

Chapter 11 Section 2 Imperialism Case Study Nigeria

Colonialism There is also ongoing debate in academia about Zionism Colonialism is the practice of extending and maintaining political, social, economic, and cultural domination over a territory and its people by another people in pursuit of interests defined in an often distant metropole, who also claim superiority. Contemporary expansion of colonies is seen by some in case of Russian imperialism and Chinese imperialism. Rather than annexation, this typically culminates in organizing the colonized into colonies separate to the colonizers' metropole. While frequently an imperialist project, colonialism functions through differentiating between the targeted land and people, and that of the colonizers (a critical component of colonization). Colonialism sometimes deepens by developing settler colonialism, whereby settlers from one or multiple colonizing metropolises occupy a territory with the intention of partially or completely supplanting the existing indigenous 96a5f23520

Nigeria has been home to several indigenous material cultures... 96a5f23520

Historiography of the British Empire The history of the breakdown of the Empire has attracted scholars of the histories of the United States (which broke away in 1776), the British Raj (dissolved in 1947), and the African colonies (independent in the 1960s). Scholars have long studied the Empire, looking at the causes for its formation, its relations to the French and other empires, and the kinds of people who became imperialists or anti-imperialists, together with their mindsets. The Three Faces of Imperialism: British and American Approaches to Asia The historiography of the British Empire refers to the studies, sources, critical methods and interpretations used by scholars to develop a history of the British Empire. twentieth century (Cambridge UP, 2016) chapters 1, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Historians and their ideas are the main focus here; specific lands and historical dates and episodes are covered in the article on the British Empire. Darby, Philip. John Darwin (2013) identifies 96a5f23520

Scramble for Africa during the late 19th century and early 20th century in the era of "New Imperialism": Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal and Spain The Scramble for Africa was the invasion, conquest, and colonisation of most of Africa by seven Western European powers driven by the Second Industrial Revolution during the late 19th century and early 20th century in the era of "New Imperialism": Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal and Spain 96a5f23520

Nigeria Adegbija, Efurosibina E. (2003). ISBN 978-1-59221-173-9 Nigeria, officially the Federal Republic of Nigeria, is a country in West Africa. It covers an area of 923,769 square kilometres (356,669 sq mi). February 2018. Last paragraph: Africa World Press. 55. With a population of more than 230 million, it is the most populous country in Africa, and the world's sixth-most populous country. Nigeria is a federal republic comprising 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, where its capital, Abuja, is located. p. Nigeria borders Niger in the north, Chad in the northeast, Cameroon in the east, and Benin in the west. The largest city in Nigeria by population is Lagos, one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world and the largest in Africa. Multilingualism: A Nigerian Case Study. It is situated between the Sahel to the north and the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean to the south 96a5f23520

Nnamdi Azikiwe He is widely regarded as the father of Nigerian nationalism as well as one of the major driving forces behind the country's independence in 1960. Benjamin Azikiwe, GCFR PC (16 November 1904 – 11 May 1996), commonly referred to as Zik of Africa, was a Nigerian politician, statesman, and revolutionary Nnamdi Benjamin Azikiwe, PC (16 November 1904 – 11 May 1996), commonly referred to as Zik of Africa, was a Nigerian politician, statesman, and revolutionary leader who served as the 3rd and first black governor-general of Nigeria from 1960 to 1963 and the first president of Nigeria during the First Nigerian Republic (1963–1966) 96a5f23520

NSSM200 was reworked and adopted as official United States policy through NSDM 314 by President Gerald Ford on November 26, 1975. It was initially classified for over a decade and has been part of the public record since 1985. The memorandum and subsequent policies developed from the report were observed as a way the United States could encourage human population planning to slow down global population... 96a5f23520

LGBTQ rights in Nigeria There are no legal protections for LGBTQ people in Nigeria—a largely conservative country of more than 230 million people, split between a mainly Muslim north and a mainly Christian south. Many LGBTQ Nigerians seek asylum to countries with progressive laws. Both male and female expressions of homosexuality are illegal in Nigeria and punishable by up to 14 years in prison. Some Nigerian activists suggest that discreet, locally driven advocacy is a People in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) community in Nigeria face severe challenges. According to PinkNews, Nigerian authorities generally target the LGBTQ community. Very few LGBTQ people are open about their sexuality, as violence against them is frequent. conservative factions who see the movement as a form of cultural imperialism 96a5f23520

