This book focuses on the major issues in the history of Nigeria during the twentieth century, showing how the country was created and governed under different regimes. While recognizing the role of external influences, notably the establishment of colonial rule by the British, the Cold War, and contemporary global politics, the book stresses the contributions of Nigerians to the development of their country. The leading themes explored in the book are historiography and methods; politics and economy; creativity and literature; and the burdens of the nation-state.

The contributors represent a new crop of Nigerian scholars whose ideas will shape many of the discussions on the country in the next fifty years. Inscribing their aspirations into the analyses and narratives, they see both challenges and optimism as they and their country travel slowly to a future whose conditions are hard to predict.

The importance of Nigeria cannot be exaggerated: one in five Africans is a Nigerian; it is a leading African country with the second largest economy; and it remains a regional power, an influential actor in world politics, and a hugely populated country whose restless citizens will not relent in their demands for progress, political stability, and interethnic harmony.
Nigeria (/naiˈdʒɪəriə/ (listen)), officially the Federal Republic of Nigeria, is a country in West Africa bordering Niger in the north, Chad in the northeast, Cameroon in the east, and Benin in the west. Its southern coast is on the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a federal republic comprising 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, where the capital, Abuja, is located. Lagos is the most populous city in the country and the African continent, as well as one of the largest metropolitan... Throughout the 16th century much of northern Nigeria paid homage to Songhai in the west or to Borno, a rival empire in the east. Kanem-Bornu Empire. Main article: Kanem-Bornu Empire. Borno's history is closely associated with Kanem, which had achieved imperial status in the Lake Chad basin by the 13th century. Following World War II, in response to the growth of Nigerian nationalism and demands for independence, successive constitutions legislated by the British Government moved Nigeria toward self-government on a representative and increasingly federal basis. On 1 October 1954, the colony became the autonomous Federation of Nigeria. By the middle of the 20th century, the great wave for independence was sweeping across Africa. Independence. Article contents. Abstract. NIGERIA'S TWENTIETH CENTURY - Nigeria: A New History of a Turbulent Century. By Richard Bourne. London: Zed Books, 2015. * Views captured on Cambridge Core between 19th October 2017 - 20th December 2020. This data will be updated every 24 hours. Hostname: page-component-546c57c664-bndcx Total loading time: 0.351 Render date: 2020-12-20T07:29:30.424Z Query parameters: { "hasAccess": "0", "openAccess": "0", "isLogged": "0", "lang": "en" } Feature Flags last update: Sun Dec 20 2020 07:01:54 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time) Feature Flags: { "metrics": true, "metricsAbstractViews": false, "peerReview": true, "crossMark": true, "comments": true } In the Twenty First Century. Emeka, C. Ekeke. Lecturer, Department of Religious/Cultural Studies University of Calabar. PMB 1115 Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. E-mail: revekekemekus@yahoo.com. Ekpenyong, O. Ekpenyong. Lecturer, Department of Religious/Cultural Studies, University of Calabar, PMB 1115 Calabar, Cross. Consideration in the society and especially in Nigeria. This paper examines the principles and motivations of Christian ethics and. considers ethics and social morality in order to show why ethics is needed in every sphere. of human endeavor especially in Nigeria.