

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

HIS 101: Culture History of Africa to C.1500 A.D

This survey course introduces students to the major landmarks in the development of Africa from the dawn of history to about 1500 A.D. Areas of emphasis include the Stone Age and Iron Age developments; ancient civilizations of Egypt, Meroe, Axum and Zimbabwe; Carthage and Roman Africa; the Western Sudanese States and civilizations; the trans-Saharan trade; states of the Guinea and Equatorial Forests; early developments in East Africa and the emergence of Swahili culture; migrations and cultural developments in Central and Southern Africa.

HIS 102: History of Africa, 1500 – 1800 A.D.

The course examines the internal and external factors of change in the development of Africa from the advent of Europeans to the abolition of the slave trade; North Africa (from Egypt to Morocco) during the Turkish hegemony; the states of the Sudan (Songhai, Hausa and Borno); major states and peoples of the Guinea and Equatorial Forest; West African contacts with Europeans; European traders and settlers in Southern Africa; the Arab presence in East Africa; European and Arab slave trade in Africa.

HIS 103: European History, C. 1300-1789

The course examines ideas, concepts and institutions which influenced the evolution of Europe and sustained it up to the era of the French Revolution. Concepts and Institutions such as the Middle Ages setting; Feudalism; the Roman Catholic Church; the growth of Cities in Europe, Humanism, the Renaissance, the Reformation and rise of Protestantism, The Commercial Revolution, Monarchical Absolutism, Enlightenment, the Scientific Revolution and the Industrial Revolution are examined. Students will be encouraged to develop a critical understanding of the events which affected European society during the period, and the significance of the events for present development.

HIS 104: European History, C. 1789-1945

The course analyses social and political institutions and developments of the major European states in the age of revolutions

beginning with the French Revolution of 1789 and unto the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. The Crimean war; the unification and emergence of Italy and Germany; The Bismarckian Era; the Eastern Question; the First World War; Inter-war political and social developments; the emergence of European dictators and the origin of the Second World War will be examined.

HIS 105: North Africa, C. 7th century

The course discusses the geographical outline of North Africa; ethnic distributions; the beginning of civilizations. It also examines the occupation of the region by foreign powers such as the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Romans. The spread of Arabic influence, the advent of Islam and its impact on North African states and peoples will also be examined.

HIS 106: North Africa, 1500-1800

This course is a survey of the general history of North Africa from C. 1500 A.D till the 19th century. It examines the socio-political developments in the Region, highlighting its growing significance in International relations particularly in the politics of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and West Africa.

HIS 107: East and Central Africa up to 1800

The course is an examination and analysis of the process of state formation, migrations and other internal and external forces peculiar to the Bantu peoples of East and Central Africa. It also discusses their Sources of history; Stone and Iron Age developments; Internal migrations and peopling; peoples and empires of the interior; regional trade; the East Africa Coast - Portuguese/Arab power politics and diplomacy, the Swahili culture; the slave trade and its impact.

HIS 108: Southern Africa, C. 1400-1800

The course examines the cultural map of Southern Africa, the creation of a plural society in the region, the advent of European expansion of the Cape settlement, the states and societies of the Southern African interior (Mutapa and Naravi), the Portuguese

presence in Southern Africa and African reaction to the coming of the Europeans up to the 19th century.

HIS 109: Ancient Civilizations up to the Fall of the Roman Empire.

This is a general survey of some of the major world civilizations and their achievements and legacies for mankind. Emphasis will be on Prehistoric times - the evolution of man and culture; civilization of Mesopotamia (Sumeria, Babylonia, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, etc.); Civilizations of the Nile (Egypt and Kush); the Indus Valleys and Hwan Ho basin (India and China) