

The Federal Republic of Nigeria: Colonialism to Modern Country



Early Nigerian History

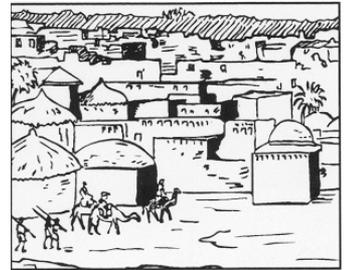
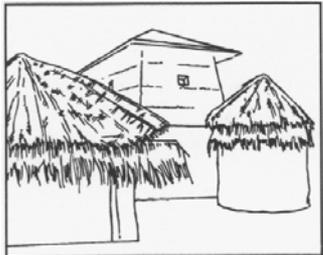
- Original “countries” were based on ethnic groups:

- Hausa-Fulani – strong central government

- Igbo – independent villages

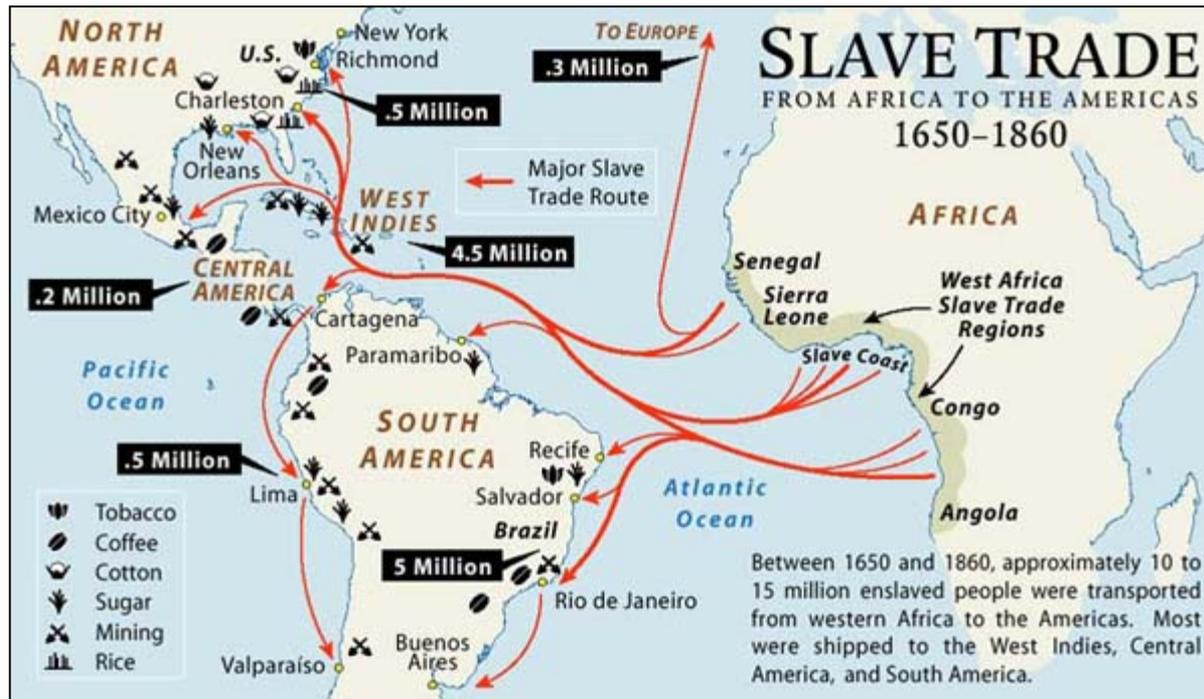
- Yoruba – local village governments and central king

- lots of smaller groups

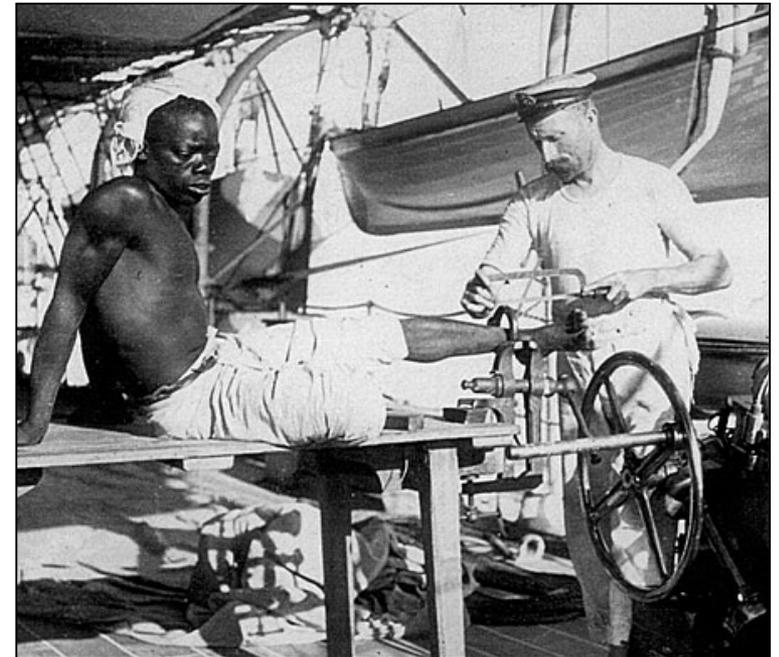


Early European Contact

- Slave trade began around 1500.
 - France and Great Britain bought slaves.
 - 30% of all slaves sent across Atlantic came from Nigeria.

