

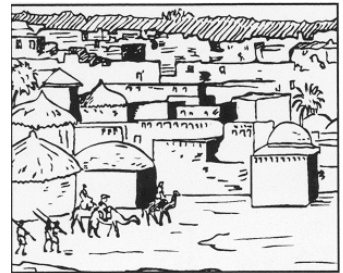
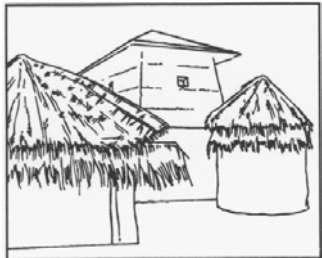
The Federal Republic of Nigeria: Colonialism to Modern Country



Early Nigerian History

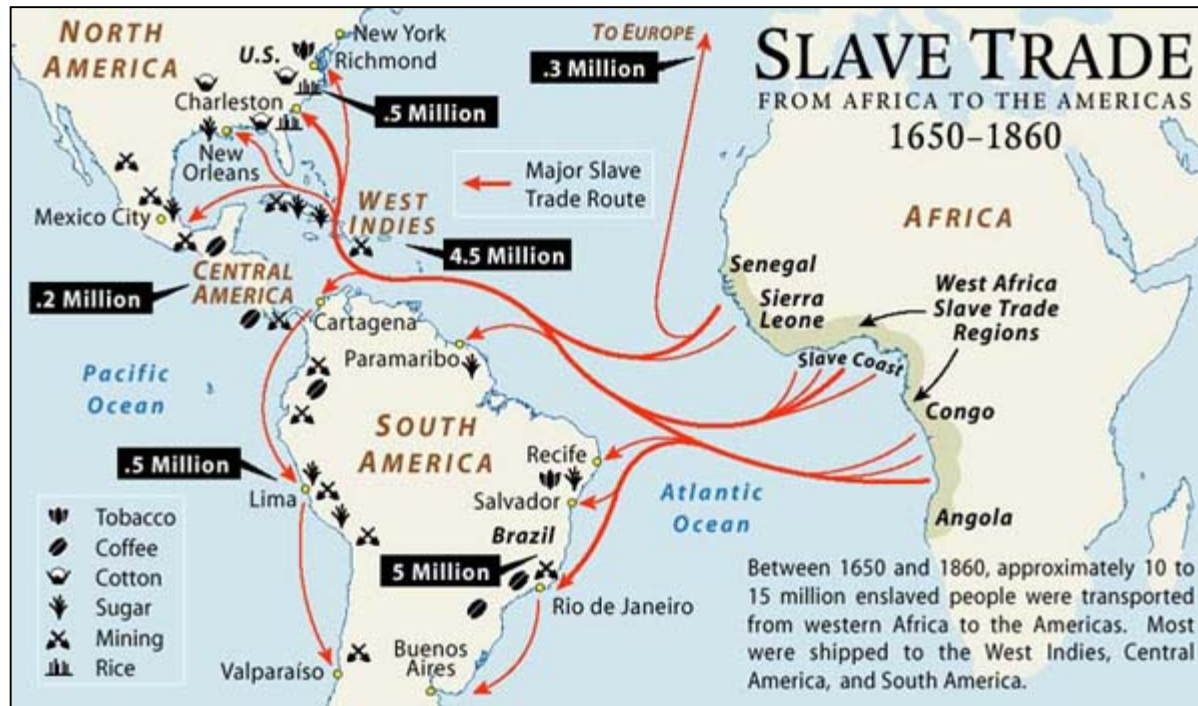
- Original “countries” were based on ethnic groups:

- Hausa-Fulani – strong central government
- Igbo – independent villages
- Yoruba – local village governments and central king
- lots of smaller groups

