stools and objects and granite animal and human figures. Art historians hold that this style of art was borrowed from the Nok culture. An excavation in Igbo Ukwu led to the discovery of some bronze objects and ornaments which seem to be dated to 9th AD.

Yoruba, Hausa-Fulani and Igbo are three major ethnic groups in Nigeria. The Yoruba’s are one of the largest ethnic group in Nigeria, share a common language and ancestry. One version of the history of the Yoruba is that they originate from north-eastern Africa before a migration, led by Oduduwa, and to Ife occurred. There is also the more traditional belief that Ife is the Centre from which the world was created by the almighty god through immortals. The political systems of the Yoruba kingdoms were hierarchical and similar with each town having a king called “Oba”. The government of the old Oyo Empire is a typical example of precolonial administration in Yoruba land.

The Igbo people are known for their acephalous style of life. Hausa land is located in northern Nigeria. The head of the Hausa people has both political and religious functions. Islam was introduced to Hausa land in the fourteenth century and was fully accepted as the religion of the ruling class in the fifteenth century. A centralized political system of government was introduced after the Jihad led by Uthman Don Fodio between the Fulani and Hausa ended.

Before colonialism, the first Europeans to land in Nigeria were the Portuguese through Bini Kingdom. The Atlantic Slave Trade was the slave trade carried on across the Atlantic Ocean between the Europeans and Africans. This era was quickly followed by the era of colonialism.

Before the year of 1900, all the different parts of Nigeria conquered by the British were under their original administration but 1900 saw Nigeria under the responsibility of the British Colonial Office. The first amalgamation of the British in Nigeria occurred in 1906 where the colony and protectorate of Lagos was joined with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria to form the new colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The second amalgamation happened in 1914 when Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated. Britain governed Nigeria though local traditional rulers, a system popularly called indirect Rule.