

## Inter Group Relations In Wukari And Donga Areas 1900 1992

This book examines the economic, political and socio-cultural relations of the Tiv people of Benue State with their southern neighbours, the Bette, Bekwarra, Bendi, Utange and Becheve of the Cross River State of Nigeria from the 1890 to 1990. In the pre-colonial times, the Tiv experienced land hunger because of their practice of swine cultivation. They obtained additional farm lands by displacing their southern neighbours and settling on these. Unknown to them, their adversaries stealthily began to send small teams of Ogirinya headhunters that beheaded any lone Tiv farmer or woman. The demand for Tiv skulls rose as each successful member was richly rewarded. His social status shot up from a nobody to a somebody entitled to a royal burial with a fresh human head. The Tiv answer to their steady loss of lives in peace times was to adopt Ogirinya and turn the heat on their opponents. Clandestine mutual headhunting became a standing blood feud that escaped the notice of the colonial administration. During an official inquiry into the causes of the 1985 Tsar-Obudu War, both parties confessed that Ogirinya was the main cause of their inter-ethnic wars. Once the leaders of the neighbouring local government areas agreed to ban Ogirinya and to set up a joint monitoring committee, peace returned to the borderlands. You are invited to read about the intermarriages, friendships, pacts, and palm wine drinking orgies of these interdependent peoples. This book is part of the African World Series, edited by Toyin Falola, Frances Higginbotham Nalle Centennial Professor in History, University of Texas at Austin.

An Introduction to African Politics is the ideal textbook for those new to the study of this vast and fascinating continent. It makes sense of the diverse political systems that are a feature of Africa by using familiar concepts, chapter by chapter, to examine the continent as a whole. The result is a textbook that identifies the essential features of African politics, allowing students to grasp the recurring political patterns that have dominated this part of the world since independence. Features and benefits of the book include: \* thematically organised, with individual chapters exploring issues such as colonialism, ethnicity, nationalism, social class, ideology, legitimacy, sovereignty, and democracy \* identifies the key recurrent theme of competitive relationships between the African state, its civil society, and external interests \* contains useful boxed case studies of key countries at the end of each chapter, including: Kenya; Tanzania; Nigeria; Botswana; Ivory Coast; Uganda; Somalia; Ghana; Zaire; and Algeria \* each chapter concludes with key terms and definitions as well as questions, advice on further reading, and useful notes and references \* clearly and accessibly written by an experienced teacher of the subject.

This volume is a collection of fifteen lectures and seminar papers delivered between 1979 and 2002 by a leading historian and educationist. It addresses inter-group relations in the context of the importance of history to a Nigeria still engaged in the task of nation-building and national development; and against the background of a national educational policy which, since the 1980s, has marginalised history. Included are eight lectures delivered when the author was teaching at the University of Ibadan, and seven thereafter. Whilst together the papers look at Nigeria as a whole, specific issues are treated, including Benin, Delta Province, The Niger Delta, the Aboh Kingdom, the Isoko, and the Akassa War. Professor Obaro Ikima taught history at the University of Ibadan from 1964-1990, and served as Head of Department, and Dean of Arts.

These essays attempt to focus the light of history on Nigeria, Nigerians and their contemporary condition. The root idea here is that fundamental to all historical works - that when the mind interacts with the past, the result is something like a torchlight whose beam is focused on the present, thus enabling us to achieve a better understanding of the problems which face us. Afigbo has probed deep into Nigeria's past, bringing out all the facets, all the elements and all the issues that are necessary to improve the present.

Filling a gap, this study presents a comprehensive history of Nigeria's diverse peoples. The first two chapters provide a geographical and archaeological background. The main body of the work is divided into three sections: Nigeria Before 1800; Nigeria in the 19th century; and Nigeria in the 20th century. Contributors cover a multitude of different issues and regions such as the Benin Kingdom, the trans-atlantic slave trade, nationalist movements, and Borno in the 19th century.

The democratic opening presented by Nigeria's successful transition to civil rule (June 1998 to May 1999) unleashed a host of hitherto repressed or dormant political forces. Unfortunately, it has become increasingly difficult to differentiate between genuine demands by these forces on the state and outright criminality and mayhem. Post-transition Nigeria is experiencing the proliferation of ethnic militia movements purportedly representing, and seeking to protect, their ethnic interests in a country, which appears incapable of providing the basic welfare needs of its citizens. It is against the background of collective disenchantment with the Nigerian state, and the resurgence of ethnic identity politics that this research interrogates the growing challenge posed by ethnic militias to the Nigerian democracy project. The central thesis is that the over-centralization of power in Nigeria "s federal practice and the failure of post-transitional politics in genuinely addressing the "National Question," has resulted in the emergence of ethnic militias as a specific response to state incapacity. The short- and long-term threats posed by this development to Nigeria "s fragile democracy are real, and justify the call for a National Conference that will comprehensively address the demands of the ethnic nationalities.

In this groundbreaking collection, leading historians, Africanists, and other scholars document the life and work of twelve Igbo intellectuals who, educated within European traditions, came to terms with the dominance of European thought while making significant contributions to African intellectual traditions.

Originally published in 1960, this is a details study of the successive forms of government in the Hausa chiefdom of Zaria in Northern Nigeria. It presents a comparative analysis of the political organization and development of Zaria under successive Habe, Fulani and British suzerains. The book tackles the problems of political history and theory from an anthropological point of view, distinguishing governmental forms, functions and modes, as well as elucidating necessary regularities within the processes of political change.

