



The Federal Republic of Nigeria: Colonialism to Modern Country

Early Nigerian History

- Original countries were based on ethnic groups:
 - . Hausa-Fulani . strong _____ government
 - . Igbo . _____ villages
 - . Yoruba . local village governments and central _____
 - . lots of smaller groups

Early European Contact

- Slave trade began around 1500.
 - . France and Great Britain bought _____.
 - . 30% of all slaves sent across Atlantic came from _____.
- 1807: British _____ slave trade.
- British _____ patrolled western coast, capturing slave ships & _____ the slaves. This got the British more involved in Africa.

The _____ Revolution meant many European nations needed more _____ to make stuff! So they looked to areas in Africa & Asia, where people were _____ to keep them out.



Berlin Conference, 1885

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

_____ materials became the foundation of Nigeria's economy under the _____.

Exporting _____ 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 _____. This is the **secondary level** of an economy, and includes .



- combining metals to make steel
- making petroleum into gas
- turning peanuts into peanut butter

SECONDARY level



Primary level



European countries made ____ from their colonies in **2 ways**:

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

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

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

Colonial Rule in Nigeria

Nigeria ruled _____ parts of Nigeria differently. In the north, the Hausa-Fulani already had a _____ Muslim government in place. The British decided to keep _____ and just force their cooperation.

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

The south had not had strong central rulers, so the British chose to rule it more _____. So while the **north** kept more of their _____, the **south** became more %₀₀_____.

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

NORTH:

- ♦ Muslim
- ♦ Ruled by _____ (Muslim leaders)
- ♦ Spoke, read, & wrote only _____
- ♦ Animal _____ & _____
- ♦ Mostly _____

SOUTH:

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



Before leaving Nigeria, the _____ set up regions based on the _____ ethnic groups. (Yep, the smaller ethnic groups complained!) The British hoped this would help Nigeria's major groups _____ better.