HISTORY

**JS 2 2ND TERM LESSON NOTE**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

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**WEEK 2 –** Relationship Between Ife and Benin

**WEEK 3 –** Relationship Between Kanem-Borno And Hausa States

**WEEK 4 –** Relationship Between Igbo And Niger-Delta States

**WEEK 5 –** Differences In The Organization Or Political Structure In Pre-colonial Nigeria

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**RE-COLONIAL ANNANGs PEOPLE**

The Annang people are a distinct cultural group found in Akwa Ibom state, the southern part of Nigeria. They can also be found in some part of south western Cameroon which used to be part of the present –day Akwa Ibom state and Cross River state. According to oral tradition which is form of human communication where knowledge, art, ideas and cultural materials is received, preserved and transmitted orally from one generation to another, the Annang people have occupied their land in the coastal areas for a thousand of years.

It is believed that the Annang that they have their origin with the Jewish tribes from Egypt and settled in Ghana before arriving in the coastal southeastern Nigeria and south western Cameroon.

Related to both the Efiks and the Ibibios, it is said that the migration of the Annang people brought them to like among the Twi of Ghana where the name Annang means ‘’fourth son’’. And from Ghana, they moved eastward to the present day Cameroon. They set out again and later arrived at the same territory in present day Akwa Ibom. The Annang people have great value for the ability to speak well, as well as the use of proverbs, especially among the leaders. An individual, who is gifted with the ability to speak eloquently, is often complemented.

**SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF PRE-COLONIAL ANNANG PEOPLE**

The Annang people have their political capital at Ikot-Ekpene. Their society is structured around blood relation from the father (patriarchal system) . The basic form of their social structure is the family, as they regard each other to be from the same womb (Idip). The house-hold (ufok) consists of a man and his family (nuclear or extended). The groups of families (ufok/ekpuk) form a village (Idung) and the village forms a clan (Abie).

The Annang people believe in social bond and have many societies and associations called (Urim). Leadership among the Annang people remains a place for the male. However, the places of women in the society are not disregarded. An individual’s worth is measured by the number of groups they belong to, and their achievements.

Governance among the Annang people is executed by a group called “Afe Isong” headed by the “Obong” , who performs legislative functions. Positions of a chief can be by hereditary or by appointment. As stated earlier, the Annang womenare not totally subordinate to men, but are seen as partners and leaders in so many aspects. An evidence of this includes the Annang community having a female chief priest called “Abia Idong”. The first born females are respected in the family lineage. Women organizations also exist such as “Abi-de”,” Nyama”, and “Isong Iban” which play an important role in giving women a voice and status in the society. There exist no cultural barriers that prevent women from attaining a high position. Therefore, women have great independence from men.

It is important to note that the Annang society had the children bearing the names of their mother (matriarchal descent) such as “Essien”, “Essiet”, “Ukpong “and “Uno”.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IFE AND BENIN**

Similarities exist between Ife and Benin people in the aspect of their ancestral connection. History has it on record that the ancestors of the Yoruba people were from Benin. The Oba of Benin “Oranmiyan” was a descendant of “Oduduwa”, which is the main reason why the rulers of Benin are called “Oba” a Yoruba word. This happened as a result of the need for a king by the Bennin people who approached Oduduwa, pleading with him to reign as king in their land. Oduduwa sent his youngest son “Oranmiyan” instead, to rule the people of Benin. Oranmiyan married a princess of Benin kingdom called “Erinwinde” and later faced opposition from the people of Benin as a result of their dissatisfaction with oranmiyan’s rule. Oranmiyan consequently left the land of Benin in anger and called it “Ile Ibinu” meaning” land of anger”. This explains and reveals that the kinship of Benin is closely related to Ife.