This collection of original essays examines different aspects of historical experience in Nigeria and the adjacent regions from the beginning of agricultural communities about 6,000 B.C. to the eve of colonial rule in the mid-nineteenth century. The volume is the first comprehensive book on the different approaches and themes in Nigeria's pre-colonial history, and it is informed throughout by inter-disciplinary approaches that integrate archaeological data with oral historical narratives, historical ethnography, material culture, and documentary sources. The volume opens with an introduction that problematizes the pre-colonial historiography in

Nigeria, situates each chapter in critical historiographic contexts, and identifies pathways for further studies. The introduction is followed by twenty-two chapters addressing a wide range of topics, including regional and inter-group interactions, ethnicity and identity, gender relations, state formation and sociopolitical development, urbanization, migrations, institutional and technological innovations, the intersections of commerce and religion and their impacts on the integration of pre-colonial societies into the Islamic World System, the Atlantic Slave Trade and its impacts, and the prelude to the British colonial conquest. This is the third of the festschrifts to honor and celebrate the achievements of Professor Toyin Falola. Distinguished scholar, teacher, author/editor of over 50 books, and author of hundreds of articles, chapters, and reviews, Professor Falola is certainly the most prolific historian of Africa ever, and arguably the most versatile. The political economy and socio-economic dimensions of his works on pre-colonial Nigeria inform the analytical and thematic approaches of this volume. In so doing, these essays critically celebrate Toyin Falola's contributions to the historiography of Nigeria, and open up new imprints of Nigeria's past.

DOES IT MATTER?: Jimi O. Adesina

Sourcing data and analyses from the rigorous Correlates of War Project, *A Guide to Intra-state Wars* describes how civil war is defined and categorized and presents data and descriptions for nearly 300 civil wars waged from 1816 to 2014. Analyzing trends over time and regions, this work is the definitive source for understanding the phenomenon of civil war, bringing together an explanation of the theoretical premises driving the Correlates of War Project, along with revisions to categories of, and actors in, civil wars that have been made over the years, and data from the Nations, States and Entities civil war dataset. Features: Provides detailed case studies of nearly 300 civil wars from 1816 to 2014. Combines the systematic study of war with analyses of trends over time and regions. Includes discussion of the different types of actors in international relations and presents data from the Nations, States, and Entities dataset. Considers data describing non-state participants (rebels) in civil wars.

Nigeria's Resource WarsVernon Press

This book explores the disturbing dimensions of the problem of insecurity in Nigeria, such as herdsmen violence, the Boko Haram insurgency, cybercrime, militancy in the Niger Delta, communal conflict and violence, as well as police corruption. It offers a comprehensive discussion of the theoretical foundations of internal security, the threats to internal security, the role of formal and informal agencies in internal security management and the challenges of internal security management.

'Nigeria's Resource Wars' reflects on the diversity of conflicts over access to, and allocation of, resources in Nigeria. From the devastating effects of crude oil exploration in the Niger Delta to desertification caused by climate change, and illegal gold mining in Zamfara, to mention a few, Nigeria faces new dimensions of resource-related struggles. The ravaging effects of these resource conflicts between crop farmers and Fulani herders in Nigeria's Middlebelt and states across Southern Nigeria call for urgent scholarly interventions; with the Fulani cattle breeders' onslaught altering the histories of many Nigerian families through deaths, loss of homes and investments, and permanent physical incapacity. Currently, there is an almost total breakdown of interethnic relations, with political commentators acknowledging that Nigeria has never been so divided as it presently is in its history. The struggles have now degenerated into kidnaps, armed robbery, and incessant targeted and random killings across the country; compounding the already complex problem of insecurity in Nigeria. The chapters in this volume engage with these issues, presenting the different arguments on resource conflicts in Nigeria. They draw insights from similar conflicts in Nigeria's colonial/post-independence past and events from around the world to proffer possible solutions to resource-related confrontations in Africa. By offering a collection of different intellectual perspectives on resource conflicts in Nigeria, this volume will be an important reference material for understanding the diversity of thought patterns that underpin the struggle and policy approaches towards resolving conflict situations in Africa. This volume will be of considerable interest to scholars of Africa, researchers in the humanities, social sciences, and conflict studies, and policymakers interested in understanding the resource crisis in Africa.

Contains details on the geological units of Nigeria and the associated mineral resources. The book is divided into three parts. Part 1 discusses the geology of the crystalline rocks and their regional distribution while the sedimentary basins constitute the subject of Part 2. Part 3 takes the mineral resources of Nigeria one on one, their geological environment, mode of occurrence, localities and where possible the reserves estimation. Thereafter, an account of the previous and current mining policies (including that of petroleum) of the Nigerian government is given and goes ahead to list some specific investment opportunities in the solid minerals sector.

The resurgence and frequency of violent conflicts and tensions require analyses taking account of the factors that have shaped the history of ethnic identities and warring groups. Citing cultural differences as the ubiquitous precursor hinders such understanding. This fifteen-nation study of conflicts in Africa shows that the capacity or failure to manage such conflicts is determined by changes brought about by the trajectories of historical events. Colonialism erected structures that ruptured the dynamics which had controlled opposing inter-ethnic relations and interests. The post-colonial era witnessed further manipulation and disintegration of ethnic identities and groups, thus making the state central to the dynamics of ethnicity in Africa. The studies book explain how the positive and negative aspects are transformed in the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial histories of African states and groups.

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