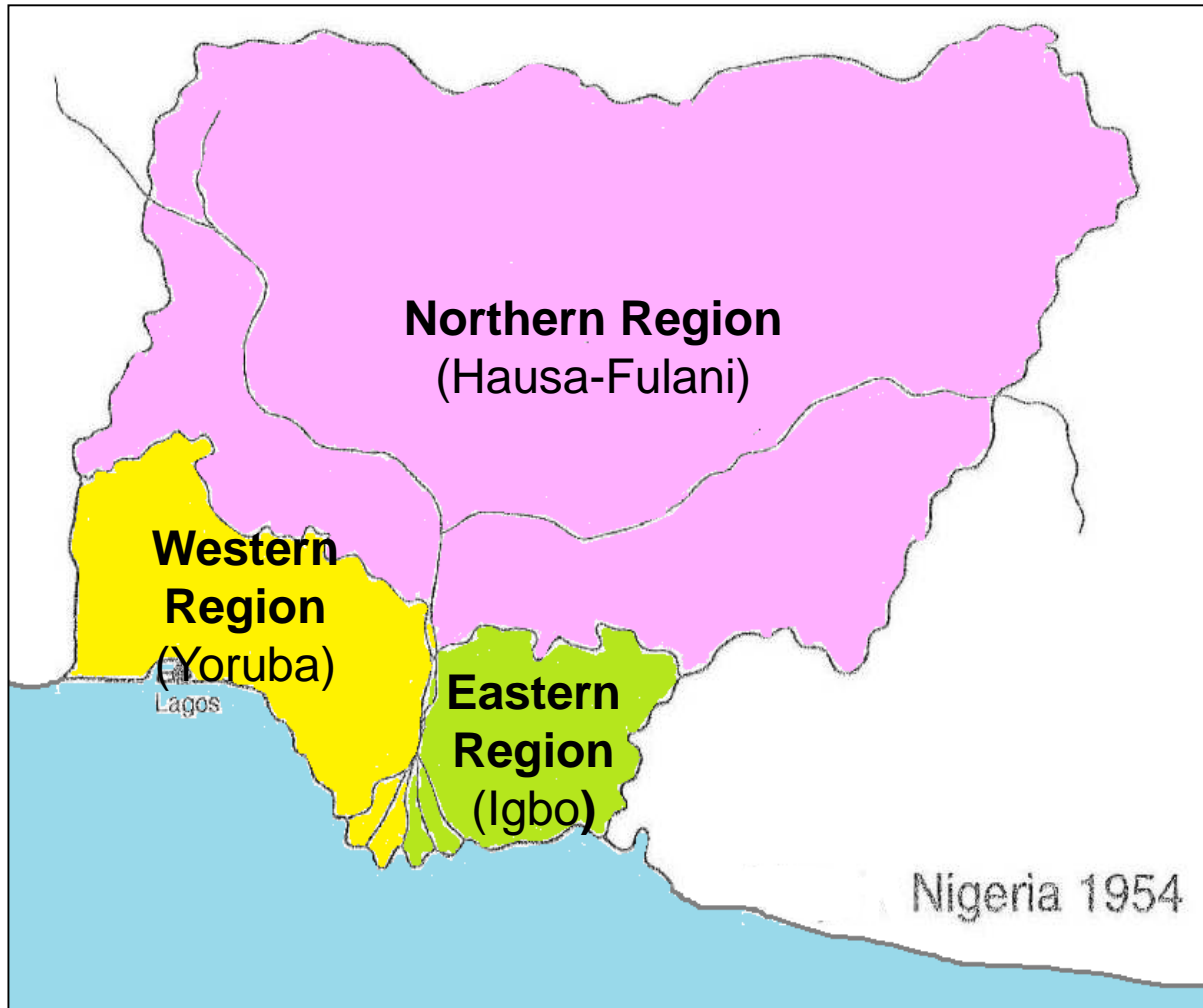




# Nigeria – Modern Challenges



# Remember this from your previous notes?

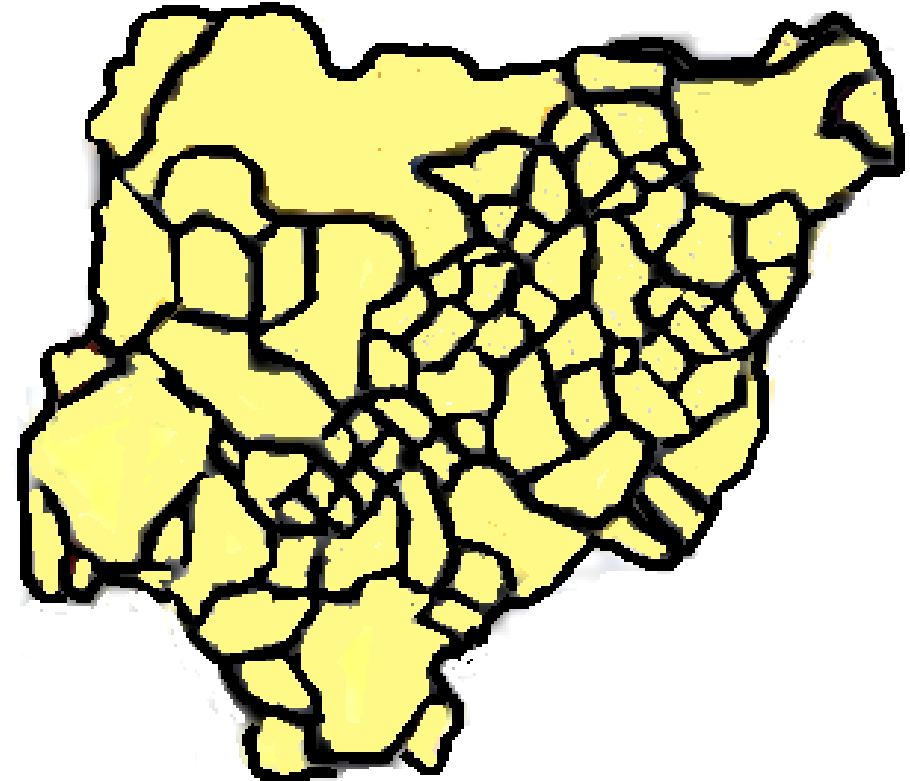


The British divided Nigeria into 3 major regions, hoping this would help Nigeria's major groups get along better.



# Independent Nigeria

Trying to keep peace,  
Nigeria has created  
more and more  
regions.



The different regions  
are based on the  
smaller ethnic  
groups.



