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DEPARTMENT; PHARMACY

COURSE CODE; GST 203

MATRIC NUMBER; 18/MHS07/0502

LEVEL; 200

**ANSWERS**

**HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIA STATE.**

The Nigerian state is colonial creation. It is a product of a historical arrangement that arose out of European adventure with its eventual culmination in the colonization of Africa. Prior to emergence of the Nigerian state, pre-colonial Nigeria comprises of different independent cheifdoms, states, kingdoms and empires. These, among others, include the Borno Empire, the Hausa states and the Sokoto Caliphate in the north; the igbo segmentary societies in the East; Benin kingdom and the Oyo empire in the West and several ethnic identities in the Benue valley.

**Early Man in 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 settle in the region now known as Nigeria since the palaeolithic period.

**The Achievements of Early man.**

The man who lived in Nigeria during those years worked hard to cope with his environment. These tools were made during the early stone age, but they were later refined during the middle stone age and late stone age. Small stone tools believed to be used for hunting have been located in jos, Plateau state and in iwo eleru in ondo state. Early man then proceeded to invent another type of tool, which is a heavy chopper. There is evidence of more advanced technology in various parts of Nigeria during the bronze and metal age.

**The scientific and technological development of early Nigerian societies.**

Major landmark in Early Nigerian history;

Information on the major land marks in early Nigerian history was made possible through the excavation work done place where man lived in Nigeria in the very remote past. The history of these centers of ancient civilization presents us with the scientific and technological development of early Nigerian societies.

* Nok Culture/Civilization
* Benin civilization
* Ife Civilization
* Igbo Ukwu civilization

**Traditional Political Institution in pre-colonial Nigeria.**

In this section, there are three major ethnic groups. Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa-Fulani in Nigeria are the traditional political system of government.

**Historical Background of pre-colonial political system in Yoruba land.**

The Yorubas are the largest ethnic group in Nigeria and are united by a language.the people trace their origin to Oduduwa who was the founder of the Yoruba kingdom. Ile-ife is regarded as the ancestral home of the Yoruba people. There are different versions of the tradition of origin. In the book ‘’History of the Yoruba(1950), Johnson traced the origin of the Yorubsa to the east.

**Political structure of the pre-colonial Yoruba land.**

The political structure of the Yoruba land consist of a capital town, subordinate towns, villages and farmlands. Each town has two kingdoms as Oba who resides in the palce called Aafin. The oba is also the king, spiritual and political head of the kingdom. The various body in Yoruba towns were called different names such as Ooyemesi, Ewarefa e.t.c

The Oyo empire under it is the;

* The Alaafin administration
* The Ogboni cults administration
* The army

**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 centralized states. Consequently they operated a kind of government without kings. The Igbos are grouped into 5 sub-cultures;

* The Igbo of eastern Nigeria
* The Igbo of south-eastern Nigeria
* The Igbo of North-eastern Nigeria
* The Western Igbo and
* the Northern Igbo

**Political structure of the pre-colonial Igbo land.**

In the Igbo tradition society there was no highly centralized authority but instead they called a diffusion of authority into different groups. They practiced direct democracy and a decentralized system of government because there were no traditional rulers like Oba (Yoruba land). The family was the smallest unit in igbo traditional society. Each family is headed by an Ofo title holder. The family sees itself as having 1 common ancestor. The inhabitants come together to take decisions on issues of common interest of the brothers. The secrete society consist of the diviners’ Masquerades “Ubinuknabi’’ at Arochukwu, the Amadisha of Ozuzzu and so on.

**Historical Background of pre-colonial political system in Hausa land.**

Hausa land is located in the southern region of Nigeria. Hausa land before 1804 was made up of 14 states and they were of 2 distinct groups. The first groups consists of 7 states called Hausa Bakwai, the second group consist of the remaining 7 groups called Hausa Banza the states are Nupe, Gwari, Yauri, Bauchi, Zamfara, Kebbi e.t.c.

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

The Sarki was known as the head of any typical Hausa state. He worked with a retinue of officials in a well-organizes court Saekin Kasar, which means ruler of the land was the full title given to any effective and efficient head of Hausa state. The islamation of Hausa land also influenced its judicial system.

**Emirate system of government among the Hausa people.**

Islam was introduced to Hausa land in the 14th century and by the 25th century it was accepted as the religion of the ruling class. The members of this council were project offers appointed by Uthman Dan Fodio and each held a title specifying the specific functions he performed. importance of the title holders in the emirs cabinet included;

* Sarkin Fada
* Waziri
* Galadima
* Madawaki