

LATEST EDITION

HISTORY

JUPEB SYLLABUS



SYLLABUS FOR ART - J123
HISTORY SYLLABUS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

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At the end of the series of courses, candidates should be able to:

1. discuss the dynamics that have shaped human history across the past centuries since the onset of civilisation;
2. demonstrate a mastery of the social, economic, cultural, political issues that have shaped societies and peoples in Africa;
3. discuss the chronological sequence of the processes of historical change; and
4. describe and appreciate the forces that have induced major changes in human society across time and space.

FIRST SEMESTER COURSES

HST 001	AFRICAN HISTORY I	(3 UNITS)
HST 003	WORLD HISTORY I	(3 UNITS)

SECOND SEMESTER COURSES

HST 002	WORLD HISTORY II	(3 UNITS)
HST 004	AFRICAN HISTORY II	(3 UNITS)

COURSE DESCRIPTION

HST001	African History I	(3 Units)
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Specific Objectives

At the end of the course, candidates should be able to:

1. explain the factors responsible for the emergence, growth, and development of ancient empires in the Western and Central Sudanese areas: Ghana, Mali (Western Sudan); Kanem-Bornu and Kano (Central Sudan); and
2. give an account of the fall of ancient empires in the Western and Central Sudanese areas.

01: Ancient Sudanese Empires

Course Content

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
Ancient Ghana Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin, Evolution and Fall 	<p>Factors responsible for the emergence of Ancient Ghana Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical Political (leadership and military) Economic (control of trade routes, collection of custom duties and mineral resources like gold and salt); and social. <p>Reasons for the fall of Ancient Ghana Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rise of vassal states Weak military/leadership; among others.
Ancient Mali Empire	Origin, Evolution and Fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sundiatta Keita and the emergence of Mali. Mali under Mansa Musa: Islamization of Mali- construction of mosques, pilgrimage to Mecca, introduction of Islamic laws. (The wastage of the natural resources of Mali by Mansa Musa should be related to the behaviour of contemporary African leaders) <p>Reasons for the fall of the Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of vassal states Succession dispute Weak military Internal disputes

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Central Sudanese States	Kano and Kanem Bornu Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reign of Muhammed Rinsa of Kano. • The reigns of Mai Idris Alooma and Shehu El-Kanemi of Kanem Bornu.
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NB: Teachers are expected to, first and foremost, introduce students to who the original inhabitants of both the Western and Central Sudanese areas (West Africa) were e.g. the Soninke, Malinke, Fulani, Hausa, etc...

02. East and Central Africa :

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
Omani Arabs in East Africa	The reign of Sayyid Said	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East African coastland before the rise of the Omani Empire. • Sayyid Said and the rise of the Omani Empire.
Buganda	Buganda in the 19 th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious beliefs • Government • Economy • Inter-group relations.

NB: Teachers are expected to, first and foremost, introduce students to who the original inhabitants of both the East and Central African areas were. e.g. Luo, Bantu speaking people and others.

03: Southern Africa

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
The Bantu Migrations and Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditions of origin of the migrants. • Description of the Bantu migrations and settlements. • Reasons for the Bantu migrations. • Effects of the Bantu migrations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) The West African tradition of origin of Bantu Migrants • (b) South Eastern Congo tradition of origin of Bantu Migrants. • The four Bantu groups: Inter-lacustrine/Western Bantu, Central Bantu, highland Bantu, Southern Tanzanian Bantu.

		<p>Reasons for the migrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and famine, Overcrowding/population increase, war, internal conflicts, epidemic diseases/natural calamities, search for fertile lands, adventure, group influence, need for water and pasture, export of iron-working culture. <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and spread of iron-working, introduction of new crops like yam and banana, racial mixture, introduction of central administration, building of permanent settlements, emergence of subsistence agriculture, depopulation, loss of culture and cultural absorption, and transformation of languages.
<p>The rise of Shaka and Mfecane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Shaka • The Mfecane 	<p>Rise of Shaka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His military/political, social/cultural, economic reforms. • Contact with Europeans and expansionist policies. <p>Mfecane: Nature and consequences</p>

NB: Teachers are expected to, first and foremost, introduce students to who the original inhabitants of Southern Africa were. e.g San, Khoikhoi and Bantu Speaking groups such as the Xhosa, Nguni etc.

