Nigeria Dilemma Of Nationhood An African Analysis Of The Biafran Conflict

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Visions of African Unity Matteo Grilli

2021-02-09 This collection of essays analyzes different iterations of African unity, exploring the
political and cultural visions that informed projects aimed at African unification. It explores the cultural, economic and non-state aspects of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as the principal institution dedicated to the cooperation of African states, from its establishment in 1963 to its transformation into the African Union (AU) in 2000, as well as how ideas of African unity shaped the Cold War and African liberation struggles. Bringing together contributors from a diverse range of disciplinary backgrounds across Africa, Europe and the US, this book investigates the ideological origins and historiography of Pan-African and unification projects, and considers how African intellectuals, leaders and populations engaged with these ideas.

1992 Post Report, Nigeria

Gulliver's Troubles Adekeye Adebajo 2008

Gulliver's Troubles offers the first comprehensive assessment of the post-Cold War foreign policy of Nigeria - one of Africa's most important states. Expert contributors, comprising academics and scholar-diplomats, analyse Nigeria's most vital domestic challenges and critical regional issues from historical and contemporary perspectives. Nigeria's relations with its neighbours and other significant states and regional and international bodies also come under scrutiny. The debates here, while multifaceted, share the premise that an effective foreign policy must be built on a sound domestic base and democratic stability.

A Normal Nigerian Anomaly Matteo Figus 2017-06-30

Military coups have been for long time identified as a common feature of African politics. Nigeria has been one of the countries that better exemplified the role, effects and consequences that decades of dictatorship can bring to a young nation. Nevertheless, Nigeria also reflects the hopes, the resources and the bright future that African nations have at their horizon. A tale, from 1966 to 1999, of coups, successful and attempted, to better comprehend a dark but important period of Nigerian and African history.
Nigeria: Dilemma of Nationhood; An African Analysis of the Biafran Conflict Joseph Okpaku (Ed) 1972

Nigeria 1972

**Nigeria and the Nation-State** John Campbell 2020-11-16

Nigeria, despite being the African country of greatest strategic importance to the United States, remains poorly understood. Leading expert John Campbell explains why Nigeria, projected to have the world's third-highest population by 2050, is so important to understand in a world of jihadi extremism, corruption, oil conflict, and communal violence.

**The Political Philosophy of Chief Obafemi Awolowo** Olayiwola Abegunrin 2015-09-10

This book examines the political leadership of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, one of the nationalists’ leaders who fought for Nigeria’s independence. His model of leadership and perseverance is one to be emulated and studied as he implemented an economic development program that brought far reaching changes to not only Nigeria, but all of Africa.

**Clocks. Good Scientific Instruments Good Watches** 1973

The Inaugural Addresses and Ascension Speeches of Nigerian Elected and Non-elected Presidents and Prime Minister, 1960-2010 Solomon Williams Obotetukudo 2010

From Balewa's declaration, 'Today is Independence Day,' to Azikiwe's impassioned plea, 'Let us bind the nation's wound and let us heal the breaches of the past so that in forging our nation there shall emerge on this continent a hate-free, fear-free, and greed-free people,' to Buhari's patriotic fervor, 'This generation [of Nigerians]... have no other country than Nigeria,' to Obasanjo's confident commitment, 'I will not spare any effort in rising to this challenge of building firmly and decisively on our achievements,' and to Yar'Adua's clarion call, 'Let us set aside cynicism... Let us discard the habits of low expectations... Let us join together now,' words by Nigerian leaders invoke common...
threads that are essential for nationbuilding. In a democracy, words initiate a relationship between leaders and citizens, a relationship deepened by sacred trusts not easily broken. This collection of inaugural and ascension speeches facilitates comparison of presidential themes, leadership styles, personal philosophies, and evolutionary communication strategies in Nigerian nationbuilding. Each chapter opens with biographical notes on the speaker, followed by an introduction to the prevalent political climate, and ends with the leader's unabridged speech.

