**NAME: SANI FRANCISCA OMACHILE**

**LEVEL: 200**

**DEPARTMENT: PHARMACY**

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An Historical Analysis of the Evolution of the Nigeria State (Chapter 2)

 In order to fully understand background of Nigerian government and politics, we need to look at the periods involved, they are;“The Pre-colonial period” which is the period before the coming of the colonialists to Nigeria and ‘The Colonial period which is the era that colonial administration was established in the country Nigeria, after all Nigeria is a Colonial creation. The pre-colonial period comprises of different independent chiefdo,states,kingdoms and empires which significantly differ in their historical,social and cultural make-up. For example the Borno Empire, the Hausa states, the Benin kingdom etc.

 It is still not known the exact time man began to live in Nigeria but due to archeological findings in different parts of the country ,man was in the region since the paleolithic period 500,000- 9000BC. Nigerians also took part in the stone age civilisation, which is divided into, the early stone age 3,000,000 -35,000BC, middle stone age, 35,000- 15,000BC and Late stone age, 15,000-500BC.

 The Early man in Nigeria needed food and as a result started inventing cutting and hunting tools which archaeologists called the Oldowan-type tools. Over time man continued to make more tools for various purposes and these tools were refined during the middle and late stone age. Man also made the “Sangoan". One of the most active period of technological efforts in nigeria between 500BC-200AD. This period people made sculptures,some found in the village of NOK.

 Nok, Igbo Ukwu, Ife and Benin are usually referred to as the centres of ancient civilisation for history of early man in Nigeria was gotten from there. The Nok civilisation or culture is said to have existed between the 5th and 2nd century B.C, then there is the Ife civilisation known for its terracotta and bronze heads, the Benin civilisation known for its art-work and the Igbo Ukwu civilisation.

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 lle-ife, there is different version of the Yoruba tradion, in his book, history of the Yoruba people, 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 were not fully centeralized.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 Igbo of 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 Igbo people 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 Igbo scholars 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], ozo title, 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 first group 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 Hausa and 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- Atlantic slave 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.