JSS 3 NIGERIAN HISTORY LESSON NOTES

FIRST TERM

WEEK 1: NIGERIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY



LESSON CONTENT: The 21st Century (January 1, 2001 - present) for Nigeria is defined by the **Fourth Republic**, which began in 1999. This era represents Nigeria's longest-ever period of unbroken civilian/democratic rule. It has been a time of significant progress, immense challenges, and rapid transformation.

1.1 Political Developments:

- **Consolidation of Democracy:** This period has seen multiple general elections (1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2019, 2023).
    - **Peaceful Handovers:** Power has been transferred between civilian presidents, a key marker of democratic stability.
    - **A Landmark Election (2015):** The 2015 general election was historic because, for the first time in Nigeria's history, an incumbent (sitting) president (Goodluck Jonathan) lost an election to an opposition candidate (Muhammadu Buhari) and peacefully conceded defeat. This strengthened Nigeria's democratic credentials.
- **Key Political Eras (Presidencies):**
    - **Olusegun Obasanjo (1999-2007):** Focused on rebuilding national institutions after military rule, establishing anti-corruption agencies (EFCC, ICPC), reforming the banking and telecom sectors, and securing $18 billion in debt cancellation from the Paris Club. His tenure was later criticized for an alleged "Third Term" agenda.
    - **Umaru Musa Yar'Adua (2007-2010):** Championed a "7-Point Agenda" (focusing on power, infrastructure, Niger Delta, etc.) and the "Rule of Law." His major achievement was the Niger Delta Amnesty Programme. His tenure was marked by a long illness, leading to the "Doctrine of Necessity" by the National Assembly to make his vice president the Acting President.
    - **Goodluck Jonathan (2010-2015):** Began as Acting President and was later elected in 2011. He focused on a "Transformation Agenda" (e.g., power sector privatization, agricultural reforms). His administration faced severe security challenges from the Boko Haram insurgency and public protests against fuel subsidy removal in 2012 (#OccupyNigeria).
    - **Muhammadu Buhari (2015-2023):** Campaigned on "Change," focusing on three key areas: fighting corruption, improving security, and growing the economy. His tenure saw significant infrastructure spending (rail, bridges) and the implementation of Social Investment Programmes (SIPs). However, it was also marked by two economic recessions and a severe escalation of banditry and kidnapping.

    - **Bola Ahmed Tinubu (2023-Present):** Campaigned on a "Renewed Hope" agenda. His administration began with major economic reforms, including the removal of the fuel subsidy and the floating of the Naira.
- **Major Security Challenges:** The 21st century has seen a rise in complex security threats that have challenged the state's authority, including the Boko Haram insurgency, Niger Delta militancy, widespread banditry and kidnapping, and farmer-herder clashes.
- **Electoral Reforms:** To build trust, the electoral process has been reformed. This includes the move from paper-based voting to a biometric "Voter's Register," the introduction of the Permanent Voter's Card (PVC), the Smart Card Reader (SCR) in 2015, and more recently, the **Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)**.

1.2 Economic Developments:

- **Dominance of the Oil Sector:** The economy remains "monolithic," meaning it is heavily dependent on crude oil exports for government revenue (over 90% of foreign exchange earnings). This makes Nigeria vulnerable to global oil price "shocks" (sudden increases or decreases).
- **Economic Policies:**
    - **Privatization:** The government sold many state-owned companies (e.g., NITEL, public steel mills) through the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) to private investors, with mixed results.
    - **Banking Consolidation (2005):** A major reform by Central Bank Governor Charles Soludo that required all banks to have a minimum capital base of N25 billion. This reduced the number of banks from 89 to 25, making them larger and stronger.
- **Economic Challenges:**
    - **Recessions:** Nigeria's economy fell into recession (negative economic growth) in 2016 and 2020, triggered by oil price crashes and the COVID-19 pandemic.
    - **High Inflation & Unemployment:** The rising cost of living and a high rate of youth unemployment remain persistent and critical challenges.
    - **Infrastructure Deficit:** A severe lack of reliable power (electricity), good roads, and ports hinders economic growth.

- **Growth in New Sectors:**
    - **Telecommunications (GSM Revolution):** The licensing of GSM (mobile phone) operators in 2001 was arguably the single most important economic event of the early 21st century. It connected millions, created millions of jobs (direct and indirect), and enabled other sectors.
    - **Tech (Fintech):** Nigeria, particularly Lagos ("Yabacon Valley"), has become Africa's leading tech hub. It has produced several "unicorns" (startup companies valued at over $1 billion), especially in Fintech (financial technology), like Interswitch, Flutterwave, and Paystack.
    - **Entertainment (Nollywood & Afrobeats):** The creative industry has become a massive economic force and a tool of "soft power" (cultural influence). Nollywood is one of an's largest film industries, while Afrobeats artists (like Burna Boy, Wizkid, Davido) dominate global music charts, contributing significantly to the GDP.

1.3 Social Developments:

- **Rapid Population Growth:** Nigeria's population has exploded, estimated to be over 220 million, making it the most populous country in Africa and the 7th in the world. This creates a large workforce but also puts immense pressure on resources.
- **Rapid Urbanization:** Millions have migrated from rural areas to cities (Lagos, Abuja, Kano, Port Harcourt), leading to the growth of megacities but also straining infrastructure like housing, water, sanitation, and transport.
- **Rise of Social Media:** The internet and smartphones have changed everything. Social media (Facebook, Twitter/X, Instagram, TikTok) has become a primary source of communication, commerce, and political mobilization. It was the key organizing tool for the **#EndSARS protests** in 2020, a massive youth-led movement against police brutality.
- **Education and Healthcare:** While more universities (public and private) and hospitals exist, the public systems are seen as underfunded and declining in quality. This has led to a "brain drain" (or "Japa" syndrome) where thousands of skilled professionals, especially doctors and tech workers, emigrate to other countries.

- **Cultural Resurgence:** A new wave of national pride and cultural confidence is driven by the global success of Nigerian music, movies, fashion, food (Jollof rice), and literature.

EVALUATION:

1. Why was the 2015 presidential election a historic event for Nigeria's democracy?
2. What was the 2005 Banking Consolidation, and what was its main goal?
3. Name two of Nigeria's "new" economic sectors (non-oil) and explain their importance.
4. What does the term "Japa syndrome" refer to, and which social sectors does it affect most?
5. What was the #EndSARS protest, and what tool was used to organize it?

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Ask your parents or an older adult what they consider to be the single biggest change in Nigeria between the 1990s and today. Write a summary of their answer.
2. List three Nigerian Afrobeats artists who are internationally popular.
3. In your opinion, what is the most significant *social* problem facing Nigeria today? (e.g., education, health, security). Explain your choice in one paragraph.
4. What does the term "Fintech" mean? Name one Nigerian Fintech company.
5. What is "soft power"? Explain how Nollywood and Afrobeats give Nigeria soft power.

WEEK 2: LEADERSHIP IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA



LESSON CONTENT: This lesson focuses on the presidents of Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999–Present) and their major impacts, policies, and challenges.

2.1 President Olusegun Obasanjo (1999 – 2007):

- **Party:** People's Democratic Party (PDP).
- **Impact and Key Policies:**
    - **Transition and Stability:** As a former military head of state, his election was seen as a crucial bridge, helping to stabilize the new democracy and keep the military in the barracks.
    - **Debt Relief:** His government, led by Finance Minister Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, negotiated a complex deal that led to the cancellation (relief) of $18 billion of Nigeria's $30 billion debt to the "Paris Club" of international creditors in 2005.

    - **Anti-Corruption Agencies:** He established the **Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)** and the **Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)** to combat Nigeria's deep-rooted corruption.
    - **Economic Reforms:**
        - **Telecommunications:** His government's auction of GSM (mobile phone) licenses in 2001 is seen as one of his most important and transparent achievements.
        - **Privatization:** He re-energized the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) to sell off inefficient government companies.
    - **Institutional Reforms:** He empowered technocrats like Dora Akunyili at NAFDAC (National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control), who gained fame for fighting fake drugs, and Charles Soludo at the CBN.
- **Challenges:** His administration was criticized for slow progress on infrastructure (especially power) and for political conflicts, such as the attempt to amend the constitution to allow him to run for a third term (the "Third Term" agenda), which was defeated in the National Assembly.

2.2 President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua (2007 – 2010):

- **Party:** People's Democratic Party (PDP).
- **Impact and Key Policies:**
    - **Rule of Law:** This was his government's motto. He publicly declared his assets (a first for a Nigerian president) and sought to follow due process, reversing some of Obasanjo's last-minute actions he deemed illegal (e.g., the sale of refineries).
    - **7-Point Agenda:** This was his administration's development plan, focusing on: Power and Energy, Food Security, Wealth Creation, Transport, Land Reforms, Security, and Education.
    - **Niger Delta Amnesty Programme:** This is his most celebrated achievement. He directly negotiated with Niger Delta militants, offering them an unconditional pardon (amnesty), monthly stipends, and vocational training in exchange for laying down their arms. This policy significantly reduced violence and stabilized oil production.

- **Challenges:** His tenure was defined by his prolonged and secretive illness. His long absence from the country created a constitutional crisis (a "power vacuum") in late 2009. This was only resolved in 2010 when the National Assembly invoked a "Doctrine of Necessity" to make his Vice President, Goodluck Jonathan, the Acting President. He died in office in May 2010.

2.3 President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan (2010 – 2015):

- **Party:** People's Democratic Party (PDP).
- **Impact and Key Policies:**
    - **Transformation Agenda:** His administration's policy document focused on economic and social development.
    - **Power Sector Reform:** His government completed the landmark privatization of the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), unbundling it into generation (GenCos) and distribution (DisCos) companies.
    - **Electoral Reforms:** He appointed Prof. Attahiru Jega as INEC chairman, who was widely seen as independent. This led to the introduction of the Permanent Voter's Card (PVC) and the Smart Card Reader (SCR), which resulted in a more credible election in 2015.
    - **Freedom of Information (FOI) Act:** He signed the FOI bill into law in 2011, a major victory for journalists and civil society, allowing citizens to formally request information from public institutions.
- **Challenges:**
    - **Security:** His government faced the peak of the Boko Haram insurgency, which escalated from bombings to capturing territory. The kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls from Chibok in 2014 brought global condemnation.
    - **#OccupyNigeria:** A major nationwide protest (also called the fuel subsidy protest) erupted in January 2012 after his government removed the fuel subsidy, causing a massive hike in petrol prices.
- **Historic Concession:** His most defining act was his phone call to his opponent, Muhammadu Buhari, to concede defeat in the 2015 election *before* the final results were announced, preventing potential post-election violence.

2.4 President Muhammadu Buhari (2015 – 2023):

- **Party:** All Progressives Congress (APC).
- **Impact and Key Policies:**
    - **"Change" Agenda:** His government was built on three main promises: fighting corruption, improving security, and growing the economy.
    - **Anti-Corruption:** Implemented the **Treasury Single Account (TSA)** to consolidate all government revenue into one account at the CBN, reducing fraud. He also implemented the "Whistleblowing Policy."
    - **Infrastructure:** His administration is known for focusing on large-scale infrastructure projects, particularly in rail (e.g., Lagos-Ibadan, Abuja-Kaduna railways), bridges (e.g., the Second Niger Bridge), and airport modernization.
    - **Social Investment Programmes (SIPs):** Launched the largest social welfare scheme in Nigeria's history, including the N-Power (graduate employment), a School Feeding Programme, and cash transfers to the poor (TraderMoni, MarketMoni).
- **Challenges:** His tenure saw two major economic recessions (2016 and 2020). While his government significantly weakened Boko Haram's hold on territory, security worsened in other areas, with an explosion of banditry and mass-kidnappings in the North-West and North-Central regions.

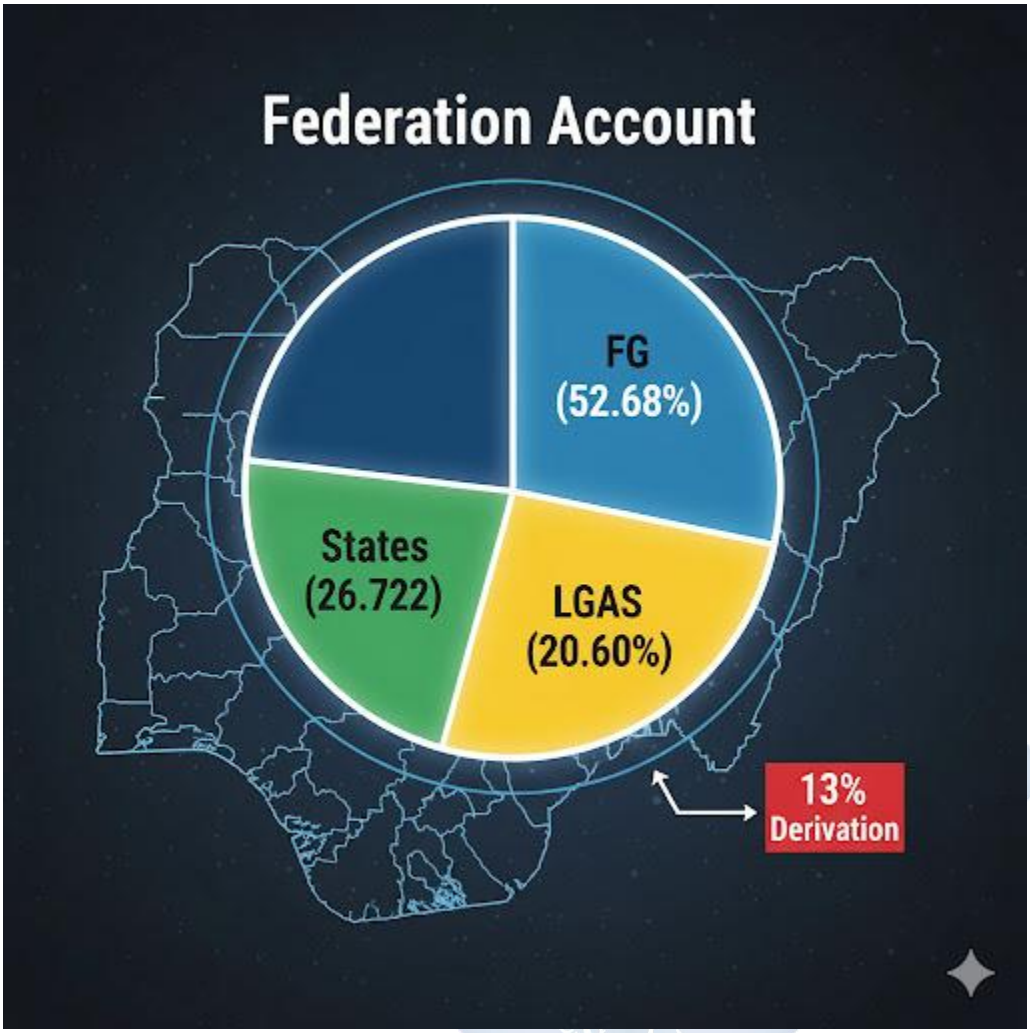
EVALUATION

1. Who was the first president of Nigeria's Fourth Republic?
2. Which president secured Nigeria's $18 billion debt relief from the Paris Club?
3. What was the "Niger Delta Amnesty Programme," and which president implemented it?
4. President Goodluck Jonathan is remembered for signing which important bill into law in 2011?
5. What is the "Treasury Single Account (TSA)," and which president implemented it?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Match the president to their political party in 2015: (a) Goodluck Jonathan (b) Muhammadu Buhari.
2. What was the "Doctrine of Necessity," and which president did it involve?
3. Why was the 2015 presidential election considered "historic" in Nigeria?
4. In your own words, explain the main achievement of President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua.
5. What anti-corruption agencies did President Obasanjo establish?

