

SUBJECT: HISTORY
SCHEME OF WORK

CLASS: JSS 1
3RD TERM LESSON NOTE

WEEKS	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1	Revision of first and second term's work / Welcome Test	Revision of first and second term
2	MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATE PEOPLE (PRE-COLONIAL) NIGERIA	Describe the meaning of centralized state in pre-colonial Nigeria Discuss characteristics of pre-colonised people and state , Mention major centralized state . Explain advantage and disadvantages of centralized state
3		
4	MAJOR CENTRALISED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA SUDAN SAVANAH ZONE KANEM BORNO EMPIRE HAUSA LAND	Identify the location of Kanem Borno empire and Hausa land on the map. Discuss the origin , reasons for their rise. Discuss social-political economic structure , activities of great rulers and royal women of importance. Survival of Saifuwa Dynasty and the fall of Kanem Borno Empire in the 19 th century etc Achievements of great kings and queens e.g. Queen Amina of Zaria, Sarkin Rumfa of Kano
5		
6	MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATEMENT PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA SEMI, GUINEA, OR MIDDLE BELT SAVANAH ZONE I.E. NUPRE , JAKARI, IGAKI ETC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mention the location of Nupe and Igala Kingdom on the map of Nigeria 2. Relate the tradition kingdom, reasons of the rise , socio-political and economic structure 3. Activities of great rulers Tsoede in the growth and development of Nupe kingdom 4. Explain the tradition of origin, title of rulers, capital socio-political and economic structure and activities of Great Attah in Igala Kingdom 5. Outline the importance of rivers to the people in the semi-savannah . Examine place of religion in Jukun society
7	Mid Term Test	Mid-term break / Open day
8	MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA FOREST ZONE OLD OYO EMPIRE AND BENIN KINGDOM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the location of the Old Oyo empire and Benin kingdom on the map of Nigeria 2. Explain the tradition of origin, reasons for the rise and social activities of great rulers i.e Alaafin Abiodun 3. Outline origin, factors for the rise , social achievements of great rulers ie. Oba Eware the great 1 and Importance of Benin kingdom
9		
10	MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATE IN NIGERIA COASTAL ZONE I.E. NIGER DELTA CITY CALABAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate on the map Niger delta and Calabar 2. Explain origin , socialization and great achievement of Great kings e.g. King Jaja of Opobo 3. Examine house system and importance of trade network development and growth of the Nigeria delta state and Calabar
11	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12-13	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination

REFERENCES
UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK: 2 & 3

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Describe the meaning of centralized state in pre-colonial Nigeria
2. Discuss characteristics of pre-colonised people and state
3. Mention major centralized state
4. Explain advantage and disadvantages of centralized state

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATE PEOPLE (PRE-COLONIAL) NIGERIA

MEANING OF A CENTRALIZED STATE

A state refers to a group of people that live in a political community under one government.

A centralized state can therefore be defined as a territory that is governed by a single central authority. This authority could be headed by an individual or a group of individuals.

For example, in pre-colonial Nigeria we had traditional institutions such as the Shehu of Bornu, Sultan of Sokoto and Emirs for Hausa states in the North, Obas in the Yoruba speaking areas of the south-west and among the Edo speaking people of Benin Empire, etc

In a centralized state, the territory is governed under fixed laws and policies. Even if there are local authorities, they follow a single policy executed after it has been ratified by the central authority.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRALIZED STATES

- [1] Single constitution; A centralized state is governed by only one constitution, this constitution is controlled and enforced by the ruler and his subordinates.
- [2] **power resides with the central government**; The central government does not share power with other smaller units of governments.
- [3] **They are mostly governed by monarchs**; Most centralized states are governed by an emperor, a king or a queen
- [4] **flexible constitution**; The laws are most often easy to change. This gives room for quick decision making when there is an emergency, it also gives opportunity for progress.
- [5] **POLICIES ARE CENTRALLY PLANNED**; policy formulation is done by the central government while implementation cuts across all subordinate units
- [6] **SINGULAR EXECUTIVE**; There is only one executive body that enforces of the land which operates from the central, it is headed by the ruler for instance, an Emir, an oba, etc
- [7] **SINGULAR LEGISLATURE**; There is only one legislature house that makes law for the entire territory, it also operates from the central
- [8] singular judiciary; The judiciary at the central oversees all issues pertaining to laws of the land.

ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZED STATES

1. It makes government strong and powerful.
2. it creates sense of oneness and unity
3. it reduces costs of governance

4. it helps the control of finance

DISADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZED STATES

1. It may lead to dictatorship
2. It may lead to imbalance in economic development of the states.
3. Grassroots participation in governance is discouraged
4. it hinders the raising of future leaders at the grassroots

EXAMPLES OF CENTRALIZED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA

These include

HAUSA STATES, KANEM-BORNO EMPIRE, NUPE KINGDOM, OLD OYO EMPIRE, IGALA KINGDOM, BENIN EMPIRE, NIGER DELTA CITY STATES, AND CALABAR.

CLASSWORK / ASSIGNMENT

1. Explain the meaning of centralized states
2. identify the characteristics of centralized states
3. mention three examples of centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria

WEEK: 4 & 5

DAY:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

SUBJECT:

