

HISTORY

BASIC 7

THIRD TERM

Third term Scheme of Work

1. Historical sites in Nigeria: Igbo-ukwu; Its location on the map of Nigeria
2. Historical sites in Nigeria: History of igbo-ukwu art
3. Historical sites in Nigeria: Artefacts of Igbo ukwu culture
4. Historical sites in Nigeria: igbo-ukwu; occupational activities of igbo ukwu people
5. Historical sites in Nigeria: igbo-ukwu; significance of igbo-ukwu culture
6. Meaning of centralisation
7. Hausa states: origin of Hausa people (states)
8. location, trade, an occupation of Hausa people
9. political administration of Hausa states
10. fall of Hausa states
11. Revision
12. Examination

Week 1

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA: IGBO-UKWU; ITS LOCATION ON THE MAP OF NIGERIA

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Identify the location of Igbo ukwu on the map of Nigeria**
- 2. Mention the state Igbo-ukwu is currently located in**
- 3. State the three important archaeological sites in Igbo ukwu**

Igbo ukwu town is located in Aguata local government area of Anambra state. There are seven villages that make up Igbo-ukwu town. These villages are; Ngo, Akukwa, Umudege, Ehizu, Ezigbo and Etiti.

There are three important archaeological sites in Igbo ukwu. These sites include; Igbo Isaiah, Igbo Richard, Igbo Jonah.

The first site was discovered in 1939 by Mr. Isaiah Anozie when he was digging a toilet pit in his compound. The other two sites were discovered in 1959 by an American archaeologist Thurstan Shaw when Nigerian government granted his team the permission to carry out formal excavation of the area.

Week 2

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA: IGBO-UKWU; HISTORY OF IGBO UKWU ART

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Identify the period the Igbo ukwu art flourished**

2. Mention the technique the ancient people of Igbo ukwu employed in making their art

The inhabitants of Igbo-Ukwu had a metalworking art that flourished as early as the ninth century. Three sites have been excavated, revealing hundreds of ritual vessels and regalia castings of bronze that are among the most inventive and technically accomplished bronzes ever made.

The people of Igbo-Ukwu (originally known as Igbo-Nkwo), ancestors of present-day Igbo, were the earliest smithers of copper and its alloys in West Africa. They worked the metal through hammering, bending, twisting, and incising. They are likely among the earliest groups of West Africans to employ the lost-wax casting techniques in the production of bronze sculptures.

Evidence suggests that their metalworking collections was limited and Igbo smiths were not familiar with techniques such as raising, soldering, riveting, and wire making, though these techniques were used elsewhere on the continent.

Week 3

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA: IGBO-UKWU; Artefacts of Igbo ukwu culture

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Mention the artefacts of the ancient Igbo-ukwu people**
- 2. Describe the technique used in making the mentioned artefacts**
- 3. Explain the purpose of the artefacts to Igbo-ukwu People**

Igbo ukwu is one of the important historical sites in Nigeria. The bronze artefacts found in Igbo-ukwu shows that as far back as the 9th and 10th century (800AD – 900AD), the people of Igbo-ukwu community were already engaged in modern bronze medal working culture.

Some of the important artefacts that were found in Igbo ukwu were; small staff, large Manila, head of a ram, an intricately designed crescent shape vessel and a small pendant in the shape of a tribal chiefs head which had tattoo marks on the face. Other artifacts that we found from Igbo-ukwu were jewelry, ceramics, assorted copper and iron objects.

The artefacts shows that people of Igbo ukwu used the lost wax casting techniques in the production of bronze sculptures. The artefacts also reviews that they were built for ritual purposes to be used by priest king in their various shrines.

Week 4

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA: IGBO-UKWU; OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF IGBO UKWU PEOPLE

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Identify the period Igbo people started bronze casting**
- 2. Mention other occupational activities of the Igbo-ukwu people**

The Igbo ukwu culture helps us to know that Igbo people of south eastern Nigeria have probably been into bronze casting since 600AD even before the popular broadcasting started in Europe.

The Igbo ukwu culture also helps us to know that the Igbo people have been into trading for a very long time. This conclusion was reached as a result of the fact that some of the artefacts and the materials used in doing the casting shows that Igbo people have been into regular long-distance trading with North Africans particularly the Egyptians.

The people of Igbo-ukwu also engaged in farming and hunting activities.

Week 5

HISTORICAL SITES IN NIGERIA: IGBO-UKWU; SIGNIFICANCE OF IGBO-UKWU CULTURE

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Explain the reason Igbo ukwu is a notable sites in Nigeria**
- 2. State the three different archaeological sites of Igbo ukwu**

Igbo-Ukwu is notable for three archaeological sites, where excavations have found bronze artifacts from a highly sophisticated bronze metal-working culture dating to 9th century AD, centuries before other regions started making bronze works.

The first, called Igbo Isaiah, was uncovered in 1939 by Isaiah Anozie, a local villager, who found the bronze works while digging beside his home. Five bronze artifacts from the original excavation are now in the British Museum's collection. They include a small staff, a head of a ram, a large manilla, an intricately designed crescent-shaped vessel and a small pendant in the shape of a local chief's head with scarification (ichi) marks on the face.

Other excavations by the archaeologist Thurstan Shaw in 1959 at the request of the Nigerian government, resulted in the discovery of two other sites, Igbo Richard and Igbo Jonah, containing the remains of an ancient culture. Later, these were excavated as well. Artifacts have included jewelry, ceramics, a corpse adorned in what appears to be regalia, and many assorted bronze, copper, and iron objects. Some of these contain materials which shows that there were in trading contact with North Africa particularly Egypt.

Radiocarbon dating placed the sites to 850 AD, which makes the Igbo-Ukwu culture the earliest-known example of bronze casting in the region. The craftsmen were working centuries before those who made the more well-known Ife bronzes.

