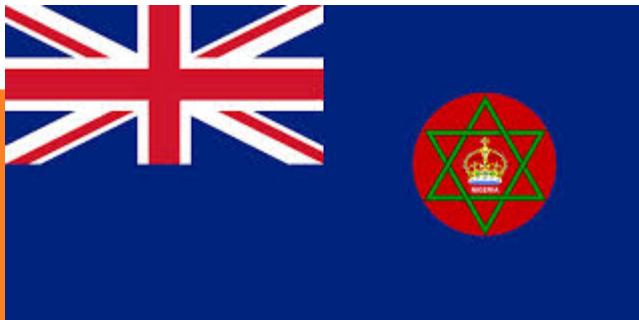


THE COLONIZATION OF NIGERIA



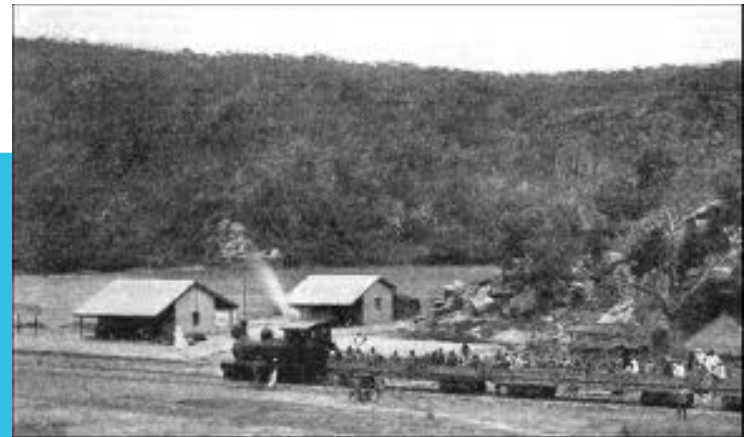
WHO TOOK NIGERIA'S INDEPENDENCE FROM THEM?

During the scramble for Africa, Nigeria's major ports and oil abundance made it a prime location for colonization. After pressure from France and Germany, Great Britain claimed Nigeria in 1885 bringing their power, influence, wealth, and religion. These four aspects of Britain life and culture transformed Nigeria forever and at many times, almost tore them apart.



WHY WAS NIGERIA A HOTSPOT FOR COLONIZATION?

Great Britain was interested in Nigeria because of its high abundance of oil and ports to ship it from. This oil brought in much wealth for Britain. Britain could also use the natives to mine this oil with no restrictions and they did not have to pay them nearly as much as a British worker.



HOW DID BRITAIN GOVERN NIGERIA?

Britain governed Nigeria indirectly. This meant that they held power in the region, reaped the benefits of the countries work, and had authorities to oversee day to day operations but had no effect on the political system regarding elections and the majority of laws.



THE ENDPOINT OF INDEPENDENCE!

In the 1960's tribes such as the Igbo fought the British in repeated violent riots and attacks to be rid of their control both politically and religiously.



Throughout the 1960's, while political uprisings occurred, many of the tribes such as the Igbo of the Christian south and the Hausa of the Muslim North battled each other and many of the 100+ tribes for supremacy and political control in their growing nation.

WHAT LEGACIES WERE LEFT BY THE COLONIZERS?

INFLUENCE ON THE IGBO

Great Britain brought Christianity which is followed by much of the Igbo tribe and culture.