Similarities also exist in the area of arts, iron casting and bronze work of Ife and Benin, also in the Ife terracotta head Elephant head and Benin bronze casting.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KANEM-BORNO AND HAUSA STATES**

Kanem-Borno is situated at Lake Chad and share similarities with the Hausa states. Bayajidda, the founder of the Hausa states married the Queen of Daura and had a son named Bawo who had seven sons. Each grandson is identified as the first ruler of each Hausa state. The seven city states are Kano, Rano, Kastina, Zazzau(Zaria), Gobir and Auyo.

The Kanem-Borno and Hausa states engaged in inter-group relations especially in the aspect of trade, Islam and culture.

The following enhanced the relationship between Kanem-Borno and the Hausa state.

1. **Trade:** The seven city states became strong trading centers between 1000 and 1350. The trade route became a point of meeting for the two.

2. **Islam:** The people of Kanem-Borno extended the Islam religion to the Hausa land through inter-group relation. The people of Kanem-Borno adopted the islam religion through the trans-sahara trade route.

3. **War:** War happened between Kano and Kanem-Borno. This resulted to tributes being collected by Kanem-Borno from Kano. Political titles such as “Galadima”, “Zanna” and “Sheftima” were introduced to the people of Kano by the people of Kanem-Borno.

4. **Farming:** Both parties engaged in farming and produced grains (millet and maize).

**RELATION BETWEEN IGBO AND THE NIGER DELTA STATE**

The Igbo political organization was non-centralised in nature. Igbo people are located in the South-eastern part of Nigeria. They are surrounded on sides by the tribes like Benin, warri, Ijaw, Igala, Tiv, Yako and Ibibio. Nri and Archukwu had more influence in their relationship with their neighbors. This influence played important roles in determining he relationship Igbo communities and their non-Igbo neighbors.

The Arochukwu’s oracle known as “long juju “developed out of local Ibibio shrine known as “Ibitam”in cross river, Trade and spiritual services were the main concern of the people of Arockukwu from their neighboring communities of Bende and Uburu. The slave trade also served as the point of contact between the Igbos and the Europeans. It bought Igbos closer to their neighbors like the Efik and the Ijaws. These neighbors acted as intermediaries between the igbos and Europeans.

The Ijaw and Efik find it easy to speak the Igbo language ad some Igbo speak Ijaw and Efik language.

**DIFFERENCE IN THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE IN PRE-COLONIA NIGERIA**

During the pre-colonial era, different political structures were established and run by different kingdoms, states and cities. Te people were organized into kingdoms states, cities empires and villages as well as communities. Kanem-Borno Empire, Igala Kingdom, Hausa stats, Benin empire and Oyo empire to mention a few are examples of the organization of people during the pre-colonial period. Some practiced non-centralised political structure while some practiced decentralized political structure.

**CENTRALSED POLTICAL STRUCTURE**

This is a political structure where people come from the centre where the leader is located. Examples of groups that had central political structure includes Kanem-Borno empire, Hausa state, old Oyo empire, etc. in the Hausa land, absolute power was vested in the hands of the ’Sarkis’, ‘Emirs’, or’Mais’, while in the old Oyo empire, complete power was vested in the hands of “Alaafin”.

**ADVANTAGE OF CENTRALISED POLITICAL STRUCTURE**

1. Decision making was faster as there was no much deliberation when it comes to decision making

**DISADVANTAGES OF CENTRALISED POLITICAL STRUCTURE**

1. The central authority could abuse power and leaders, possibly becoming dictators.
2. No room for checks and balances of power vested on the Sarkis, emirs and Mais except in the old Oyo empire, they Oyomesi acted as “watch dog” to maintain so that there will be no abuse of power.
3. The practice of centralized political structure gave the Europeans easy access to occupy and conquer Nigerian areas with complete centralization

**NON-CENTRALISED POLITICAL STRUCURE**

This political structure is opposite to that of centralized political structure ie absolute authority is not vested on a single individual. There was checks and balances, there was also features of representatives democracy and equal representation, examples of groups that practiced this political system are the igbos and Tivs.