DURATIONS:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

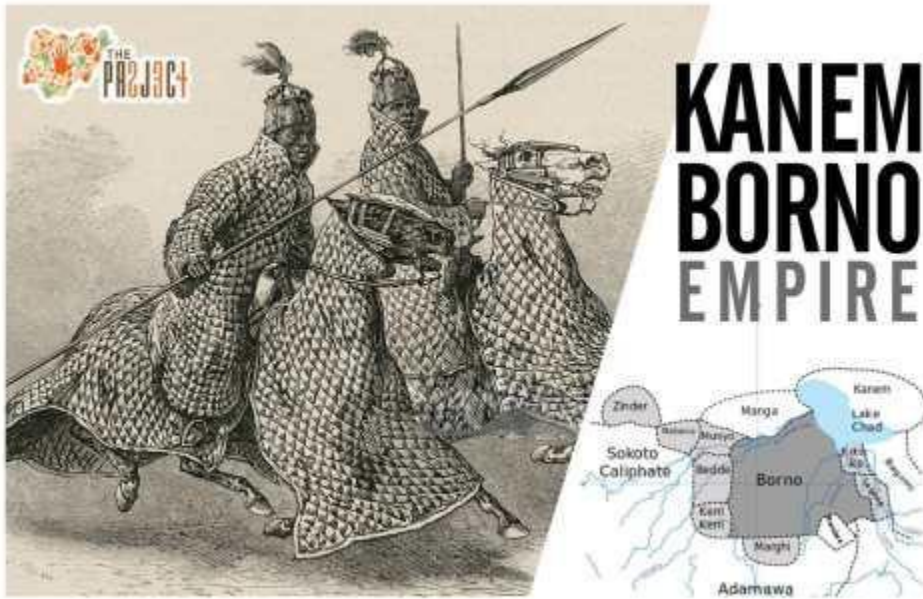
1. Identify the location of Kanem Borno empire and Hausa land on the map.
2. Discuss the origin , reasons for their rise
3. Discuss social-political economic structure , activities of great rulers and royal women of importance
4. Survival of Saifuwa Dynasty and the fall of Kanem Borno Empire in the 19th century etc
5. Achivements of great kings and queens e.g. Queen Amina of Zaria, Sarkin Rumfa of Kano

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: MAJOR CENTRALISED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA SUDAN SAVANAH ZONE KANEM BORNO EMPIRE HAUSA LAND

Centralised States: Kanem Borno Empire



What are centralised states?

It is the act of consolidating political power under a single political authority. In simple words, it refers to societies under one political control and authority.

The centralized states and Kingdoms which existed between 500 – 1800 A.d. were many, among them were Oyo, Benin, Bormu and the Hausa State, just to mention a few.

Factors that influence the process of state formation

1. Favourable geographical location e.g. Fertile Land
2. Mineral deposits such as gold, salt, iron, tin, oil etc.
3. Strategic commercial location e.g. cities like Kano, Katsina, Ibadan.
4. Dynamic leadership.
5. Suitable political organization e.g. Benin, Oyo, Bornu.
6. Warfare e.g. military competence in case of Oyo, Benin.
7. Religious influences e.g. in the case of Jukun.
8. **Migrations:** Mass movement of people from one place to another in search of better conditions of life.

Kanem and Bornu empire up to 1800

Kanem Bormu has the longest dynasty in World history, the Sefawa dynasty lasted for about 1000 years. They existed to the West and East of Lake Chad between 700 – 1800 A.D. Her history can be split into two phases – the first and second Kanuri empires. Kanem-Bornu and Kanuri mean that same.

• The 1st Kanuri empire (800 – 1470 A.D.)

The Kanuri migrated to the east of Lake Chad and defeated the original inhabitants (the SO) and absorbed them but retain part of their culture. They established Sefawa dynasty and by 1470 A.D. the empire had declined on account of attacks from the SO and the Bulalas. Two examples of important kings of the empire

were Mai dunama I (1097 – 1150) and Mai Dunama II (1221 – 1259). N'Jimi was the capital of the first Kanuri empire.

- **The 2nd Kanuri empire:**

Mai Ali Ghaji (1472 – 1504) established and consolidated the second Kanuri empire.

The factor for the rise of second Kanuri empire

1. Good leadership of Mai Ali Ghaji
2. Fertile land for agriculture and cattle rearing.
3. Military Conquests.
4. Highly centralised polity.
5. Religious influence and commercial activities.

Socio-political institutions of Kanem Bornu

1. Hereditary kingship
2. Council of twelve assisted the King
3. Membership of the council was by royal blood
4. Loyal slaves included in the council.
5. Council members were appointed for life.
6. Important councillors were as follows:
7. **Kaigama:** commander-in-chief
8. **Yerima:** Commander of the North
9. **Galadima:** Commander of the West
10. The empire declined in 1812 when the Fulani Jihadists destroyed the capital (Ngazaragamu).

Economy of Bornu

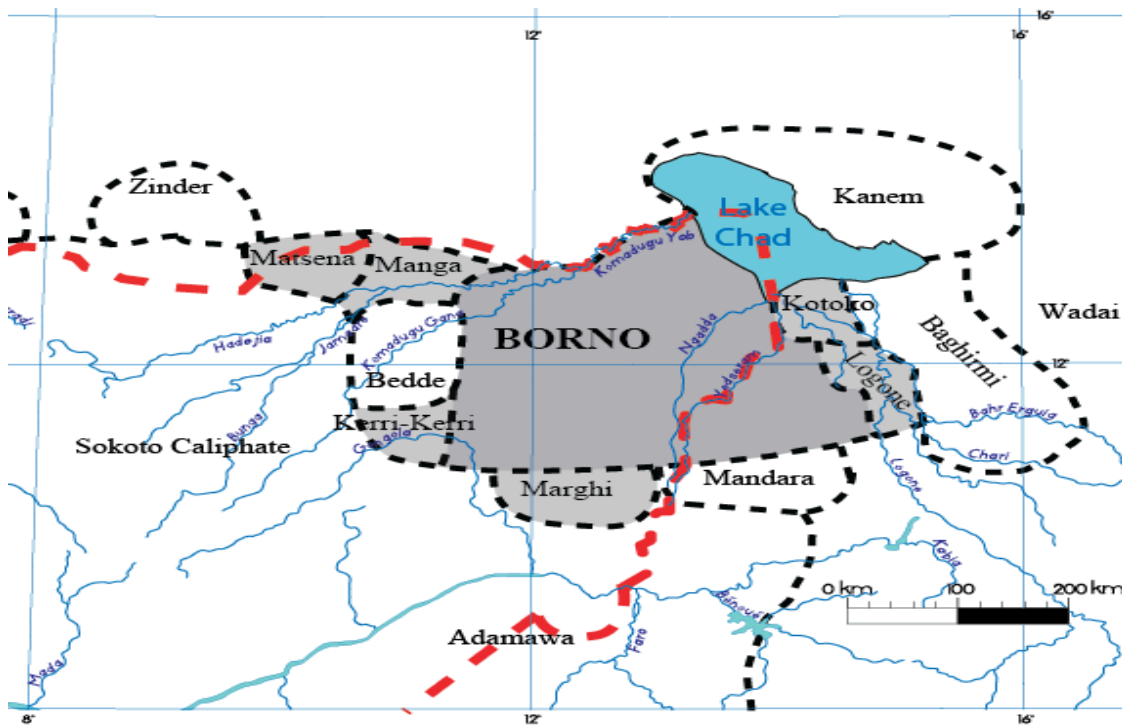
Bornu realized her revenue from taxes and tributes from vassals; trade with the neighbouring states e.g. Hausaland. Bornu exchanged slaves, copper and grains for salt, kolanuts and gold.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Define centralization
2. State the factors that influence the formation of states.
3. Explain the origin of Kanem and Borno empire
4. Explain the structure and organization.
5. Factors that led to the rise of the second Kanuri empire.