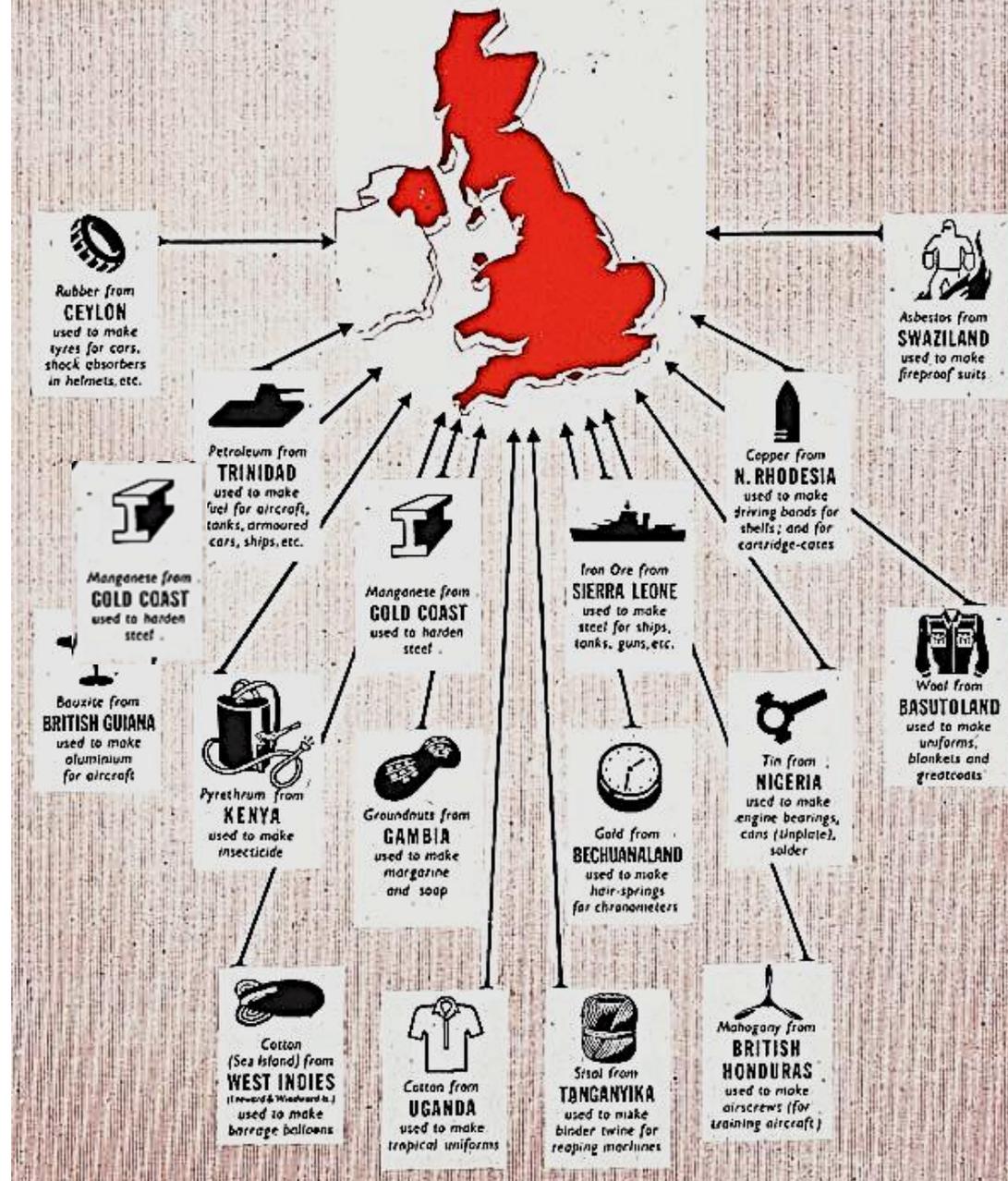


- 1807: British outlawed slave trade.
- British Navy patrolled western coast, capturing slave ships & freeing the slaves.
 - This got the British more involved in Africa.