**ADVANTAGES OF NON-CENTRALISED POLITICAL STRUCTURE**

1. It gave room for equal representation
2. There was no room for abuse of power and dictatorship
3. The structure made t difficult for the Europeans to penetrate and conquer non-centrallsed states.
4. It made the indirect rule system of the British government fail in the Eastern Nigeria

**DISADVANTAGE OF NON-CENTRALISED POLITICAL STRUCTURES**

1. Decision making was fast because before any decision could be made, there would be consultation among many groups

**ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN PRECOLONIAL NIGERIA**

The people of Nigeria engaged in various economic activities before the coming of the Europeans. Some of those activities include fishing, farming, boatbuilding, salt mining and animal husbandry. The activities people engaged in was determined by the environmental condition. For instance, occupation such as farming, fishing, boat building, salt mining did not take place at the north because there was not much water bodies and constant rainfall. They practiced animal husbandry instead.

Economic activities which the people of the pre-colonial Nigeria practices are as discussed below

1. Fishing: this was practiced in the riverside areas like Niger delta areas and southern Nigeria
2. Mining: the people of Nigeria in the pre-colonial era also engaged in local mining of salt
3. Trade: this was a very important economic activity during the colonial period. There was exchange of gods through trade by barter system
4. Agriculture: Agriculture has been the major economic activity of the people of Nigeria before the advent of the Europeans because the land was fertile and there was constant rainfall
5. Local craft: indigenous craft such as carving of canoes for fishing, transportation and hunting materials like bows and arrows were produced by the people of pre-colonial Nigeria.
6. Hunting: the people of pre-colonial Nigeria also engaged in hunting as an economic activity was done in group or individually during the day or night.

**Religious beliefs in pre-colonial Nigeria**

The pre-colonial era had the indigenous people of Nigeria practicing African traditional religion. The African traditional religion involves the worship of deities and gods made of stones, wood, trees etc sacrifices and offerings were offered to those gods and deities to appease them for fertility, good or rich harvest, rainfall, eradication and epidermics and protection of lives and properties.

**Social system in pre-colonial Nigeria**

The pre-colonial Nigeria believed in communal ideology i.e. promoting the interest of group far above personal i.e. promoting the interest of group far above personal or individual interest. Land was owned communally; achievement was measured and appreciated if it was achieved by family, village or the entire society. The advent of the European introduced the advent of individualism, the opposite of communalism.

**INTER-RELATIONSHIP OF SOME CENTRES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA**

Before the colonial era before 1800, the community concept, “Nigeria” was omitted because there was no Nigeria until 1914. There existed communities scattered all over. They operated their own laws and rules that govern the conduct of the people. These communities and areas engaged in trade, religion, politics, war etc. The people of pre-colonial Nigeria inter-related through the following areas.

1. **Geographical factor**: the geographical factor shows that there existed inter-relation in the Nigeria area whose major zones complement one another in terms of human need. These major geographical zones are mangrove, swamps, forest, semi-savannah and grassland or savannah. None of the people living in any of these zones had been able to live by themselves alone or in isolation of others. For example is well known that the dwellers of the mangrove area in the earliest times produced basically fish and salt. But as man cannot live on fish and salt alone, the mangrove dwellers require tuberous products like yam, cocoyam and others from the forest area to balance their diet in their daily meals. For these products, they exchanged their fish and salt which the people in forest zone also badly needed to supplement their diet. Similarly, the forest dwellers needed the grains and cattle of savannah region in exchange for their kola nut palm oil, and some other products of the forest zone needed y the inhabitants of savannah region. The contact was forged by dietary and economic necessity.
2. **Political contact**: Apart from geographical factor, there existed political contacts before 1800 among ethnic groups in the Nigeria area. This served as a basis for interrelationship. Through this process of expansion, people belonging to a particular group were ale to extend their influence over those outside their cultural groups. Such links were forged y the empire of kanem-Borno kingdom of Jukun and the Hausa states all in the Northern section and the kingdom of Benin and old Oyo empire in the south. Moreover, links were forged even in areas which had no reputation for large political organization, contact and cultural influences through what could e called neo-economic and political organization. An example of this is the oracle system in Igbo-land. Nri and Aro-chukwu for instance provided powerful ritual centers where people from far and wide converged.
3. **Trade**: importantly, the most obvious contact among various ethnic groups before 1800 was established through trade. The movement of people in order to trade one commodity or the other cut across geographical or cultural zones. The activities of traders led to the establishment of well known trade led to the establishment of well known trade routes particularly those along the river Niger and Benue also from north-south. There was also overland routes which formed part of the trans-Saharan trade route which linked North-Africa with west Africa.