Week 6

MEANING OF CENTRALISATION

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Define centralisation**

2. State features of a centralised state

Centralization is that type of government in which power is concentrated in a single authority. In such a system, only one authority is recognized in the whole state. Thus, power is usually vested with the central authority.

In a centralised state, the king structures out a tax and tribute system that enables him generate resources from people living in his territory so as to be able to manage and finance the running of his state. Examples of centralised states in pre colonial Nigeria include; Hausa states, Kanem-Borno, Nupe kingdom, Igala Kingdom, etc.

FEATURES OF A CENTRALISED STATE

Centralized planning

A feature of centralization is that planning is done by a central governing body situated at the centre.

Centralized power

Another feature of a centralized system of government is that power is vested in a single authority. Even it allows any other authority to exercise any aspect of its powers, the central government still maintains absolute control over such powers

Week 7

HAUSA STATES: ORIGIN OF HAUSA PEOPLE (STATES)

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Mention the founder of the Hausa states**
- 2. Explain the theory of the origin of Hausa states**

Hausa states refer to those organised political units that emerged in Hausaland. These States independently developed between 800AD and 1700AD in north-western Nigeria. Asides

Nigeria, there are also good number of Hausa people living in Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Chad, Gabon, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire.

ORIGIN OF HAUSA PEOPLE

The Hausa claim that their founder, Bayajidda, came from the Baghdad in an effort to escape Queen Zidam after she conquered Baghdad.

When Bayajidda left Baghdad, He travelled across the Sahara until he arrived Kanem-Borno where the king welcomed him and gave him his daughter Princess Majira Daud as a wife. They both gave birth to a son called Biram.

After sometime, Bayajidda began to have issues with the king. For fear of his life he fled Kanem-Borno leaving his wife behind.

He eventually came to Gaya, where he employed some blacksmiths to fashion a knife for him. With his knife he proceeded to Daura where he freed the people from the oppressive nature of a sacred snake who prevented them from getting water six days out of the week. The queen Daurama of Daura then married Bayajidda to show her appreciation.

They both gave birth to a son called Bawo. Queen Daurama also gave Bayajidda a concubine who also gave birth to a son for him called Karbagari.

His son Bawo who succeeded him gave birth to six sons. Those six grandsons of Bayajidda and Biram his first son created the seven true states of Hausa people called Hausa Bakwai.

Karbagari the legitimate son of Bayajidda also gave birth to seven sons and those legitimate grandsons of Bayajidda created the seven other states of Hausa People called Banza Bakwai (meaning bastard seven).

Week 8

LOCATION, TRADE, AN OCCUPATION OF HAUSA PEOPLE

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Identify the location of Hausa state**

- 2. Mention the occupational activities of Hausa people**
- 3. Explain the forms of trade of the Hausa people**

LOCATION OF HAUSA LAND

Hausaland stretched from the Sahel in the north down to the Southern Savannah up to the river Niger basin. They are the indigenous people of Northwest Nigeria and a part of Northeast.

OCCUPATION OF HAUSA PEOPLE

Hausa people are basically into dyeing, basketry, iron work, hair weaving, and trading. They are great farmers because of their fertile land. People of Hausa land mine iron ore to produce iron tools and weapons of war.

TRADE

There are three forms of trade Hausa people engaged in;

First is the local trade which operated among the 14 city state in Hausa land.

Second is the regional trade which include trade between any of the Hausa States and their neighbouring Empire in the west African sub-region. These were empires (countries) such as Mali, Chad and Sudan.

Third is the trans-saharan trade which involved trade with North African and middle Eastern countries.

Week 9

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF HAUSA STATES

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

- 1. Explain the political administration of Hausa states**
- 2. Mention the specialised officials of the Hausa States administration**

The Sarki (king) is the political and religious head of any of the Hausa States. He has under him rulers of district and villages. The district and village heads are also members of the royal family and their job is to assist the Sarki (king) in the administration of the State.

Justice in Hausa States were delivered by the district or village heads. How about the king (Sarki) is the final and supreme judge of the State. Matters relating to land and murder are referred to him and cases judged by district head could be appealed in his court. The king is being assisted by the Grand Qadi or Chief Alkali who dispensed justice on the basis of Islamic laws.

There are other specialised officials like the Magi Jin-Gari who is the administrator of the town, the Sarkin Kofa who is the keeper of the gate and the Mai unguwa the ward-head.

The district heads are called Sarkin Turuwa. At the local community, there are Sarkin Noma who is the head of farming and the Sarkin Dawa who is the head man of the bush (Hunters).

Week 10

FALL OF HAUSA STATES

Specific objectives: by the end of the class, I should be able to:

1. Explain the factors that led to the fall of Hausa states

Even though many of the city-state of Hausa land grew economically and politically between the 15th and 18th century, each of the States became more vulnerable because of regular war amongst themselves and because of attack from external neighboring empires of Kanem-Borno, Songhai and Mali.

By the middle of 18th century, Hausa state became economically and politically stressed and in order to sustain their political structure, they increased the amount of taxes to be paid by their subject. This tax practice was not fully supported by the Fulanis living in many parts of Hausa states and due to the challenges the Fulanis were facing in their places of

residence, they quickly supported the Fulani jihadists in the jihad war (between 1804 and 1808).

All the Hausa states were conquered by the jihadist by 1808 and the Hausa- Fulani Sokoto caliphate was established as the headquarter of the new caliphate.

The jihad war was led by Usman Dan fodio – an Islamic scholar from sokoto. All the Hausa state returned to Emirates led by an Emir. The Emirate paid homage and tribute to the sultan of sokoto who is the religious and political head of the caliphate.