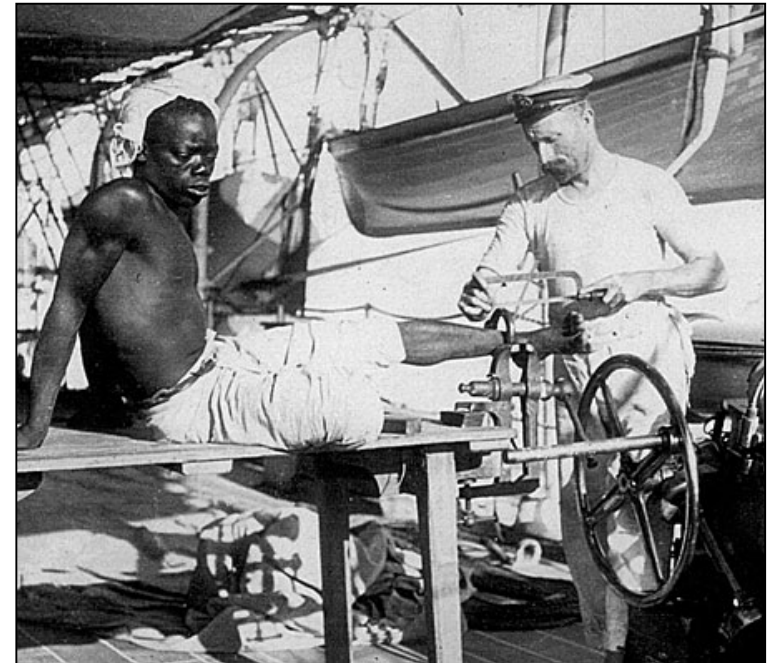


Early European Contact

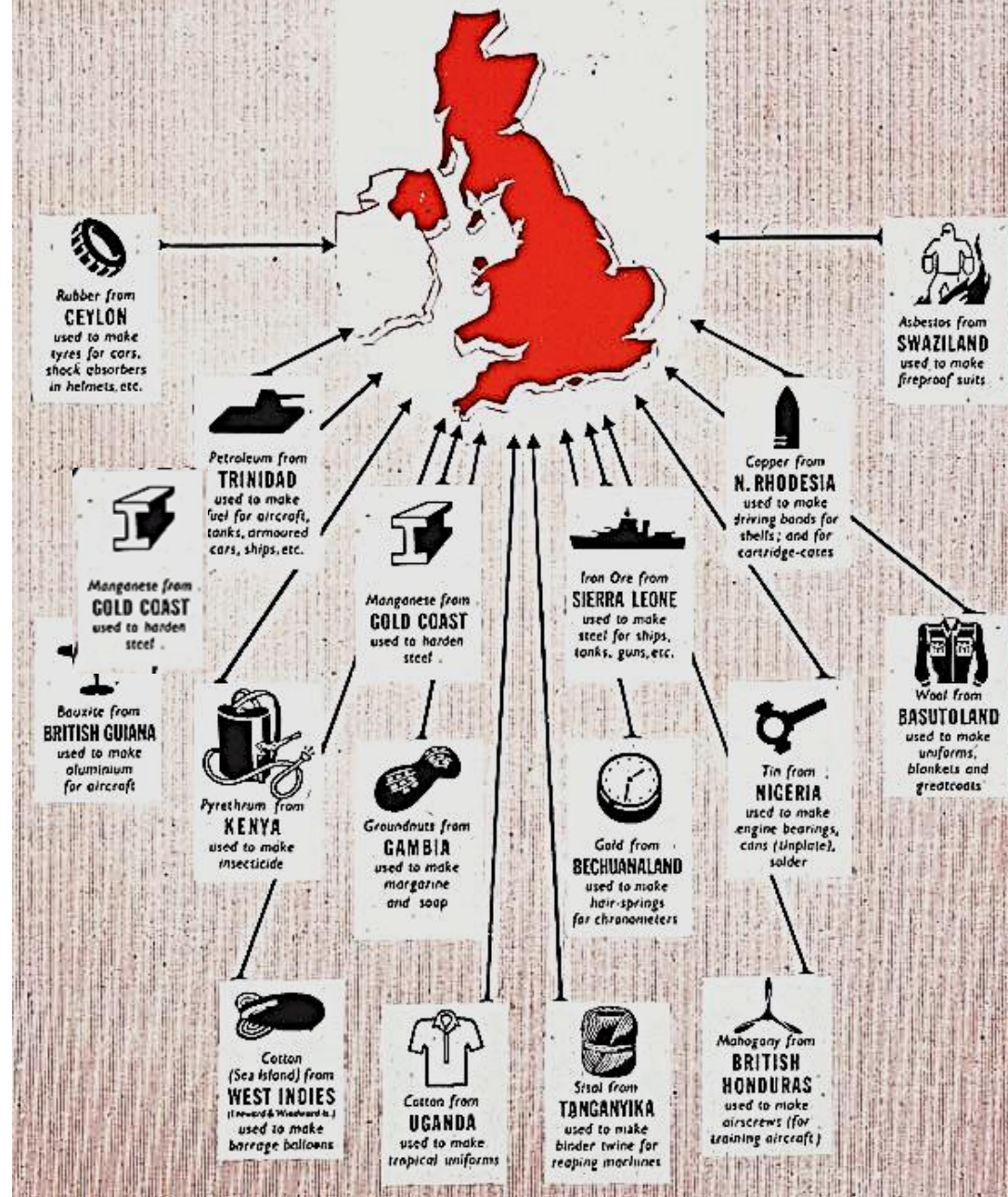
- Slave trade began around 1500.
 - France and Great Britain bought slaves.
 - 30% of all slaves sent across Atlantic came from Nigeria.



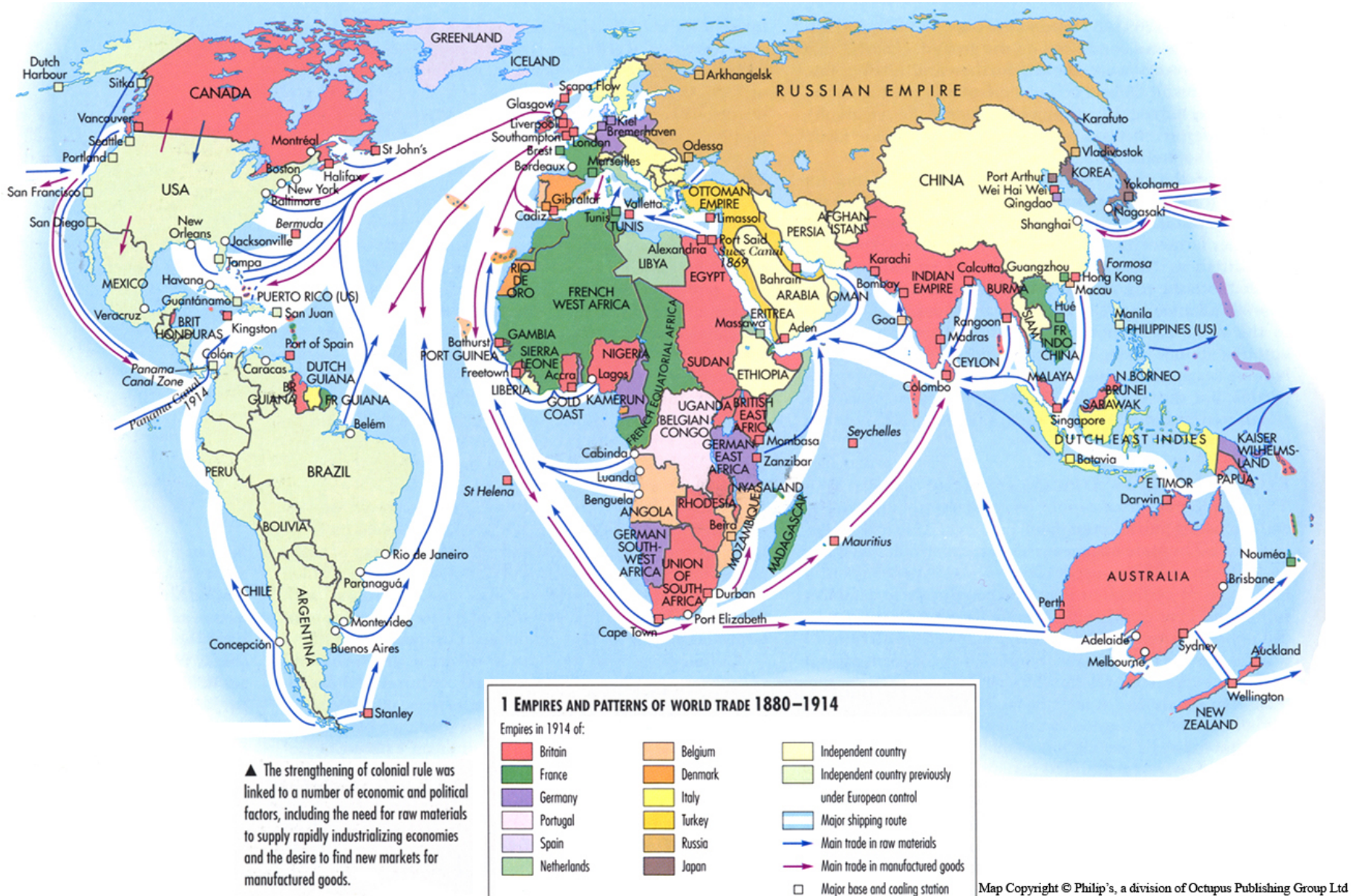
- 1807: British outlawed slave trade.
- British Navy patrolled western coast, capturing slave ships & freeing the slaves.
 - This got the British more involved in Africa.