**Historical Dictionary of Nigeria**

*Toyin Falola*

2009-07-01 Since independence in 1960, Nigeria has undergone tremendous change shaped by political instability, rapid population growth, and economic turbulence. The Historical Dictionary of Nigeria introduces Nigeria's rich and complex history. Readers will find a wealth of information on important contemporary issues like AIDS, human rights, petroleum, and faith-based conflict.

**Education and Empowered Citizenship in Mali**

*Jaimie Bleck*

2015-10-01 Furthermore, Bleck demonstrates that increasing levels of education are associated with increases in more engaged forms of political participation, including campaigning, willingness to run for office, and contacting government officials.

**Nigeria: Dilemma of Nationhood**

*Joseph Okpaku*

1972 Written by Africans about Africans, this is the first thorough and truly informative analysis of the Biafran conflict.

**No Condition Is Permanent**

*Holger G. Ehling*

2001 Includes articles, interviews, creative writing, and book reviews.

**Competing Claims to Recognition in the Nigerian Public Sphere**

*John Boye Ejobowah*

2001 As the worldwide clamor of group claims to difference and equality grows ever louder, Competing Claims to Recognition analyzes the complex constitutional devices required to accommodate ethnic differences in multiethnic Nigeria. Through a perceptive examination of the philosophical
arguments of Will Kymlika and Charles Taylor, and the empirical studies of Arthur Lewis, Arend Lijphart, Eric Nordlinger, and Donald Horowitz, the book examines how constitutional structures that express cultural plurality must be carefully constructed to ensure both justice and social stability. This superb African case study will be of great interest to scholars of multiculturalism and African studies seeking new perspectives on the question of ethnic identity.

The Encyclopedia of Christianity Erwin Fahlbusch 2003 "The Encyclopedia of Christianity is the first of a five-volume English translation of the third revised edition of Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon. Its German articles have been tailored to suit an English readership, and articles of special interest to English readers have been added. The encyclopedia describes Christianity through its 2000-year history within a global context, taking into account other religions and philosophies. A special feature is the statistical information dispersed throughout the articles on the continents and over 170 countries. Social and cultural coverage is given to such issues as racism, genocide, and armaments, while historical content shows the development of biblical and apostolic traditions."--"Outstanding reference sources 2000", American Libraries, May 2000. Comp. by the Reference Sources Committee, RUSA, ALA.

Nigeria 1972

Violence in Nigeria Toyin Falola 1998 No description available.

Africa Peter Lewis 2018-02-20 This book focuses
on the historical construction of African states, the modes of political control in the region, and the character of political elites. It examines the nature of political legitimacy and the avenues of participation or withdrawal pursued by various popular sectors.