WEEK 3: FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA



3.1 Meaning of Federalism:

- **Definition:** Federalism is a system of government where political power is divided and shared between a central government (the Federal Government) and other smaller component units (in Nigeria's case, States and Local Governments).
- **Constitutional Basis:** This division of power is specified in a constitution. Neither the central government nor the state governments can easily change this division of power on their own.

- **Opposite System:** It is the opposite of a **Unitary System**, where all power is concentrated in the central government, which can choose to delegate (or take back) powers from local units (e.t., the United Kingdom, Ghana, France).
- **Nigerian Structure:**
    - 1 Federal Government (in Abuja)
    - 36 State Governments
    - 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs)

3.2 Historical Context:

- At independence in 1960, Nigeria was a federation of three powerful regions (North, West, East), each with its own constitution, police, and significant autonomy.
- The long period of **military rule** (1966-1979 and 1983-1999) changed this. The military has a unified "command-and-control" structure, which is unitary. Military governors were "appointees" of the Head of State, not elected leaders.
- This military legacy created the "Unitary Federalism" or "Quasi-Federalism" Nigeria has today, where the Federal Government in Abuja is far more powerful than the 36 states, which were created by military decrees.

3.3 Division of Powers (Legislative Lists): The 1999 Constitution (Section 4) divides law-making powers into three lists:

- **Exclusive List:** (Approx. 68 items). Powers reserved ONLY for the Federal Government. No state can make laws on these matters.
    - *Examples:* Defence, Military, Police, Currency (printing money), Customs, Immigration, Foreign Affairs, Aviation, Banks, Mines and Minerals (including oil and gas).
- **Concurrent List:** (Approx. 30 items). Powers that can be exercised by BOTH the Federal and State Governments.
    - *Examples:* Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads, Public Safety, Collection of certain taxes.

    - **Rule of Supremacy:** If a state law on a concurrent matter conflicts with a federal law, the federal law will prevail (be superior).
- **Residual List:** Powers not mentioned in the other two lists. These are reserved exclusively for the State Governments.
    - *Examples:* Creation of local governments, chieftaincy matters, marriage registration (except for marriages under the Act), local markets, etc.

3.4 Challenges of Nigerian Federalism:

- **Over-Centralization:** The Federal Government is widely seen as too powerful, controlling the most important resources (oil) and powers (police). This has led to constant calls for "Restructuring" or "Devolution of Powers" to the states.
- **Revenue Allocation & Resource Control:** This is the biggest and most contentious challenge.
    - **Vertical Allocation:** Most government revenue (especially from oil) goes into a central "Federation Account." The Federal Government (FG) keeps a large share (currently 52.68%), while all 36 states share 26.72%, and all 774 LGAs share 20.60%.
    - **Horizontal Allocation (State-Level):** The states' share is divided among them based on principles like equality, population, and land mass.
    - **Derivation & Resource Control:** The constitution says oil-producing states should get "not less than 13%" of the revenue generated from their land. This is called the "Derivation Principle." Oil-producing states in the Niger Delta argue this is too small and demand "Resource Control" (the right to control their resources and pay taxes to the center, as was the case in the 1960s).
    - **Viability:** This system makes most states economically dependent on the monthly "federal allocation" (FAAC) from Abuja and unable to survive on their own.
- **Security (State Police Debate):** The constitution creates only one single, federal police force (the Nigeria Police Force) under the control of the President. Many governors, especially in the South, argue they cannot effectively tackle local security issues (like kidnapping and banditry) without creating their own **"State Police."** Opponents fear that governors will misuse state police to harass political opponents and other ethnic groups.

- **Indigene-Settler Conflict:** The constitution promotes a "Federal Character Principle" to ensure appointments in federal agencies are shared. However, at the state level, there is often sharp discrimination between "indigenes" (those whose ancestors are from a state) and "settlers" (Nigerians from other states who live and work there). This affects access to jobs, education, and political positions.
- **State Creation:** There are constant demands for the creation of new states, often based on ethnic or political lines, to get a larger share of the "national cake."

EVALUATION

1. Define federalism in your own words.
2. What is the main difference between an "Exclusive List" and a "Concurrent List"?
3. On which list would you find "Police" and "Currency"?
4. Explain the concept of "Resource Control" as a challenge to Nigerian federalism.
5. Why do many state governors argue for the creation of "State Police"?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the "Residual List"? Give two examples of items on it.
2. What is the "Derivation Principle" in revenue allocation? What is the current percentage?
3. Why is Nigeria's federalism sometimes called "quasi-federalism" or "unitary federalism"? (Hint: military legacy).
4. What is the "Federal Character Principle," and why is it sometimes criticized?
5. Do you think Nigeria's Federal Government is too powerful? Give one reason for your answer.

WEEK 4: CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA



4.1 What is a Constitution?

- **Definition:** A constitution is the supreme or fundamental law of a country. It is the "grand norm" or the highest law, from which all other laws get their legitimacy.
- **Functions:**
    1. It defines the structure and powers of the government (e.g., creating the President, National Assembly, and Courts).
    2. It distributes power between the different levels of government (Federal, State, Local).
    3. It outlines the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.

- **Supremacy:** Section 1 of the 1999 Constitution states that the constitution is supreme, and any other law that contradicts its provisions shall be "null and void."

4.2 The 1999 Constitution of Nigeria:

- This is the current constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- It was promulgated (put into effect by decree) by the military government of General Abdulsalami Abubakar on May 29, 1999, to mark the beginning of the Fourth Republic.
- **Origin/Criticism (The "Autochthony" Debate):**
    - Its biggest criticism is its origin. Its preamble (opening) begins with "We the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria... do hereby make and give to ourselves the following Constitution..."
    - Critics argue this is false. The constitution was written by a small committee appointed by the military and imposed on the people without a popular referendum.
    - The debate over "autochthony" (meaning "springing from the soil" or "native") is a call for a new constitution that is truly written and approved by "We the people."

4.3 Key Features of the 1999 Constitution:

- **Presidential System:** It establishes a presidential system of government (like the USA, not the UK's parliamentary system). The President is the Head of State, Head of Government, and Commander-in-Chief, and is elected separately from the legislature.
- **Federalism:** It confirms Nigeria as a Federal Republic with 36 states, 774 LGAs, and a Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and divides power using the Legislative Lists.
- **Separation of Powers & Checks and Balances:** It divides government into three co-equal arms:
    - **The Legislature (National Assembly):** Makes laws. (Chapter V)
    - **The Executive (The President/Governors):** Implements and enforces laws. (Chapter VI)
    - **The Judiciary (The Courts):** Interprets laws. (Chapter VII)

    - **Checks and Balances:** These are mechanisms to prevent any one arm from becoming too powerful (e.g., the Legislature must approve the budget; the President appoints judges, but the Senate must confirm them; the Judiciary can declare laws unconstitutional).
- **Fundamental Human Rights (Chapter IV):** This is a key chapter that guarantees the basic "justiciable" rights of all citizens (meaning you *can* sue the government in court for violating them).
    - *Examples:* Right to Life, Right to Dignity, Right to Personal Liberty, Right to a Fair Hearing, Right to Freedom of Speech, Expression, and the Press, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association.
- **Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy (Chapter II):**
    - These are the *goals* and *objectives* the government is supposed to work towards (e.g., political objectives, economic objectives like providing adequate housing, social objectives like providing free education and healthcare).
    - **Crucial Point:** Section 6(6)(c) of the constitution makes this entire chapter **"non-justiciable."** This means a citizen cannot sue the government for failing to provide these things (e.g., you cannot sue the government for not giving you a job or free education). This is a major point of controversy.

4.4 Constitutional Amendments:

- An "amendment" is a formal change or addition to the constitution.
- The 1999 Constitution is very "rigid" (difficult to amend) to ensure stability.
- **Process of Amendment (Section 9):** To change most parts of the constitution, a bill must be approved by:
    1. A **two-thirds (2/3) majority vote** in the Senate (73 of 109 Senators).
    2. A **two-thirds (2/3) majority vote** in the House of Representatives (240 of 360 Members).
    3. The bill must then be approved by a **two-thirds (2/3) majority** of all the State Houses of Assembly in the federation (i.e., at least 24 out of 36 State Assemblies).
- **Notable Amendments (Alterations):**

- **First, Second, Third Alterations (2010/2011):** These fixed issues with election timelines, guaranteed financial autonomy for the National Assembly and Judiciary, and allowed a Vice President who completes a president's term to run for two more terms.
- **"Not-Too-Young-To-Run" Act (2018):** This was a major amendment (Fourth Alteration) resulting from youth-led advocacy. It reduced the age requirement for running for:
  - President (from 40 to 35)
  - House of Representatives (from 30 to 25)
  - State House of Assembly (from 30 to 25)
- **Financial Autonomy for State Legislature/Judiciary:** Another amendment (part of the 4th Alteration) granted financial independence to State Houses of Assembly and State Judiciaries, but it has been difficult to implement.

EVALUATION

1. What is a Constitution, and why is it called the "supreme law"?
2. What is the name of Nigeria's current constitution, and what is the main criticism of its origin?
3. Explain the "Separation of Powers" and "Checks and Balances."
4. What is the major difference between Chapter II (Fundamental Objectives) and Chapter IV (Fundamental Human Rights) of the constitution?
5. What was the purpose of the "Not-Too-Young-To-Run" Act?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What does "non-justiciable" mean, and which chapter of the constitution does it apply to?
2. What chapter in the constitution guarantees your "Right to Freedom of Speech"?
3. Briefly describe the three-step process for amending the Nigerian Constitution.
4. What is "autochthony" in the context of constitution-making?
5. Do you think the age for running for President should be lowered further from 35? Give one reason for your answer.

WEEK 6: ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL BODIES



6.1 What is an Election?

- An election is a formal, organized process through which citizens choose their representatives (leaders) for public office (e.g., President, Governor, Senator) by casting votes.
- Elections are the most fundamental feature of a **democracy**, as they give power to the people to decide who governs them.
- For elections to be legitimate, they must be **free, fair, credible, and inclusive.**

6.2 Electoral Bodies in Nigeria:

- **INEC (Independent National Electoral Commission):**
    - This is the *federal* electoral body established by Section 153 of the 1999 Constitution.
    - It is supposed to be *independent* (not controlled by any political party or the government in power) to ensure impartiality.
    - **Functions of INEC:**
        1. Organize and conduct all *federal* and *state* elections (President, National Assembly, Governorship, State Assembly).
        2. Register eligible voters and maintain the national "Voter's Register."
        3. Register and regulate political parties.
        4. Conduct voter and civic education.
        5. Monitor party campaigns and financing.
        6. Announce and declare election results.
- **SIECs (State Independent Electoral Commissions):**
    - Each of the 36 states has its own SIEC.
    - Their *only* constitutional function is to organize and conduct **Local Government (LGA)** elections (for Chairmen and Councilors).
    - **Criticism:** SIECs are widely criticized for *not* being independent. Their members are appointed by the State Governor, and as a result, the governor's party almost always wins 100% of LGA elections in the state. This has led to calls for SIECs to be abolished and for INEC to conduct all elections.

6.3 Electoral Reforms:

- Electoral reform refers to the process of making changes to election laws and systems to improve their fairness, transparency, and credibility. Nigeria's elections have historically been troubled by rigging, violence, and vote-buying.
- **Key Reforms in the 21st Century:**
    - **Permanent Voter's Card (PVC):** Replaced the old paper-based "tear-off" card. The PVC is a smart card containing the voter's biometric data (photo, fingerprint), making it difficult for one person to vote multiple times.

- **Smart Card Reader (SCR):** A machine first used in the 2015 election. It was used to read the PVC and verify the voter's fingerprint before they could vote.
- **Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS):** A major technological upgrade first used in 2021. It is "bimodal" because it verifies the voter in two ways:
    1. **Fingerprint Scan**
    2. **Facial Recognition** This makes it almost impossible for someone to vote by "impersonating" another person.
- **IReV (INEC Result Viewing Portal):** A public portal where images of the polling unit result sheets (Form EC8A, signed by all party agents) are uploaded directly from the polling unit in real-time. This is meant to increase transparency and prevent results from being changed between the polling unit and the final collation center.
- **The Electoral Act, 2022:** This is the current law governing elections. It is a major reform because it gives *full legal backing* to the use of technology like **BVAS** and the **Electronic Transmission of Results** to the IReV, making them mandatory.

6.4 Challenges to Elections in Nigeria:

- **Electoral Violence & Insecurity:** The use of "thugs" and political gangs (often hired by politicians) to intimidate voters, snatch ballot boxes, and disrupt voting in opponents' strongholds.
- **Vote-Buying:** A widespread problem where politicians or their agents induce voters with money, food, or other gifts at the polling unit to influence their vote. This exploits the poverty of voters.
- **Logistical Failures:** INEC, a massive organization, often struggles with the huge logistics of deploying materials and personnel to over 176,000 polling units on time. This leads to late-starting polls or failure of machines (like BVAS) in some areas.
- **Low Voter Turnout (Apathy):** In recent elections, the percentage of registered voters who actually come out to vote has been very low (e.g., around 27% in 2023). This "voter apathy" is caused by a lack of faith in the system, security fears, and a feeling that votes "don't count."