Assignment

1. Describe the achievements of Mai Idris Alooma, El-kanemi and Shehu Umar of Borno.



Centralised States: Hausa States



The Hausa states include Zaria, Kano, Katsina, Biram, Gobir, Daura and Rano. They are referred to as legitimate sons.

Factors that influenced the formation of states in Hausa land

1. Good leadership
2. Agriculture plus fertile land
3. Minerals like iron ore
4. Cities located along trade routes e.g. kano
5. Walled cities which provided for security
6. Introduction of Islamic.

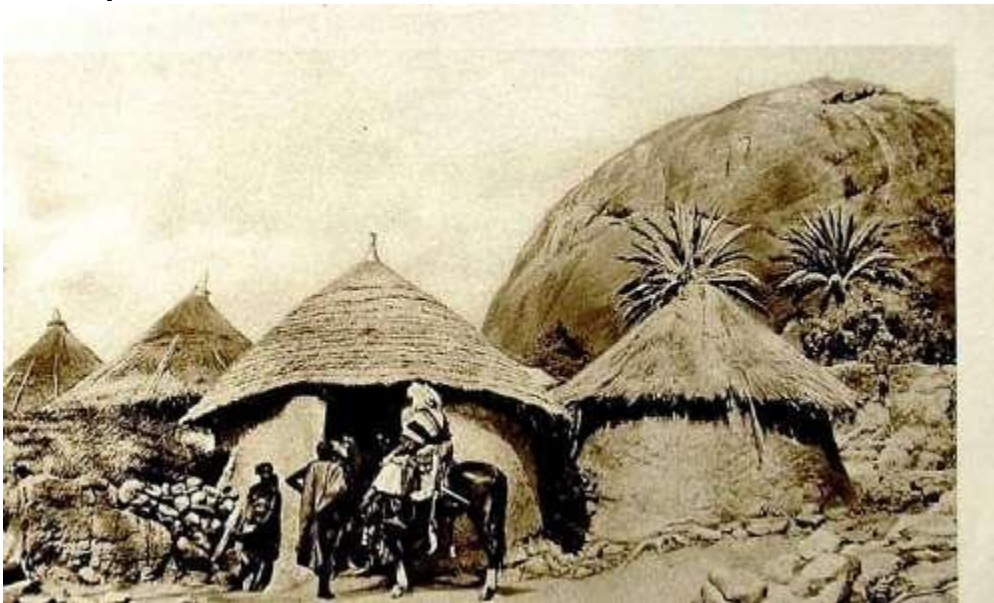
Political institutions of the Hausa state

1. At the apex of the ladder is the king or Sarkin
2. Assisted by a council of states
3. **Madawaki**: commander of the army
4. **Dongari**: chief of the King's bodyguard
5. **Sarki Yau Doka**: Police commissioner
6. **Qadis and Alkalis**: judges

The economy of Hausa land

The Hausa people were agriculturists as well as traders. They produce cereals and vegetable as well as cattle. They traded in Kolanut, hides and skin, craft and leatherwork. They got their revenue from taxes and tributes.

The Nupe



The Nupe State, situated around the confluence of rivers Niger and Kaduna was one of the bastard Hausa States. The Nupe people (12 ethnic groups) made up of twelve but separate ethnic groups a.e famous in brass, silver and glassworks. They are also skilful boat builders. The state was founded by Tosoeda Edegi.

Factors for the rise of Nupe

The state was well-watered by rivers Niger and Kaduna which gave way to farming and fishing.

1. The Nupe people exploited the trade boom along these rivers.
2. **Standing army**: strong and well-equipped.
3. Dynamic administration.

Socio-political organization

1. The Etsu was the central figure in the government
2. Followed by the Council of minister's
3. The Nupe kingdom was divided into four zones headed by zonal chiefs, responsible to etsu.
4. Standing army-strong cavalry

Nupe Economy

With its position on the north bank of the Niger at its confluence with river Kaduna. Nupe was at the crossroads of the trade from the north and the south of what is now Nigeria. Apart from trade. Nupe got revenue from taxes and tributes from vassals.

Nupe notable Kings

- **Tsoede**
- **Etsu Jibrin**

TSOEDE, son of an Igala prince, was the founder of Nupe state. He was a brave warrior who won many vassal states for Nupe. He also united the kingdom.

ETSU JIBRIN'S reign witnessed the advent of Islam in the kingdom. Jibrin established another capital at Raba about 1795. He improved trade and Nupe and earned more revenue from it.

JIHAD THAT LED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE HAUSA STATES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The Fulani War of 1804–1808, also known as the Fulani Jihad or Jihad of Usman dan Fodio, was a military conflict in present-day Nigeria and Cameroon. The war began when Usman Dan Fodiyo, a prominent Islamic scholar and teacher, was exiled from Gobir by King Yunfa, one of his former students. An unforgettable event occurred across the ancient Hausa land in 1804 when **Usman dan Fodio** launched a jihad war that overran almost all northern and some parts of Yoruba land.

The Fula (or Fulani) jihads (Arabic: جهاد الفولا) sometimes called the Fulani revolution were a series of jihads that occurred across West Africa during the 18th and 19th centuries, led largely by the Muslim Fula people. The jihads and the jihad states came to an end with European colonization.

The Sokoto Jihad brought profound transformations in the social, political and economic spheres of Hausaland and beyond. Some of such changes include **the establishment of the Sokoto Caliphate, the revival of Islam, and the development of learning and scholarship.**

ACHIEVEMENTS OF QUEEN AMINA OF ZARIA

Commonly known as the warrior queen, Queen Amina of Zaria was **the first woman to become the Sarauniya (queen) in a male-dominated society during her reign between 1576 to 1610.** She expanded the territory of the Hausa people of north Africa to its largest borders in history.