**African Women Writers and the Politics of Gender** Sadia Zulfiqar 2016-09-23 This work examines the work of a group of African women writers who have emerged over the last forty years. While figures such as Chinua Achebe, Ben Okri and Wole Soyinka are likely to be the chief focus of discussions of African writing, female authors have been at the forefront of fictional interrogations of identity formation and history. In the work of authors such as Mariama Bà (Senegal), Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria), Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (Nigeria), Tsitsi Dangarembga (Zimbabwe), and Leila Aboulela (Sudan), there is a clear attempt to subvert the tradition of male writing where the female characters are often relegated to the margins of the culture, and confined to the domestic, private sphere. This body of work has already generated a significant number of critical responses, including readings that draw on gender politics and colonialism, but it is still very much a minor literature, and most mainstream western feminism has not sufficiently processed it. The purpose of this book is three-fold. First, it draws together some of the most important and influential African women writers of the post-war period and looks at their work, separately and together, in terms of a series of themes and issues, including marriage, family, polygamy, religion, childhood, and education. Second, it demonstrates how African literature produced by women writers is explicitly and polemically engaged with urgent political issues that have both local and global resonance: the veil, Islamophobia and a distinctively African brand of feminist critique. Third, it revisits Fredric Jameson’s claim that all third-world texts are “national allegories” and considers these novels
by African women in relation to Jameson’s claim, arguing that their work has complicated Jameson’s assumptions. **Crippled Giant** Eghosa E. Osaghae 1998 Eghosa Osaghae analyzes Nigerian politics since independence in 1960 in relation to the factors that have prevented Nigeria from being the giant that its resources and location in the global system entitle it to be. The conceptual framework links elements of the country's political culture and economy to its colonial creation and current location as a neo-colonial formation. **Killing Aguiyi Ironsi** Emeka Don Odimgbe 2020-07-14 Nigeria nation is like footprints you saw on a beach in the morning, so new that you don’t really know who and who came to the beach last night... But as the day brightens, and the sun rises from the Eastern horizon, the sun will shine on the hidden facts, and what is hidden becomes known. Sometimes, whatever we have read sinks into our memory and are foreshortened. Some also find it hard to accept when the real truth has surfaced. It may later be evoked again and set against a different background with the result that the person, who was a victim of well-crafted propaganda, will eventually know the truth. Still, the toughest job is to bring him out of his old mental state when he was bombarded with the false information. One thing is certain; this book is comprehensive and lucid information of how Cain murdered his brothers in cold blood. We know that General Cain, who murdered his brothers, is not himself mentally today. He was so involved in every military coup in Nigeria. He brought a lot of curses and curses on his children and generation to come. Blood symbolizing life and is the element of God, and human is a mortal clone of God. There is a high penalty in the shedding of human blood. He who spills the human blood, by human will his blood be spilled, for in the image of God he made the human- (Gen 9:6). General Cain, do you know that the voice of your fellow soldier’s blood is crying out to me from the land?
Don’t try to tell me: “am i my brother’s keeper? There will be retributive justice, if not you, your children or family members will pay for it...

Nigeria 1972

Western Education and Political Domination in Africa Magnus O. Bassey 1999 In Africa, Western education has been used as a tool for keeping wealth and power in the hands of the educated elite. This book highlights the various processes by which the poor in Africa have been marginalized and disenfranchised, and explains why African economic development is very slow.

Torn Apart Francoise UGOCHUKWU 2010-11-30 The Nigerian Civil War, 1967-1970 (also known as the Biafran War) has been described as a 'forgotten war'. Yet it led to the birth of the NGO Doctors without Borders / Medecins sans frontieres and equipped journalists with the intercultural skills they later used in their coverage of other African conflicts. The Biafran conflict equally ended up strengthening the special relationship between France and Nigeria. From 1970 in particular, the Nigerian education sector was taken up with a wave of francophilia, which boosted the teaching of French in Language programmes at the secondary school level. The Civil War, which ravaged the South-Eastern part of the federation, was, above all, a collective experience which inspired poets, novelists and playwrights - Achebe, Soyinka, Okigbo, Saro-Wiwa, Okpewho, Adichie and others, while bringing about a massive religious revival which affected the whole region. The war mobilised politicians and NGOs, it changed the country and brought it into the limelight. This book reveals, through the study of oral genres, radio bulletins and the impact of the conflict on literature and the Web, the human history of the war, the role played by the media and the deep scar the conflict left on the bodies and minds of survivors.

A History of Nigeria Toyin Falola 2008-04-24 Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and the world's eighth largest oil producer, but its
success has been undermined in recent decades by ethnic and religious conflict, political instability, rampant official corruption and an ailing economy. Toyin Falola, a leading historian intimately acquainted with the region, and Matthew Heaton, who has worked extensively on African science and culture, combine their expertise to explain the context to Nigeria's recent troubles through an exploration of its pre-colonial and colonial past, and its journey from independence to statehood. By examining key themes such as colonialism, religion, slavery, nationalism and the economy, the authors show how Nigeria's history has been swayed by the vicissitudes of the world around it, and how Nigerians have adapted to meet these challenges. This book offers a unique portrayal of a resilient people living in a country with immense, but unrealized, potential.