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

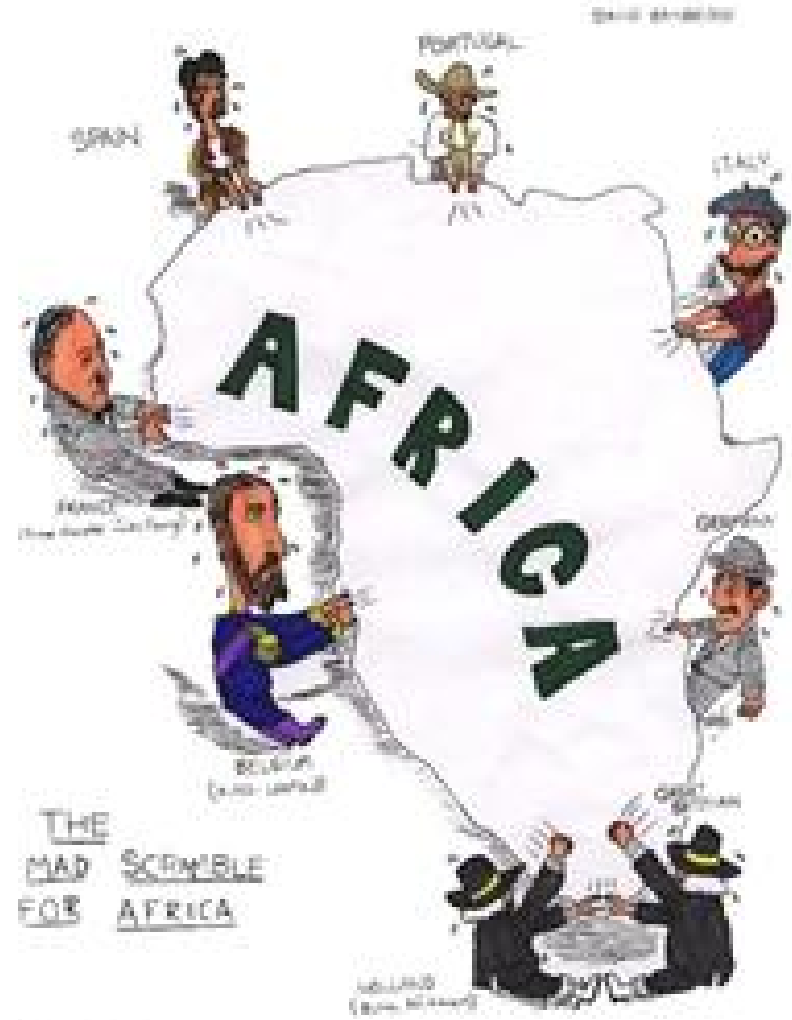


So they looked to areas in Africa & Asia, where people were not able to keep them out.



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:

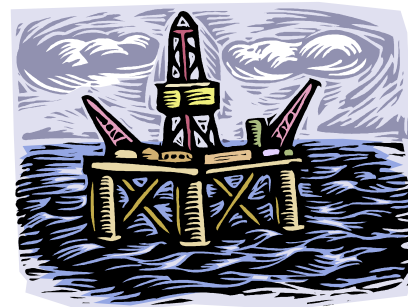
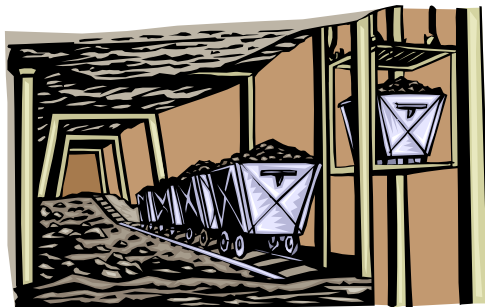


- Agriculture (farming)