- **"Judicialization of Politics":** An increasing trend where the final winner of an election is not decided by the voters, but by the Election Petitions Tribunals and the Supreme Court, often months or years after the election.

EVALUATION

1. What is the full meaning of INEC?
2. What is the *main* difference between the functions of INEC and the functions of a SIEC?
3. Why is the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS) considered "bimodal"?
4. What is the IReV (INEC Result Viewing Portal), and how does it improve transparency?
5. Define "vote-buying" and "voter apathy."

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the "Electoral Act, 2022," and why is it important for technology in elections?
2. Why are State Independent Electoral Commissions (SIECs) heavily criticized?
3. List two major challenges that still affect elections in Nigeria, apart from vote-buying.
4. In your opinion, is the use of technology like BVAS a good thing for Nigerian elections? Why or why not?
5. What do you think is the best way to stop "vote-buying" in Nigeria?

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WEEK 8: NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES



LESSON CONTENT: National Security refers to the protection of a nation's territory, citizens, economy, and institutions from internal and external threats. In the 21st century, Nigeria has faced several serious *internal* security challenges that have stretched the military and police.

8.1 Insurgency (Boko Haram and ISWAP):

- **Location:** Primarily in the North-East region (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa).
- **Aims:** Boko Haram (and its 2016 offshoot, **ISWAP - Islamic State West Africa Province**) is a jihadist terrorist group. Its original aim was to purify Islam, but it evolved to aim for the overthrow of the Nigerian government and the establishment of a strict

Islamic state (caliphate). Its name "Boko Haram" is often translated as "Western education is forbidden."

- **Tactics:** Suicide bombings (in markets, mosques, churches), raids on towns and military bases, mass kidnappings for ransom or forced conversion (e.g., the Chibok schoolgirls in 2014 and Dapchi girls in 2018), and imposition of taxes in areas they control.
- **Impact:** This 15-year conflict has led to the death of tens of thousands, created a major humanitarian crisis with millions of **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, and cost the government billions in military spending. Local vigilante groups known as the **Civilian JTF (Joint Task Force)** have emerged to help the military.

8.2 Banditry:

- **Location:** Primarily in the North-West (Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna) and North-Central (Niger State).
- **Aims:** Unlike Boko Haram, banditry is largely a form of **organized crime** motivated by profit, not a clear political or religious ideology.
- **Origins:** The crisis is complex, with roots in farmer-herder clashes over land, cattle rustling, illegal gold mining, and the circulation of illegal weapons from conflicts in Libya and the Sahel.
- **Tactics:** Large, well-armed gangs of "bandits" (often on motorcycles) attack rural villages, kill, rustle (steal) cattle, and engage in **mass kidnappings of villagers and schoolchildren for ransom.** This has become a major "kidnap-for-ransom" industry. They also block highways to rob and kidnap travelers.
- **Impact:** Has crippled the rural economy of the North-West, destroyed farming communities, forced thousands to flee their homes, and made travel on major highways unsafe. The government officially declared them terrorists in 2022 to allow for more robust military action.

8.3 Militancy (Niger Delta):

- **Location:** Primarily in the South-South region (the oil-producing Niger Delta).

- **Aims:** The militants' stated aims are "resource control" (demanding a greater share of oil wealth for their polluted and underdeveloped region) and "environmental justice" for oil spills.
- **Tactics:**
    - **Pipeline Vandalism:** Blowing up oil pipelines to disrupt production.
    - **Oil Bunkering/Theft:** Illegally tapping pipelines to steal crude oil, often refining it in "illegal refineries" (Kpo-Fire), which causes massive pollution.
    - **Kidnapping:** Abducting expatriate (foreign) oil workers for large ransoms.
- **Impact:** At its peak (mid-2000s), militancy drastically reduced Nigeria's oil production and revenue. It also caused massive environmental pollution (oil spills) and discouraged foreign investment.
- **Government Response:** The **Presidential Amnesty Programme** (started by President Yar'Adua in 2009) offered cash payments and vocational training to militants who surrendered their weapons. This "stipend-for-peace" deal successfully reduced the violence, but industrial-scale oil theft remains a massive economic and environmental problem.

EVALUATION

1. What is the main difference in the *aims* of Boko Haram and Bandits?
2. Where in Nigeria is Boko Haram/ISWAP primarily active?
3. What are "IDPs"?
4. What are the main tactics of Niger Delta militants?
5. What was the "Presidential Amnesty Programme"?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What does the name "Boko Haram" mean?
2. What is "ISWAP," and how is it related to Boko Haram?
3. What is "cattle rustling," and which security issue is it associated with?
4. Explain "resource control" in the context of the Niger Delta.

5. What do you think is the biggest cause of insecurity in Nigeria (e.g., poverty, unemployment, bad governance)? Explain your choice.

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WEEK 9: ANTI-CORRUPTION STRUGGLES



9.1 What is Corruption?

- **Definition:** Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It is the dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power (e.g., government officials).
- **Forms of Corruption:**
    - **Bribery:** Offering or accepting money or "favors" to influence a decision.
    - **Embezzlement:** Stealing public funds entrusted to one's care.
    - **Nepotism/Favouritism:** Giving jobs, contracts, or favors to family members (nepotism) or friends (favouritism) unfairly.
    - **Contract Inflation:** Deliberately over-pricing a government project to steal the extra money.

    - **Extortion:** Using one's position to unlawfully demand money (e.g., a police officer at a checkpoint).
- **Impact:** Corruption is a major cause of underdevelopment. It steals money meant for public services like hospitals, schools, roads, and electricity. It leads to poverty, increases the cost of doing business, and destroys public trust in government.

9.2 Key Anti-Corruption Agencies:

- **ICPC (Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission):**
    - Established in 2000.
    - **Mandate:** To investigate and prosecute corruption in the *public service*.
    - **Focus:** Bribery, nepotism, and abuse of office by civil servants (e.g., a director demanding a bribe to award a contract).
    - It also has a **preventive role:** to study and fix corrupt systems within government ministries (e.g., in universities, ports, etc.).
- **EFCC (Economic and Financial Crimes Commission):**
    - Established in 2003.
    - **Mandate:** To investigate and prosecute *economic and financial crimes*.
    - **Focus:** Money laundering (making "dirty" money look "clean"), internet fraud ("Yahoo-Yahoo" or 419), bank fraud, and **grand corruption** by high-profile politicians ("Politically Exposed Persons" - PEPs).
    - The EFCC is more visible as it deals with high-profile cases and asset seizures (houses, cars) bought with stolen money.
- **Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) & Tribunal (CCT):**
    - The CCB is as old as the constitution. Its job is to collect **asset declaration forms** from all public officials (from the President to a local councilor) *before* and *after* they are in office.
    - The CCT has the power to try officials who are accused by the CCB of making false asset declarations or living beyond their means.
- **NFIU (Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit):**
    - Once part of the EFCC, it is now an independent agency.

- Its job is to "follow the money." It monitors suspicious financial transactions in banks to detect potential money laundering and terrorism financing.

9.3 The Whistleblowing Policy:

- Introduced by the Buhari administration in 2016.
- **What is it?** A policy to encourage citizens to "blow the whistle" (i.e., anonymously and secretly report) on cases of large-scale corruption, theft of public funds, and hidden loot.
- **How it works:**
    1. A citizen provides specific, verifiable information (a "tip") about stolen funds to the Ministry of Finance's whistleblower portal.
    2. The government investigates and, if the information is correct, recovers the money.
    3. The whistleblower (whose identity is protected) is then rewarded with a commission of **2.5% to 5%** of the *recovered* sum.
- **Purpose:** To make every citizen a part of the anti-corruption fight and to recover stolen money that is hidden in secret bank accounts, luxury houses, or even buried in the ground (e.g., the Ikoyi apartment cash discovery in 2017).

EVALUATION

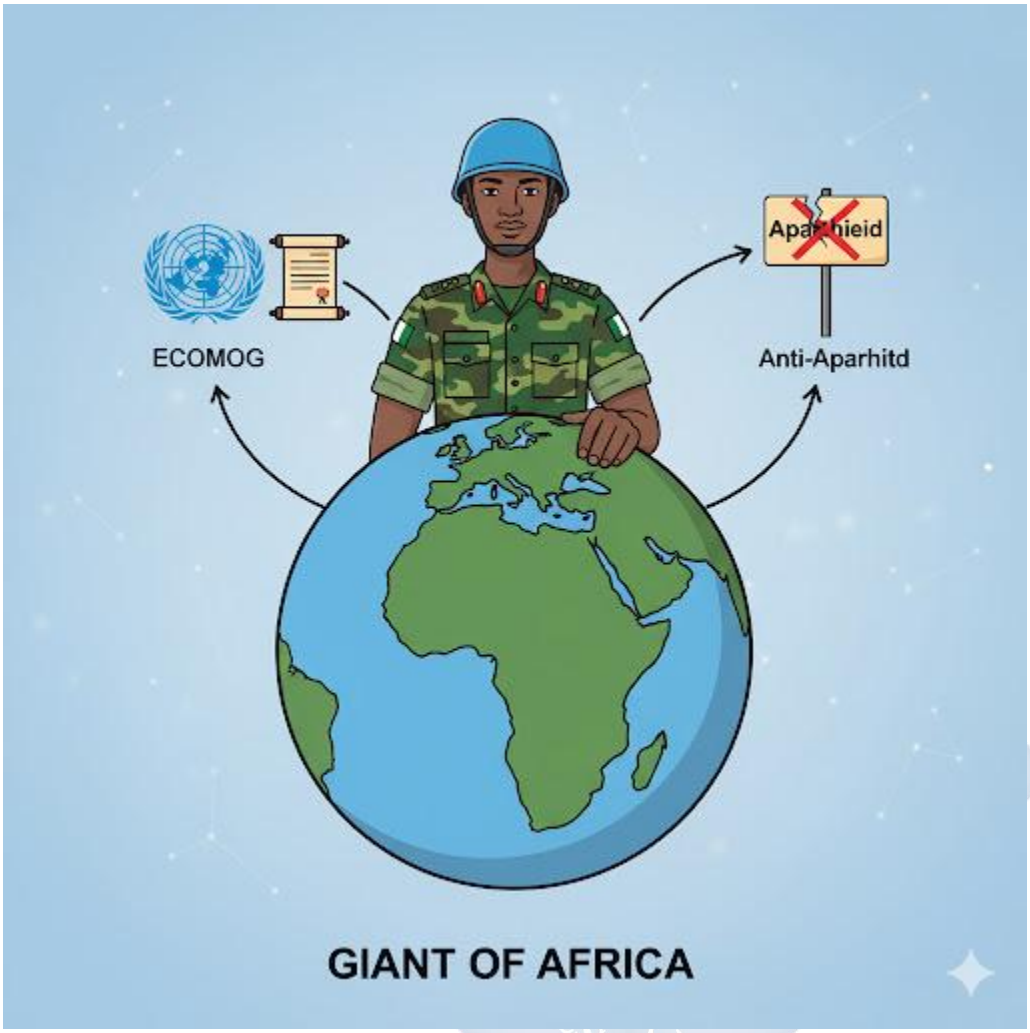
1. Define corruption and name two forms it can take.
2. What is the full meaning of EFCC?
3. What is the main difference between the focus of the EFCC and the ICPC?
4. What is the job of the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)?
5. What is a "whistleblower," according to the 2016 policy?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Give two examples of corrupt practices.
2. What is "money laundering"?
3. What is "nepotism"?
4. How much is a whistleblower entitled to as a reward if their tip leads to a recovery?

5. Do you think the whistleblowing policy is a good idea? Why or why not?

WEEK 10: ROLE OF NIGERIA IN AFRICA



10.1 Nigeria's Foreign Policy:

- **Core Principle:** Since independence in 1960, the "centerpiece" (main focus) of Nigeria's foreign policy has been **Africa.**
- This "Afrocentric" policy means Nigeria prioritizes the peace, security, liberation, and development of the African continent, seeing itself as a leader.
- This leadership role, combined with its large population and economy, earned Nigeria the nickname the **"Giant of Africa."**

10.2 Peacekeeping Missions (Nigeria as a Regional "Policeman"):

- Nigeria has a long and proud history of contributing troops and resources to peacekeeping missions for the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), and ECOWAS.
- **ECOMOG (ECOWAS Monitoring Group):** This is Nigeria's most significant and costly foreign policy achievement.
    - In the 1990s, Nigeria almost single-handedly formed, funded, and led **ECOMOG**, a regional military force, to intervene in the brutal civil wars in **Liberia (1990-1997)** and **Sierra Leone (1997-2000).**
    - Nigeria's intervention, though controversial and costing billions of dollars and the lives of many soldiers, was essential in stopping the wars, removing warlords (like Charles Taylor), and restoring peace and democracy to both countries.
- **Other Missions:** Nigeria has also sent thousands of troops to peacekeeping missions in Congo (its first mission in 1960), Somalia, Sudan (Darfur), Mali, and many others.

10.3 Diplomacy and Regional Leadership:

- **Anti-Apartheid Struggle:** This was Nigeria's greatest diplomatic success.
    - In the 1970s and 1980s, Nigeria was a leading "Frontline State" in the global fight against **apartheid** (a system of legal racial segregation) in South Africa.
    - Nigeria gave millions of dollars, technical aid, and diplomatic support to liberation movements like the **African National Congress (ANC)** of Nelson Mandela.
    - It nationalized (took over) the assets of British companies (like British Petroleum, BP) that were seen as supporting the apartheid government. This strong stance helped pressure the West to sanction South Africa.
- **Founding of Regional Bodies:**
    - **ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States):** Nigeria, along with Togo, was a key founding member in 1975. It hosts the ECOWAS Commission headquarters in Abuja and is the largest financial contributor. Nigeria uses ECOWAS to promote economic integration and respond to political crises (like the recent military coups in Mali, Guinea, and Niger).

- **African Union (AU):** Nigeria was a key driver in transforming the old **Organization of African Unity (OAU)** into the more functional **African Union (AU)** in 2002.
- **NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development):** A development framework championed by Nigeria (under Obasanjo) and South Africa to promote African-led development.