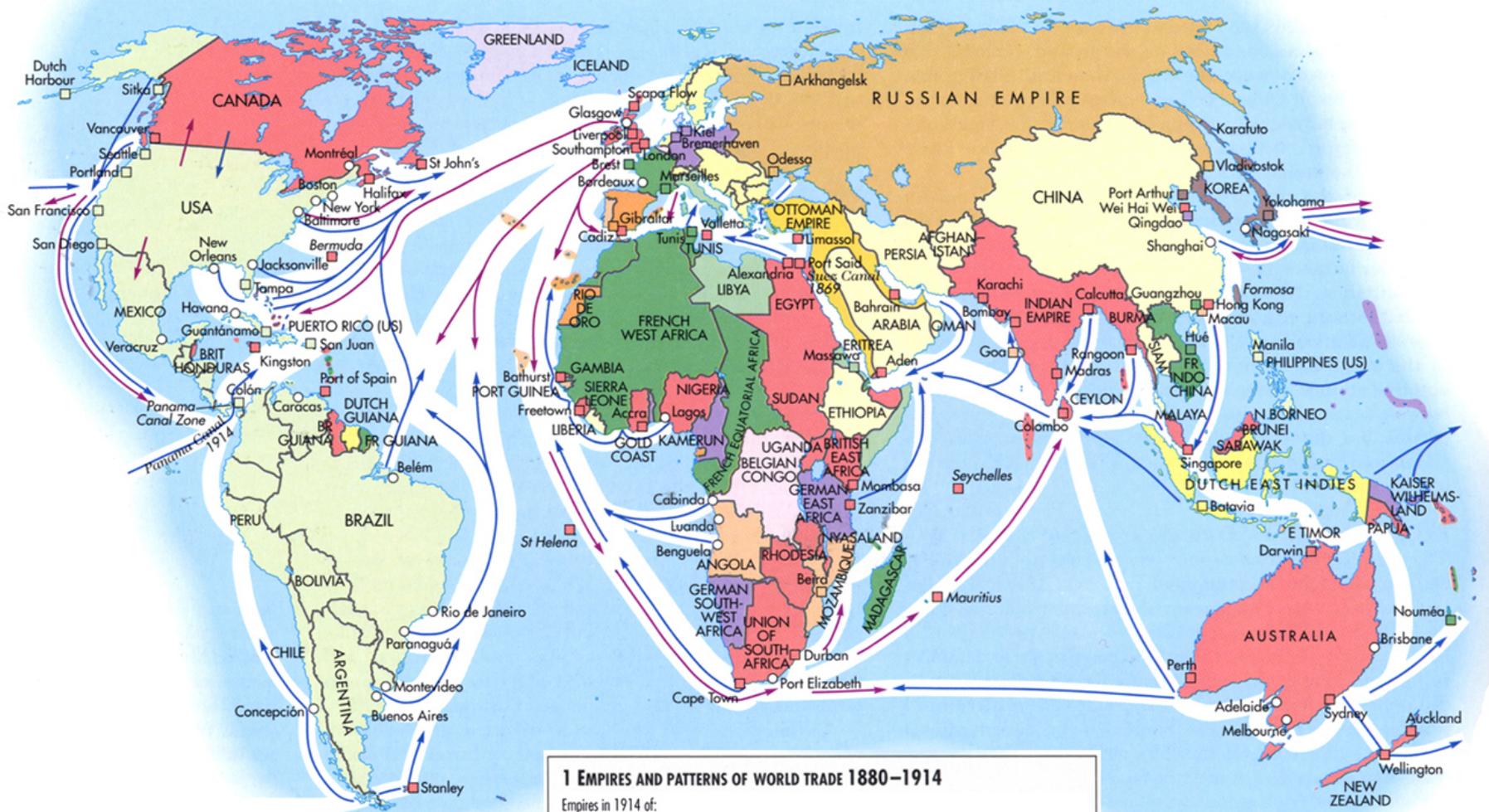


Important Raw Materials from the Colonial Empire

The Industrial Revolution meant many European nations needed more raw materials to make stuff!



So they looked to areas in Africa & Asia, where people were not able to keep them out.



1 Empires and Patterns of World Trade 1880-1914

Empires in 1914 of:

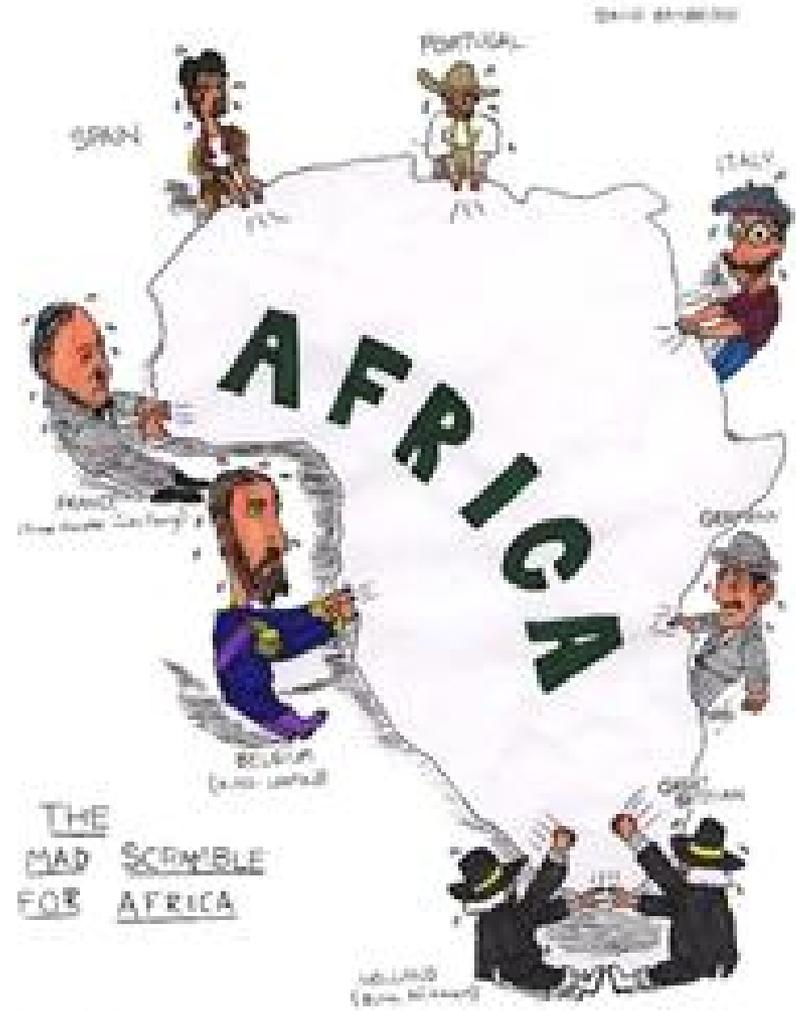
■ Britain	■ Belgium	■ Independent country
■ France	■ Denmark	■ Independent country previously under European control
■ Germany	■ Italy	— Major shipping route
■ Portugal	■ Turkey	→ Main trade in raw materials
■ Spain	■ Russia	→ Main trade in manufactured goods
■ Netherlands	■ Japan	□ Major base and coaling station

▲ The strengthening of colonial rule was linked to a number of economic and political factors, including the need for raw materials to supply rapidly industrializing economies and the desire to find new markets for manufactured goods.

http://aqd.princeton.edu/getfile.php?f=Empires_and_Patterns_of_World_Trade_1880-1914.jpg

Berlin Conference, 1885

- 12 European countries met to decide how to divide up Africa - for themselves.
- The British formally gained control of Nigeria.