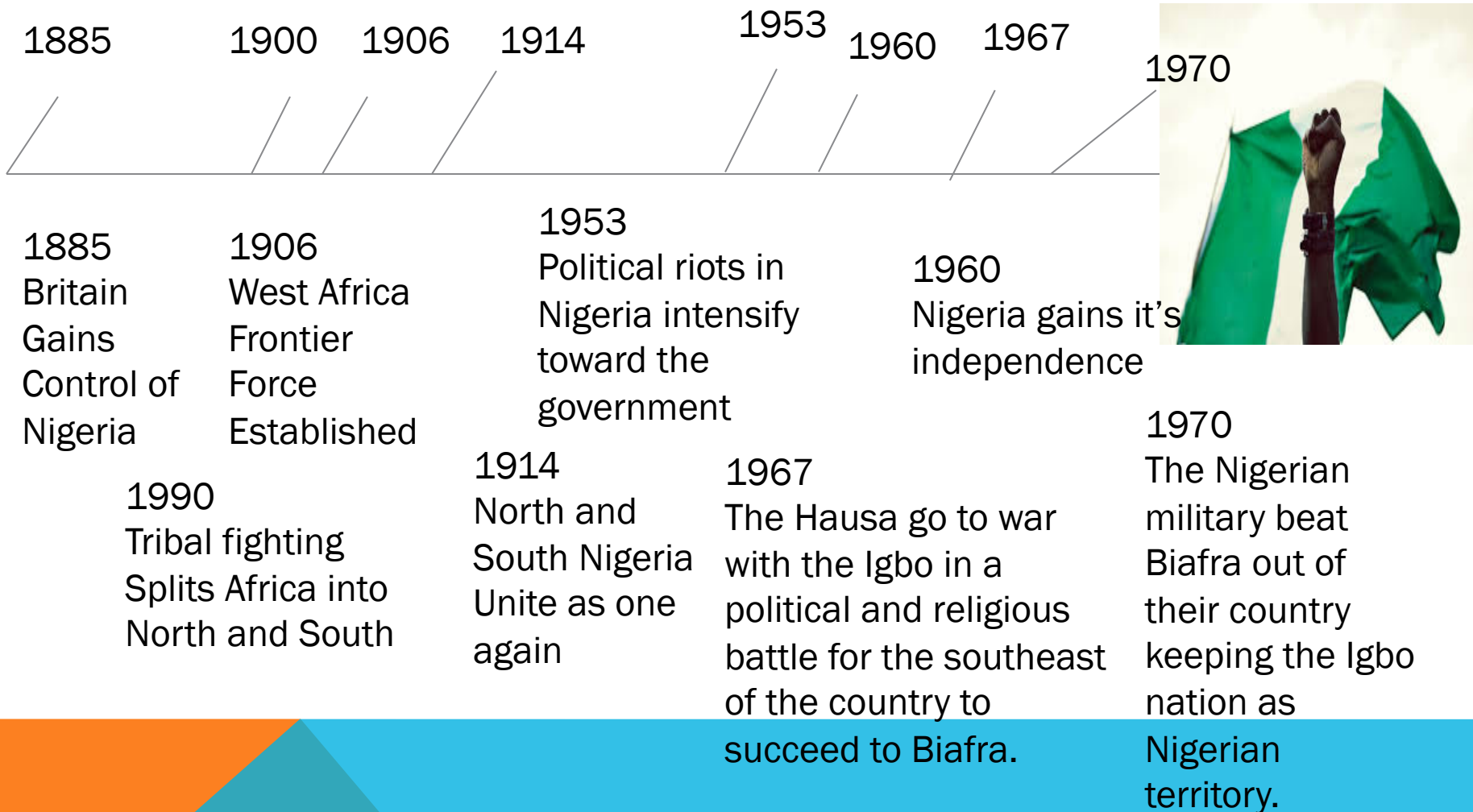
INFLUENCE ON THE HAUSA

Though the colonization experience, the northern tribe of the Hausa were pushed to the Islamic north and follow Islamic culture.

Influence in Nigeria as a country

Britain kick started Nigeria's economy with oil production including the Oil rivers Protectorate region during Britain's rule.

NIGERIA'S TIMELINE



NIGERIA'S TIMELINE

1885

In 1885 Great Britain gained Nigeria in the Berlin Conference. This was the decision that shaped Nigeria's history. If say France had acquired Nigeria then their course of governmental and economic development may have been much different.

1900

In 1900 fighting between the two largest tribes in Nigeria officially split their landscape. They had been considered separate before but unofficially with Nigeria's unofficial government. The Hausa, who reside in the north, and the Igbo, who reside in the south, were clashing in ideas and beliefs. Tensions rose when the political power inside Nigeria became much of the Igbo and almost none of the Hausa. They decided to split the country into North Nigeria and South Nigeria.

NIGERIA'S TIMELINE

1906

In 1906 Britain established the West Africa Frontier Force. The WAFF was a military group in Nigeria that acted as an allied to the British military and a force in the country. The WAFF became one of authority figures of Britain during the colonization.

1914

The north and south protectorate of Nigeria unified mainly for economic reasons. Going into World War I money was being used by Britain as well as a budget deficit in the northern protectorate forced the two states to unify under Governor-General Frederick Lugard.

NIGERIA'S TIMELINE

1953

After about 3 years of political riots and revolt, 1953 is a turning point in the fight for freedom. Extremist groups started burning building, attacking politicians, and refusing taxes.

1960

After long and hard battles and riots, Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960. This allowed Nigeria to have full control over how the government was run. This gave Nigeria the freedom that they wanted but at a cost of inexperience and reliance.

NIGERIA'S TIMELINE

1967

In 1967, Nigeria had been an independent nation for about 7 years and the self-proclaimed Biafra region of Southeast Nigeria attempted to succeed. The Islamic Hausa began slaughtering the Christian Igbo and forced them to a country where they felt more welcome.

1970

The Nigerian–Biafran War came to an end when the Nigerian military pushed the Biafran back to their country keeping the southeastern Igbo tribe as a part of Nigeria. This war was big because the Igbo had much power in the government and if they became part of the Biafra region then they would be removed from this war-torn and recovering nation.

WHAT IS NIGERIA LIKE TODAY?

In Nigeria today there is still much political corruption over money, power, and religion. Many people do not know who to trust and traditional tribesmen sway votes and bribe the public to make money. In some cases the government has cut resources such as oil to bribe citizens but claiming it's to conserve their resources. Beside the political corruption Nigeria is on the upside. They have the possibility to be one of the richest countries in Africa due to their mass amounts of oil. Many regions are building schools, receiving medical aid from outside sources, using ingenuity to conserve resources, and universities are being built. One university in particular is Crescent University whose class attendance is up 70% during the 2012/2013 school year leading to the literacy rate of about 53% in the country. The citizens look forward to learning, participating in world events such as the world cup, and moving past the corruption that masks the good of Nigeria.

EFFECTS OF COLONIALISM

POSITIVE EFFECTS

The positive effects of colonialism on Nigeria were in the industry and government.. When the British were in the area they brought with them Industrial jobs such as oil drilling which boosted the economy. The British also brought education, a new religion that many follow, and a way of government to lead with. These are resources that are a positive but may not seem like it due to the misuse and mishandling of the opportunities given to Nigeria after their fight for independence

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

The negatives brought through colonialism are the political system. Britain ruled with power so long that though Nigeria is set for success, the inexperience lead to greed and corruption. The oil drilling brought greed to workers and waste in the surrounding ports. Many feel that the religion brought by the British is destroying the ways and culture of Nigeria while most have accepted it as a new, better way of life. Lastly, the immense greed has lead to a lack of quality jobs which means that Nigeria is still in great poverty.

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