Northern Region

Western Region

Eastern  
Region

Regions of Nigeria

1960 - 1963





Northern Region

Western  
Region

Mid-Western  
Region

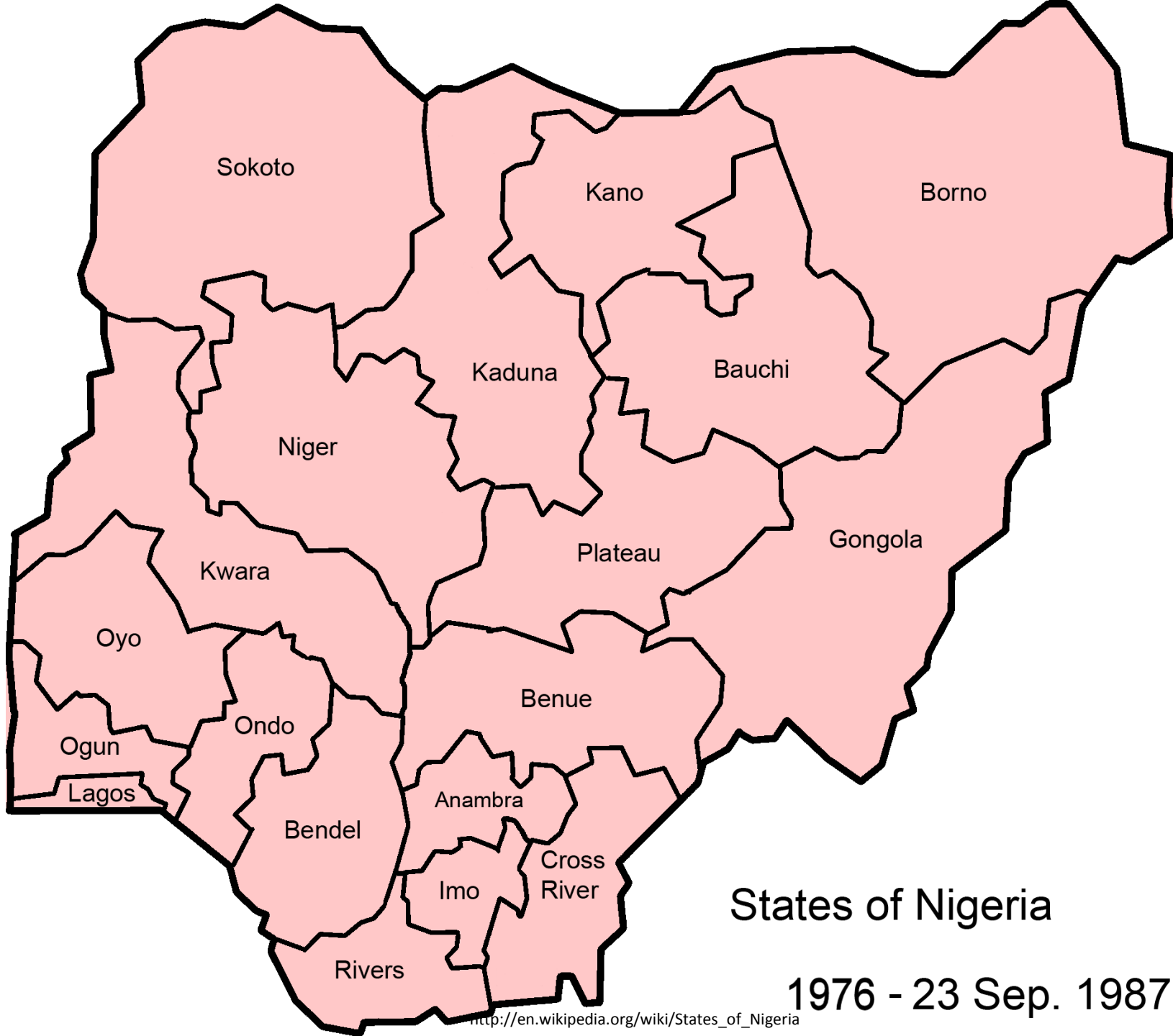
Eastern  
Region

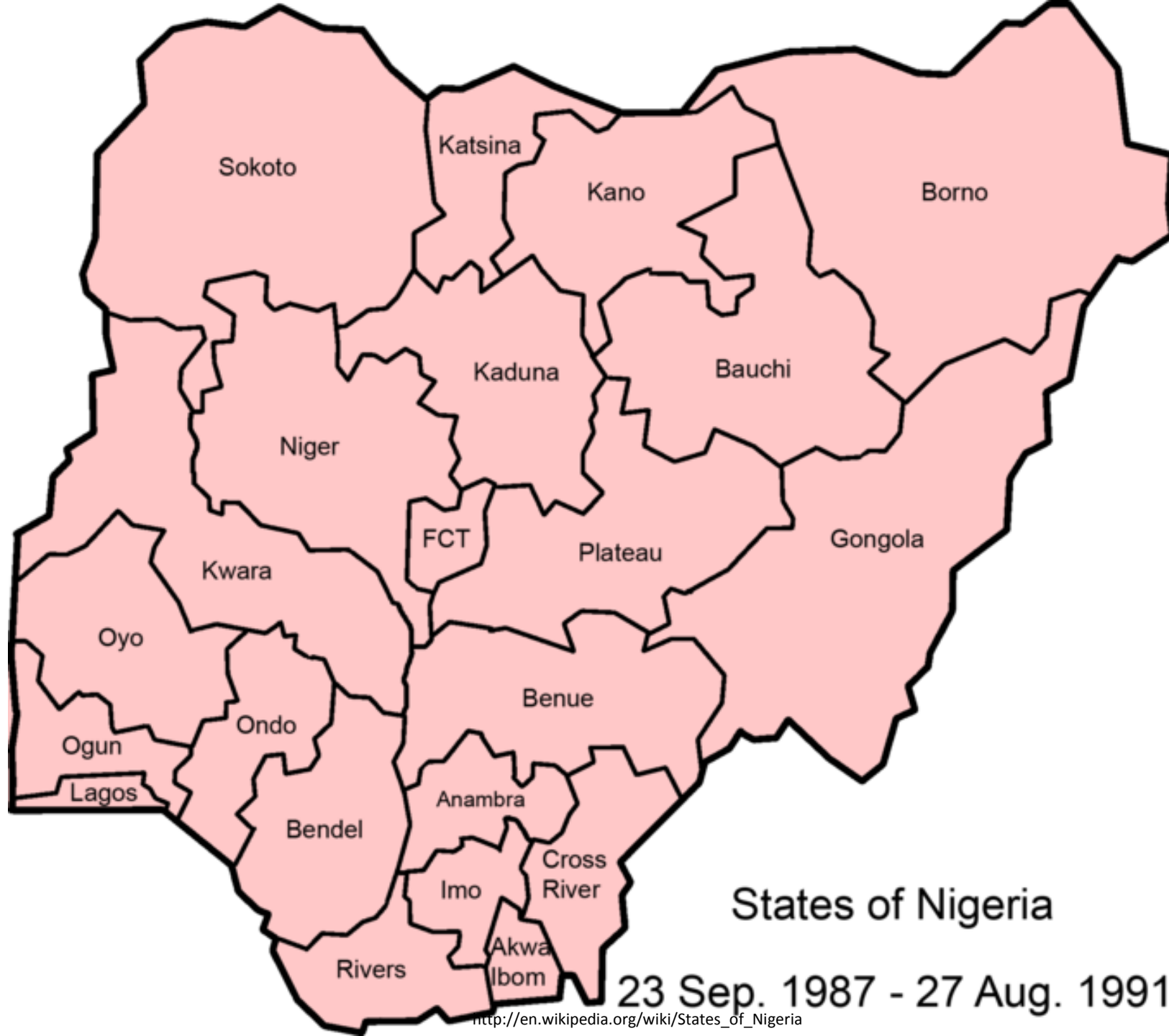
Regions of Nigeria

1963 - 1967



States of Nigeria  
1967 - 1976

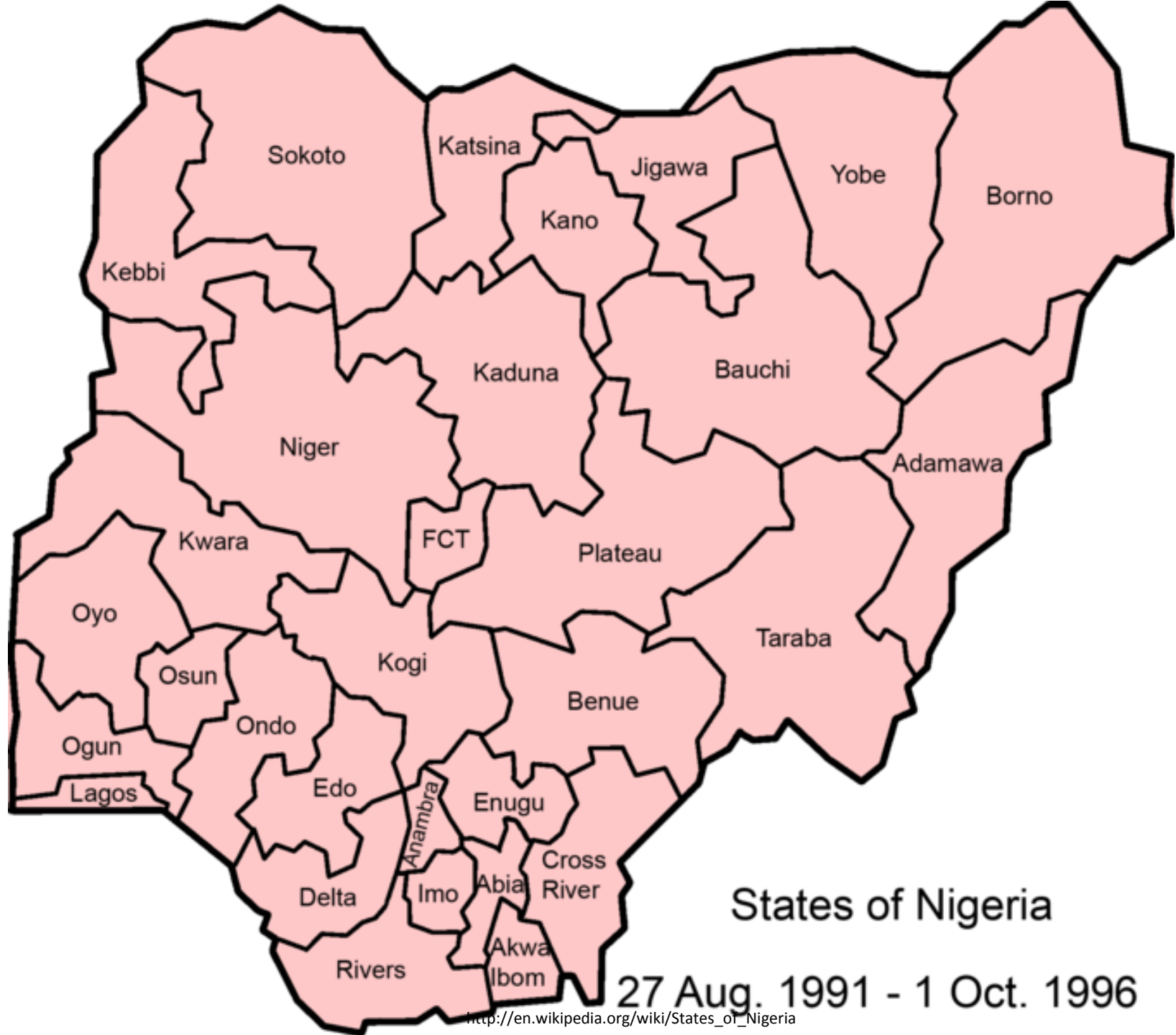




States of Nigeria

23 Sep. 1987 - 27 Aug. 1991





States of Nigeria

27 Aug. 1991 - 1 Oct. 1996

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States\\_of\\_Nigeria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_Nigeria)

# Independent Nigeria

- **1960-1966:** Early independent democracy
- **1966-1998:** Military overthrows several leaders , 3 years of war



# Ethnic Conflict

Ethnic groups in the south have fought some off-and-on for many years.



# 1967-1970 – Biafran war

- The Igbo wanted their own country.