Beyond her expansion of Zazzau territory, she created trade routes throughout Northern Africa. Additionally, Amina has been credited with ordering the construction of a distinctive series of ancient Hausa fortifications, known as 'Amina's walls', and with introducing kola nut cultivation in the area.

What is a fun fact about Queen Amina?



Queen Amina also is known as an exceptional architect. In fact, **she is credited with building strong earthen walls around the city that became the prototype for fortifications in all Hausa states and around conquered cities.** Now known as “Amina's walls,” many still remain in existence.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SARKIN RUMFA OF KANO

In total, the Kano Chronicle attributed twelve innovations to him, including; **extending the city walls, building a large palace, the Gidan Rumfa, promoting slaves to governmental positions and establishing the Kurmi Market.**

What is the history of Rumfa College Kano?



Rumfa College is a High school located in the Northern part of Nigeria in Kano State, **Founded in 1927 as a Kano Middle School then changed to Kano Province School, it later was renamed to Government College Kano,** and is now named Rumfa College, Kano. The name Rumfa came from the name of Muhammad Rumfa.

The Emir's Palace at Kano, which today continues to define the axis of the city, was built in the fifteenth century by Sarkin Rumfa (also Rimfa).

General evaluation

1. The states that make up the Hausa states.
2. The political structure.
3. The economy of the Hausa states.
4. Discuss the Nupe kingdom.

Assignment

1. What role did Islam play in the development of the Hausa states?

WEEK: 6 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

6. Mention the location of Nupe and Igala Kingdom on the map of Nigeria
7. Relate the tradition kingdom, reasons of the rise , socio-political and economic structure
8. Activities of great rulers Tsoede in the growth and development of Nupe kingdom
9. Explain the tradition of origin, title of rulers, capital socio-political and economic structure and activities of Great Attah in Igala Kingdom

10. Outline the importance of rivers to the people in the semi-savannah

11. Examine place of religion in Jukun society

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

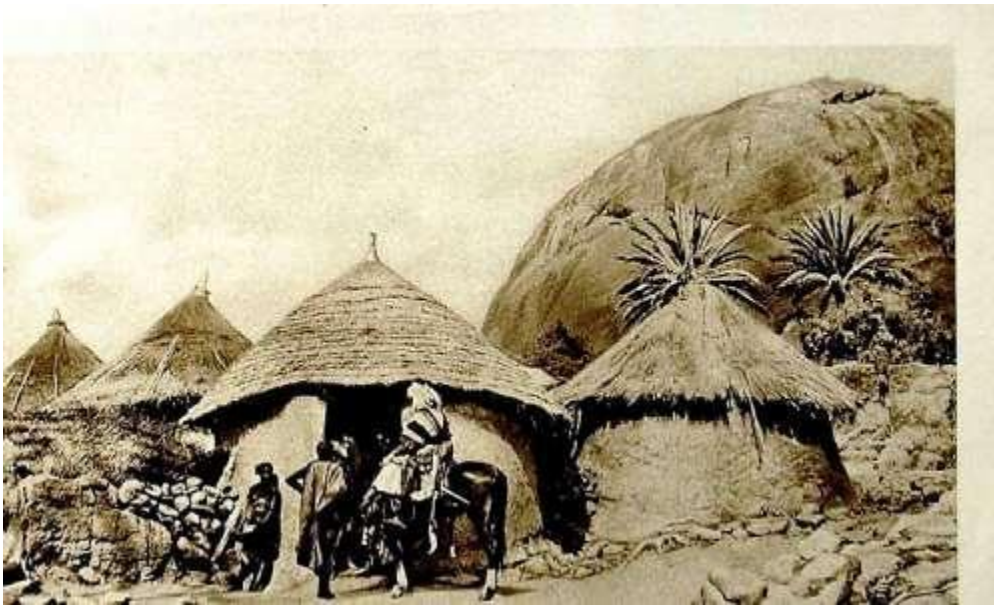
CONTENT: MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATEMENT PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA SEMI, GUINEA, OR MIDDLE BELT SAVANAH ZONE I.E. NUPRE , JAKARI, IGAKE ETC



The economy of Hausa land

The Hausa people were agriculturists as well as traders. They produce cereals and vegetable as well as cattle. They traded in Kolanut, hides and skin, craft and leatherwork. They got their revenue from taxes and tributes.

The Nupe



The Nupe State, situated around the confluence of rivers Niger and Kaduna was one of the bastard Hausa States. The Nupe people (12 ethnic groups) made up of twelve but separate ethnic groups a.e famous in brass, silver and glassworks. They are also skilful boat builders. The state was founded by Tosoeda Edegi.

Factors for the rise of Nupe

The state was well-watered by rivers Niger and Kaduna which gave way to farming and fishing.

1. The Nupe people exploited the trade boom along these rivers.
2. **Standing army:** strong and well-equipped.
3. Dynamic administration.

Socio-political organization

1. The Etsu was the central figure in the government
2. Followed by the Council of minister's
3. The Nupe kingdom was divided into four zones headed by zonal chiefs, responsible to etsu.
4. Standing army-strong cavalry

Nupe Economy

With its position on the north bank of the Niger at its confluence with river Kaduna. Nupe was at the crossroads of the trade from the north and the south of what is now Nigeria. Apart from trade. Nupe got revenue from taxes and tributes from vassals.

Nupe notable Kings

- **Tsoede**
- **Etsu Jibrin**

TSOEDE, son of an Igala prince, was the founder of Nupe state. He was a brave warrior who won many vassal states for Nupe. He also united the kingdom.

ETSU JIBRIN'S reign witnessed the advent of Islam in the kingdom. Jibrin established another capital at Raba about 1795. He improved trade and Nupe and earned more revenue from it.

The Origin and Early History of the Nupe Kingdom

The Nupe people, today live in Niger state of Nigeria. The kingdom was one of the seven bastard Hausa states. It is said to have been founded in the sixteenth century by the son of an Idah prince named Isoede (1523-1531).

Isoede united the various Nupe ethnic groups into a state under him. Having established his capital at a place called Nupeko , he extended his powers to the north and south conquering other groups beyond Nupe land.

Isoede was renowned for his magic powers and with this, he established himself as a divine monarch. He is said to have introduced the arts of canoe building and smithing.

Under another great Nupe ruler , Etsu (King) Muazu (1778- 1795) , the Nupe Kingdom reached the highest height of it's power.

Another ruler , Etsu Mamma (1795-1796), founded another capital, Raba.