EVALUATION

1. What is the "centerpiece" of Nigeria's foreign policy?
2. What does the nickname "Giant of Africa" refer to?
3. What is the full meaning of ECOMOG?
4. In which two countries did ECOMOG (led by Nigeria) intervene to stop civil wars in the 1990s?
5. What was "apartheid," and how did Nigeria contribute to ending it?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the full meaning of ECOWAS? Where is its headquarters?
2. What is the "African National Congress (ANC)"?
3. What does "Afrocentric" mean?
4. What is the difference between the AU (African Union) and the OAU (Organization of African Unity)?
5. In your view, should Nigeria continue to spend money on peacekeeping in other countries when it has its own security problems at home? Give one reason for your answer.

WEEK 11: REVISION

LESSON CONTENT: This week is dedicated to a comprehensive review of all topics covered during the term, from Week 1 to Week 10, in preparation for the First Term Examination. The teacher will guide students through the key concepts, ensuring they understand the links between the topics.

- **Key Topics for Review:**
    - **Week 1:** Political (Democracy, 2015 election), Economic (Oil, GSM, Fintech), and Social (Social Media, #EndSARS, Japa) developments in 21st-century Nigeria.
    - **Week 2:** The impacts and key policies of Presidents Obasanjo (Debt Relief, EFCC), Yar'Adua (Amnesty, Rule of Law), Jonathan (Electoral Reform, FOI Act), and Buhari (TSA, Infrastructure).
    - **Week 3:** The meaning of federalism, the three Legislative Lists (Exclusive, Concurrent, Residual), and its major challenges (Revenue Allocation/Resource Control, State Police debate).
    - **Week 4:** The 1999 Constitution (Supremacy, key features, Separation of Powers), the difference between Chapter II (Non-justiciable) and Chapter IV (Justiciable Rights), and the Amendment process ("Not-Too-Young-To-Run").
    - **Week 6:** INEC vs. SIECs, and the key electoral reforms (PVC, BVAS, IReV, Electoral Act 2022) and challenges (Vote-buying, Apathy).
    - **Week 8:** The differences and impacts of national security issues (Boko Haram/ISWAP, Banditry, Niger Delta Militancy) and key terms (IDPs, Amnesty).
    - **Week 9:** The definition of corruption, the roles of the key agencies (EFCC, ICPC, CCB), and the Whistleblowing Policy.
    - **Week 10:** Nigeria's "Afrocentric" foreign policy and its leadership role in Africa (ECOMOG in Liberia/Sierra Leone, Anti-apartheid struggle, ECOWAS).

EVALUATION *(This will be a mock exam-style Q&A session led by the teacher)*

1. Differentiate between the *aims* of Boko Haram and Niger Delta militants.

2. Explain the function of the BVAS and what law gives it legal backing.
3. What was the "Not-Too-Young-To-Run" Act?
4. Define "Federalism" and name one item on the Exclusive List.
5. What was Nigeria's role in Liberia in the 1990s?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Write a one-page summary of what you consider to be the three most important topics you learned this term.
2. List 10 key terms and their definitions from this term's lessons (e.g., BVAS, ECOMOG, Federalism, Non-Justiciable, TSA, etc.).
3. Create a timeline of the presidents of the Fourth Republic, listing one major achievement and one major challenge for each.
4. Which topic did you find most interesting and why?
5. Review all your notes and come to the next class prepared for the examination.

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JSS 3 NIGERIAN HISTORY LESSON NOTES

SECOND TERM

WEEK 1: NIGERIA AND GLOBALIZATION



1.1 What is Globalization?

- **Definition:** Globalization refers to the complex process of interaction, integration, and interdependence among people, companies, and governments of different nations. It is a process driven by international trade, investment, and heavily accelerated by information technology.

- **Core Idea:** It describes the "compression" of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole. This means the world is becoming a single "global village," where events in one part of the world can have significant effects on other parts.
- **Types of Globalization:**
    1. **Economic:** The integration of national economies through trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and capital flows.
    2. **Cultural:** The transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world. This can lead to a "global culture" (e.g., people in Lagos and London listening to the same Afrobeats music) or a backlash against it.
    3. **Political:** The growth of a global political system, both in terms of international organizations (like the UN) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

1.2 Impact of Globalization on Nigeria:

- **ICT (Information and Communication Technology):**
    - **The Digital "Leapfrog":** The 2001 GSM (mobile phone) revolution allowed Nigeria to "leapfrog" the need for expensive landline infrastructure. This single event connected millions of Nigerians to each other and the world.
    - **Economic Impact:** ICT has created entirely new industries.
        - **Fintech:** Nigeria is a leader in African "Financial Technology." Companies like **Paystack** (acquired by US company Stripe), **Flutterwave,** and **Interswitch** have built the backbone for a digital payment economy, allowing for seamless online transactions.
        - **E-Commerce:** Companies like **Jumia** and **Konga** have created online marketplaces, changing how Nigerians shop and sell goods.
    - **Social & Political Impact:**
        - **Social Media:** Platforms like Twitter (X), Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok have become the primary arena for political discourse, social movements, and cultural expression.

        - **Activism:** Social media was the central organizing tool for the **#EndSARS** protests, demonstrating its power to mobilize citizens outside of traditional structures.
        - **Challenges:** Globalization via ICT also brings challenges, such as the rapid spread of "fake news" (misinformation) and digital (cyber) crime.

- **Trade:**
    - **Economic Integration:** Nigeria is deeply integrated into the global economy as a member of the **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**, which sets the rules for international trade. (The current WTO Director-General, **Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala**, is a Nigerian).
    - **The "Oil Curse":** Nigeria's primary trade relationship with the world is based on the export of **crude oil**. This makes the economy "monolithic" and highly vulnerable to global oil price "shocks" (sudden rises or falls).
    - **Non-Oil Exports & "Soft Power":** Globalization has created a massive global market for Nigeria's "non-oil exports." This is Nigeria's **"soft power"** – its ability to influence the world through culture.
        - **Nollywood:** The Nigerian film industry is one of the largest in the world, with films now streaming globally on platforms like **Netflix**.
        - **Afrobeats:** Nigerian artists (e.g., Burna Boy, Wizkid, Davido, Tems) are winning Grammys, selling out global arenas, and setting global music trends.
- **Migration:**
    - **"Brain Drain" (The "Japa" Syndrome):** Globalization makes labor "mobile." This has led to a mass migration of highly skilled Nigerians—especially **doctors, nurses, and tech professionals**—to countries like the UK, Canada, and the USA. This is a "brain drain" because Nigeria loses its best-trained professionals.
    - **The Nigerian Diaspora:** This refers to the large community of Nigerians living outside Nigeria. This community is a powerful force.
    - **Remittances:** This is the money sent by the Diaspora back home to their families. These "diaspora remittances" are a massive source of foreign exchange for

Nigeria, often larger than the revenue from oil exports, and they support the household economies of millions.

EVALUATION:

1. Define globalization, and name its three main types.
2. What is "Fintech"? Name one successful Nigerian Fintech company.
3. Explain what is meant by Nigeria's "monolithic economy."
4. What is "soft power"? Give two examples of Nigeria's soft power.
5. What is the "brain drain" or "Japa" syndrome, and which sectors does it affect most?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What are "diaspora remittances," and why are they economically important to Nigeria?
2. Who is the current Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?
3. Write one paragraph explaining the *dual role* (both positive and negative) of social media in Nigeria.
4. What was the "GSM Revolution," and why was it more significant than just making phone calls?
5. What is the difference between economic globalization and cultural globalization?

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WEEK 2: **NIGERIA IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

LESSON CONTENT: A nation's foreign policy is pursued through its relationships with other countries and its membership in international (or "supranational") organizations. Nigeria, since independence, has maintained an **"Afrocentric"** foreign policy, meaning it prioritizes Africa, but it also plays a major role on the global stage.



2.1 United Nations (UN):

- **What is it?** A global organization of 193 member states founded in 1945 after World War II. Its primary goal is to maintain international peace and security, promote human rights, and foster social and economic development.
- **Nigeria's Role:**

- Nigeria joined on **October 7, 1960,** just six days after independence, signaling its readiness to be a global player.
- **Core Principles:** Nigeria's UN policy has been guided by principles of non-alignment (during the Cold War), anti-colonialism, anti-apartheid, and the self-determination of all peoples.
- **Peacekeeping:** Nigeria is one of the world's largest and most consistent contributors of troops to UN peacekeeping missions (this will be detailed in Week 3).
- **Leadership:** Nigeria has held several key positions:
  - It has been elected multiple times as a non-permanent member of the **UN Security Council** (the UN's most powerful body).
  - Nigerian **Major-General Joseph Garba** served as President of the UN General Assembly (1989).
  - Currently, **Amina J. Mohammed** serves as the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN, the second-highest position in the organization.
- **Hosting Agencies:** Nigeria hosts many vital UN agencies in Abuja, which run programs in the country, such as **UNICEF** (Children's Fund), **UNDP** (Development Programme), and the **WHO** (World Health Organisation).

2.2 African Union (AU):

- **What is it?** The continental body for all 55 African nations, based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was launched in 2002 to replace the older **Organisation of African Unity (OAU)**, which was founded in 1963.
- **OAU to AU Transition:** Nigeria was a key driver of this change. The OAU's main goal was to *liberate* Africa from colonialism and apartheid. Once this was achieved, a new body was needed. The AU's focus shifted to economic integration, development, and resolving internal conflicts.
- **Nigeria's Role:**
  - **Leadership Role:** Nigeria is a "Big 5" member, one of the five largest financial contributors to the AU's budget (along with South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco).

- **Peace and Security:** Nigeria is a foundational and powerful member of the AU's **Peace and Security Council (PSC)**, the body responsible for making decisions on conflicts and coups across the continent.
- **NEPAD:** President Olusegun Obasanjo was a key architect of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**, an AU framework for African-led economic development.
- **AfCFTA:** Nigeria is the largest economy in the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**, an AU project to create a single market for goods and services in Africa (like the EU's single market).

2.3 The Commonwealth of Nations:

- **What is it?** A voluntary political association of 56 member states, most of which are former territories (colonies) of the British Empire. It is not a political union but a loose organization built on shared heritage, language, and values (democracy, human rights, rule of law).
- **Nigeria's Role:**
  - Nigeria joined upon independence in 1960.
  - **Suspension (1995):** This was a low point in Nigeria's international relations. In 1995, Nigeria was **suspended** from the Commonwealth. This was a *punitive* (punishment) measure by the organization in response to the human rights abuses of the **General Sani Abacha** military dictatorship, specifically the execution of the "Ogoni Nine," including activist **Ken Saro-Wiwa**.
  - **Re-admission (1999):** Nigeria was re-admitted in 1999 following the restoration of democracy (the Fourth Republic).
  - **Benefits:** Nigeria benefits from shared legal frameworks, participation in the **Commonwealth Games**, and access to **Commonwealth Scholarships** for its students.

EVALUATION

1. What is the primary goal of the United Nations?

2. Who is Amina J. Mohammed, and what is her role at the UN?
3. What was the main difference between the *goal* of the old OAU and the *goal* of the new AU?
4. What is the AfCFTA?
5. Why was Nigeria suspended from the Commonwealth of Nations in 1995?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What does the term "Afrocentric" mean in the context of Nigeria's foreign policy?
2. What is the "Peace and Security Council (PSC)" of the AU, and why is Nigeria's membership important?
3. Who was Ken Saro-Wiwa, and what event was linked to his death?
4. List two benefits Nigeria gains from its membership in the Commonwealth.
5. What do the acronyms UNICEF and UNDP stand for?

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WEEK 3: **NIGERIA AND GLOBAL PEACE**

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson details one of the most important pillars of Nigeria's foreign policy: its role as a major contributor to regional and global peacekeeping.



3.1 Nigeria's Peacekeeping Philosophy (The "Concentric Circles" Doctrine):

- Nigeria's foreign policy is often described by the **"Concentric Circles" Doctrine.** This is a model of priorities:
    1. **Inner Circle (The Core):** Nigeria's own security and interests.

2. **Second Circle (West Africa):** The security of its immediate neighbours in the **ECOWAS** region.
3. **Third Circle (Africa):** The peace and development of the entire continent (**AU**).
4. **Outer Circle (Global):** The wider world (**UN**).

- **The Philosophy:** This doctrine holds that Nigeria cannot be truly safe, secure, or prosperous if its neighbours and the continent are in chaos. Therefore, Nigeria has adopted a *proactive* role as a "regional policeman" to "keep the peace," often at great financial and human cost.

3.2 ECOMOG (ECOWAS Monitoring Group) - Nigeria's "Finest Hour":

- This was Nigeria's most significant and costly foreign policy action. This was not just *peacekeeping* (monitoring a ceasefire) but **peace-enforcement** (actively fighting to *create* a peace).
- **Context:** In the early 1990s, brutal civil wars erupted in **Liberia** (led by warlords like Charles Taylor) and later in **Sierra Leone** (led by the RUF). The international community (including the UN) was reluctant to get involved.
- **Nigeria's Intervention:** Nigeria (under General Ibrahim Babangida) essentially *created* **ECOMOG** as the military wing of ECOWAS.
    - **Leadership:** Nigeria provided the vast majority of the troops, the funding (billions of dollars), the military hardware, and the field commanders.
    - **Liberia (1990-1997):** ECOMOG forces physically entered Monrovia, separated the warring factions, and fought to disarm them, eventually paving the way for elections.
    - **Sierra Leone (1997-2000):** When the RUF rebels and a military junta overthrew the elected government, Nigerian-led ECOMOG forces intervened *again*, fought the rebels in Freetown, and restored the democratically elected president.
- **Legacy:** ECOMOG is seen as a major success for African-led conflict resolution, but it cost Nigeria thousands of lives and billions of dollars, leading to criticism at home.

3.3 Major Peacekeeping Contributions (UN and AU):

- Beyond ECOMOG, Nigeria has a proud history of contributing its well-trained military and police to missions worldwide:
- **United Nations Operations:**
    - **Congo (1960):** Nigeria's *first-ever* peacekeeping mission, just months after independence, was to the UN mission in Congo (ONUC).
    - **Former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR):** Nigeria sent troops to help peacekeeping efforts during the brutal wars in Bosnia in the 1990s.
    - **Sudan (UNAMID):** Nigeria was a major troop contributor to the large-scale joint AU/UN mission in the Darfur region of Sudan.
    - **Mali (MINUSMA):** Nigeria has consistently provided troops to the dangerous UN mission to stabilize Mali against jihadist insurgents.
- **African Union Operations:**
    - **Somalia (AMISOM):** Nigeria contributed troops to the difficult AU mission to fight the Al-Shabaab terrorist group and support the Somali government.