- Mining

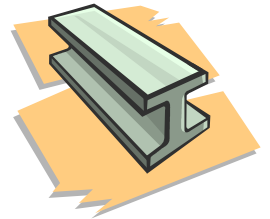
- Petroleum (oil) production



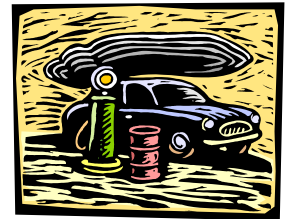
The British kept control of all manufacturing. This is the **secondary level** of an economy, and includes -



- combining metals to make steel

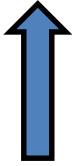


- making petroleum into gasoline



- turning peanuts into peanut butter





SECONDary level



Primary level



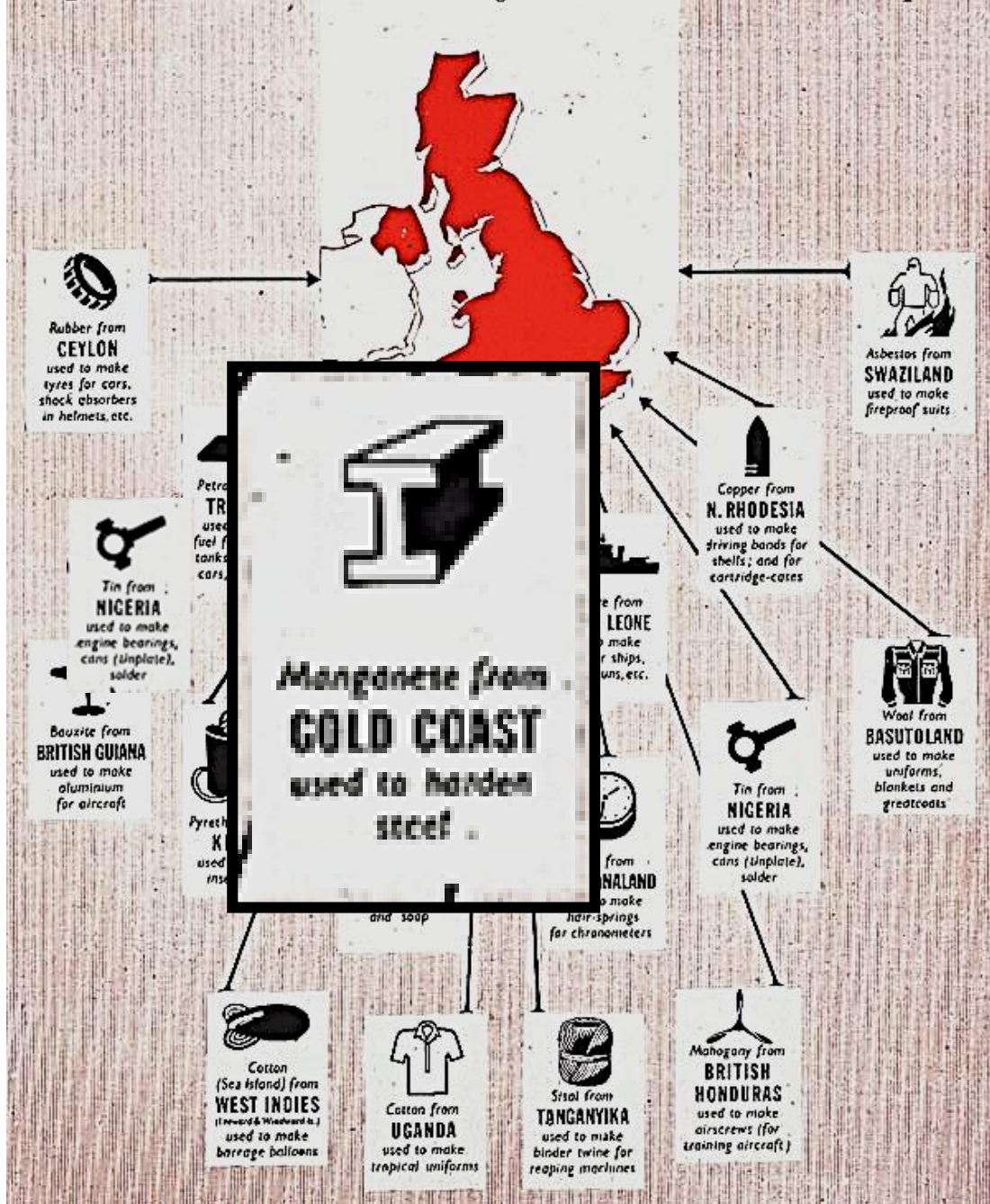
European countries made \$\$ from their colonies in **2 ways** :

1. They took their raw materials, and
2. after turning those raw materials into products, they sold finished products to colonies.



