

SYLLABUS

{HIS 203}NIGERIA SINCE 1800 UP TO INDEPENDENCE– Credit units: 3
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
FACULTY OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF DELTA, AGBOR, NIGERIA

Lecturer: Dr. F.O. Forae

Office Location: FOA Extension, Room 6

Email: felixforae@unidel.edu.ng

Phone No: +2348062443136

Office Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday: 9am – 4pm

Monday: 1pm – 4pm, Friday: 8am – 12pm

Lecture days, time and place: **Thursday**, 8am – 10am; **Friday**, 10am – 11am, History and International Studies Lecture Hall 2.

Attendance:

Attendance is compulsory for every class. If you must miss a class, it is your responsibility to make up for the work that you have missed. You must please notify the course lecturer in advance if you are going to be absent from any class.

Methods of Instruction:

Expository and analytical methods will be used. The course syllabus contains an overview of what will be covered in class. For specific information, students are referred to the class web page maintained on the University website. Assignments will be posted on the University of Delta LMS or given in the class and should be submitted through University of Delta LMS. Attendance in class and doing all your assignments and tests will assist you to understand the course better.

Overview:

Internal and external developments in 19th century Nigeria impacted significantly on her socio-political and economic history in the 20th century, and continue to impact even after independence. The Sokoto Jihad, and in particular, the coming of European explorers, missionaries and traders eventually culminated in colonial rule by 1900. Students will learn that the intrusion of foreigners into Nigeria is inextricably linked with the onset of Western culture such as, education, civilization, Christianity and new forms of Euro-African trade relations. Emphasis will be on how these internal and external developments impacted on intra-group relations on one hand and racial relations on the other. The nature and consequences of British- Nigeria socio-political and economic relations are explored. These include the changing nature of trade, religious proselytizing by the missionaries and signing of treaties of protection which culminated into schemes of colonization. New forms of relations between the British and Nigerians under colonial rule are examined as well as the consequence of such relations on colonial Nigeria and Nigerians. The socio-political consequences of the Sokoto Jihad beyond its immediate environment are evaluated. The road to eventual decolonization is explored. These include the amalgamation of Northern and Southern protectorates in 1914, the formation of political parties, constitutional development, and nationalism among others which culminated in the granting of independence in 1960.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- i) Explain the reasons for the coming of the Europeans such as explorers, missionaries and traders to Nigeria.
- ii) Discuss the nature and consequences of European (British) intrusion into Nigeria on Nigeria's socio-political and economic history.
- iii) Explain the meaning and causes of the Sokoto Jihad and stress its socio-political effects on:
 - a. Intergroup relations
 - b. Nigerian history
- iv) Discuss the impact of Western education, Christianity e.tc on group relations.
- v) Explain the nature and consequences of colonial administration and policies on Nigeria's eventual decolonization and granting of independence in 1960.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- i) Explain the meaning and reasons for the Sokoto Jihad of 1804.
- ii) Discuss the reasons for the coming of the British explorers, missionaries and traders.
- iii) Explain the socio-political and economic impact of British presence on Nigeria's history.
- iv) List some social and political consequences of the Sokoto Jihad on the history of Nigeria.
- v) Discuss the decolonization process and eventual independence in 1960
- vi) Explain British colonial policies and their impact on Nigeria and Nigerians.

Course Contents:

Definition, causes and meaning of Jihad, reasons for the coming of European explorers, missionaries and traders, impact of the Sokoto Jihad on Northern Nigeria and Nigeria, consequences of the European presence on Nigeria's history, resistance to the imposition of colonial rule, colonial policies e.g. amalgamation, indirect rule, e.tc, colonial economic policies, e.g. railway construction, cash (money) economy and modern exchange economy, decolonization: meaning and definition, nationalism: meaning and definition, constitutional developments in Nigeria, e.g. the Nigerian Council, Richards Constitution, Macpherson and Lyttleton Constitutions, impact of the various Constitutions on political development, formation of political parties, the role of the press in decolonization process.

Lecture Schedule

Week	Content	Lecture Notes/Slides
1	Definition and meaning of the <i>Sokoto</i> Jihad of 1804	
2	The <i>Sokoto</i> Jihad: its impact on Nigeria's socio-political history.	
3	Developments in 19 th century Nigeria: the coming of the explorers, missionaries and traders into Nigeria	
4	Colonial rule and resistance to the imposition of colonial rule	
5	Colonial objectives and policies: amalgamation, indirect rule and self-sustenance e.tc.	
6	Colonial economic reforms/policies: railways, monetization, modern exchange economy and export economy	
7	Nationalism and decolonization explained	
8	Constitutionalism and constitutional development	
9	Impact of constitutional development on Nigeria history	
10	Test and assignment	
11	Political parties and decolonization explained	
12	The press and pressure groups: their role in decolonization	
13	Discussion of assignment and test	
14	Revision	
15	Semester Examination	

Examination Schedule

- Attendance
- Assignments
- Class Tests
- End of Semester Exam

Grading

- Assignments : 15% of grade
- Tests : 10% of grade
- Attendance: 5% of grade
- Semester Exam : 70% of grade

Texts and References

Falola, Toyin(1999): A History of Nigeria; Greenwood Press.

Falola, T and Heaton, M (2008): A History of Nigeria; Cambridge University Press.

Isichei, E (2002): A Modern History of Nigeria. Harlow: Longman Publishers Ltd.

Ikime, O (ed.): Groundwork of Nigerian History. London: Heinemann.

Student Conduct

All students enrolled at the University of Delta shall follow the tenets of common decency and acceptable behaviour conducive to a positive learning environment. The Code of Students' Conduct is described in detail in the Students 'Information Handbook and the University of Delta website.

Academic Honesty

“All students enrolled at the University of Delta shall follow the tenets of common decency and acceptable behaviour conducive to a positive learning environment. It is the policy of the University that no form of plagiarism or cheating will be tolerated. Plagiarism is defined as the deliberate use of another's work and claiming it as one's own, this means ideas as well as texts or codes whether paraphrased or presented verbatim (word for word). Cheating is defined as obtaining unauthorised assistance on any assignment, test or examination. There should be proper and accurate citation of sources. Offenders of plagiarism or cheating will receive 'O' grade and warning in the first instance. 'F' grade will be received in subsequent instance in the course and possible disciplinary measures for academic dishonesty.