3.4 Diplomacy and Mediation:

- Nigeria also uses its power for diplomatic mediation.
- **The Gambia (2017):** This is a perfect modern example. When President Yahya Jammeh lost an election and refused to step down, ECOWAS (led by Nigeria) intervened. Nigeria led the diplomatic talks, but also assembled a military intervention force **(ECOMIG)** on The Gambia's border. This credible *threat* of force convinced Jammeh to go into exile, preventing a new war.

EVALUATION

1. What is the "Concentric Circles" Doctrine?
2. What is the full meaning of ECOMOG?
3. What is the crucial difference between "peacekeeping" and "peace-enforcement"?
4. In which two West African countries did ECOMOG intervene to stop civil wars in the 1990s?
5. When and where was Nigeria's *first-ever* peacekeeping mission?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Why did Nigeria feel the need to create ECOMOG? (Hint: What was the world's reaction to the wars?)
2. Name two UN peacekeeping missions Nigeria has participated in (besides Congo).
3. Who was Charles Taylor?
4. Briefly describe Nigeria's role in resolving the 2017 political crisis in The Gambia. What does "ECOMIG" stand for?
5. Do you think Nigeria's role as a "regional policeman" is a good thing or a bad thing? Give one reason for and one reason against.

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WEEK 4: HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA



4.1 What are Human Rights?

- **Definition:** Human Rights are universal, inalienable, and indivisible rights that belong to every person simply because they are human.
    - **Universal:** They belong to everyone, everywhere.
    - **Inalienable:** They cannot be taken away.
    - **Indivisible:** All rights (e.g., the right to food and the right to free speech) are equally important.
- **International Basis:** The modern foundation is the **UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** of 1948.

4.2 Human Rights in the 1999 Constitution:

- The 1999 Nigerian Constitution guarantees rights in two main places, but with a critical difference:
- **Chapter IV (Fundamental Human Rights):**
    - These are **"Justiciable"** (you *can* take the government to court for violating them).
    - These are mainly **Civil and Political Rights**.
    - *Examples:* Right to Life, Right to Dignity (no torture), Right to Personal Liberty (no unlawful arrest), Right to a Fair Hearing, Right to Freedom of Speech, Right to Freedom of Assembly (protest), Right to Freedom of Religion.
- **Chapter II (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy):**
    - These are **"Non-Justiciable"** (you *cannot* sue the government for failing to provide them). They are *goals* for the government to work towards.
    - These are mainly **Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights.**
    - *Examples:* The duty of the state to provide free education, adequate healthcare, suitable housing, and jobs. This "non-justiciable" status is a major point of debate.

4.3 Role of Government Institutions (NHRC):

- **NHRC (National Human Rights Commission):**
    - This is the official government body (a "statutory" body, established by the NHRC Act) in 1995. Its purpose is to *promote* and *protect* human rights.
    - **Mandate (Its Job):**
        1. **Investigate:** To receive and investigate complaints of human rights violations from citizens.
        2. **Monitor:** To monitor the human rights situation (e.g., visiting prisons, monitoring police conduct).
        3. **Advise:** To advise the government on its human rights obligations.
        4. **Educate:** To run programs to educate citizens about their rights.

- **Limitations:** The NHRC is often seen as weak. It is dependent on the government for funding and its recommendations are not always enforced. For example, it set up the #EndSARS panels, but compensation for victims has been slow.

4.4 Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) / Civil Society:

- **Definition:** NGOs (or **Civil Society Organisations - CSOs**) are the *true drivers* of human rights development in Nigeria. They are independent of the government and act as the "watchdogs" of the public.
- **Historical Role (The Military Era):**
  - During the military dictatorships of Babangida and Abacha, pro-democracy groups were the main opposition.
  - Groups like **NADECO (National Democratic Coalition)**, **Campaign for Democracy (CD)**, and the **Civil Liberties Organisation (CLO)** fought for a return to democracy, the validation of the June 12 election, and the release of political prisoners like MKO Abiola.
  - Leaders like **Gani Fawehinmi** and **Beko Ransome-Kuti** were repeatedly jailed for their activism.
- **Contemporary Role (The Fourth Republic):**
  - Today, NGOs are more specialized:
  - **Accountability: SERAP (Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project)** is famous for using the **Freedom of Information (FOI) Act** and court cases to sue the government for corruption and demand accountability for how public money is spent.
  - **Elections: Yiaga Africa** monitors elections with its "Watching The Vote" (WTV) / Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT), which is a key check on official election results. **EiE Nigeria (Enough is Enough)** mobilizes youth to be active citizens.
  - **Police Brutality: Amnesty International Nigeria** and other local groups document cases of extrajudicial killings and torture.

EVALUATION

1. What are the three main characteristics of Human Rights (Universal, Inalienable, Indivisible)?
2. What is the critical difference between the rights in **Chapter IV** and the goals in **Chapter II** of the 1999 Constitution?
3. What is the full meaning of NHRC, and what is its main function?
4. What does "justiciable" mean? Give one example of a justiciable right.
5. What was NADECO, and what was its main goal during the military era?

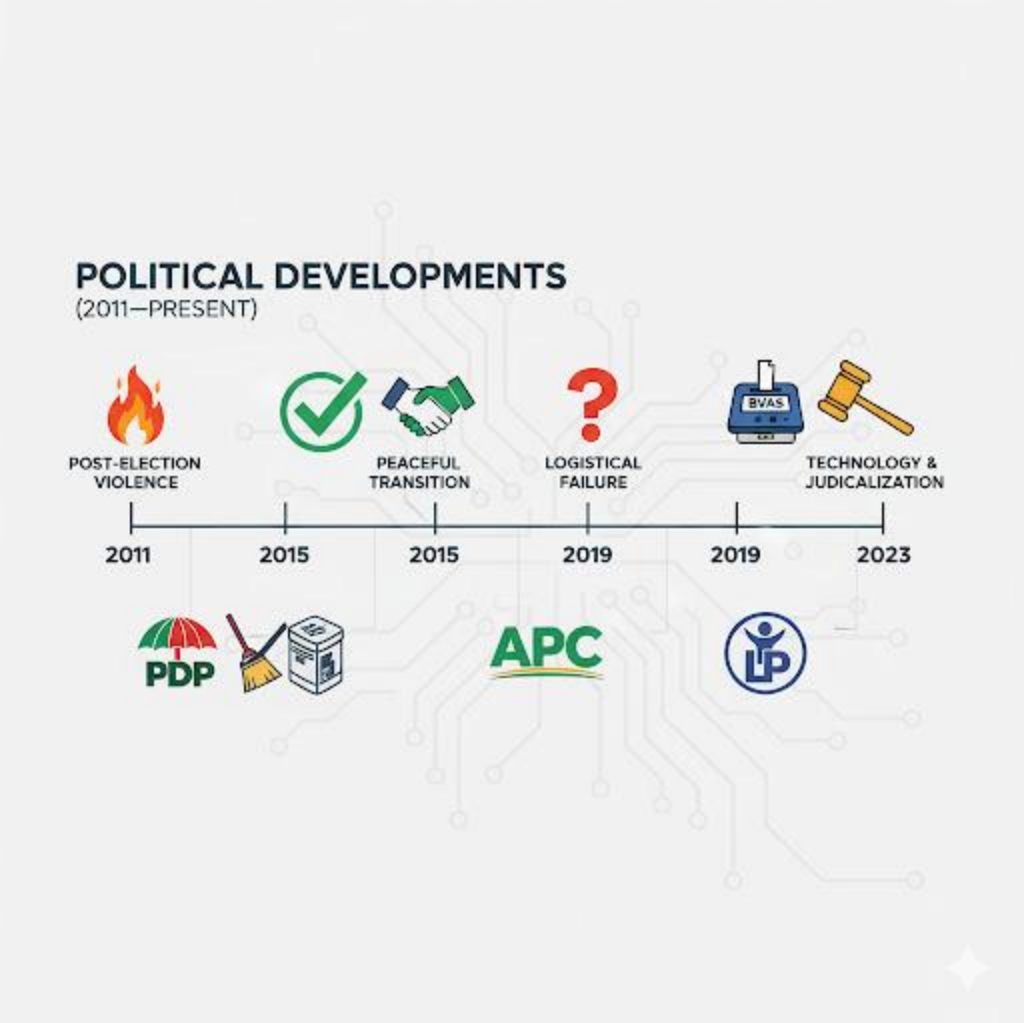
ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the full meaning of SERAP, and what is its main *method* for fighting for human rights?
2. Name two major human rights activists from the military era.
3. What is the "Freedom of Information (FOI) Act," and how can NGOs use it?
4. Why is the "non-justiciable" status of Chapter II (e.g., the right to education) a major problem for poor citizens?
5. What is the difference in the *role* of the NHRC and an NGO like Amnesty International? (Hint: one is a government body, one is a "watchdog").

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WEEK 6: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS (2011–PRESENT)

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson details the key elections and political events of the Fourth Republic from 2011, focusing on the trends that have defined modern Nigerian politics.



6.1 The 2011 General Election:

- **Context:** This was the first election organized by President Goodluck Jonathan. It was seen as a test of his legitimacy after taking over from President Yar'Adua. The INEC Chairman, **Prof. Attahiru Jega**, introduced a new biometric voter register, which was a major reform.
- **Key Contestants:** Goodluck Jonathan (PDP), Muhammadu Buhari (CPC), Nuhu Ribadu (ACN).

- **Outcome:** Jonathan (PDP) won. The election was praised by international observers as the most credible since 1999.
- **Challenge:** The declaration of the results sparked widespread **post-election violence** in 12 Northern states, leading to hundreds of deaths. This was driven by supporters of Buhari's CPC who felt the results were rigged and that the PDP had broken its "zoning" arrangement.

6.2 The 2015 General Election (The Landmark Transition):

- **Context:** This election was a major turning point.
    - **Formation of the APC (2013):** The main opposition parties—Buhari's **CPC** (North), Tinubu's **ACN** (West), a faction of **APGA** (East), and the **ANPP**—merged to form the **All Progressives Congress (APC)**. This was the first time a unified, pan-Nigerian opposition bloc was formed to challenge the dominant PDP.
    - **Insecurity:** The election was held at the peak of the Boko Haram insurgency, with the kidnapping of the Chibok schoolgirls in 2014 dominating the campaign.
- **Key Contestants:** Goodluck Jonathan (PDP) vs. Muhammadu Buhari (APC).
- **Electoral Reforms:** This was the first national election to use the **Permanent Voter's Card (PVC)** and the **Smart Card Reader (SCR)**, which verified fingerprints and significantly reduced "ghost voting" and impersonation.
- **Outcome & Significance:** Muhammadu Buhari (APC) won. This was the **first time in Nigeria's entire history** that an incumbent president lost an election to an opposition candidate. President Jonathan's decision to concede defeat via a phone call *before* the final results were announced was a landmark moment that saved the country from potential violence and solidified its democratic credentials.

6.3 The 2019 General Election:

- **Context:** This was the first election with an APC incumbent.
- **Key Contestants:** The incumbent, Muhammadu Buhari (APC), vs. former Vice President Atiku Abubakar (PDP).

- **Challenges:** The election was marked by **logistical failures**, with INEC postponing the election by one week just hours before it was due to start, citing problems with delivering materials. It also saw a much **lower voter turnout** ("voter apathy") and reports of military interference in some states. The results were heavily contested up to the Supreme Court.

6.4 The 2023 General Election:

- **Context:** This election was defined by the new **Electoral Act, 2022,** which made the **Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)** and the **IReV (INEC Result Viewing Portal)** mandatory. Hopes for a transparent, technology-driven election were extremely high.
- **Key Contestants:** The race broke the 2-party system. It was a "three-horse race": Bola Ahmed Tinubu (APC), Atiku Abubakar (PDP), and **Peter Obi (Labour Party)**.
- **Rise of the "Third Force":** The candidacy of Peter Obi, fueled by the youth-led **"Obi-dient" movement** (which grew out of the #EndSARS protests), created a powerful "Third Force" that challenged the dominance of the APC and PDP, especially in urban areas.
- **Challenges & Controversy:** While the **BVAS** successfully stopped over-voting, INEC's failure to upload presidential results to the **IReV** portal in real-time (as promised) caused a massive loss of public trust.
- **"Judicialization of Politics":** The opposition parties (PDP and LP) rejected the results. The election outcome was ultimately decided by the Presidential Election Petitions Tribunal and the Supreme Court, a trend known as the **"judicialization of politics"** (where judges, not voters, have the final say).

EVALUATION

1. What major technological reform did Prof. Jega introduce before the 2011 election?
2. What was the single most important reason the 2015 election was a "landmark" event?
3. What is the full meaning of APC, and which parties merged to form it?

4. What two technologies did the Electoral Act, 2022, make mandatory for the 2023 election?
5. What was the "Third Force" in the 2023 election, and which candidate represented it?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What was the "Smart Card Reader (SCR)," and how did it improve the 2015 election?
2. What is "voter apathy," and which recent election did it significantly affect?
3. What is the "Judicialization of Politics," and why is it a concern for democracy?
4. Write one paragraph explaining the connection between the #EndSARS protest (Week 8) and the "Obi-dient" movement (2023).
5. In your opinion, was the 2015 election or the 2023 election more significant for Nigeria's political development? Give one strong reason.

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WEEK 8: NIGERIAN YOUTH AND POLITICS



8.1 The "Youth Bulge": A Demographic Dividend or Time-Bomb?

- **Definition:** Nigeria has one of the youngest populations in the world. Over 60% of its citizens are under the age of 25, and the median age is around 18. This is known as a "youth bulge."
- **The Implication:** This can be a **"demographic dividend"** (a massive, energetic workforce to build the economy) or a **"demographic time-bomb"** (a massive number of unemployed, frustrated youths who can be mobilized for crime or political violence).
- **Political Power:** The youth are, by far, the largest voting bloc in Nigeria.

