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**AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION 0F THE NIGERIA STATE**

The historical history of the government and politics of Nigeria covers the precolonial andcolonial eras. The precolonial era is the period before the colonialist arrival in Nigeria while the colonial period refers to the period in Nigeria when the colonial administration was founded. The precolonial Nigeria comprises of chiefdoms, states, kingdom and emprises. The Nigeria state is a colonial creation. It is the product of a historical arrangement that originated from European adventure with its eventual culmination in the colonization of Africa. The Borono Empire and Hausa states is in the north, the Igbo society in the west and the Benin and Oyo kingdom in the west. The country is border to the south by bights of Benin and Biafra.

The exact time when man started to live in Nigeria is uncertain, but the Nigerians took place in the stone-age civilization, according to archeological evidence. The early(3000000-35000BC); middle(35000-15000BC); late(15000-500BC) stone age is split into the stone age. 12000 years ago, the skeleton was dated which indicates that the country has been long inhabited for a long period of time. The man who lived in Nigeria was working hard to deal with his surroundings. First he needed food and began to hunt for animals. Second he began to invent tools (oldowan-type tools, because it was the first tool to be discovered by them). These tolls were made in the early stone age but were later refined in the middle stone age and late stone age.

The scientific and technological development of the early man.

MAJOR LANDMARK IN EARLY NIGERIAN HISTORY: this information was made possible through the excavation work done in places where man lived in Nigeria e.g Nok, Igbo Ukwu, Ife, Benin, among others.

NOK CULTURE/CIVILISATION: The discovery by tin miners in Nok in 1936 of a terracotta (burnt clay) head of a monkey prompted further discoveries in other location such as Wamba, Katsina-ala and Jema. Because of the presence of a mixture of stone and iron artifacts, the region where the Nok culture is considered to be transitional society between the stone age and the iron age.

BENIN CIVILISATION: Benin is very important for art-work. The craftsmen of Benin carved in wood and ivory and cast object in bronze casting was introduced into Benin by an Ife.

IFE CIVILISATION: Ife is important because of its terracotta and bronze heads. Object such as stools and figures were craved on hard stone called Quarz while animal and human figures were craved from granite and decorated with iron nails. Historians believed that Ife art originated from the Nok cultures.

IGBO UKWU CIVILIZATION: Some bronze pieces were by chance discovered while digging a toilet pit at Igbo Ukwu.this led to the excavation of three sites named Thurstan Shaw. These three sites included a burial chamber, a pit, and a compound wall.

**TRADITIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUTION IN PRECOLONIAL NIGERIA**

**Yoruba:** Rendering the fact of the historical background of precolonial political system, the Yoruba trace their origin to Oduduwa who was the founder of the Yoruba kingdom. And Ile-Ife the ancestral home. Johnson traced the origin of the east. According to him, the Yoruba origin came north eastern area of Africa. Oduduwa is the forerunner and believe to send his son and grandson to find other Yoruba kingdoms. Oke-Oramfes version states the Yorubas originated from Ile-Ife and it is believed to be the centered to which the world was created. His version tell us that the world was covered with water then the Almighty God then decided to send some of his messenger to the world and that include Obatala or Orisa (as the leader) and sixteen Oye into two confideration. They were given 5 pieces of iron, a lump of earth tied to a white cloth and a cockerel. On their way Obatala got drunk, then Oduduwa seized the symbols of authority from him and eventually led the party to the world. the site on which they landed is known as Oke-Oramfes Ile-ife. On arrival, Oduduwa set the five pieces of iron and placed the lump of them, then the cockerel spread the lump of earth its feet throughout the earth and it was formed. He extended his authorities to other Yoruba towns and villages.

**The political structures of the Yoruba.**

They consist of the OBA (Aafin) the king and other lesser ruler which include BAALE (third rank leader) AND OLOJA (fourth rank leader). The Oyo Empire consist of the ALAAFIN Administration (head, priest, officials and Eunchs. the power of the Alaafin is regulated by the OYOMESI. THE OGBONI CULT ADMINISTRATION AND THE ARMY. The army made up of infantry and cavalry.

**IGBO:** According to the precolonial political system the Igbo are divided into 5 subcultures: Eastern Nigeria, South-Eastern, North Eastern, Western and Northern Igbo. This version tell us that the Igbo originated from Israel. According to the Nri version the Igbo ancestor (ERI) descended from the sky and sailed to Anambra. When he arrived at Aguleri, he met some autochthonous group who has no living memory and settle with them.as their population increase some migrated to other Igbo land.

**The political structures of the Igbo land**

The Igbo practice democracy system of government and no ruler (such as Oba among Yoruba). although there are no arms of government they possess other function that performs that roles. e.g. FAMILY (smallest political units headed by the OFO), AGE GRADE, OHA-NA-EZE (perform legislative work), and SECRET SOCIETY.

**HAUSA:** The Hausa land according of the historical background is located in northern Nigeria and made up of 14 states. the first seven called the bakwai states and the second states consist of the remaining 7 called the *banza.* The oral tradition the origin of Hausa a man named Bayajidda who killed a monstrous snake and married to queen and hard one son who ruled the kingdom with her 6 sons. Islam was introduced in the 11 century.

**Political structures of pre-colonial Hausa land**

The Sarki kasar was known as the head of any typical Hausa state which rulers of the land.it combined both spiritual, political and religious.

The emirate system of government among the Hausa people: islam was introduced to Hausa land in the 14 Ceuntry. The emir was an absolute monarch he was the political administrative leader. The emir cabinet consist of the sarkinfada (spoke man), Waziri (prime minister), Magaji(treasuer), etc.

**COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM IN NIGERIA HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Portuguese was the first to arrive in Nigeria not the European. The Atlantic slave trade was the trade carried on across the Atlantic Ocean between the European and Africans. The trans-Atlantic slave’s trade was the first channel that first brought the British in contact with Nigeria making the British dominant over the trans-Atlantic slaves form 3 years. The European introduced the gun boat where the Africans where threatened and beaten. Making the British formally annexed Nigerian territory which led to the European powers for colonies led to the portioning of Africa among them in the 19 century. The British colonize Nigeria, Ghana, the Gambia and The sierra lone.

**THE BIRTH OF NIGERIA AS A GEO-POLITICAL ENTITY.**

The British colonial bureau took control of the whole of Nigeria during the year 1990. The primary goal of the amalgamation (which took place in May 1906) was to make full use of the of the southern protectorate financial status. And in 1914, the second amalgamation took place with sir Federick Lugard and the father of amalgamation and the the British used indirect system of government to rule the Nigerians i.e. through local traditional rulers.