Slave trade was one of the earliest form of trade. The trans-Saharan trade progressed because of slave trade. Slaves were transported to the European countries through the coastal areas. Many communities engaged in war in order to get slave.

1. **Religion**: another major area of interaction among the centers in the pre-colonial era is religion. Islam and Christianity were the major areas of interaction. Islam came from Borno and Sokoto, Kan and Katsina. It spread to other parts of the northern and southern parts of Nigeria. Islam also spread through the jihad war fought by Usman Dan Fodio.
2. **Desire for territorial expansion**: as a result of the desire for territorial expansion, wars featured in the interactions between groups, war was fought in most cases when diplomacy or other avenues for conflict resolution failed. Queen Amina conquered many areas under the control of Zazzau. Benin rulers expanded their territories to Lagos in the west and River Niger in the east establishing close contact.
3. **Language**: there existed inter-group relationship on the basis of language. Various African languages have been classified into groups according to how closely related they are to each other. It is believed that most of these languages come from common parentage, that is, proto language. Some languages are more closely related to one another than to other members of the group. For example, Igala language is closely related to Oyo Yoruba.
4. **Culture**: the traditions and origin of the people in the Niger area and their dynasties indicate that there was a great deal of interaction amongst the various group leading to the forging of inter-ethnic and cultural unity. In some of such traditions, there are accounts given about contacts between people who today belong to different cultural groups, but who still regard themselves as off spring of the same ancestors eg, the Bayajidda legend, which tells about the seven original Hausa states and seven subordinate state among which are the Nupe, Jukun and Ilorin-Yoruba.

**GHANA EMPIRE**

Empire can be simply defined as a large territory ruled by emperor or any centralized authority. An empire is usually a large kingdom in size and influence. Examples of such empires are Benin empire, Oyo empire, Kanem-Borno empire, etc

The following listed below are characteristics of an empire

1. An empire has a strong centralized leadership. Empires are large because of this, they need strong government.
2. Rulers maintain control over large territories
3. An empire has large military and defense structure
4. There is an existence of government workers who help the emperor manage people resources and land in an empire.
5. Empires has wide trade network i.e. trade routes connecting empires and regions
6. An empire maintains diplomatic relations with other strong empires
7. Empires have tendency to acquire more territories .

**THE ORIGIN OF THE GNANA EMPIRES**

Ghana empire is today the country of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. This region is located south of the sahara desert and is mostly savannah grassland s. major rivers in the region such as Gambia river, Senegal river, and the Niger river served as the means of transportation and trade. The present day Ghana is not related to ancient Ghana in anyway.

Ghana empire was founded in about 400AD. The people who formed the Ghana kingdom was the Soninke. They called their kingdom Wagadu, but was known as Ghana which was the name the Arabs who were good traders and customers to them gave them. The capital city of ancient Ghana was Koumbi saleh. This is where the king of Ghana lived. Ghana was populated by Soninke clans of Mande speaking people. The Soninke acted as intermediaries between the Arabs and the Amazigh (Berber) salt traders to the north and the producers of gold and ivory to the south.

