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AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIA STATE

The historical analysis of the evolution of the Nigeria state based back to the historical background and politics which involves the pre-colonial period before the coming of the colonialists to Nigeria while the colonial period refers to the era that colonial administration was established in the country Nigeria. The Nigeria state is a colonial creation. It is the prior to the emergence of the Nigerian state, including the pre colonial Nigeria which comprises of different independent chiefdoms, sates, kingdoms, empire, the Hausa states and the sokoto caliphate in the north; the Igbo segementary societies in the east; Benin kingdom and the Oyo empire in the west and several withinidentities in the Benue valley. The country is also bordered to the south by the bights of Benin and Biafra, which are on gulf of genuine in the AtlanticOcean. On the west Nigeria is bordered by Benin, on the north, by Niger and on the east by Cameroon, in its extreme northeastern corner of Lake Chad separates Nigeria from the country of Chad

Early man in Nigeria and their achievements; when man began to live in Nigerian, it was unknown but there are archaeological evidences from different parts of Nigeria which pointed to the fact that man had settled in the region now know as Nigerian since the Paleolithic period 500,00-9000bc. Men during thosetime worked hard to survive in his environment by animal hunting and fruit gathering, they even began to make tools this was during themed stone age in states like jos,plateau,iwo eleru in ondo state, also artifacts found in Ile-ife,esie,igbo ukwu and Benin. The nok discovered the terracotta the head of a monkey by tin miners in nok in [1936]. Also in Benin, this was the most important it is being crafted with wooden doors and ivory masks e.g. FESTAC in 1977, including the life civilization and the Igbo ukwu which was discovered while digging a toilet pit at Igbo ukwu in 1939.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PRE-COLONIAL SYSTEM IN YORUBA, HAUSA AND IGBO.

YORUBA; the Yoruba are one of the largest ethnic group in Nigeria and are united by language, they are been traced from the origin of the oduduwa the founder of the Yoruba kingdom. The ancestral home of the Yoruba people is Ile-ife, there is different version of the Yoruba tradion, in his book, history of the Yorubapeople, and Johnson traced back its origin to the east. Oduduwa is believed to be the first ruler that led the Yoruba by sending his sons and grandson to find other Yoruba kingdoms. The Oyo empire is a vast empire divided into provinces it is the most outstanding of all empires or kingdoms in the Yoruba state, it had a decentralized administration, most of the obas were not absolute monarchs but were constitutional monarchs they practice a system of check and balance they werenot fully centralized.the Yoruba empire was ruled by the alafin who is seen as the political head of the empire who is assisted by the aremo, basorun, oyomesi and others.

IGBO; the Igbo people are best known for their segementary or acephalous way of life, this is because from the ancient time, they had no centralized states. Consequently they operated a kind of government without kings the Igbo are grouped into five sub-cultures such as [the Igbo of eastern Nigeria, the Igboof south-eastern Nigeria, and the Igbo of north eastern Nigerian,

the western Igbo and the northern Igbo]. they are two origin of the Igbo people; and one of the most popular version of the migtory stories of the Igbopeople is the one that points to isreal.the assumption is based on the so called similarities between the cultures of the Igbo and the ancient Hebrew. Some Igboscholars consider themselves as the lost tribe of Hebrew who migrated from the southward. The other origin was made by professor M.A.Onweuejogwu[2000], known as the nri version, the ancestor of the igbo,eri descended from the sky and sailed down the river anambra,when he arrived at aguleri,he met some autochthonous group of people who had no living memory of their own settled them. The Igbo political system may be seen as a fragmented political system, many institutions were in place and political authority was shared among them. For example the ofo title holders [council of elders], ozotitle, and age grade. Where also involved in the powers sharing exercise. There was absence of centralization of power and authority in the system as it was more of the people’s direct participation in their government [direct democracy].

Hausa: the Hausa land is located in northern Nigeria, Hausa land, before 1804 was made up of fourteen states and they were two distinct groups. The firstgroup consist of seven state called “Hausa bakwai” states that is, Hausa legitimate states. Are daura, zaria,katsina,kano,rano and gobir while the Hausa“banza” state are nupe,gwarri,yauri, bauchi, zamfara,kebbi,Yoruba. The Fulani took over the political leadership of the habe [Hausa] states in the early 19th century.othman Dan fodio led the Fulani jihad and took over the political leadership of Hausaand established the sokoto caliphate with outstanding centralized political system of government. The caliphate was divided into emirate and each was headed by an emir he had the responsibility of making laws and enforcing them and maintaining peace and other in his emirate. He was expected to administer the emirate. He was expected to administer the emirate in accordance with the provision of the Islamic and sharia laws infact he was believed to have the divine rights to rule however, each emir was assisted in the administration of the emirate by a number of adviser namely; the waziri, the galadima, the madaki, dogari, maaji, sarkin ruwa, sarkin fada, sarkin pawa, etc.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INDIRCT RULE SYSTEM IN NIGERIA AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND THE BIRTH OF NIGERIA AS A GEO-POLITICAL ENTITY

The British who have often been credited with the creation of Nigeria were not the first Europeans to land in Nigerian. the Atlantic slave trade was the trade carried on across the Atlantic oceans between the Europeans and African, mover over the trans- Atlanticslave trade was the unfortunate channel that first put the British in contact with Nigeria, it got its maturity in the 16th century, they therefore governed Nigeria by means of a system popularly known as indirect rule, this is a system of Britain ruling her colonies through local traditional rulers they define this framework of the policies to be adopted and left the implementation to the local personnel or the rulers.