8.2 Historical Role of Youth:

- **Independence Movement:** Nigeria's independence was won by young people. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo, and Ahmadu Bello were all in their 30s and 40s when they led the fight for independence. General Yakubu Gowon became Head of State at just 31.
- **Military Era (Negative Use):** In contrast, during the long military era and the 4th Republic, "youth" in politics often referred to the "youth wing" of parties, who were negatively used as political **"thugs"** by older "godfather" politicians to intimidate opponents, rig elections, and snatch ballot boxes.

8.3 The Political Awakening of Nigerian Youth:

- **"Not-Too-Young-To-Run" Act (2018):**
  - This was a major, successful advocacy campaign led by youth-based NGOs (like **Yiaga Africa**).
  - It pressured the National Assembly to amend the 1999 Constitution to reduce the age for running for political office.
  - **What it did:** Reduced the age for President (from 40 to 35), House of Representatives (from 30 to 25), and State House of Assembly (from 30 to 25).
  - **Significance:** It was a major victory that showed Nigerian youth could organize peacefully and change the country's laws.
- **#EndSARS (October 2020):**
  - This was the largest, most significant, and most organized youth-led protest movement in Nigeria's modern history.
  - It began as a decentralized protest (organized on social media, especially Twitter) against police brutality, specifically by the **Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS)** unit.
  - It quickly grew into a wider, leaderless movement demanding good governance, accountability, and an end to bad leadership.
  - **Significance:** It demonstrated the powerful ability of youth to organize *without* traditional leaders, using technology (social media for mobilization, Fintech for funding) to challenge the state. The movement's brutal suppression (e.g., at the Lekki Toll Gate) created a new generation of political activists.
- **The 2023 Election (The "Obi-dient" Movement):**

- Flowing directly from the energy and anger of #EndSARS, many youths who had been "apathetic" (disinterested) decided to get involved in the 2023 election.
- There was a massive surge in youth voter registration.
- The "Third Force" candidacy of Peter Obi (Labour Party) was almost entirely driven by this new youth political consciousness. It represented a shift from *protest on the streets* to *politics at the ballot box*.

8.4 Challenges Facing Youth in Politics:

- **Financial Barrier:** Politics in Nigeria is extremely expensive ("money politics"). Most youths cannot afford the high cost of party nomination forms or the billions needed to run a campaign.
- **"Godfatherism":** The political system is often controlled by older, wealthy "godfathers" who anoint candidates, making it hard for independent youths to rise.
- **Lack of Internal Party Democracy:** Parties often select candidates based on "zoning" or who the governor wants, not on who is the most popular or competent.
- **Political Violence:** The use of thuggery and violence during campaigns often discourages youth (especially women) from participating.

EVALUATION

1. What is a "youth bulge"?
2. What was the main goal of the "Not-Too-Young-To-Run" campaign?
3. What was the full meaning of SARS, and what was the protest against it called?
4. The #EndSARS protest was organized using what main tool?
5. What is "Godfatherism" in Nigerian politics?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Name two of Nigeria's independence leaders who were young when they were in power.
2. List three major challenges that stop young people from running for office in Nigeria.
3. In your view, was the #EndSARS protest a success or a failure? Give one reason.
4. How did the #EndSARS movement influence the 2023 general election?

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5. What does the term "voter apathy" mean?

WEEK 9: **NIGERIAN WOMEN AND LEADERSHIP**



9.1 Historical Role of Nigerian Women:

- **Pre-Colonial:** Women held significant political and economic power in many pre-colonial societies, which was often erased by colonial structures.
    - *Examples:* **Queen Amina** of Zazzau (a legendary 16th-century warrior and ruler), **Moremi Ajasoro** of Ife (a heroine who saved her people), the political power of the **Iyalode** (Head of Women) in Yoruba kingdoms.
- **Colonial Era (Anti-Colonial Struggle):** Women were leaders in the fight against British rule.
    - *Examples:* The **Aba Women's "War" of 1929** (note: it is called a "war" or "protest," not a "riot"). This was a sophisticated, organized protest by thousands

of Igbo and Ibibio women against colonial taxation and the erosion of their political power.

- **Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti:** A major anti-colonial activist, a leader for women's suffrage (the right to vote), and one of the delegates who negotiated Nigeria's independence.

9.2 Contemporary Contributions (Trailblazers):

- Despite significant barriers, many Nigerian women have broken "glass ceilings" to reach the highest levels of leadership, especially on the global stage.
- **Global Politics:**
  - **Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala:** Served twice as Nigeria's influential Finance Minister. She is the current **Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)**, the first woman and first African to ever hold the post.
  - **Amina J. Mohammed:** Served as Nigeria's Environment Minister. She is the current **Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations,** the second-most powerful position at the UN.
- **National Politics:**
  - **Virgy Etiaba:** Became the first female Governor in Nigeria (Anambra, 2006), though she only took over briefly after the governor was impeached.
  - **Patricia Etteh:** Became the first (and only) female Speaker of the House of Representatives (2007).
- **Judiciary:**
  - **Aloma Mariam Mukhtar:** Became the first female Chief Justice of Nigeria (CJN) in 2012.
- **Economy & Business:**
  - **Ibukun Awosika:** The first female Chairperson of First Bank of Nigeria.
  - **Funke Opeke:** Founder of MainOne, the company that built the first privately-owned sub-sea internet cable in West Africa.

9.3 Challenges to Female Leadership in Nigeria:

- **Extremely Low Political Representation:**
    - Despite the success of individuals abroad, Nigeria has one of the **lowest percentages of women in parliament (National Assembly)** in all of Africa and the world (currently less than 5%).
    - No woman has ever been *elected* as a President, Vice President, or Governor.
- **Failed "Affirmative Action":**
    - The 2006 National Gender Policy states that women should be given **35% "affirmative action"** (i.e., 35% of all appointive and elective positions).
    - This is only a *policy*, not a *law* in the constitution. Successive governments have ignored it, and attempts to pass a "Gender Bill" to make it law have repeatedly failed in the National Assembly.
- **Other Barriers:**
    - **Patriarchy (Cultural & Religious Norms):** Deep-seated traditional and religious beliefs that a "woman's place" is not in public leadership.
    - **"Money Politics":** The high cost of politics is a major barrier for women, who often have less access to the large-scale funds required.
    - **Political Violence:** The violent, "do-or-die" nature of campaigns often discourages women from participating.

EVALUATION

1. Name two famous women from Nigeria's pre-colonial or colonial history.
2. Who is Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, and what is her current job?
3. Who is Amina J. Mohammed?
4. What was the "Aba Women's War" of 1929?
5. What is the "35% Affirmative Action" policy?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Who was Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti?
2. List three major *challenges* that prevent women from getting into leadership positions in Nigeria.

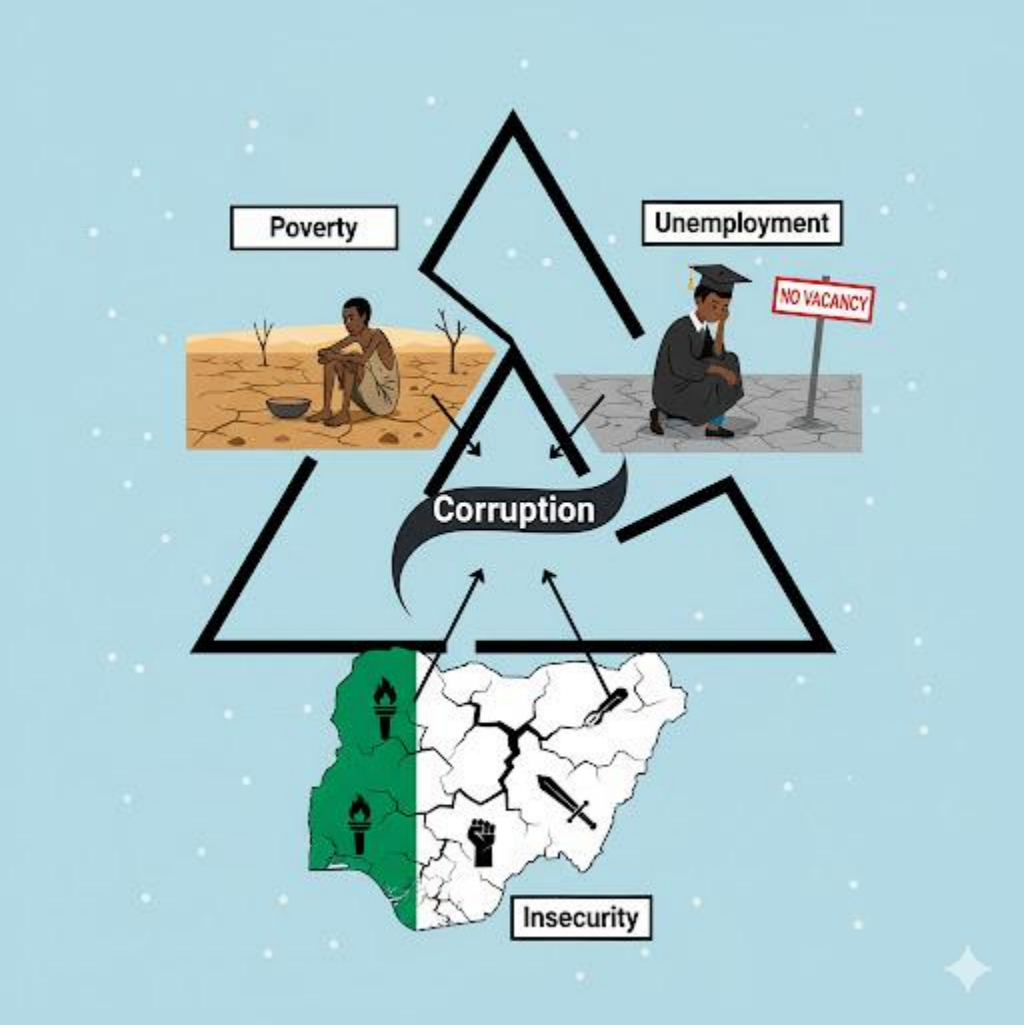
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3. Nigeria has one of the lowest percentages of women in parliament in Africa. True or False?
4. Who was Aloma Mariam Mukhtar?
5. Why is it important for a country to have more women in leadership? Give one reason.

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WEEK 10: **CHALLENGES FACING NIGERIA**

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson summarizes the most critical, interconnected challenges that threaten Nigeria's development and stability. These three issues form a "triad of problems" where each one makes the other two worse.



10.1 Poverty:

- **Definition:** Poverty is not just a lack of money. It is **"multi-dimensional,"** meaning it is a lack of access to basic needs:
    - Health (e.g., child mortality, malnutrition).
    - Education (e.g., years of schooling, school attendance).
    - Living Standards (e.g., access to clean water, electricity, and cooking fuel).

- **Situation:** For many years, Nigeria was referred to as the **"poverty capital of the world"** (though recently surpassed by India), with a very large percentage of its population (over 80 million people) living in "extreme poverty."
- **Causes:** Endemic **corruption**, high unemployment, a poor education system, and conflict (insecurity).
- **Effect:** High poverty is a direct cause of crime, low national development, and political instability (e.g., "vote-buying" thrives because people are desperate).

10.2 Unemployment:

- **Situation:** Nigeria has a very high rate of unemployment, but the most critical challenge is **youth unemployment.**
- **Problem:** Millions of university graduates complete their studies (including the National Youth Service Corps - NYSC) but cannot find formal jobs. This creates a large, educated, and frustrated demographic.
- **Causes:**
    - A weak economy (that is not creating enough new jobs).
    - A "skills gap" (the skills taught in schools are not the skills needed by 21st-century companies).
    - A poor "enabling environment" (e.g., a lack of stable electricity makes it very expensive to start or run a business).
- **Effect:** High unemployment is a major "push factor" for the **"Japa" syndrome** (brain drain) and is a **key driver of insecurity**, as it makes it easy for terrorist groups, bandits, and militants to recruit jobless youths.

10.3 Insecurity:

- **Situation:** Nigeria is facing a "multi-pronged" security crisis, meaning it is fighting multiple, simultaneous, and complex conflicts in different parts of the country.
- **Overview of Crises:**

    - **North-East (Insurgency):** The 15-year-long war against **Boko Haram** and its offshoot, **ISWAP (Islamic State West Africa Province)**. This has created millions of **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**.
    - **North-West & North-Central (Banditry):** Widespread organized crime by large gangs of "bandits" who engage in mass **kidnapping-for-ransom**, attacks on villages, and cattle rustling.
    - **North-Central (Farmer-Herder Clashes):** Long-standing conflicts over land and water between sedentary farmers and nomadic herders, which have become more deadly.
    - **South-East (Separatist Agitation):** Agitation by the **Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)** and its armed wing (ESN), leading to "sit-at-home" orders that cripple the economy and frequent clashes with security forces.
    - **South-South (Oil Theft):** Industrial-scale crude oil theft ("bunkering") and illegal refining ("Kpo-Fire") that funds criminals and causes catastrophic environmental pollution.
- **The Link:** The triad is complete: **Poverty** and **Unemployment** provide the recruits for **Insecurity**. In turn, **Insecurity** prevents farming, scares away investors, and destroys infrastructure, which **causes more Poverty and Unemployment.**

EVALUATION

1. What is "multi-dimensional poverty"?
2. What is "youth unemployment"?
3. List the three major challenges discussed in this lesson.
4. How does high unemployment contribute to insecurity?
5. What is the main security challenge in the North-East? (Name the groups).

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the main security challenge in the North-West?
2. What does the acronym IPOB stand for?
3. What are "IDPs" (Internally Displaced Persons)?

4. In your own words, explain how *corruption* (from previous lessons) is the "root" that feeds all three challenges (poverty, unemployment, and insecurity).
5. Of the three challenges, which one do you think is the *most serious* one Nigeria must solve first to make progress? Give one strong reason for your answer.

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WEEK 11: **REVISION**

LESSON CONTENT: This week is dedicated to a comprehensive review of all topics covered during the Second Term, from Week 1 to Week 10, in preparation for the Second Term Examination. We will review the content by "themes" to see how they connect.