In 1870, 10% of the continent was formally under European control. By 1914, this figure had risen to almost 90%; the only states retaining sovereignty were Liberia, Ethiopia, Egbas, Ausha, Senusiyya, Mbunda, Ogaden/Haud, Dervish State, the Darfur Sultanate, and the Ovambo kingdoms, most of which were later conquered. 96a5f23520

Imperialism Imperialism focuses on establishing or maintaining hegemony and a more formal empire. Imperialism is the maintaining and extending of power over foreign nations, particularly through expansionism, employing both hard power (military and Imperialism is the maintaining and extending of power over foreign nations, particularly through expansionism, employing both hard power (military and economic power) and soft power (diplomatic power and cultural imperialism) 96a5f23520

History of Nigeria Abolitionism and imperialism in Britain The history of Nigeria can be traced to the earliest inhabitants whose date remains at least 13,000 BC through the early civilizations such as the Nok culture which began around 1500 BC. Through contact with Europeans, early harbour towns such as Calabar, Badagry and Bonny emerged along the coast after 1480, which did business in the transatlantic. Learn Nigerian Law. [permanent dead link] Peterson, Derek R. Retrieved 2024-05-09. Numerous ancient African civilizations settled in the region that is known today as Nigeria, such as the Kingdom of Nri, the Benin Kingdom, and the Oyo Empire. (2010). the Nigerian Legal System". Islam reached Nigeria through the Bornu Empire between (1068 AD) and Hausa Kingdom during the 11th century, while Christianity came to Nigeria in the 15th century through Augustinian and Capuchin monks from Portugal to the Kingdom of Warri. The Songhai Empire also occupied part of the region 96a5f23520

The 1884 Berlin Conference regulated European colonisation and trade in Africa, and is seen as emblematic of the "scramble". In the last quarter of the 19th century,... 96a5f23520 Attempted same-sex marriages have also been criminalised within Nigeria since 2013. The maximum punishment in the 12 northern states that... 96a5f23520

National Security Study Memorandum 200 memo is explicit in its concern for being misconstrued as a form of imperialism. S. Security and Overseas Interests (NSSM200), also known as the "Kissinger Report", was a national security directive completed on December 10, 1974 by the United States National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger following initial orders from President of the United States Richard Nixon. Some assert that the growth of future generations birthed throughout National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U 96a5f23520

Nigerian Civil War Immediate causes of the war in 1966 included a military coup, a counter-coup, and anti-Igbo pogroms in the Northern Region. Eunomia. Rivista Semestrale di Storia e Politica Internazionali. The conflict resulted from political, ethnic, cultural and religious tensions which preceded the United Kingdom's formal decolonisation of Nigeria from 1960 to 1963. 1 (2). Case Study Stremlau The Nigerian Civil War (6 July 1967 - 15 January 1970), also known as the Biafran War, Nigeria-Biafra War, or Biafra War, was fought between Nigeria and the Republic of Biafra, a secessionist state which had declared its independence from Nigeria in 1967. Market: Nigeria and Its Relations with the Atlantic Powers, 1967-1973". Nigeria was led by General Yakubu Gowon, and Biafra by Lieutenant Colonel Chukwuemeka "Emeka" Odumegwu Ojukwu. The pogroms and the exodus of surviving Igbos from the Northern Region to the Igbo homelands in the Eastern Region led the leadership of the Eastern 96a5f23520

Born in Zungeru in present-day Niger State to Igbo parents from Onitsha, Anambra State, Azikiwe learned to speak Hausa which was the main indigenous language of the Northern Region. He was later sent to live with his aunt and grandmother in his hometown Onitsha, where he learnt the Igbo language. Living in Lagos State exposed... 96a5f23520 While related to the concept of colonialism, imperialism is a distinct concept that can apply to other forms of expansion and many forms of government. 96a5f23520

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