- Nigeria's government fought to keep them.
- Over 1 million deaths later, Biafra was again part of Nigeria.



1991 –  
Ogonis  
threatened to  
form their  
own country.





1991 – The capital was moved from Lagos to Abuja – a more central location.





Nigeria currently has a democratically elected president, but conflicts continue.



Nigerian president Goodluck Jonathan –  
an Ijaw from southern Nigeria

2000 – Northern (Hausa-Fulani) states made Muslim law (Sharia law). Non-Muslims do not have to follow it, but there are still tensions.



*Examples of  
Sharia law:*

*Loans should be  
made to people  
without charging  
high interest.*

*Having an affair  
should be  
punished with  
death.*

Thousands have died in north-south conflicts in the past ten years. The Boko Haram – an extreme Muslim group – has stirred up more violence since 2009.

*Ya know, Nigeria has enough challenges without some fools trying to “stir the pot.”*



<http://www.africanliberty.org/content/nigeria-gombe-violence-over-40-explosives-planted>



<http://mpayukaji.blogspot.com/2012/01/boko-haram-what-must-nigeria-do.html>



This is usually reported in the media as  
“Muslim v. Christian violence.”

But much of it is based on frustration over

- limited of citizenship rights
- ethnic differences
- lack of jobs
- poverty



<http://www.nigeriaintel.com/2012/02/23/nigeria-the-northern-question/>



<http://www.iycn.org/2010/08/a-reason-to-celebrate-breastfeeding-in-nigeria/>



# Oil & Gas

- About 80% of Nigeria government's income comes from exporting oil & gas (primary economic level).
- The government has not worked much to develop their secondary economic level (manufacturing).
- Some government leaders steal oil profits.
- Over 60% of Nigerians survive on under \$1 / day.