The Decline and Fall of the Nupe Kingdom

The decline of the Nupe Kingdom set in after the death of Etsu Mamma (1795-1796). Disputes over succession resulted in the splitting of the kingdom under two rival Etsu's ; Jimada (1796-1805) with his headquarters at Jimi (Gbara) and Majuja 2 (1796-1810) with his capital at Raba. In 1810, during the Sokoto jihad, a fulani jihadist and preacher , Mallam Dendo , came to Nupe Kingdom and soon gathered round himself ardent fulani and hausa Muslims. Then, taking advantage of the disputed succession in the Nupe Kingdom, he seized power and became ruler of much of the Nupe land, but allowed the rival Etsus to reign as puppets.

After his death in 1831, trouble broke out again. Eventually, the rival Etsus were humbled by Mallam Dendo's successor, Usman Zaki, who became the first fulani Etsu of Nupe Kingdom and ruled Nupe Kingdom from Bida.

FACTORS THAT LED TO NUPE'S GROWTH

- Geographical location of the empire: It was situated along the Niger-Kaduna River which was very good for agriculture and fishing.
- The empire had the administrative capability.
- Nupe was militarily strong.
- A lot of commercial activities took place in the empire.

Assignment

1. Discuss the origin of the Igala people of Kogi state.

HISTORY OF IGALA KINGDOM

The Igala kingdom was **founded by Abutu-Eje in the 16th century**. The kingdom was ruled by nine high officials called the Igala Mela who are custodians of the sacred Earth shrine. The Throne of the Ata is currently rotated among the clans of Aju Akogwu, Aju Amechọ, Aju Akwu, Aju Ocholi.

Igala is one of the Niger-Benue confluence states. According to records, Agenapoja founded the Igalaland in the early 16th century AD. By 1800 AD, Igala had gained ground on both banks of the Niger and Benue Rivers.

However, the settlements of the Igala people were below the conference of Ajeokuta, Geregu, and Ebu. Its first capital city was located at Amagedde and later, it was shifted to Idah.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF IGALA

The king (Attah of Igala) was supreme and was assisted by a council of elders.

The council in question checkmates the powers of the Attah. The Ashadu was also important in the Igala government.

Again, the Abokko, Agaidoko and Omogboye were responsible for the trade in the riverine areas of Igala.

The vassal states in Igala land were Igbira and Idoma. And thus, their chiefs were equally confirmed by the Attah. Consequently, they pay tribute to the Attah.

Moreover, the Igala people exercised both cultural and political control over their neighboring towns – Oworo, Ikiri, Ijumu, Yoruba towns, Onitsha and others.

THE ECONOMY OF IGALA

a) The Igala people were mainly farmers and traders. Thus, they cultivated such crops as corn, millet, yams and onions. Hence, they had fertile land.

b) The Niger-Benue was the commercial centre where people from the Hausa land, Yoruba and the Igbo land converged and traded.

c) They were also craftsmen who produced and exported iron and copper utensils.

d) The people also collected tribute from their vassal states such as Igbira and Idoma.

STRUCTURE

Traditional Igala society was politically organized as a kingdom. **Kings were divine and were surrounded by numerous taboos; they held elaborate courts attended by a host of officials and servants, many of them slaves and eunuchs.** All divine kingdoms in Africa had customs that acted as checks on the power of the king.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF IGALA KINGDOM

The location of Igala at the fertile river banks encouraged agriculture and fishing as well. Their location also encouraged trading along the Benue-Niger Rivers. The socio-political system was effective.

ECONOMIC OCCUPATION

The mainstay of Igala pre-colonial economy was mainly agrarian, just like every other pre-colonial African societies. However, occupations ranging from crop farming, fishing, weaving, dyeing, canoe building, animal husbandry and production and trading of herbal medicine were the order of the day. 25 Apr 2017

JUKUN

The early history of the Jukun people was surrounded by migration.

They migrated from the Gongola Basin in the 18th century to the middle Benue region with its capital at Wukari.

However, research showed that the migration were caused by the pressures from the Pabun and Chamba people.

THE ECONOMY OF JUKUN PEOPLE

The major source of income of the Jukun during the period covered by researchers was the slave trade.

When they conquered a city, they would take the inhabitants of that state and sell them just to earn money. They equally received taxes and tributes from their vassal states. Again, war tools were another source of income.

Moreover many of them were agriculturists that produced the following crops – groundnuts, pepper, rice, corn, yam and oilseeds.

Other agricultural products included ivory, ostrich feathers, hides, cotton and indigo. Another was salt; before the European salt was imported into Nigeria the inhabitants were using the locally produced salt.

THE FALL OF JUKUN KINGDOM

Many factors contributed to the fall or decline of Jukun kingdom.

First, the kingdom had a series of wars with her neighboring towns. Again, the kingdom lacked organizational structure (i.e. it was a decentralized state) and as a result had many autonomous chiefs.

Moreover, their counter wars led to the negligence of agriculture in the area and as a result, famine captured the kingdom very well.

Again, in the 17th century, the leaders of the empire laid much emphasis on rituals and ceremonies other than military effort. The abolition of the slave trade to be replaced by trade in palm oil, palm kernel and other raw material was another factor. Finally, the Fulani jihad of Usman Dan Fodio conquered the kingdom.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF JUKUN PEOPLE

The people practiced divine kingship and the king (Aku) was sacred and surrounded by taboos.

A council of chiefs headed by the Abo (prime minister) assisted him. However; elders and religious dignitaries were equally important as they headed each Jukun chieftain. Religion and cults like Kenjo and Tako played important roles in Jukun society.

Again, religion also brought about unity and growth to society. And Jukun people were militarily strong and that made kingdoms like Keana Paue, Bachema, Dorna, Ekoi and the Ibibio of the Cross River region to claim dynasty with the people of Jukun.

ACTIVITIES OF GREAT ATTAH IN IGALA KINGDOM

Matthew Alaji Opaluwa Oguiche Akpa II (listen) is the 28th Àtá Ígálá (paramount ruler) of the Igala Kingdom in the Middle Belt of Nigeria.

Although Attah Ameh had only little formal education, he **expanded the Igala Native Authority schools**. He encouraged them to establish primary schools in his kingdom. He also expanded the Igala Native Authority dispensaries to all districts headquarters.