04: North Africa and the Nile since the 19th Century

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<p>Indigenous Peoples of North Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berbers and their settlements in North Africa 	<p>The Berber groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanhaja, Masmuda, Ketama Zenata, Goddula and Nafusa (their distinctive features, and their particular locations). • Reasons for migration.
<p>Islamisation and Arabisation of North Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab conquest of North Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first, second and third waves of conquest beginning from the 7th century.
<p>The French Occupation of Egypt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors Responsible for the French Invasion of Egypt. • The Impact of French Invasion and Occupation of Egypt. 	<p>Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic location of Egypt, • Rivalry between France and Britain, • Weakness of the Ottoman Empire... <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation of Egypt, • Technological advancement, • Introduction of French laws, • The rise to power of Muhammed Ali in Egypt.

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HST 002: African History II

(3 Units)

Specific Objectives

At the end of the series of courses, candidates should be able to:

1. narrate the emergence, spread and effects of colonialism on the African continent; and
2. evaluate the various types of Colonial Administrative System in Africa.

01: West African under Colonial Rule

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
Types of Colonial Administrative Systems in Africa	Indirect Rule, Assimilation/Association, and Paternalism.	Meanings/definition of terms.
Indirect Rule in Nigeria	Indirect Rule in Northern Nigeria, in South Western Nigeria And South Eastern Nigeria.	Reasons for the introduction of indirect rule; successes and failures of the policy in the three regions.
Assimilation/Association policies in Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assimilation in the Four Communes Of Dakar, Goree, Rufisque and Saint Louis. • Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the introduction, successes and failures of Assimilation policy. • Features of the policy of Association in French West Africa

NB: Teachers should introduce this section by taking students through the reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa as well as African resistance to colonial occupation.

02: East and Central Africa under Colonial Rule

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
British rule in East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British East African Protectorate. • Emergence of Kenya as Settler Colony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and development up till 1920. • Reasons for emergence of Kenya as a White Settlers' colony.
Decolonisation Process in East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of Kikuyu Movement and Mau Mau Uprising. • The role of Jomo Kenyatta in Nationalist Struggles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the emergence of Kikuyu Movement and the outbreak of Mau Mau Uprising. • Leadership roles of Jomo Kenyatta.

03: North Africa Under Colonial Rule

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
Establishment of Colonial Rule in North Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Occupation of Algeria in 1830. • Emergence of Resistance. • Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motives for the French occupation of Algeria. • Reasons for resistance to the occupation. • Factors that motivated the outbreak of the Algerian War of Independence and its consequences.

04a: South Africa: From Colonisation to the Post-Apartheid Era

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Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
Colonial Rule in South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Emergence of African Resistance, Emergence of Apartheid Policy in 1948. African Resistance to Apartheid. Incarceration of Nelson Mandela. Majority Rule Since 1994. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for the emergence of the Union. Factors that aided the emergence of African resistance. Motivations for the introduction of apartheid policy. Reasons for the incarceration of Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela: Release from prison and emergence of majority rule since 1994.

NB: Teachers should start this section by introducing the students to the activities of the Dutch East Indian Company, and the factor of the Boers in South African history with particular emphasis on the Great Trek and their domination of South African politics.

04b: Independent Africa: From the OAU to the AU

Topic	Sub-Topics	Contents
The OAU/AU	The Formation of OAU and Transformation to AU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of OAU in 1963. The successes and failures of OAU. Reason for transformation to AU. AU since 2002.

Specific Objective

To introduce students to ancient civilisations and how such early beginnings provided the background to modern state systems and civilisations.

01: Ancient World Civilisation

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
Ancient Egypt	Egypt and its Contributions to the Ancient Civilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invention of the art of writing • Medicine: surgery and mummification • Pyramids • Nile river • Astronomy
Mesopotamia	Sumerian and Babylonian Civilisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invention of glass • Cuneiform: invention of another art of writing • Irrigation system (the use of levees and canals) • Code of Hammurabi

02: Age of Exploration/Voyages of Exploration

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
Prince Henry the Navigator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Roles in Promoting Exploration • Other Factors that Aided the Voyages of Exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school of navigation • Construction of ocean going vessels powered by wind • Training of navigators from parts of Europe

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific equipment for navigation Pioneered the exploration of Africa
Christopher Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Discovery of the New World 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles of the Spain in the discovery of the New World

03: Expansion and Globalisation of the World

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Triangular Trade and its Consequences The Abolition of Slave Trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-political and economic impact of Trans-Atlantic slave trade on Africa and the New World. The role of individuals and societies such as Granville Sharp, James Summerset, Thomas Clarkson, and William Wilberforce.

04: The New World: USA and the American Revolution

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
The American Revolution/War of Independence and its aftermath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors that Led to the Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition to British rule Resistance to taxation Unilateral declaration of independence
American Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Causes of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The slave factor

- The Dred Scott Episode
- States' rights
- Abolitionist movement of 1830s
- Secessionism by seven southern states; among other factors.