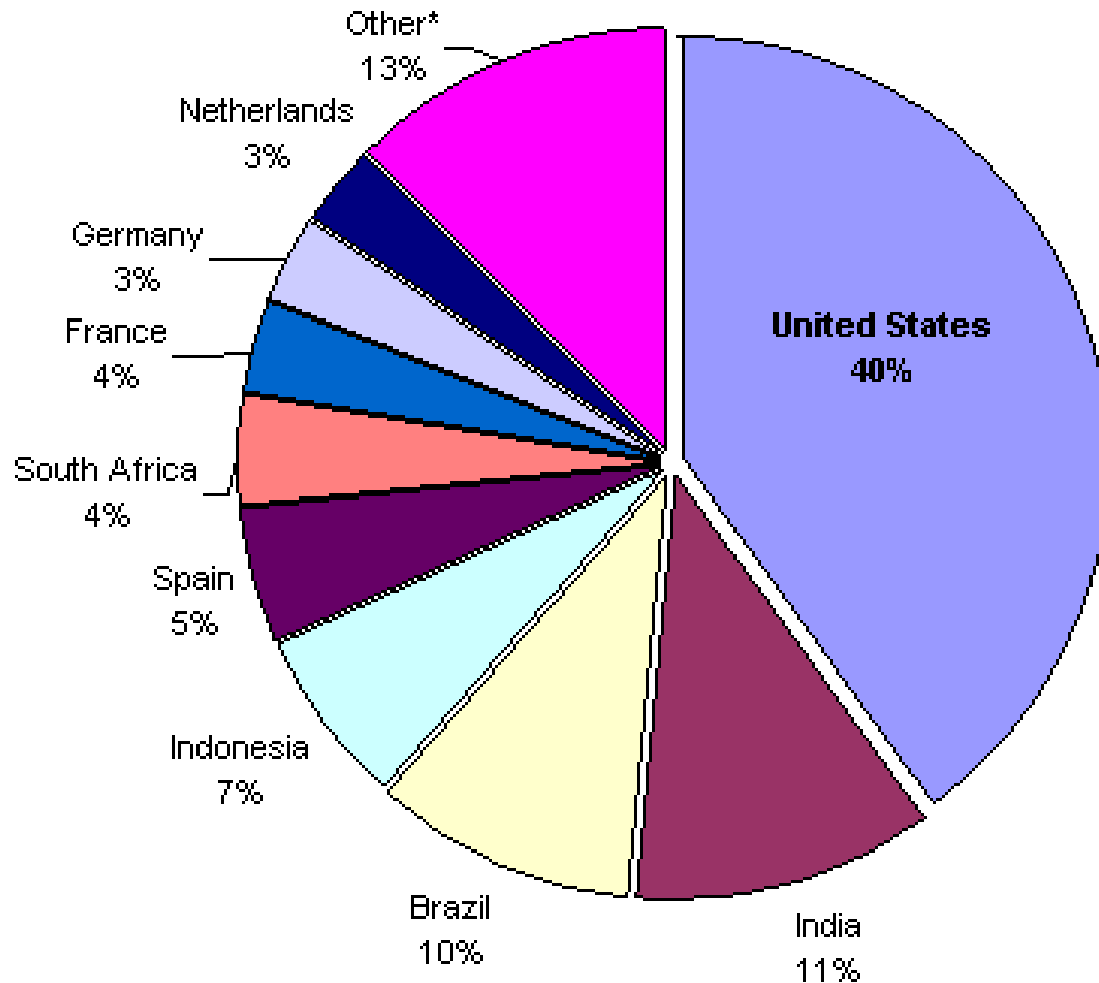
*Loaf of bread: \$1.29*

*Movie ticket: \$10.00*

*1-bedroom apartment: \$400/month*



### Nigerian Oil Exports by Country, 2009



Nigeria is an important source of oil for the United States.

Source: Global Trade Atlas, EIA, APEX

\*Other: Portugal, Italy, U.K., China, Canada, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, Austria, Australia, Sweden, Turkey, Japan, Taiwan, New Zealand, Thailand, and Ireland

Oil is the most important part of Nigeria's economy. However, sloppy handling by international oil companies has created 50 years of oil spills & leaks.

This has killed fish people need for food, killed plant life, and polluted drinking water.



<http://simplifythepositive.blogspot.com/2010/06/what-real-oilpocalypse-looks-like.html>



<http://simplifythepositive.blogspot.com/2010/06/what-real-oilpocalypse-looks-like.html>



# Challenges Nigeria must solve:

- People need to see themselves as “Nigerians” instead of just ethnic tribe members.
- Leaders need to believe it’s important to be honest / stop stealing \$\$ from the country & spend money helping their people.
- Leaders need to develop that secondary level of the economy – manufacturing.