- **Theme 1: Nigeria and the World (Weeks 1, 2, 3)**
    - **Key Concepts:** Globalization, ICT (Fintech, E-commerce), Trade (WTO, Oil, Soft Power), Migration (Brain Drain, Diaspora, Remittances).
    - **Organizations:** UN (Amina Mohammed), AU (OAU, PSC, AfCFTA), Commonwealth (1995 Suspension).
    - **Peacekeeping:** "Concentric Circles," ECOMOG (Liberia/Sierra Leone), UN Missions (Congo, Mali), Mediation (The Gambia 2017).
    - *Sample Question:* How does Nigeria's "soft power" (Week 1) relate to its role as a leader in the AU (Week 2)?
- **Theme 2: Governance, Rights, and Law (Weeks 4, 6)**
    - **Human Rights:** UDHR, Chapter IV (Justiciable) vs. Chapter II (Non-Justiciable).
    - **Institutions:** NHRC (Government) vs. NGOs/CSOs (Watchdogs).
    - **Activism:** NADECO, SERAP, Yiaga Africa, #EndSARS.
    - **Political History:** The key elections (2011, 2015, 2019, 2023).
    - **Key Trends:** Formation of APC, 2015 transition, "Third Force" (2023), "Judicialization of Politics."
    - **Technology:** PVC, SCR, BVAS, IReV (and its failure).
    - *Sample Question:* How did the NGOs/CSOs (Week 4) and youth movements (Week 8) influence the 2023 election (Week 6)?
- **Theme 3: People and Politics (Weeks 8, 9)**
    - **Youth:** "Youth Bulge," "Not-Too-Young-To-Run" (Success), #EndSARS (Protest), "Obi-dient Movement" (Politics).
    - **Youth Barriers:** Finance, "Godfatherism."
    - **Women (History):** Queen Amina, Aba Women's War, Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti.
    - **Women (Contemporary):** Okonjo-Iweala (WTO), Amina Mohammed (UN), Aloma Mukhtar (CJN).

    - **Women Barriers:** Low representation, "35% Affirmative Action" failure, "Gender Bill" failure.
    - *Sample Question:* Compare the *barriers* faced by Youth (Week 8) and Women (Week 9) in Nigerian politics. What is similar?
- **Theme 4: The State of the Nation (Week 10)**
    - **The Triad:** Poverty (multi-dimensional), Unemployment (youth), Insecurity (multi-pronged).
    - **Insecurity Details:** Boko Haram/ISWAP (NE), Bandits (NW), Farmer-Herder (NC), IPOB (SE), Oil Theft (SS).
    - **The Link:** How these three problems feed each other in a vicious cycle.
    - *Sample Question:* Explain how the "Brain Drain" (Week 1) is caused by the "Triad of Problems" (Week 10).

EVALUATION *(This will be a mock exam-style Q&A session led by the teacher)*

1. What is the "Japa" syndrome, and what are "remittances"?
2. Why was Nigeria suspended from the Commonwealth in 1995?
3. What was the "Not-Too-Young-To-Run" Act?
4. Who is Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala?
5. Name the three main security challenges in the North-East, North-West, and South-East.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Write a one-page summary of what you consider to be the three most important *themes* you learned this term.
2. List 10 key terms and their definitions from this term's lessons (e.g., Globalization, AfCFTA, ECOMOG, Justiciable, #EndSARS, BVAS, 35% Affirmative Action, Multi-dimensional Poverty, etc.).
3. Why was the 2015 election more significant for Nigerian democracy than the 2023 election?
4. Which topic did you find most interesting and why?
5. Review all your notes and come to the next class prepared for the examination.

THIRD TERM – JSS 3 NIGERIAN HISTORY LESSON NOTES

WEEK 1: **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**



1.1 What is a National Development Plan?

- **Definition:** A National Development Plan is an official, government-led, long-term strategy document. It outlines a country's social and economic goals over a specific period (e.g., 5-10 years) and details the policies, programs, and projects required to achieve them.
- **Purpose:** The primary goal is to accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty, create employment, develop national infrastructure (power, roads, rail), and improve the overall standard of living for citizens.

- **Historical Context:** Nigeria has had various development plans since independence, including the First National Development Plan (1962-1968), which was interrupted by the Civil War.

1.2 Vision 20:2020

- **Launch:** This ambitious plan was launched in 2009 by the administration of President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua.
- **The Core Goal:** The main objective was "to position Nigeria to become one of the top 20 largest economies in the world by the year 2020."
- **Strategic Pillars:** The plan was built on three main pillars:
    1. **Guaranteeing the well-being and productivity of the people:** (Focusing on health, education, and housing).
    2. **Optimizing the key sources of economic growth:** (Focusing on agriculture, oil and gas, manufacturing, and the "new economy" like ICT).
    3. **Fostering sustainable social and economic development:** (Focusing on infrastructure, power, and security).
- **Outcome & Challenges:** The plan **failed** to achieve its primary target. By 2020, Nigeria was not a top-20 economy. This failure was due to several factors:
    - **Lack of Political Will:** Subsequent administrations did not fully commit to its implementation.
    - **Economic Shocks:** The global crash in oil prices in 2014 and the 2016 economic recession crippled the plan's financial assumptions.
    - **Insecurity:** The rise of the Boko Haram insurgency diverted billions of dollars from development to security spending.
    - **Corruption:** Endemic corruption meant that funds allocated for projects were often mismanaged or stolen.

1.3 Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)

- **Launch:** This was a shorter-term plan (2017-2020) launched by the administration of President Muhammadu Buhari.

- **The Core Goal:** The ERGP was a direct response to the 2016 economic recession. Its main goal was to **pull Nigeria out of the recession** and lay the foundation for sustainable, inclusive growth.
- **Strategic Objectives:** The ERGP was more focused than Vision 2020:
    1. **Restoring Economic Growth:** Stabilizing the macro-economy (currency and inflation) and diversifying the economy, with a strong focus on agriculture to achieve food security.
    2. **Investing in People:** Investing in social welfare programs (like the Social Investment Programmes - SIPs, N-Power) and improving education and healthcare.
    3. **Building a Competitive Economy:** Focusing heavily on infrastructure development (railways, roads, and power) and improving the "Ease of Doing Business" to attract private investment.
- **Outcome:** The ERGP's results were mixed. It successfully guided Nigeria out of the 2016 recession. Significant progress was made on infrastructure, particularly rail. However, unemployment and poverty rates continued to rise, indicating that the "growth" was not "inclusive" (i.e., it did not create enough jobs).

1.4 Current Plan:

- The ERGP and Vision 2020 have been succeeded by the **National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025**.

EVALUATION

1. What is a National Development Plan, and what is its primary purpose?
2. What was the main, ambitious goal of the "Vision 20:2020" plan?
3. List two major reasons why the Vision 20:2020 plan failed.
4. Why was the "Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)" launched in 2017?
5. What were the three core strategic objectives of the ERGP?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the name of Nigeria's *current* national development plan (which succeeded the ERGP)?
2. Which president's administration launched Vision 20:2020?
3. Which president's administration launched the ERGP?
4. What does it mean for economic growth to be "inclusive," and why did the ERGP struggle with this?
5. In your opinion, what is the single biggest obstacle to any long-term development plan in Nigeria (e.g., corruption, security, or policy changes)? Explain your answer.

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WEEK 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA



2.1 What is "Sustainable Development"?

- **Definition:** The most famous definition is from the 1987 UN Brundtland Commission: **"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."**
- **Core Idea:** It means we must grow our economy, improve people's lives (social inclusion), and create jobs, but we must do so in a way that does not destroy the environment or use up all our resources (like oil, water, and forests).
- **The Three Pillars of Sustainability:**
    1. **Economic Sustainability:** (Creating long-term growth, jobs, and prosperity).

2. **Social Sustainability:** (Ensuring fairness, equity, quality of life, and access to services like health and education for all).
3. **Environmental Sustainability:** (Protecting the planet, tackling climate change, managing pollution, and conserving resources).

2.2 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **What are they?** In 2015, all 193 member states of the United Nations (including Nigeria) adopted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." At its heart are **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.
- **Purpose:** The SDGs are a "universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by the year 2030." They replaced the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- **Key Examples of the 17 Goals:**
  - **Goal 1:** No Poverty
  - **Goal 2:** Zero Hunger
  - **Goal 3:** Good Health and Well-being
  - **Goal 4:** Quality Education
  - **Goal 5:** Gender Equality
  - **Goal 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth
  - **Goal 13:** Climate Action
  - **Goal 16:** Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

2.3 Nigeria's Progress and Challenges on the SDGs

- Nigeria has integrated the SDGs into its national planning (like the ERGP and NDP) and has a dedicated "Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs" (OSSAP-SDGs) to coordinate efforts.
- **Progress:** Some progress has been made in specific areas, such as social investment programs (Goal 1), financial inclusion (Goal 8), and partnerships (Goal 17).
- **Major Challenges:** Nigeria faces significant challenges in meeting the 2030 targets.

    - **Goal 1 (No Poverty):** This is Nigeria's biggest challenge. Nigeria has one of the largest populations of people living in "multi-dimensional poverty" in the world.
    - **Goal 2 (Zero Hunger):** Widespread insecurity (banditry, farmer-herder clashes) has displaced farmers and disrupted food production, leading to high food inflation and food insecurity.
    - **Goal 4 (Quality Education):** Nigeria has one of the world's highest numbers of "out-of-school" children, and the public education system is severely underfunded.
    - **Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions):** The challenges of insecurity, systemic corruption, and a weak justice system directly undermine this goal. Without peace and strong institutions, achieving the other goals is almost impossible.
- **Key Environmental Issues:**
    - **Desertification:** In the North, climate change and deforestation are causing the Sahara Desert to expand southward. The government's main response is the **"Great Green Wall"** project (planting a wall of trees across the Sahel).
    - **Pollution:** In the South-South, decades of oil spills (e.g., in Ogoniland) have destroyed farmland and fishing waters. In cities like Lagos and Port Harcourt, air and water pollution are at crisis levels.

EVALUATION

1. What is the classic 1987 definition of "Sustainable Development"?
2. What are the "three pillars" of sustainability?
3. What is the full meaning of SDGs, and what is the target year to achieve them?
4. Name four of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
5. What is Nigeria's main project to combat "Desertification" in the North?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the difference between the SDGs and the old MDGs?
2. What is the main environmental challenge in the Niger Delta?

3. Why is it difficult for Nigeria to achieve Goal 2 (Zero Hunger)? (Hint: link to another problem).
4. Why is Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) considered essential for achieving all the other goals?
5. What is one thing *you* can do in your community to promote one of the SDGs (e.g., related to waste, planting trees, education)?

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WEEK 3: **CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson is a deeper analysis of corruption, building on the institutional knowledge from Term 1. We will focus on the *effects* of corruption and the modern *strategies* (beyond just agencies) used to fight it.



3.1 Re-cap: What is Corruption?

- **Definition:** The abuse of entrusted power (public office) for private gain.
- **Forms:** Bribery, Embezzlement (stealing public funds), Nepotism (giving jobs to family), Favouritism (giving jobs to friends), Contract Inflation (over-pricing projects to steal the difference), Extortion.

3.2 The Devastating Effects of Corruption

- **1. Economic Effects:**
    - **Poor Infrastructure:** This is the most visible effect. When money for a high-quality road is stolen, a low-quality road is built, which washes away after one rainy season. This applies to power plants, hospitals, and schools.
    - **Discourages Investment:** Corruption is a "tax." It raises the cost of doing business. Foreign and local investors are unwilling to build factories in Nigeria if they have to pay massive bribes, so they go elsewhere. This directly causes **unemployment**.
    - **"Capital Flight":** Stolen public money (billions of dollars) is not used in Nigeria. It is hidden in foreign bank accounts (e.g., in Dubai, London, Switzerland) or used to buy luxury property abroad, "fleeing" the country.
- **2. Social Effects:**
    - **Increases Poverty & Inequality:** Corruption creates a tiny class of extremely wealthy "political elite" and a massive class of extremely poor citizens. It steals the very money meant to fund poverty-reduction programs.
    - **Erodes Public Services:** When money for medicine is stolen from public hospitals, or money for books and salaries is stolen from public schools, the systems collapse. This forces citizens to pay for private services they cannot afford and is a major "push factor" for the "Japa" syndrome (e.g., doctors leaving).
    - **Destroys Public Trust:** Citizens become cynical and lose all faith in the government, police, and leaders.
- **3. Political Effects:**
    - **Undermines Democracy:** Corruption allows "godfathers" and the rich to buy votes and rig elections. This means leaders are *selected* by the corrupt, not *elected* by the people.
    - **Fuels Insecurity:** Money meant to buy weapons, equipment, and pay decent salaries for soldiers and police is often stolen. This leaves security forces ill-equipped and demoralized, unable to fight bandits and terrorists effectively.

3.3 Strategies for Combating Corruption (Accountability)

- **1. Legal/Enforcement (The "Stick"):**
    - **EFCC & ICPC:** (Re-cap) The primary agencies for investigating, arresting, and prosecuting corrupt officials and "Yahoo-Yahoo" (cybercrime).
- **2. Financial/Technological (Prevention):**
    - **TSA (Treasury Single Account):** This policy (implemented in 2015) forces all government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to put all their money in a *single* account at the Central Bank (CBN). This stops officials from hiding public money in thousands of secret commercial bank accounts.
    - **BVN (Bank Verification Number):** A unique number that links all your bank accounts together. This makes it harder for one person to have 50 different accounts under fake names to hide stolen money.
    - **IPPIS (Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System):** A centralized payroll system for the public service. Its goal is to remove "ghost workers" (fake or dead employees) from the payroll, saving the government billions.
- **3. Social/Public Accountability:**
    - **Whistleblowing Policy:** (Re-cap) A policy that encourages citizens to "blow the whistle" (report) on large-scale corruption by offering them a commission (2.5% to 5%) of the *recovered* money.
    - **Investigative Journalism:** Brave journalists and online papers (like Premium Times, The Cable, ICIR) who investigate and publish stories about corruption, "naming and shaming" the officials involved.
    - **CSOs/NGOs:** Groups like **BudgIT** (which tracks the budget and makes it easy for citizens to understand) and **SERAP** (which sues the government to demand accountability).