**Surviving Biafra** S. Elizabeth Bird 2018-11-15 In 1961, Rosina 'Rose' Martin married John Umelo, a young Nigerian she met on a London Tube station platform, eventually moving to Nigeria with him and their children. As Rose taught Classics in Enugu, they found themselves caught up in Nigeria's Civil War, which followed the 1967 secession of Eastern Nigeria--now named Biafra. The family fled to John's ancestral village, then moved from place to place as the war closed in. When it ended in 1970, up to 2 million had died, most from starvation. Rose ('worse off than some, better off than many') had kept notes, capturing the reality of living in Biafra--from excitement in the beginning to despair towards the end. Immediately after the war, Rose turned her notes into a narrative that described the ingenious ways Biafrans made do, still hoping for victory while their territory shrank and children starved by the thousand. Now anthropologist S. Elizabeth Bird contextualizes Rose's story, providing background on the progress of the war and international reaction to it. Edited and annotated, Rose's vivid account of life as a Biafran 'Nigerwife' offers a fresh, new look at...
hope and survival through a brutal war. Representative Bureaucracy, Meritocracy, and Nation Building in Nigeria Bola Dauda 2015-12-18 This book is a comprehensive theoretical and empirical investigation of the practical application of representative bureaucracy in Nigeria. Part I consists of four chapters, beginning with a theoretical and an historical overview of representative bureaucracy and policy making in Nigeria. This includes a discussion of the myths, contradictions, and the resultant dilemmas of administration. It highlights the complexities and intricacies of public policy-making, and examines the concept of representative bureaucracy including its meaning, forms, criticisms, prospects, limitations, and history. It also examines the need for administrative reforms, what reforms have taken place, and the country's search for appropriate bureaucracy for nation building. Part II details the objective and empirical facts regarding the representativeness of bureaucracy in Nigeria and its implications. Unlike past approaches, this book provides solid evidence of what difference representative bureaucracy actually makes on the ground. Using a novel and rigorous methodological approach, the actual impact of the civil service on policy-making is assessed and insights are provided into how a more representative bureaucracy affects policy. The approach is enhanced by the authors' advantage as Nigerian scholars who had both worked in the Nigerian political system as civil servant and university professors. This landmark study will be of value to scholars and students of Nigerian and African political, economic, and social development.

Post Report 1992 Series of pamphlets on countries of the world; revisions issued.

Comparative Politics Jeffrey Kopstein 2014-07-21 Twelve in-depth country studies explore how the concepts of interests, identities and institutions shape the politics of nations and regions.
American Policy and African Famine Joseph E. Thompson 1990 This study describes events and decisions that led to increased American involvement in the Nigeria/Biafra War of 1966-1970—a complex period during which the U.S. was attempting to withdraw from involvement in Vietnam. Domestic and international pressures that resulted in dichotomous U.S. policies are examined and reasons for their longevity are analyzed. Increased U.S. public and private relief for Biafra is compared to the present African famine situation. Fifteen helpful tables and figures and 3 maps complete this distinguished contribution to African Studies literature.

The Nigeria-Biafra War

The Asaba Massacre S. Elizabeth Bird 2017-08-31 In October 1967, early in the Nigerian Civil War, government troops entered Asaba in pursuit of the retreating Biafran army, slaughtering thousands of civilians and leaving the town in ruins. News of the atrocity was suppressed by the Nigerian government, with the complicity of Britain, and its significance in the subsequent progress of that conflict was misunderstood. Drawing on archival sources on both sides of the Atlantic and interviews with survivors of the killing, pillaging and rape, as well as with high-ranking Nigerian military and political leaders, S. Elizabeth Bird and Fraser M. Ottanelli offer an interdisciplinary reconstruction of the history of the Asaba Massacre, redefining it as a pivotal point in the history of the war. Through this, they also explore the long afterlife of trauma, the reconstruction of memory and how it intersects with justice, and the task of reconciliation in a nation where a legacy of ethnic suspicion continues to reverberate.