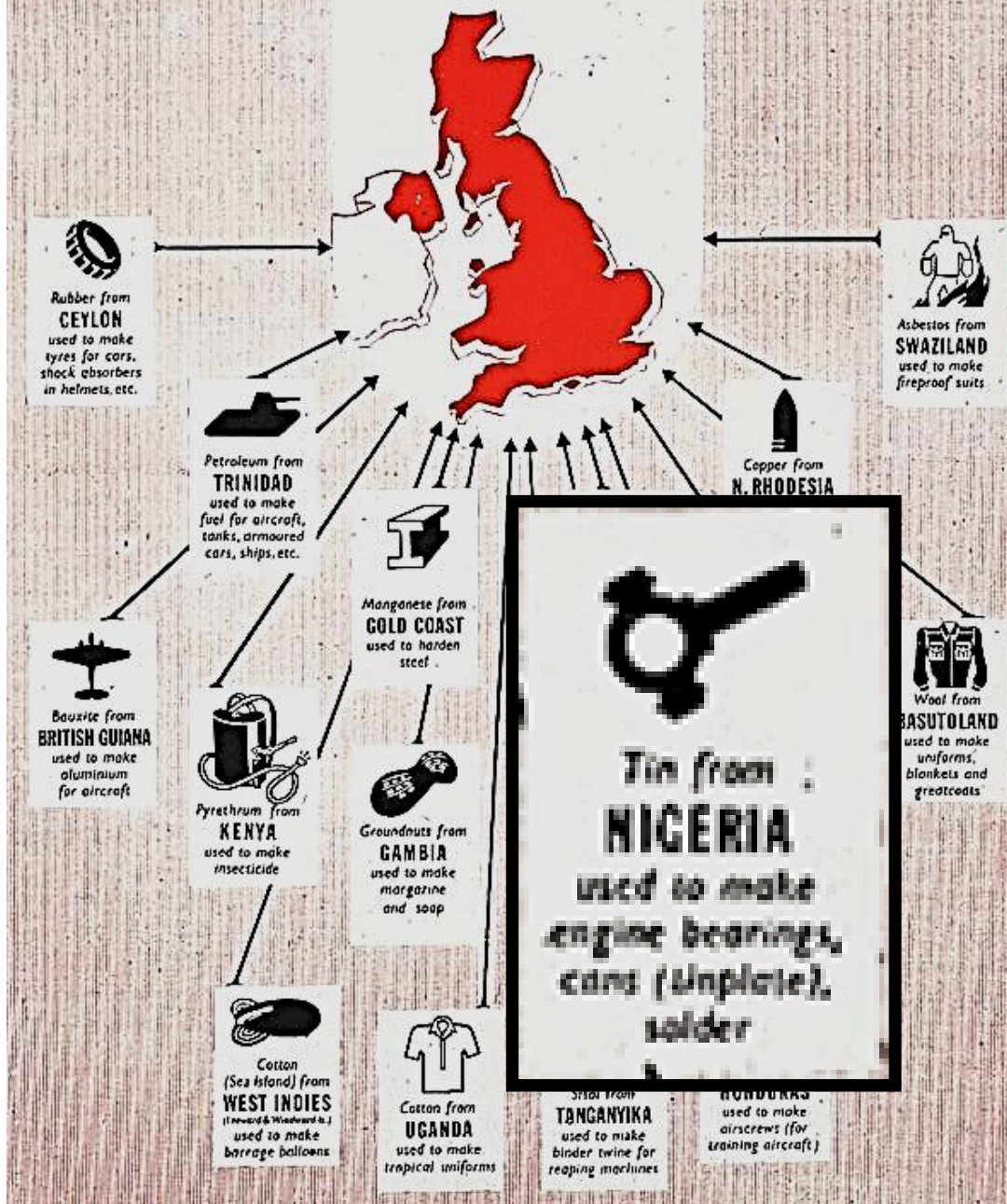
For example, the British took Manganese from the Gold Coast (far western Africa), used it to produce steel, and then sold steel items back to the Gold Coast (& other places, of course.)

Important Raw Materials from the Colonial Empire

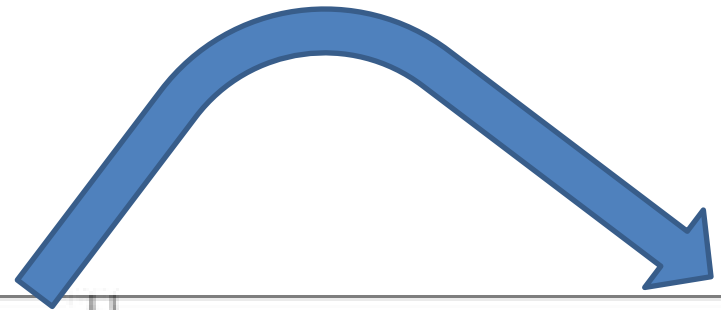


*Tin from Nigeria
could be taken,
made into cooking
& eating utensils,
and sold back to
the Nigerians (&
around the world).*

Important Raw Materials from the Colonial Empire



continuing colonization...