EVALUATION

1. What is "contract inflation"?
2. List one major *economic* effect and one major *social* effect of corruption.
3. Explain how corruption in the military can directly fuel insecurity.
4. What is the "Treasury Single Account (TSA)," and how does it fight corruption?
5. What is a "ghost worker," and what technology was introduced to remove them?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is "capital flight"?
2. What is the "Bank Verification Number (BVN)," and how does it promote accountability?
3. Name the two main "social accountability" groups that fight corruption (one from the media, one from NGOs).
4. How does corruption in the education sector (e.g., universities) affect students?
5. In your opinion, what is the *best* way to stop corruption: (a) More arrests by EFCC, (b) Technology like TSA/BVN, or (c) Public education and CSOs? Explain your choice.

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WEEK 4: **NIGERIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE FUTURE**

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson is a reflective summary of Nigeria's democratic journey since 1999 (the Fourth Republic). It assesses the positive signs (prospects) and the serious dangers (challenges) to its survival and future.



4.1 Prospects (Reasons to be Hopeful)

- **1. Resilience and Stability:**
    - Nigeria has experienced over 25 years of uninterrupted civilian rule (May 1999–Present). This is the longest period in its entire history. This stability, while fragile, is a major achievement and has allowed democratic institutions (like INEC, the Judiciary, and the Legislature) to slowly develop.

- **2. The 2015 Precedent:**
    - The 2015 general election was a landmark moment. For the first time, an incumbent (sitting) president and ruling party (PDP) lost a national election and peacefully conceded defeat to an opposition party (APC). This set a vital precedent that change is possible through the ballot box.
- **3. Technological Reforms in Elections:**
    - The introduction of the **Permanent Voter's Card (PVC)** and the **Smart Card Reader (SCR)** in 2015, and especially the **Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)** in 2023, has made it significantly harder to rig elections at the *polling unit* (e.g., stopping "ghost voting" and impersonation).
- **4. Citizen Engagement (Youths and CSOs):**
    - There is a rising political consciousness, especially among urban youth. Movements like **#EndSARS (2020)** and the **"Third Force" / "Obi-dient" movement (2023)** show that citizens are no longer apathetic and are demanding better governance.
    - A vibrant (though pressured) Civil Society (NGOs) and a free press act as "watchdogs" on the government.

4.2 Challenges (Threats to Governance)

- **1. Identity Politics and Disunity:**
    - This is Nigeria's oldest and deepest "fault line." Politicians often exploit ethnic and religious divisions ("identity politics") to win elections. This "us vs. them" politics divides the people and stops them from uniting to demand accountability on the real issues (like corruption and the economy).
- **2. Widespread Insecurity:**
    - The "multi-pronged" security crisis (banditry, insurgency, separatism) threatens the very legitimacy and existence of the state. If the government cannot fulfill its primary duty—to protect the lives and property of its citizens—it loses its authority.
- **3. Economic Crisis and Poverty:**

    - Severe poverty, high inflation, and massive youth unemployment create a large population of desperate people. This threatens democracy in two ways:
        - It makes **"vote-buying"** extremely effective.
        - It erodes the **"social contract"** (the idea that citizens obey the government in return for services and a good life).
- **4. Weak Institutions:**
    - **Electoral:** INEC's failure to transmit results to the **IReV** in real-time in 2023 (as promised) severely damaged public trust in the electoral process.
    - **Judicial:** The increasing trend of courts, not voters, deciding the final winners of elections (the **"judicialization of politics"**) has led to a loss of faith in the judiciary as an impartial arbiter.
    - **Security:** The police (NPF) and military are seen by many as corrupt or brutal (#EndSARS), ineffective, and unable to secure the country.

4.3 Conclusion: The future of Nigerian democracy is not guaranteed. It is a "work in progress" facing severe tests. Its survival and success depend on the ability of its leaders and citizens to strengthen its institutions (especially the judiciary and INEC), fix the economy, and unite the people rather than divide them.

EVALUATION

1. What is Nigeria's longest period of unbroken civilian rule?
2. What major event in 2015 gives hope for Nigeria's democracy?
3. What technology (BVAS) has made it harder to rig elections at the polling unit?
4. What is "identity politics," and why is it a danger?
5. List two of the major *challenges* or *threats* facing Nigeria's democracy.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What was the "Third Force" in the 2023 election?
2. What does the "judicialization of politics" mean?
3. Why is a "vibrant civil society" important for a healthy democracy?
4. How does massive poverty threaten democracy? (Hint: "vote-buying").

5. Are you hopeful or pessimistic (worried) about the future of Nigerian democracy? Give two strong reasons for your answer.

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WEEK 6: **NIGERIA AND AFRICAN UNITY**

LESSON CONTENT: This lesson is a focused summary of Nigeria's role as a leader in promoting African unity, building on the knowledge from Term 2 (Weeks 2 & 3). It will focus *only* on the African Union (AU) and ECOWAS.



6.1 Foundation: Nigeria's "Afrocentric" Foreign Policy

- **Re-cap:** The "centerpiece" of Nigeria's foreign policy since 1960 has been Africa.
- **Doctrine:** This is guided by the **"Concentric Circles" Doctrine,** which prioritizes West Africa (ECOWAS) first, then the rest of Africa (AU), before the rest of the world. Nigeria's philosophy is that Nigeria cannot be secure or prosperous if Africa is not.

6.2 Nigeria's Role in ECOWAS (Regional Unity)

- **1. Founding Father and Leader:**
  - Nigeria, under General Yakubu Gowon, was the main architect and founder of the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** in 1975 (Treaty of Lagos).
  - Nigeria hosts the ECOWAS Commission headquarters in Abuja and is the largest financial contributor (the "Big Brother") by far.
- **2. Promoting Economic Unity (Integration):**
  - Nigeria championed the **ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons,** which allows citizens of member states to travel, live, and work in other member states (visa-free).
  - It also leads the **ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS)** to allow for the free movement of goods.
- **3. Defending Political Unity (Peace & Security):**
  - **ECOMOG:** (Re-cap) Nigeria created, funded, and led the **ECOMOG** force to end the civil wars in **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone** in the 1990s, when the world looked away.
  - **ECOMIG (Gambia 2017):** Nigeria led the ECOWAS mission that forced President Yahya Jammeh to step down after he lost an election, restoring democracy.
  - **Anti-Coup Stance:** Nigeria leads ECOWAS in taking a hard-line stance against military coups, imposing sanctions on countries like Mali, Guinea, and Niger.
- **4. Challenges to Unity:** The recent coups in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso have led those countries to form a rival **"Alliance of Sahel States,"** which threatens to break ECOWAS unity.

6.3 Nigeria's Role in the AU (Continental Unity)

- **1. Transition Leader (OAU to AU):**

    - Nigeria (under President Olusegun Obasanjo) was a key driver, alongside South Africa, in transforming the old **Organisation of African Unity (OAU)** into the modern **African Union (AU)** in 2002.
    - The OAU's mission was *liberation* from colonialism. The AU's mission is *integration, development, and peace.*
- **2. Defending Continental Peace (PSC):**
    - Nigeria is a "Big 5" financial contributor and a foundational member of the 15-member **Peace and Security Council (PSC)**, which is the AU's most powerful organ (like the UN Security Council).
    - Nigeria contributes thousands of troops to AU-led peacekeeping missions, such as **AMISOM** (African Union Mission in Somalia).
- **3. Promoting Economic Unity (AfCFTA):**
    - Nigeria is the largest economy in the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**. Although it was a late signatory, its participation is essential for the success of the AfCFTA's goal: to create a single African market for goods and services.
- **4. Diplomatic Leadership:** Nigeria was a leader of the "Frontline States" that fought to end **apartheid** in South Africa. Today, it often acts as a major voice for Africa at the United Nations.

EVALUATION

1. What is the "centerpiece" of Nigeria's foreign policy called?
2. In which year was ECOWAS founded, and which Nigerian leader was instrumental in its creation?
3. What is the "ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons"?
4. What was the main difference between the *goal* of the old OAU and the *goal* of the new AU?
5. What is the "Peace and Security Council (PSC)" of the AU?

ASSIGNMENT

1. What does ECOMOG stand for, and in which two countries did it restore peace?
2. What is the "Alliance of Sahel States," and why is it a challenge to ECOWAS?
3. What is the full meaning of AfCFTA, and what is its main goal?
4. Briefly re-cap Nigeria's role in The Gambia in 2017.
5. What was Nigeria's role in the fight against apartheid in South Africa?

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WEEK 8: **PREPARATION FOR BECE (REVISION OF JSS1–3 NIGERIAN HISTORY)**

LESSON CONTENT: This week is dedicated to a comprehensive revision of the entire JSS Nigerian History curriculum (JSS 1, 2, and 3) in preparation for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).



8.1 JSS 1 REVIEW (Key Topics: Early History & Empires)

- **History:** Definition (the study of past events) and Sources of History (Primary: eyewitnesses, artifacts; Secondary: textbooks, non-eyewitness accounts; Oral Tradition: legends, stories).
- **Early Nigerian Societies:**

- **Nok Culture (c. 1500 BC - 500 AD):** Located in Central Nigeria (Kaduna). Famous for its distinctive **terracotta (clay) heads,** which are the earliest known sculptures in sub-Saharan Africa. They were also early iron-smelters.
- **Igbo-Ukwu (c. 9th Century):** Famous for intricate **bronze** objects (vessels, pendants) discovered in a burial chamber, showing a sophisticated society with long-distance trade.
- **Ife (c. 12th-15th Century):** The ancestral home of the Yoruba people. Famous for its highly naturalistic and beautiful **bronze and terracotta heads**.
- **Benin Empire (c. 15th-19th Century):** A powerful forest kingdom led by an **Oba**. Famous for its magnificent **bronze plaques** (which decorated the Oba's palace) and ivory carvings. Had early contact with the Portuguese.

- **Great Empires:**
  - **Kanem-Borno Empire (c. 9th-19th Century):** Located around Lake Chad. Its wealth came from **Trans-Saharan Trade** (slaves, salt, horses). It was one of the first states to adopt Islam. Key Ruler: **Mai Idris Alooma**.
  - **Hausa States (c. 14th-18th Century):** The "Bayajidda" legend. The 7 "Hausa Bakwai" (e.g., Kano, Katsina, Zaria) were centers of trade and manufacturing.
  - **Oyo Empire (c. 16th-18th Century):** A powerful Yoruba empire. Its political structure included the **Alaafin** (King), the **Oyomesi** (Kingmakers/Council), and the **Bashorun** (Prime Minister). Its power came from its **cavalry** (horse-based army).
  - **Sokoto Caliphate (1804):** Founded by **Usman dan Fodio** through an 1804 **Jihad** (Holy War) against the Hausa rulers. He created a vast Islamic empire ruled from Sokoto.

8.2 JSS 2 REVIEW (Key Topics: Trans-Atlantic Trade & Colonialism)

- **Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade (c. 1500s-1800s):** The "triangular trade" between Europe, West Africa, and the Americas. Its devastating effects included depopulation, the destruction of states, and the rise of new "militant" states.
- **Abolition:** The British abolished the *trade* in 1807.

- **Explorers & Missionaries:** European explorers like **Mungo Park** and the **Lander Brothers (Richard and John)** mapped the River Niger. They were followed by Christian Missionaries (e.g., **CMS - Church Missionary Society, Mary Slessor** in Calabar) who built schools and clinics, spreading Christianity and "paving the way" for colonialism.
- **"Legitimate Trade":** The trade in goods (like **palm oil**) that replaced the slave trade.
- **Scramble for Africa:** The **Berlin Conference (1884-1885)**, where European powers met to divide Africa among themselves without any African representation.
- **British Conquest:** Britain used treaties (often fake) and violence ("gunboat diplomacy") to conquer Nigerian societies. The **Royal Niger Company**, led by **George Goldie**, conquered the North.
- **Amalgamation (1914): Lord Frederick Lugard** joined the Northern and Southern Protectorates into the single colony of "Nigeria." This was done for administrative convenience and to use the *wealth* of the South to pay for the *administration* of the North.
- **Indirect Rule:** Lugard's system of ruling *through* existing traditional rulers (Emirs in the North, Obas in the West). It was very successful and cheap in the North, but **failed in the East (Igboland)** because the Igbo were decentralized and did not have strong, single rulers (Obas/Emirs).

8.3 JSS 3 REVIEW (Key Topics: Independence & Modern Nigeria)

- **Nationalism:** The fight for independence.
    - **Early Nationalists: Herbert Macaulay** ("father" of Nigerian nationalism).
    - **Constitutions: Clifford (1922)** (introduced elective principle), **Richards (1946)** (introduced *Regionalism*), **Macpherson (1951)**, and **Lyttelton (1954)** (which confirmed *Federalism* and gave regions self-governance).
    - **Main Nationalist Leaders: Nnamdi Azikiwe** (East - NCNC), **Obafemi Awolowo** (West - AG), **Ahmadu Bello** (North - NPC).
- **The Republics & Military Rule:**
    - **Independence:** October 1, 1960.
    - **First Republic (1960-1966):** Period of crisis (census crisis, election crisis).

    - **Military Rule:** The **January 1966 Coup** (led by Nzeogwu) and the **July 1966 Counter-Coup** (led by Northern officers).
    - **Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970):** The **Biafran** secession, led by **Chukwuemeka O. Ojukwu**.
- **The Fourth Republic (1999–Present):**
    - (This is a review of all topics from JSS 3, Terms 1, 2, and 3).
    - **Key Themes:** Presidents of the 4th Republic (Obasanjo, Yar'Adua, Jonathan, Buhari), Federalism (Resource Control), Elections (2015, 2023, BVAS), Security (Boko Haram, Bandits), Economy (Globalization, SDGs, ERGP), and Nigeria's Role in Africa (ECOMOG, AU).

EVALUATION *(Mock BECE-style questions)*

1. The Nok Culture is world-famous for its artifacts made from what material?
2. Who founded the Sokoto Caliphate in 1804?
3. What was the "Amalgamation," and in what year did it happen?
4. Which Nigerian constitution is known for introducing "Regionalism"?
5. What was the name of the ECOWAS military force, led by Nigeria, that intervened in Liberia?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Create a simple timeline of Nigerian history with these 10 dates: 1804, 1884, 1914, 1922, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1999, 2015. Next to each date, write the major event.
2. Write one sentence each explaining the historical importance of: (a) Lord Lugard, (b) Herbert Macaulay, (c) Nnamdi Azikiwe.
3. What is the "Berlin Conference"?
4. What was "Indirect Rule," and why did it fail in Eastern Nigeria?
5. List the three main nationalist leaders (from the North, West, and East) who led Nigeria to independence and the political parties they formed.