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**PHARMACY**

**REVIEW ON CHAPTER TWO; HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE NIGERIAN STATE.**

  **INTRODUCTION**; the historical background of the Nigerian government and politics involves the colonial and pre-colonial period in Nigeria.

**THE 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 pin pointed to the fact that man had settled in the region now known as Nigeria since the Palaeolithic period 500,000-9000BC . Artefacts mostly tools found further confirm that Nigeria took part in the Stone Age civilisation.

**THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF EARLY MAN;** The man who lived in Nigeriaduring these times had to cope with his environment, he needed food, for this purpose he began to hunt animals and gather fruits. But he soon began to make tools from pebbles made into chopping and cutting tools .Archaeologists called these tools Oldowan- type tools.

**MAJOR LANDMARK IN EARLY NIGERIAN HISTORY; I**nformation on major landmarks in early Nigerian history was made possible through the excavation work done on places where man lived in Nigeria.

**NOK CULTURE/ CIVILISATION;** the discovery of a terracotta (burnt clay) head of a monkey in NOK in 1939 promoted more discoveries in other places such as WANBA, Kastina-ala and jema. It was discovered that the Nok culture existed between the 5th and 2nd century BC.

**BENIN CIVILISATION**; Benin was important for its art work. The craft men in Benin carved in wood, ivory and cast objects in bronze and brass .bronze casting was introduced in Benin by an Ife priest. They cast wooden doors and ivory masks one of which was the ivory mask used as FESTAC symbol in 1977.

**IFE CIVILISATION;** Ife is important because of its bronze and terracotta heads. Objects such as stools and figures were carved on hard stone known as quarts while animals and humans where carved from granite and decorated with iron nails. An example is Oba Oranmiyan in Ile-Ife. Art historians believed that Ife art originated from NOK culture because of the similarities of the two.

**IGBO UKWU CIVILISATION;** Some bronze ornaments were accidentally discovered in Igbo ukwu in 1939 while digging a pit toilet. This led to the excavation of three sites in the area by an archaeologist named Thurstan Shaw. Many bronze objects were discovered in the various sites. The sites excavated at Igbo ukwu have been dated to the middle of 9th century A.D.

 **TRADITIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUITIONS IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA:**

* THE YORUBA LAND BACKGROUND; The Yoruba are one of the largest ethnic groups in Nigeria. The Yoruba people trace their origin to oduduwa who was the founder of the Yoruba kingdom. There are different versions of the traditions origins JHONSON in his book the history of Yoruba (1950) traced the origin of Yoruba to the east. According to him, Yoruba originated from the north eastern part of Africa.
* **THE OKE ORAMFES VERSION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE YORUBA;** Oke oramfe is located in Ile-ife. It is believed to be the centre from which the world was created. In Akinjogbin and Ayandeles YORUBA LAND UPTO 1800, (1800) they gave a full picture of the Oke Oramfes version.

**POLITICAL STRUCTURES OF PRE-COLONIAL YORUBA LAND;** Thepolitical structures of the Yoruba lands are similar in nature. Each is consisted of a capital town, subordinate towns, villages and farmlands. Each town has a king called Oba who lives in the palace called Aafin. The king has other ruler of lesser ranks and status. These lesser rulers were in charge of the subordinate towns. And set of rulers are the Baaales and the Oloja, the Baale were the third ran of rulers and were in charge of villages. The Oloja was the fourth ran and is in charge of and ruled the farmlands. The town ilu was the basic political unit while the subordinate towns were the bedrock.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PRE-COLONIAL POLITICAL SYSTEM IN IGBO LAND:**

The Igbo people are best known for their segmentary or acephalous way of life.

* The Igbo of eastern Nigeria
* The Igbo of south- eastern Nigeria
* The Igbo of north-easternnigeria
* The northern Igbo

The Igbo society has always been known as acepholous. There are no equivalents to Oba, and Aalafin or of over most parts of Igbo land.

**POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRE-COLONIAL IGBO LAND;** In Igbo traditional society, there was no highly centralised authority but instead they had what could be called a diffusion of authority into different groups. They practiced direct democracy.

The family was the smallest political unit in Igbo tradition. Each family had a title holder called Ofo. Among the ofo one of them was recognised as the most senior to the others, he is known as okpara who held the ozo title and presided over elder meetings.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PRE-COLONIAL HAUSA LAND;**

Hausa is located in northern Nigeria. Hausa land before 1804 was made up of fourteen states, they were two distinct groups. the first was the Hausa bakwai states which are legitimate Hausa states and the second were the Hausa banza the Hausa illegitimate states .the Hausa bakwai states are : daura,biram,zaria,katsina,kano,rano, and gobir while the Hausa banza are:nupe,gwari,yauri,bauchi,zamfara,kebbi,and Ilorin

Oral tradition attributed the origin of the Hausa states to a Arab prince who travelled to the Sahel from Baghdad. He killed a monstrous snake that oppressed the people of daura and married the queen. The Hausa states may have been founded by Berber immigrants from north Sahara or else people coming from east Africa.

**POLITICAL STRUCTURES OF 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 organised court.

**EMIRTE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AMONG THE HAUSA PEOPLE;** Islam was introduced to Hausa land in the fourteenth century. The jihad of uthman dan fodio of 1804 further strengthened and consolidated the religion in this area. The sultan supervised the emirate system. The emir was an absolute monarch in his emirate; he was the political, administrative and religious leader. The emir was assisted by a group of district/village heads a council of advisers. The important title holders in the emirs’ council include;

* Sarkin fada: the spokesman of the emir and organiser of palace workers.
* Waziri: the prime minister of the emirate
* Galadima: the administrator of the capital city
* Madawaki: the commander and head of the emirate army
* Magaji; government treasurer in charge of the government treasury
* Sarkin dan doka: inspector general of police called dan doka
* Sarkin ruwa: minister in charge of water resources or the river fishing official.
* Sarkin pawa: head or chairman of butchers at the abattoirs
* Yari: chief super intendant of prisons in the emirates.

 The judicial administration of Hausa Fulani was based on the Islamic legal system called sharia.

**COLONIAL ADMINSTRATION AND INDIRECT RULER SYSTEM IN NIGERIA.**

The British were not the first the Europeans to land in Nigeria. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach Nigeria through bini kingdom .the Atlantic slave trade was the trade carried on across the Atlantic ocean between the Europeans and Africans. The trans- Atlantic slave trade was the unfortunate channel that put the British in contact with Nigeria. After three centuries of shameful slave trade, came the so called period of legitimate commerce, this was another golden opportunity for the Europeans to get more directly involved in affairs of the African states. It was under the umbrella of such happenings that the British annexed Nigerian territory. They took Lagos as a colony.

**BIRTH OF NIGERIA AS A GEO POLITICAL ENTITY**; before 1900, all the different parts of conquered Nigeria was still under their original administration. But by 1900, the whole Nigeria was under the responsibility of the British colonial office. They may 1906 amalgamation is known as British the first amalgamation In Nigeria. The second amalgamation was that of 1919. The British governed Nigeria by means of a system popularly indirect rule.