Independent

Britain*

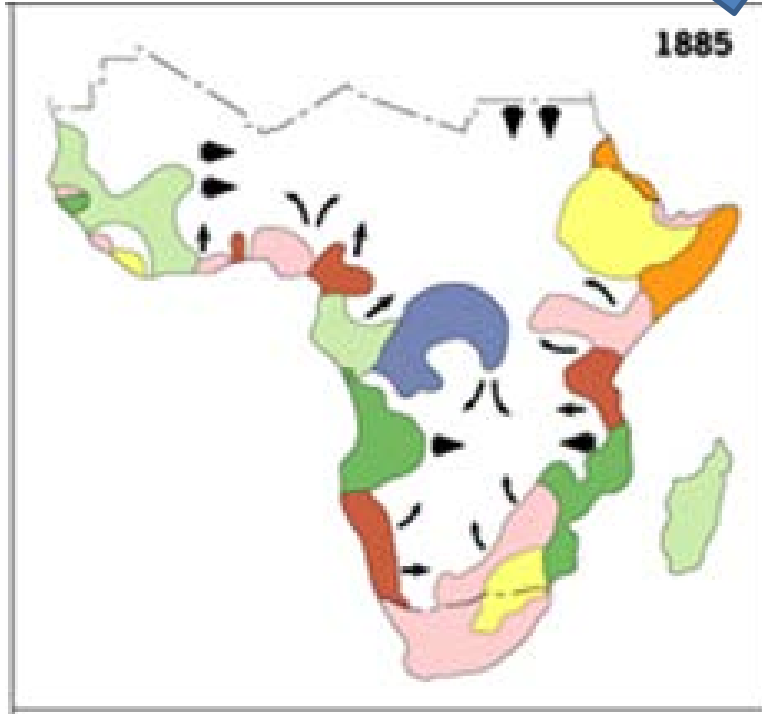
France*

Belgium*

Portugal

Italy*

Germany*



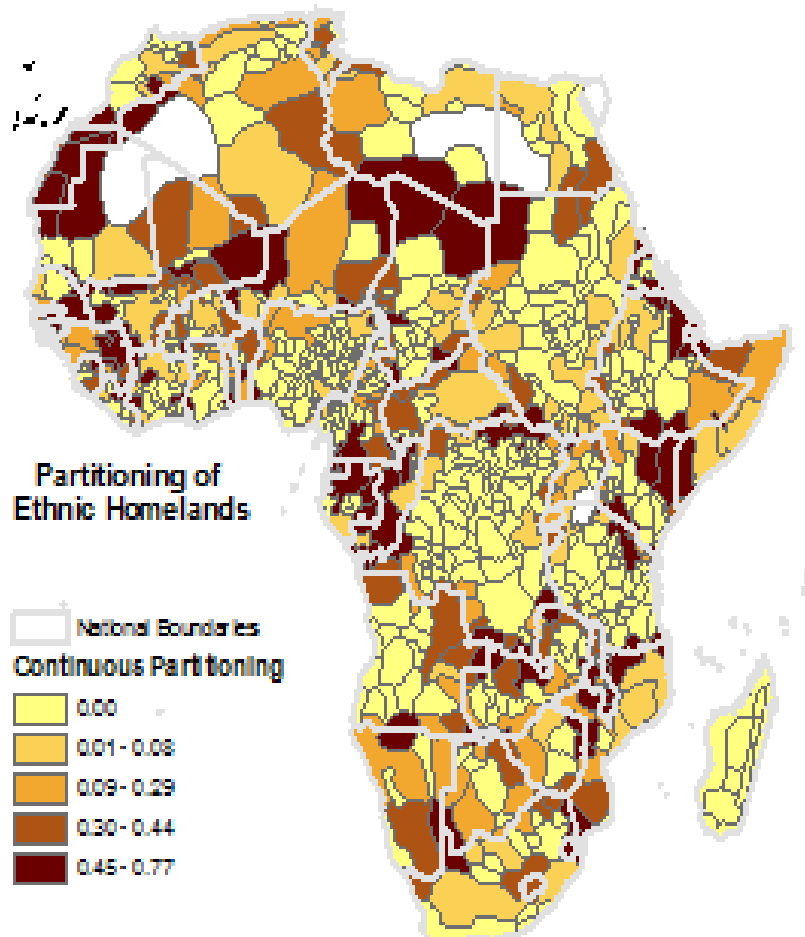
1885



1910

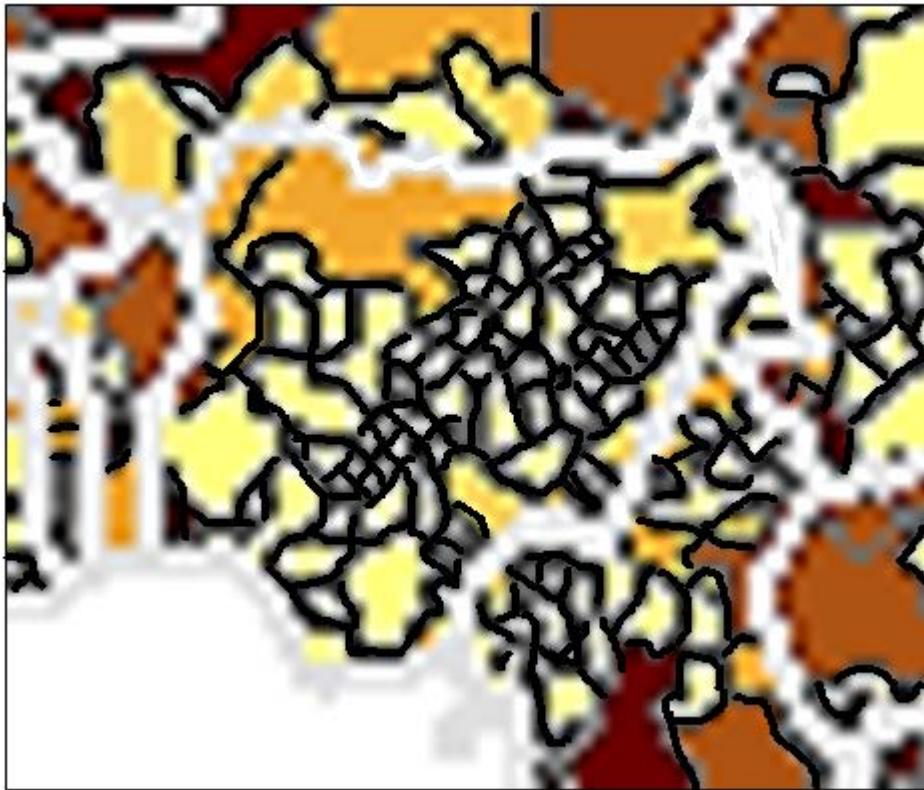


When Europeans divided Africa, they did it to stop conflict between competing European countries. How it affected African groups was not a very important to them.