ATTAH CONTRIBUTIONS

The importance of Attah Ayegba Oma Idoko in Igala history is that **he won an independent kingdom**. They were at one time vassals of the Aku Uka of Wukari. During his reign he declared the Igala ingdom an independent state, and defeated the Jukun force that was sent by the Aku Uka to discipline him.

ACTIVITIES OF IGALA PEOPLE

The mainstay of Igala pre-colonial economy was mainly agrarian, just like every other pre-colonial African societies. However, occupations ranging from **crop farming, fishing, weaving, dyeing, canoe building, animal husbandry and production and trading of herbal medicine** were the order of the day.

IMPORTANCE OF RIVERS TO PEOPLE

Rivers are absolutely vital: **for fresh drinking water, for people's livelihoods and for nature**.

Unfortunately, they're still threatened. We must commit to recovering freshwater biodiversity, restoring natural river flows and cleaning up polluted water for people and nature to thrive.

WEEK: 7 MID-TERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY / HOLIDAY

WEEK: 8 – 9 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

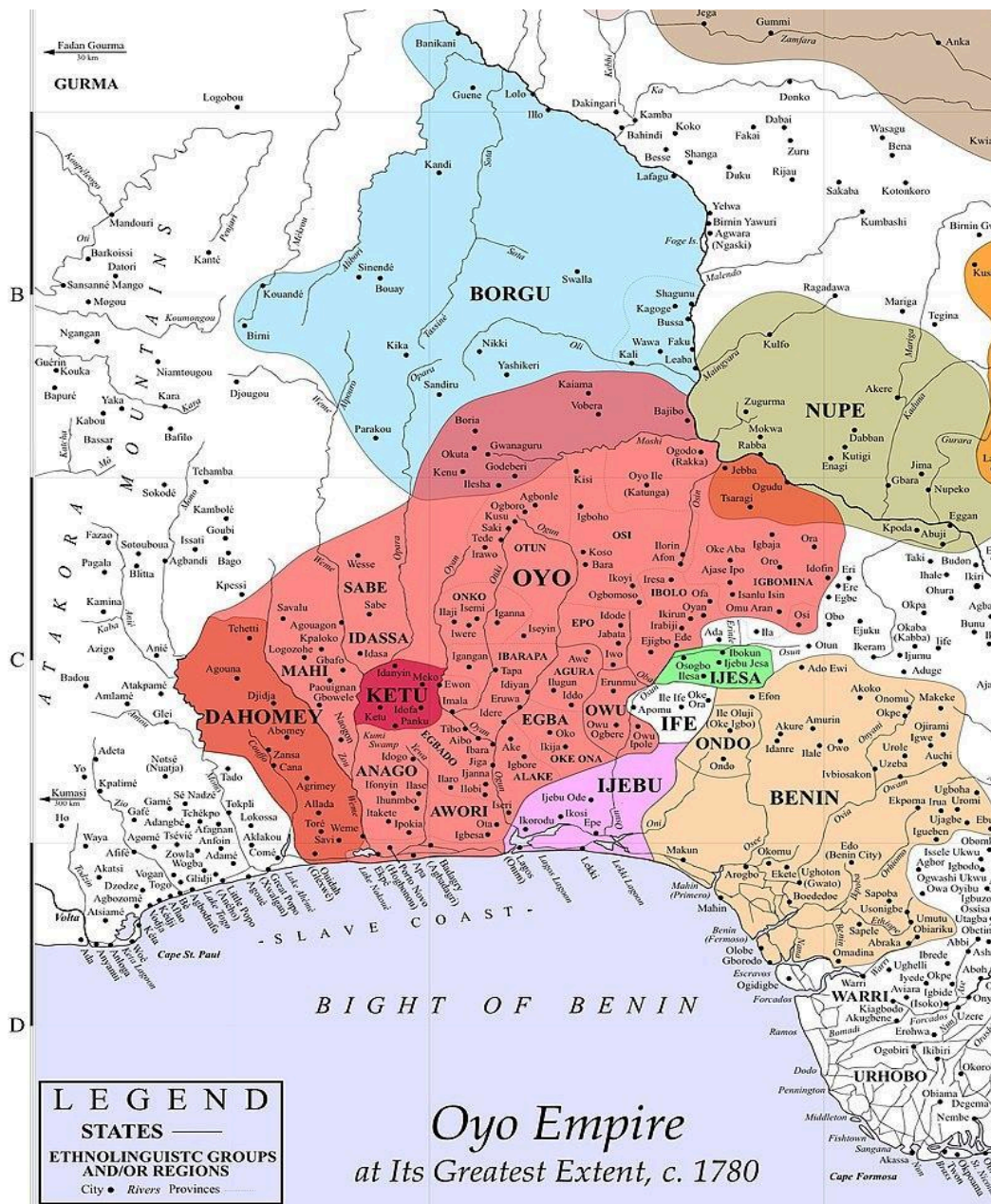
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

4. Describe the location of the Old Oyo empire and Benin kingdom on the map of Nigeria
5. Explain the tradition of origin, reasons for the rise and social activities of great rulers i.e Alaafin Abiodun
6. Outline origin, factors for the rise , social achievements of great rulers ie. Oba Eware the great I
7. Importance of Benin kingdom

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA FOREST ZONE OLD OYO EMPIRE AND BENIN KINGDOM



The Origin and Early History of Oyo Empire

Oyo Empire was the earliest and largest of the four great forest states or kingdoms of West Africa. (Benin Empire, Dahomey kingdom, Oyo Empire and Akan states of Ghana).

Oyo Empire was founded by Oranmiyan (1388-1434), the seventh son of Okanbi and the grandson of Oduduwa- the chief ancestor and first king of the Yorubas.

Oranmiyan (AD 1388-1434) was sent to Benin kingdom by his father, the Ooni of Ife (Okanbi) to rule over Benin.

Oranmiyan found the task of ruling the Benin kingdom a difficult one, because of the factional war raging in Benin Empire.

Oranmiyan packed away from the Benin Empire and instead of going back to Ife, he went straight to establish the old Oyo Empire.

Government or Political Structure of the old Oyo Empire

1. Alafin of Oyo (King)

2. Oyomesi (council of seven headed by the Bashrun)
3. Kakanfo
4. Ogboni cult.

The Alafin ruled with a council of seven, called the Oyomesi. The head of the Oyomesi (kingmakers) was the Bashrun or prime minister.