Raw materials became the foundation of Nigeria's economy under the British.



a barrel of Nigerian palm oil for export



a British tin mine in Nigeria

Exporting raw materials is the lowest level of economic development. (That's not good for Nigeria.) This is called the **primary level** of an economy, & includes:



- Agriculture (farming)



- Mining

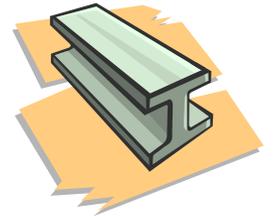
- Petroleum (oil) production



The British kept control of all manufacturing. This is the **secondary level** of an economy, and includes -



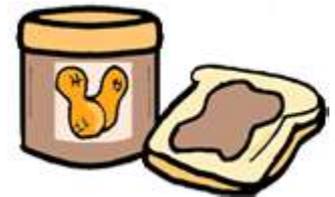
- combining metals to make steel

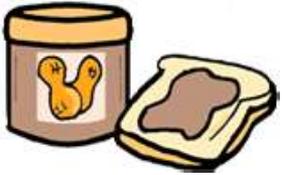


- making petroleum into gasoline

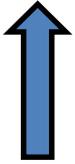


- turning peanuts into peanut butter





SECONDary level

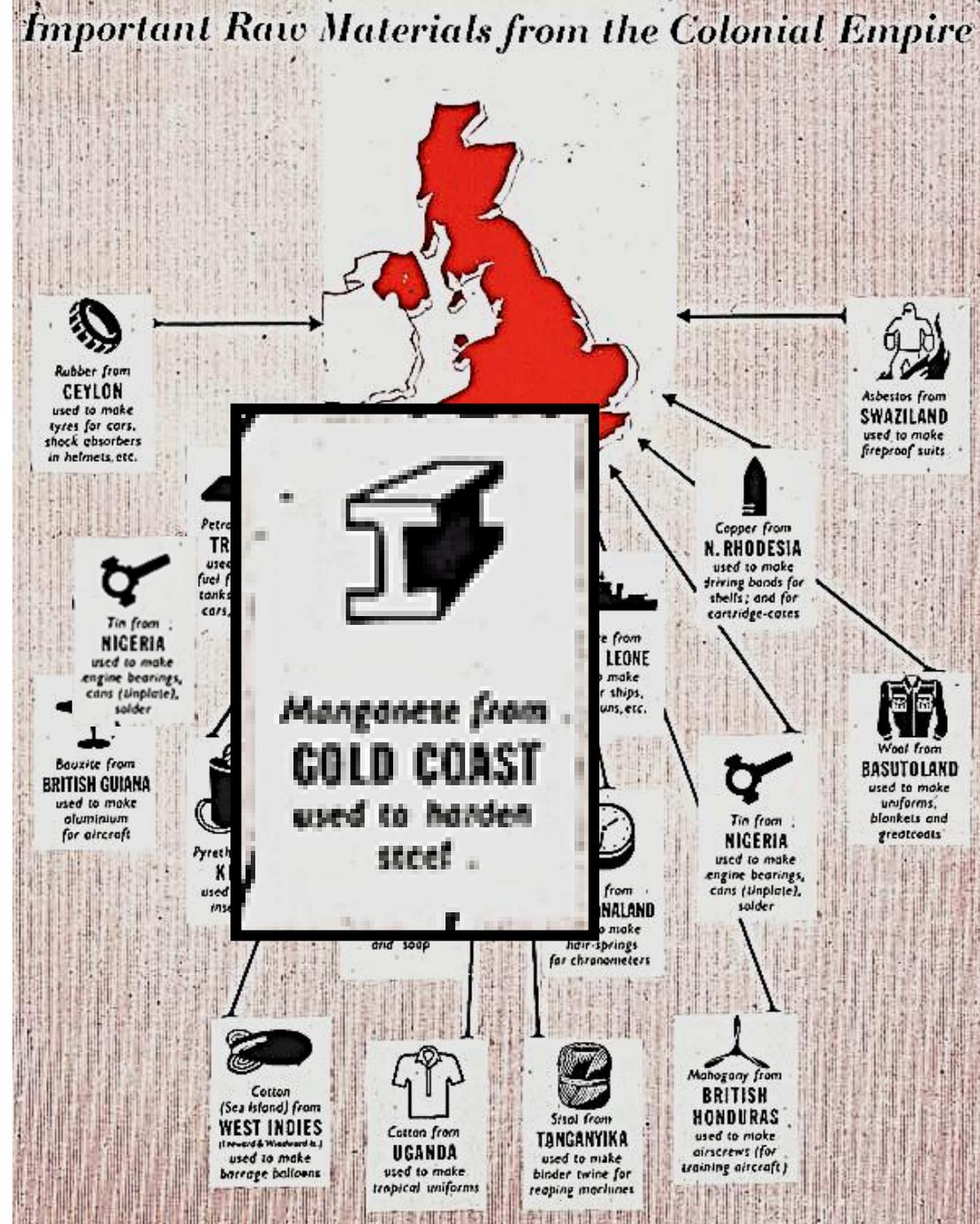


Primary level



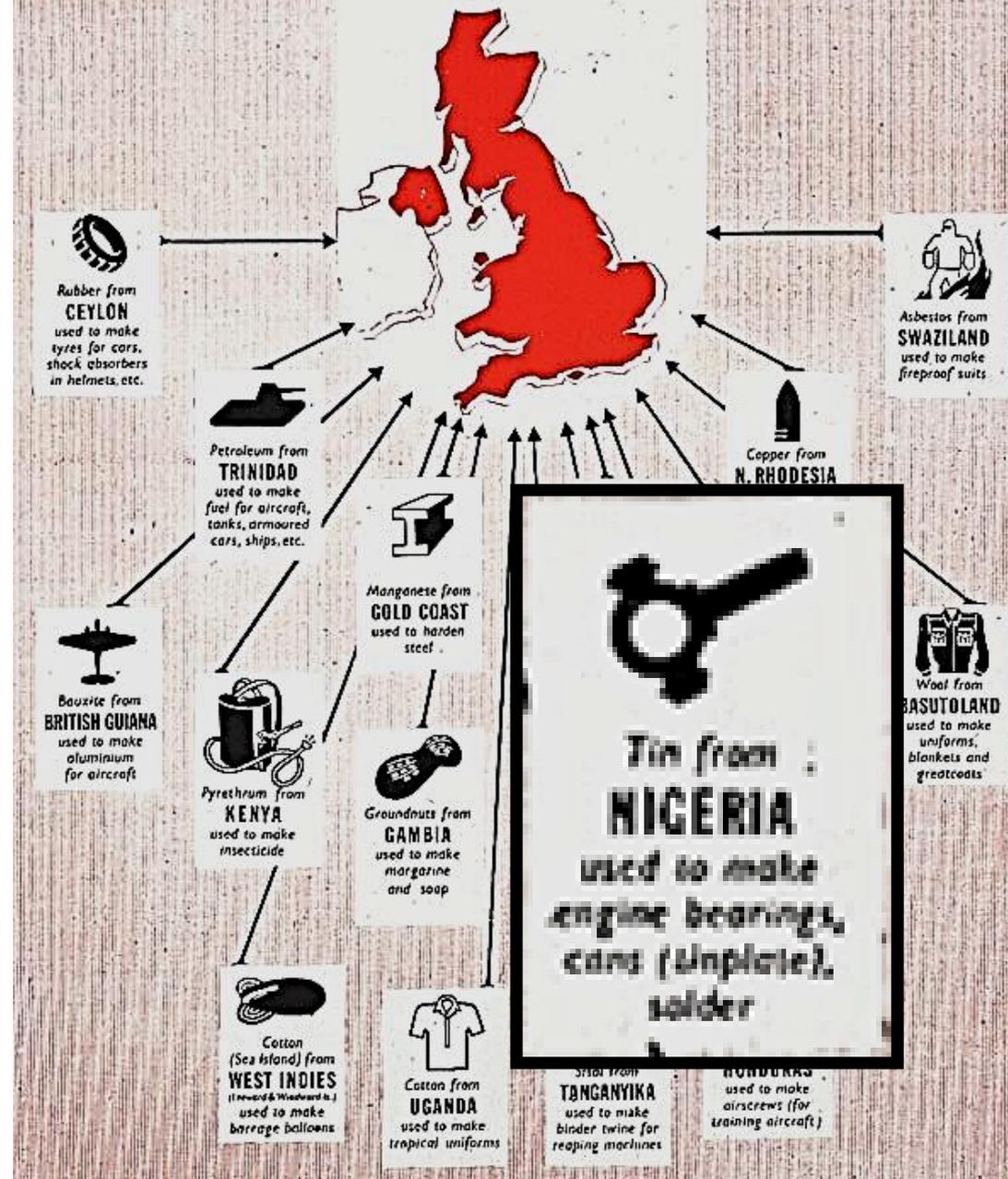
Important Raw Materials from the Colonial Empire

For example, the British took Manganese from the Gold Coast (far western Africa), used it to produce steel, and then sold steel items back to the Gold Coast (& other places, of course.)

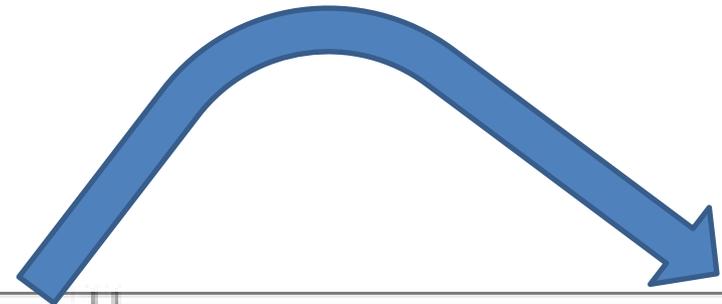


Important Raw Materials from the Colonial Empire

Tin from Nigeria could be taken, made into cooking & eating utensils, and sold back to the Nigerians (& around the world).



continuing colonization...