The word Ghana means “war chiefs” which was the title of king of Aoukar. The Ghana empire grew as a large empire, the process of growth beginning at about the 8th century. The fertility of the soil and mineral resources such as gold and salt made Ghana to grow.

**POLITICAL STUCTURE OF GHANA EMPIRE**

This describes the way leadership is organized or political organization of Ghana Empire. The empire practiced a central government and a monarchical system of government. The political head performed executive legislative and judicial functions. He is resident at the city’s capital known as Kumbi ‘saleh’. After the advent of Islam the territory was sectioned into two. The first section had the king and citizens as residents while visitors or immigrants and traders resided at the other section.

The king had aides in person of the ministers or council of advisers. After the advent of Islam, from the 11th century, advisers were chosen from among the Muslims as a result of their experience and education. There existed courts of various grades in the empires.

**Social classes of Ghana Empire**

The Ghana Empire had six social classes which include:

The king

The nobles

The farmers

The crafts people

The tradesmen

The slaves

The king ruled the people as the emperors. The nobles were individuals who fought in the king’s army. The farmers worked on the farmlands of the nobles, and they are considered the largest social class. The crafts people produced art works such as metal work and pottery. Tradesmen engaged in exchange of goods. Though they were looked down upon because they did not produce their goods they were quite riches than farmers. The last social class was the slave, who worked for the richer people. They were usually traded for commodities such as textiles, beads, among other goods. The movement from one social class was not flexible. It was hard to move up and down the social scale.

**Religion in Ghana Empire**

The religion of Ghana empire revolved around a supernatural and spiritual belief. The believed animal and plants had spirits as we human. So it was also believed that the neglect of their ancestors in terms of worship could result to the experience of bad luck. Hence, offerings were offered to ancestors after the occurrence of evil or bad events. By the 11th century, Islam was introduced through trade but failed to make Islam the only practiced religion. In year 1076. Finally half of the people of Ghana empire practiced the traditional Ghanaian religion, and the other practiced Islamic religion.

**Factors responsible for the rise of Ghana empire**

There are some factors to be noted which are considered responsible for the rise of Ghana empire. The factors can be categorized as social factor, political factor and economic factor. These factors individually discussed below includes

**Social Factor**

1. Geographical location: the location of the Ghana empire at the terminus of trans-Saharan trade route enhanced the trade between them and the Berber merchant. As a result of this, the Ghana empire developed great wealth from trade. The chief article of trade was gold and salt and the wealth and power on Ghana empire was built on gold.
2. Trans-saharan trade: the Ghana empire found itself in the centre of trade between northern and southern people. Traders found it difficult to rich their destination without passing through Ghana empire. Hence the king thought it wise to impose tax on goods traders acquires for safe passage. Double taxation was levied on ‘salt’ which was sometimes called ‘white gold. The levy was one dinar o allow the good in and two dinar to take it out. Berber traders had no option than to stop at the Ghana market in attempt to sell salt from Sahara or Mediterranean to the inter land merchants. People residing at the northern part of Guinea forest bought goods such as salt among others as a result of transport difficulties through the thick Guinea forest resulting to less availability of salt
3. Fertile land for Agriculture: Ghana empire was blesses with fertile soil for agriculture. The people of Ghana empire engaged in farming for consumption and trade. Agricultural products were also used in the manufacturing of other product needed.
4. Gold and salt: the presence of gold and salt in the Ghana empire enhanced the development of Ghana empire as it made Ghana wealthy just s farming did gold ornaments were articles of trade and royal regalia.