The Oyomesi (kingmakers) elected or deposed the Alafin.

The ogboni cult checked the powers of the Alafin and his council of seven.

If an Alafin became tyrannical over his people, the Oyomesi would force him to commit suicide by presenting him with an empty calabash or parrot's eggs, which signified that his people had rejected him.

Kakanfo was the Commander-in-chief of the Oyo army. They had no standing army, but a semi standing army.

Every able bodied man served in the military campaigns which took place usually in the dry season.

If the kakanfo was defeated in battle, he was bound to commit suicide rather than return to Oyo in shame.

Finally, the ogboni cult was a secret society of freemen, who were the social, political and religious leaders of the state.

The members sometimes mediated between the Alafin and the council of seven.

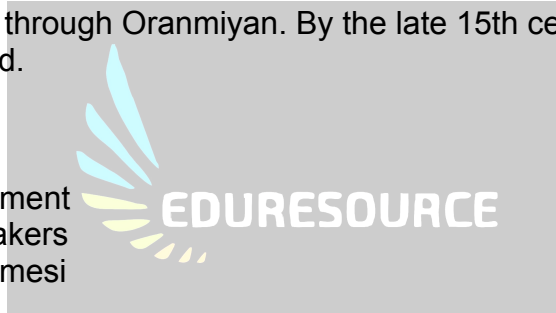
EVALUATION

1. Give reasons why the Oyo Empire lasted for so long.

Oyo empire originated from Ile-Ife through Oranmiyan. By the late 15th century her power and position had spread to most parts of Yorubaland.

Socio-political setting

1. Alafin- the head of government
2. Oyomesi- council of kingmakers
3. Bashorun- the head of Oyomesi
4. Ona Efa- Chief Justice
5. Otun Efa- chief priest of Sango deity
6. Osi Efa- Minister of Finance
7. Oluwo- the head of Ogboni cult
8. The Army headed by Are-Ona-Kakanfo
9. Aremo- the first son of the Alafin
10. The commoners



There are conventional checks and balances in the above setting for example, the Bashorun has the power to caution the Alafin and the Oluwo has powers over the Bashorun and so on. This gives rise to stable government devoid of tyranny.

The Oyo economy

The empire got its revenue from trade. The people traded in Kolanuts, woven cloth, salt, horses, crafts, wood, bronze and brass images. Other sources of income included taxes and tributes from vassals. The Oyo people were sedentary farmers. They also traded in slaves with the Europeans from the 18th century.

The Fall of the Oyo empire

After the reign of Alafin Abiodun, Oyo empire began to decline and the following factors contributed to her fall.

1. The weakness of the central authority, for example, Bashorun Gaha was hostile to Alaafin Abiodun and this resulted in lawlessness.
2. The negative attitude of the Chief of Army Staff. (Are-Ona-Kakanfo).
3. Loss of economic wealth due to political instability.
4. The adverse effects of the slave trade.
5. The conspiracy of Afonja.
6. Attacks from the vassal states e.g. Egba and Dahomey.

THE SECOND BENIN EMPIRE (ILE-IFE DYNASTY)

As republican rule proved unsatisfactory, the nobles appealed to the one of Ife for a ruler. One of Ife sent his son, Oranmiyan, to rule over the Benin. Oranmiyan found the task of ruling the Benin a difficult one because of the factional war raging in the state. Oranmiyan came to the conclusion that only a prime of Edo blood could rule his people. Oranmiyan angrily called the empire "Ile-ibinu" meaning the "land of Anger". It was from his expression that the name of the empire i.e Benin was formed. Oranmiyan packed away from the empire and instead of going back to Ife, he went straight to establish the old Oyo empire. Before his departure from Benin, Oranmiyan had love affairs with a princess, and the result of this was the birth of a baby boy, called Eweka. Eweka is an Edo word meaning "I have arrived". Oranmiyan's son Eweka was crowned Oba Ewwka I about 1300. He was the first king of the Ife dynasty of Benin. The accession of Oba Eweka I to the throne of Benin marks the beginning of the second dynasty of Benin kings.

BENIN MASSACRE OF 1897

In 1896, J.R. Philips (an agent or vice consul of the Royal Niger Company) Sent a note to the Oba, informing him of his intention to pay him (Oba) a "friendly visit". Unfortunately, it happened to fall in the time when the Oba and his men were celebrating the 'Ague' festival and when the Oba was not expected to see or welcome any white man, the Oba was in a dilemma, if he should agree to receive Philips he would incur the wrath of the gods. But if he decided otherwise he would definitely be inviting the angers of the Europeans. At last, he decided to avoid the angers of the gods, and therefore humbly told Philips to postpone his visit until after the festival, explaining to him why this was necessary. In spite of these appeals, Philips was still adamant. On January 4, 1897, consul Philips and his entourage set out to Benin. When the information reached Oba Overemi, he sent one of his chiefs, Ologbosere and others to bring pressure to bear on Philips to call off the visit. But all appeals of Ologbosere and his companions were of no avail. Hot arguments ensued between Ologbosere and Philips. Philips still failed to see reasons and in the fight that followed the hot arguments, Philips and five others were murdered in cold blood. Other members of his entourage escaped into the nearby bush. The bad news of Philips death reached Britain and they quickly resolved to carry out the following measures;

1. Benin city must be destroyed
2. Oba Overemi and his fetish priest must be punished
3. Ologbosere must be hanged.

Benin was attacked and later fell. And as planned, Oba Overemi was tried, found innocent, but in spite of this, he was sent to Calabar. He died in exile in about 1921. The fetish priest, Ologbosere and other principal offenders were tried and found guilty of treason. They were later hanged publicly. Finally, all the houses in the city of Benin were razed to the ground and Benin empire came to an unceremonious end.

ASSIGNMENT

Explain the negative effects of the Benin Massacre on the history of Benin Empire.

OYO EMPIRE

The time of origin of Oyo was not specified but by the end of the 15th century, Oyo's influence had extended to most of the Yoruba land.

And by the middle of the 18th century, she had reached her apogee.

As a result, Oyo incorporated the Dahomy and the Aja country to the west, Egba, Egbado etc to the North and North-East.

SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF OYO

There was total separation of powers as well as checks and balances in Oyo kingdom.