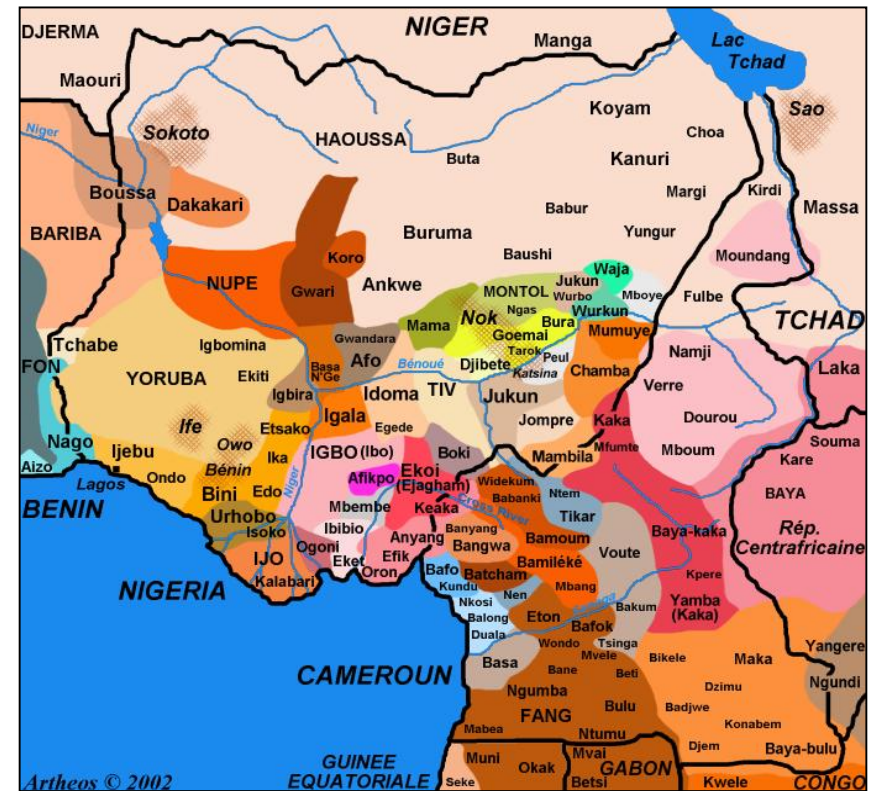


Nigeria had dozens of different ethnic groups. It still has many today.