Hst 004: World History II (3 Units)

Specific Objective

To introduce students to how the transformation from manual to mechanized system of production, and the collapse of ancient regimes in Europe engendered a new international world order.

01: Industrial Revolution

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
Industrial Revolution in Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors that Aided Industrial Revolution in Britain • Impact of Industrial Revolution on British Society 	<p>Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of raw materials e.g. iron and coal • Invention: steam engines • Agricultural Revolution of 18th century • Availability of finance • Availability of entrepreneurs • Technological changes (inventions of machines like the Spinning Jenny in 1764 by James Hargreaves; the

		<p>power loom by Edmund Cartwright in 1787; the steam engine by James Watt in the 1760s among others)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventions in transportation. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural-urban migration • International trade • Abolition of slave trade etc.
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02: War and Diplomacy in Europe: 1648- 1815

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
The Evolution of Modern State System	The 30 Years' War and the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the 30 Years' War • Provisions of the Treaty • Impact of the Treaty of Westphalia on modern State System
The French Revolution of 1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of the French Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summoning of the Estate Generales • Oppressive taxation of the Third Estate • The impact of American Revolution • Poor harvest of 1787 • The influence of the philosophers/intellectuals

03: War and Diplomacy in Europe: 1815 -1914

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
Vienna Congress of 1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the Congress of Vienna and its aftermath • Resolutions of the Congress • Limitations/weaknesses of the resolutions of the Congress 	<p>Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To redraw the map of Europe after the Napoleonic wars (1794-1814) • To maintain balance of power <p>Resolutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of legitimacy • Territorial rearrangement and distribution • Principles of diplomatic protocols • Establishment of Concert System: the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle etc... • Independence of Switzerland <p>Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect of nationalism • Containment of the idea of liberalism
Unification of Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors that aided the unification of Germany 	<p>Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rise of nationalism • Resolution at the Vienna Congress of 1815 • The unification of Italy • The role of Otto Von Bismarck • Denmark-Prussia war of 1864 • Austria-Prussia war of 1866 • The Franco-Prussia war of 1870

World War I	Reasons for World War I	Reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alliance system (triple alliance and Triple Entente) • Arms race • Balkan crisis • The collapse of balance of power • Rivalry among great powers over territories in Africa • The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
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NB: Teachers are expected to discuss briefly the situation in Europe between 1815 and 1870. Such discussions should include a brief summary of the Belgian Revolution of 1840-1848 as well as the Eastern Question.

04: The Inter-War Years, 1918-1945

Topic	Sub-Topics	Details
The Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of the Treaty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 231 (war indemnity clause reparation clause) • The establishment of the League of Nations • Redrawing of the map of Europe; among others Note: mindful of the fact that many of the clauses were either ignored or not implemented.
The League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for the Establishment of League of 	Reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain world peace and

	<p>Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successes and Failures 	<p>end wars forever</p> <p>Successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It promoted world peace between 1920 to 1938 • Promotion of agricultural development • Advancement of medicine; among others <p>Failures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to enforce provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty • Outbreak of the Second World War • Lack of standing army • The absence of United States and Russia • The policy of Appeasement by Britain and France; among others...
<p>World War II and the Formation of the UNO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of the War • Effects of the War 	<p>Causes of the war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy of Appeasement by Britain and France • The failure of the League of Nations • The Nazi propaganda under Adolf

		<p>Hitler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive foreign policies of Japan and Italy • The invasion of Poland by Germany; and others <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapse of European economies • Mass destruction of lives and property in Europe and Asia (Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki) • Starvation and death • Formation of the UN
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RECOMMENDED TEXTS

1. A.C. Anene and G. Brown (ed.): *Africa in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. Ibadan.
2. J.D. Omer Cooper: *The Zulu Aftermath: A Nineteenth Century Revolution in Bantu Africa*
3. Ade-Ajayi and Michael Crowder, *History of West Africa*, vols. 1 and 2
4. J. Van Sina: *Kingdoms of the Savannah: A History of Central Africa until European Occupation*, Winconsin
5. V. Harlow, et al: *History of East Africa*, vol. 1 Oxford
6. Walter Rodney: *How Europe Under-developed Africa*, Darussalam

7. A. Boahen (ed) *Africa under European Domination, 1850-1935*; vol. 7. London.
8. H. Brown: *World History 2 1900 -1975* (2nd edition). Cambridge University Press
9. C. Barraclough : *An Introduction to Contemporary History*. Oxford.
10. B. Freund : *The Making of Contemporary Africa*. London.

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