**Political factor**

1. Royal monopoly and taxes on trades: there were two kinds of taxes imposed on goods which includes import and export duties. One dinar of gold is paid for a donkey load of salt brought into the country and two dinar of gold for each donkey load of salt that goes out. The second tax was production tax. This refers to tax imposed on the production of goods. The king controlled all the gold mines in the empire. Consequently, the supply of gold was regulated so as to prevent its abundance to protect its value.
2. Large army: the political and economic structure of Ghana empire was supported by a strong army. This also contributed greatly to its growth. There existed a large army in Ghana empire and the use of swords and lances to attack their enemy who were ignorant of the use of swords. This helped the Ghana empire to expand territorially. Ghana succeeded in conquering and imposing tribute on a principal trading centre called “Audaghast” and “Sanhaja” of southern morocco and the caravan route.
3. Strong leadership: this factor led to the rise of Ghana empire in the sense that leadership was strong enough to enforce taxes on foreign traders in order to enter or leave the empire territories were conquered and made to pay tribute which led to economic growth of Ghana empire was made possible by strong leadership.
4. Religious tolerance and the use of foreigners: Muslims were appointed as interpreters , treasurers and ministers using their educational achievement and wealth of experience to run the realm/empire efficiently. The practice of Islam was facilitated within the empire in exchange for Muslim’s service. This enforced religious tolerance and made Ghana empire benefit from the Muslims which in turn led to the grant of Ghana empire.
5. Iron and camels: the presence of iron camels, horses etc helped Ghana empire to develop in many aspects, some of which are in the aspect of military and trade. Irons and horses were used during war and caramels wre used for transportation of salt and other commodities.

**Economic factor**

1. Trade : trade of gold, ivory and slaves with European traders gave room to the rise of Ghana empire.
2. Location : the location of Ghana empire put them at advantage in the aspect of trade. Gold and ivory were traded along the sahara desert where people from other region purchased their goods. All these made the empire wealthy.
3. Strong leadership: The successful control o trade within the region and across he sahara desert was made possible as a result of strong leadership. Also, well developed system of taxation where taxes were imposed on territories led to economic prosperity.

**FACTORS RESPONSBLE FOR THE FALL OF GHANA EMPIRE**

The fall of Ghana empire is as a result of both internal and external factors. These factors range from political to economical and social which is as discussed below:

1. Lack of adequate means of communication : this factor made it difficult for the central government to send quick messages to the remote parts of the empire considering the territorial size.
2. Environmental issues: Ghana empire experienced drought and animals starved consequently. People also migrated in search of greener pastures as a result of not only drought but also war. This left Ghana empire so weak to stop invasion of foreigners.
3. Lack of well defined and firmly established system of succession; as a result of this, there was dispute with regards succession and this often led to civil wars.
4. Lack of natural barriers which were t make foreigner attacked difficult and make defense easy
5. Religious differences at point led to conflicts as many citizens refused to accept the Islamic faith.
6. The decline in Ghana’s trade affected the wealth of Ghana and consequently led to its fall
7. The availability of gold in Ghana attracted foreigners who invaded and plundered Ghana for her wealth examples of these invaders are the mossi from the south and berbers from the north.
8. The decline in the central authority made effective control difficult and heavy taxes were imposed on citizens making many to migrate
9. The ruler of Mali “Sundiata” declared Mali an independent state after conquering sumangure.

**MALI EMPIRE**

Mali emerged from an association of a number of small villages which was named “Kangaba” Sundiata became the ruler of Kangaba in 1230, establishing a standing army which did not exist prior to his reighn. He started an expansion policy and conquered Susu in 1235. The empire was founded in 1235 by the legendary king Sundiata. The empire’s famous ruler was named Mansa Musa. Sundiata conquered Susu in 1235 and other neighboring state. He conquered sumanguru in 1240 who happened to be the ruler of Ghana after which he took the title called “Mansa” meaning emperor. The modern Ghana, Sudan Senegal and Guinea were subject to the Emperor of Mali. The successor of Sundiata continued the expansion policy who happened to be “Mansa Uli”. Mansa musa became the emperor, he pursued the expansion policy of Sundiata. He visited Mecca in 1324 and potrayed Mali to the outside world as a wealthy empire.