Independent

Britain*

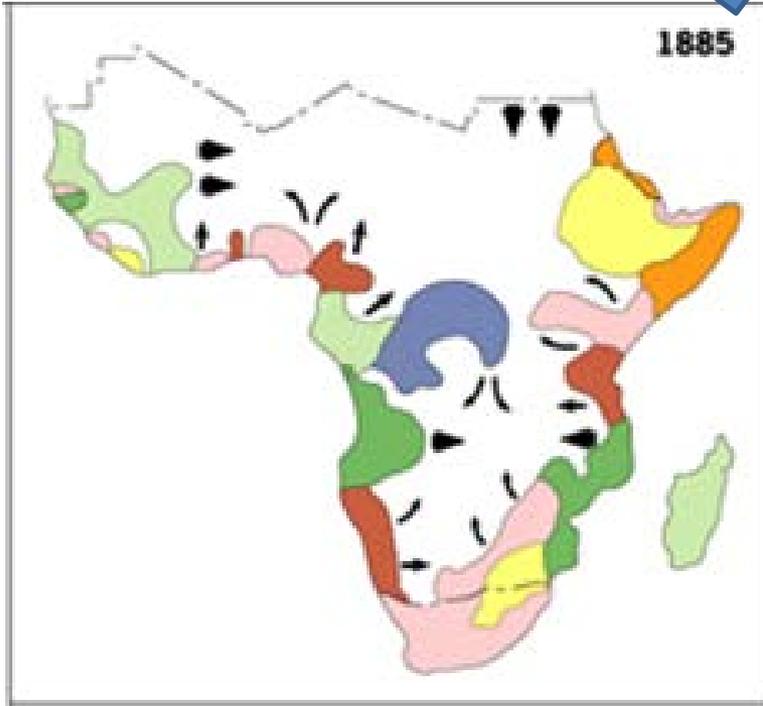
France*

Belgium*

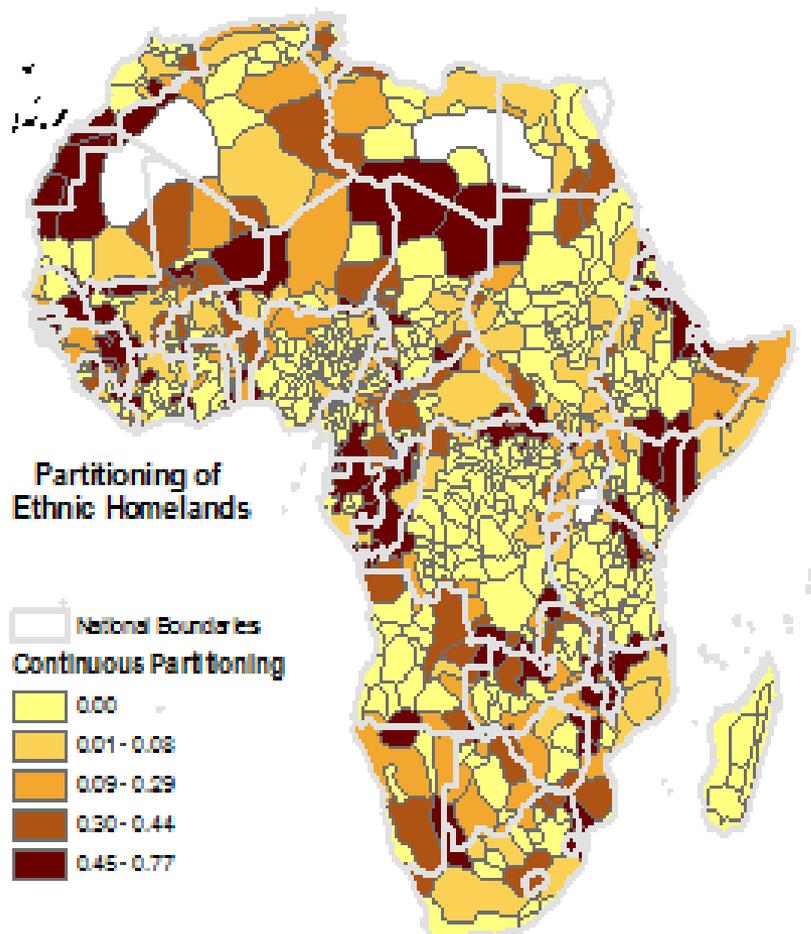
Portugal

Italy*

Germany*

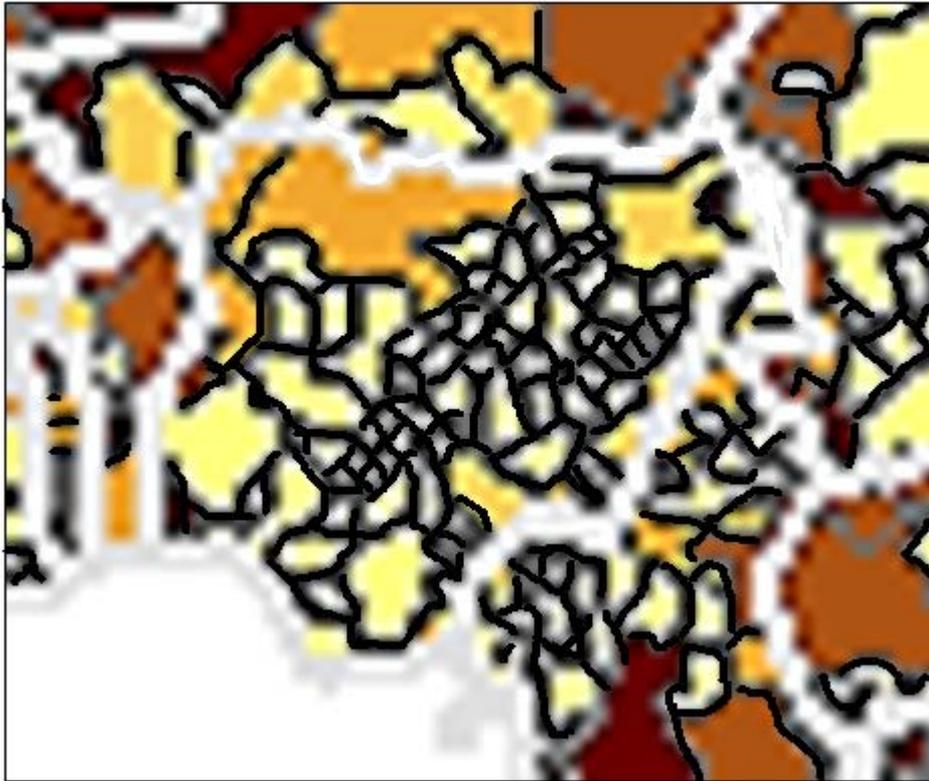


When Europeans divided Africa, they did it to stop conflict between competing European countries. How it affected African groups was not a very important to them.