1800s



today

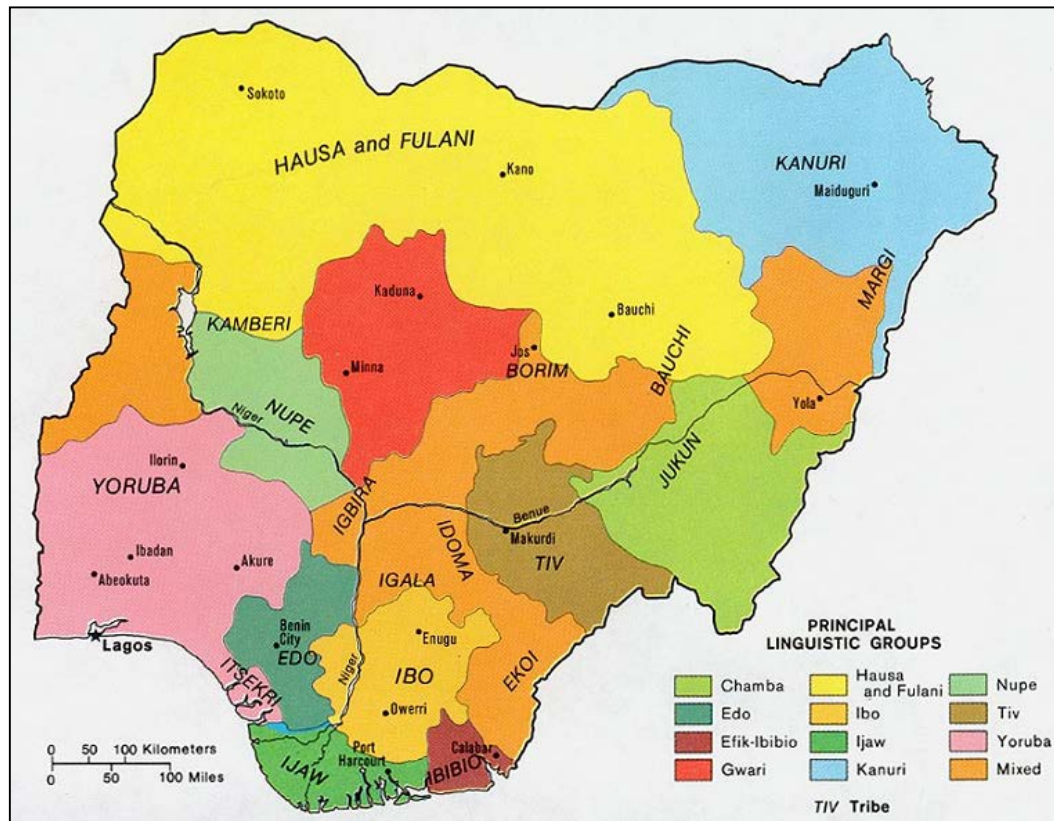


Colonial Rule in Nigeria

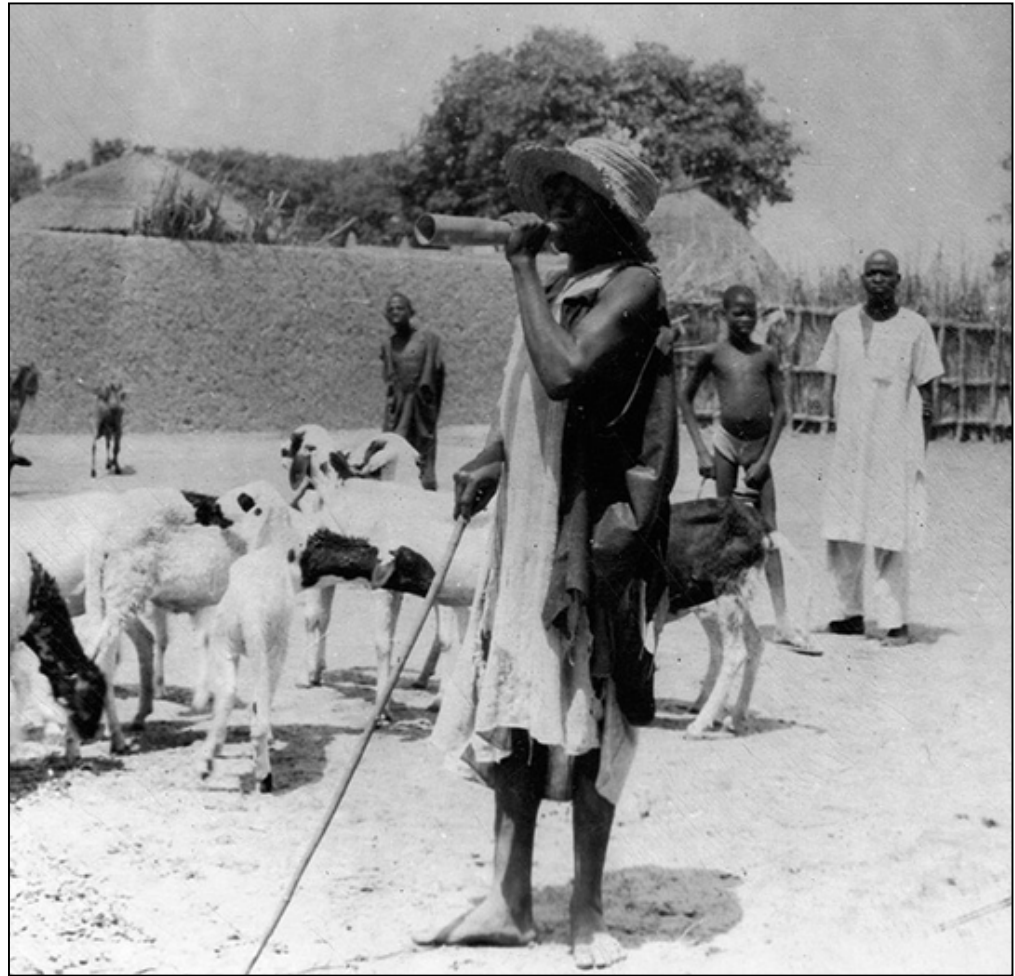
Nigeria
ruled
different
parts of
Nigeria
differently.



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:

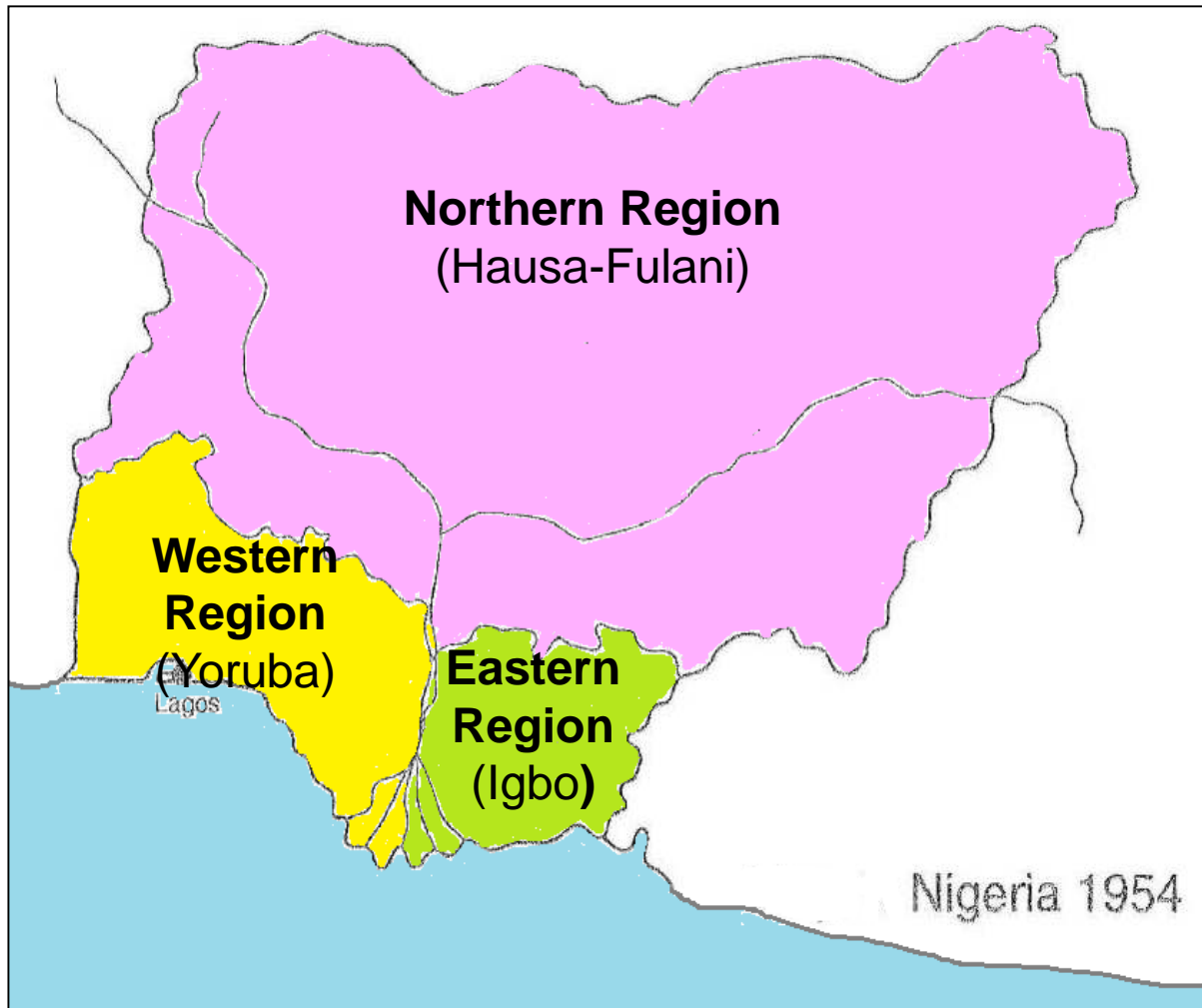
- ♦ Muslim
- ♦ Ruled by Imams (Muslim leaders)
- ♦ Spoke, read, & wrote only Arabic
- ♦ Animal herders & farmers
- ♦ Mostly poor

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.