Between Ethics and Politics: Lessons from Biafra Tobe Nnamani 2016-06-08 Although many years have elapsed since the demise of Biafra, it still remains an intractable unfinished business that seriously threatens the corporate existence of Nigeria. Most of the literature on Biafra tended to
dwell more on the historical and political analysis of the war and how the factors that engendered it could be tackled. It appears however, that no ethical analysis of the issues involved in the Biafran war has been carried out in any significant academic endeavour, hence the reason and need for a critical analytical survey of the ethical and political implications of the role of the world community in the unprecedented events that took place in Biafra. The purpose of this book is, first, to understand the twist and turns of the events and issues involved in the Biafran crisis and the role the international community played in the war. Second is to articulate the complex nature of humanitarian intervention and to stress the relevance of ethics, its interpenetration, and tandem relationship with international relations on a broader level, and in particular, humanitarian intervention as a foreign policy action. The main claim of our argument is that ethics is part and parcel of international relations. Divorcing ethics from international relations leads to amorality that threatens the world order. In other words, it is argued that ethical considerations should guide international affairs and the undertaking of humanitarian intervention. Behind this basic thesis, the book defends the idea of a global ethic. Global ethic means an ethic which acknowledges respect for human life and the interconnectedness and interdependence of all human beings. It is an ethic which transcends the circumscribed confines of national boundaries and economic and geopolitical interests and opens them up to the larger urgent need, well-being, peaceful coexistence, and sustainability of the larger world community. Tobe Nnamani

System Der Vereinten Nationen, Internationale Bibliographie Klaus Hüfner 1976

A History of the Republic of Biafra Samuel Fury Childs Daly 2020-08-27 An accessible study demonstrating how the conditions of the Nigerian Civil War paved the way for the country's long experience of crime.
The Politics of Post-War Demobilisation and Reintegration in Nigeria

Olukunle Ojeleye

2016-02-24

With an increasing international interest in post civil war demobilisation and reintegration, especially in Africa, Ojeleye presents a well timed body of knowledge on the Nigerian civil war. Moreover, this book provides an in-depth study of the modalities and processes of the demobilisation and reintegration exercises carried out at the end of the Nigerian civil war and assesses their implications for national politics in the West African nation. The author identifies the political, socio-economic and cultural background to the Nigerian civil war and discusses the central theme of demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) in Nigeria against the backdrop of the policy of the country's post war reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation exercise (the 3Rs). Though the central theme is Nigeria, it compares the demobilisation and reintegration exercise in Nigeria with other attempts in Sub Sahara Africa by highlighting the important deviations and drawing some conclusions on the Nigerian experience. It also touches on issues relating to international involvement and intervention in civil wars and the roles of the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations.

Africa: Air University (U.S.). Library 1973

Overcoming Toxic Emotions

Raymond Olusesan Aina

2022-07-06

Overcoming Toxic Emotions is a compelling theme to enrich the restorative justice literature on the complex tasks of relational repair in a transitional society. With its emphasis on the centrality of “rebuilding trust” and renewing the mode of being together, this book is an innovative addition to the literature on justice in transitional societies. It offers an original assessment of the Nigerian experience of restorative justice in peacebuilding. This genuinely theological work opens new perspectives for a more adequate understanding of the Christian contribution to peacebuilding and
the secular debate on restorative justice. Yet, the author expresses himself as an African theologian, paying attention to the specific context of the problems about transitional justice and integrating spontaneously the wisdom of his dual cultures—Yoruba and Christianity. With its attentiveness to victim perspectives, the book engages the traditional notion of divine omnipotence and vulnerability. The book rejects the notion of the fetish omnipotent God. It opts instead for an image of God as vulnerable, yet powerful in love, compelling, inspiring, and rallying us.