Nigeria had dozens of different ethnic groups. It still has many today.

1800s



today

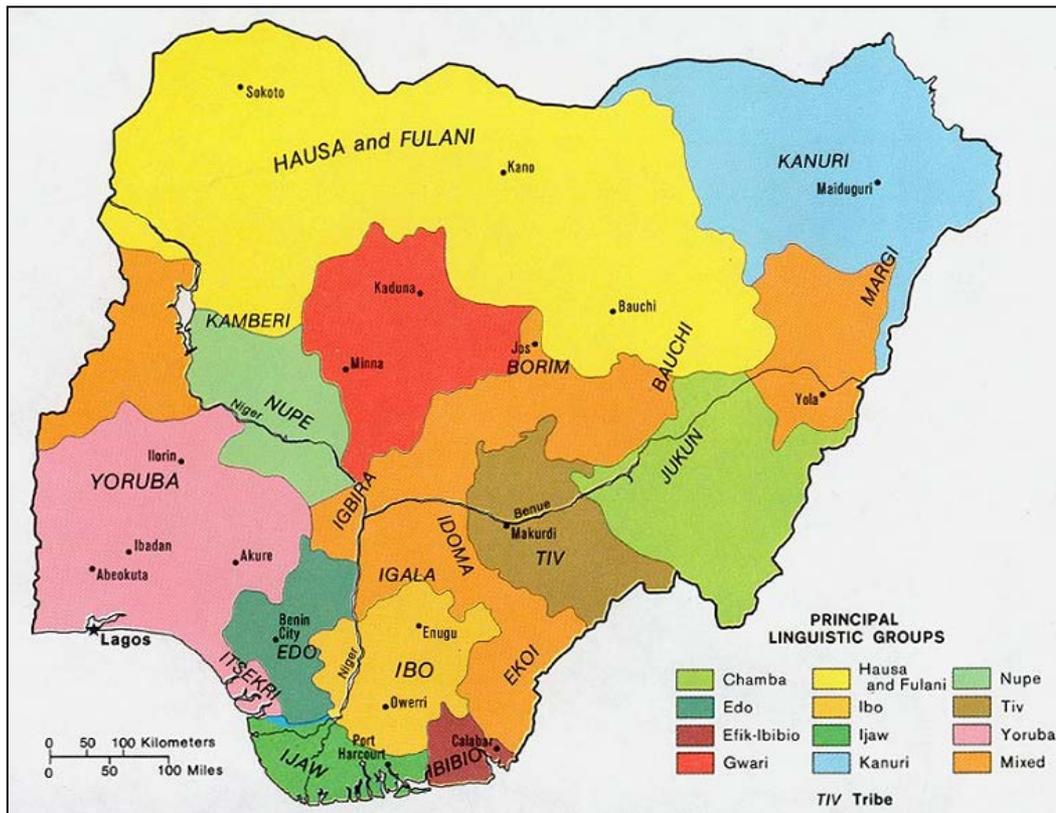


Colonial Rule in Nigeria

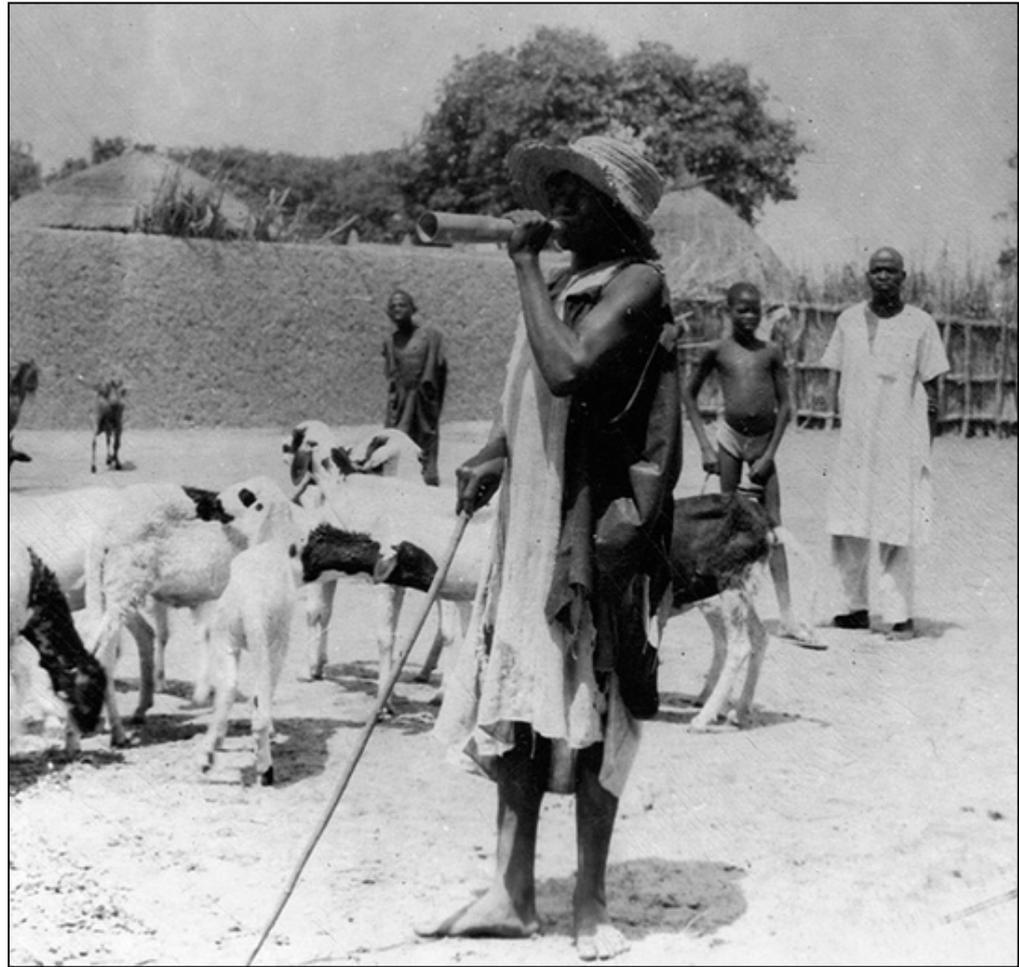


Nigeria ruled different parts of Nigeria differently.