The centralized government of Oyo was headed by the Alaafin of Oyo assisted by Ona Efa (chief justice), Otun Efa (head of Sango deity) and the Osi Efa (finance minister).

Then there was a council of seven (Oyomesi) headed by the Bashorun, who checked the power of Alaafin. The Ogboni cult headed by the Olowo checked the powers the Oyomesi. Thus, the conquered villages were headed by the Ilaris.

However, Oyo had a strong army that was headed by Are-Ona-Kakanfo assisted by seventy war chiefs called Esos. And when they lost in any war; the Esos involved are banished and the Kakanfo forced to commit suicide.

Meanwhile, the Alaafin's first son that ruled with him was forced to commit suicide on the death of his father.

THE FALL OF OYO EMPIRE

It is generally believed that the death of Alaafin Abiodun marked the end of Oyo's greatness.

However, other factors responsible are:

- a) Loss of economic wealth and political instability.
- b) Lack of cooperative attitude of the Kakanfo.
- c) The central government was very weak.
- d) The vassal states like Dahomy and Egba revolted frequently.
- e) The abolishment of slave trade etc.

WEEK: 10 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

- 4. Locate on the map Niger delta and Calabar
- 5. Explain origin , socialization and great achievement of Great kings e.g. King Jaja of Opobo
- 6. Examine house system and importance of trade network development and growth of the Nigeria delta state and Calabar

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: MAJOR CENTRALIZED STATE IN NIGERIA COASTAL ZONE I.E. NIGER DELTA CITY CALABAR



Early European Contacts With The coastal States

The first Europeans that arrived on the Nigerian coast were the Portuguese. And by 1472, an European, Ruy de Sequiera explored Benin and Biafra respectively.

However; another Portuguese visited the Benin Empire during the reign of Oba Ozolua who received him wholeheartedly and traded on pepper.

Again, in the early 16th century, the Portuguese extended their trading activities to the Itsekiri people of the Niger Delta area and later to Bonny and Calabar Rivers.

Thus, their major articles were prominently slaves, perfumes, beads, and glass among others.

Moreover, by the 18th century, they had extended to Lagos hinterland leading to Badagry and Lagos parts where they traded with people.

Note that the Europeans came in the 15th century.

THE NIGER DELTA

An area that was covered mainly by mangrove swamps which equally consisted of saltwater. It was over twenty-eight thousand (28,000) square kilometers and could grow nothing other than mangroves.

However, the freshwater swamps further had limited agricultural possibilities and hence, few people could cultivate on the small area of higher and drier land.

SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE NIGER DELTA

Irrespective of the unpleasant environment of the Niger-Delta, the people of the area were well organized both politically, economically and otherwise before the advent of the white man.

However, they engaged in trade relationships with their neighbours and exported salt and fish to the hinterlands. And in turn obtained agricultural produce. This was their economic situation.

KING JAJA OF OPOBO AND THE BRITISH

Jaja (who was an Igbo, victimized by the slave trade) was born in Amigbo near Orlu in 1821. He joined the Anna Pepple House and later rose to be a well-known dynamic trader and the head of the House as well.

However, under Jaja, the House became very rich in Bonny and that attracted a lot of enemies to him and as a result, he eloped with fourteen members out of the eighteen members of the House and founded a new settlement called Opobo.

He became the king of Opobo as well as the controller of the oil market of the Igbo and Ibibio respectively. He was the richest trader as of then.

Meanwhile, Jaja's relationship with the Europeans at first was viewed as a cordial one but when he prevented the European traders from dealing directly with those markets in 1886, he had a misunderstanding with the British.

Thus, Jaja saw direct trading as blocking his own way of getting money and as a result, banned all trades with the Europeans and started exporting oil to England directly. In the year 1887, the Acting Consul, Johnson, intervened and ordered Jaja to allow the European traders to have direct contact with the hinterland markets but he refused.

Consequently, in September that year, Johnson brought a warship – HMS Goshawk to Opobo and gave Jaja two bad choices – that if he could not allow the Europeans to trade with the hinterland markets, he could go back and face the bombardment of Opobo or he should give himself up to be carried into exile.

Hence, he was carried to Accra and exiled to West Indies and he was there before his death in 1891.

THE CONQUEST OF THE DELTA STATES

As earlier noted, the British encroachment into Nigeria was more of violence than dialogue. And Delta states were not left behind as was exemplified by Jaja of Opobo and Nana.

However, the European conquest of the Delta state is not complete without the stories of Jaja of Opobo and Nana of Itsekiri.

HOUSE SYSTEM AND IMPORTANCE OF TRADE NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF THE NIGER DELTA STATE AND CALABAR

The Niger delta is a **vast low-lying region through which the waters of the Niger River drain into the Gulf of Guinea**. Characteristic landforms in this region include oxbow lakes, river meander belts (see meander), and prominent levees. Large freshwater swamps give way to brackish mangrove...

Why is the Niger Delta Important? The Niger Delta is **the largest wetland and third largest drainage basin in Africa**. It contains four ecological zones: coastal barriers, mangrove forests, swamps, and rainforests. Due to the large variation in landscape, the Niger Delta has a high concentration of biodiversity. The Niger River and its Inner Delta are vital for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, transport, energy, tourism, and water filtration, as well as as a habitat for a range of fish and other aquatic animals, including a variety of protected species.

MARKET Development for the Niger Delta (MADE) is a DFID-funded development programme that uses a 'making markets work for the poor' (M4P) approach to generate pro-poor and inclusive economic growth in the non-oil sectors of the Niger Delta Region.

Slave trade in western Africa - System gave way to the "House" system, by which both freemen and the large numbers of slaves needed to operate trading canoes and strategic and trading settlements were bound together by common economic interests into large corporations headed by the leading merchants. The western (or Northern) Niger Delta is an heterogeneous society with several ethnic groups including the Urhobo, Delta Ibo, Isoko, Itsekiri, Ijaw (or Ezon) and Ukwuani groups in Delta State. Their livelihoods are primarily based on **fishing and farming**.
Mandate and operations

Surveying the Niger Delta in order to ascertain measures necessary to promote its physical and socio-economic development. Preparing master plans and schemes designed to promote the physical development of the Niger Delta region and the estimation of the member states of the commission. What is the most important economic activity in the Niger River Delta? **Farming** because the silt carried by the river is the most fertile.

WEEK: 11 REVISIONS

WEEK: 12 EXAMINATIONS