In the north, the Hausa-Fulani already had a strong Muslim government in place. The British decided to keep those rulers and just force their cooperation.



Northern leaders cooperated, so the British were happy and the northern people were able to keep much of their culture.



Hausa-Fulani village in northern Nigeria



The south had not had strong central rulers, so the British chose to rule it more directly.

So while the **north** kept more of their independence, the **south** became more “British.”





By the time of independence (1960), the north and south were **very different**:

NORTH:

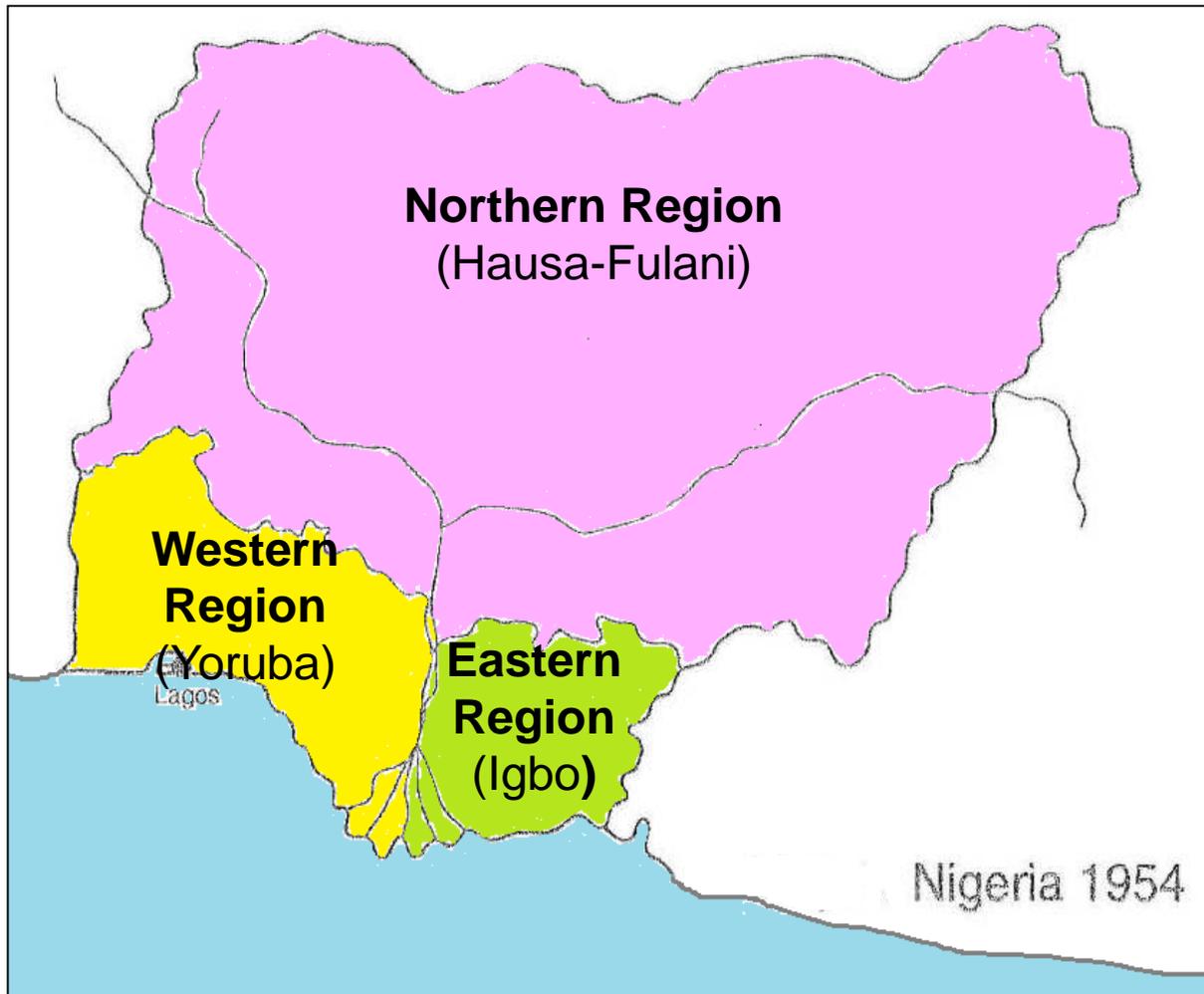
- ♦ Muslim
- ♦ Ruled by Imams
(Muslim leaders)
- ♦ Spoke, read, & wrote only Arabic
- ♦ Animal herders & farmers
- ♦ Mostly poor

SOUTH:

- ♦ Christian (& tribal)
- ♦ Ruled by elected leaders
- ♦ Many spoke, read, & wrote English (& tribal languages)
- ♦ Some had college education & professional jobs
- ♦ Cities had electricity & phones
- ♦ Modern roads were common
- ♦ Oil money

Before leaving Nigeria, the British set up regions based on the largest ethnic groups.

(Yep, the smaller ethnic groups complained!)



The British hoped this would help Nigeria's major groups get along better.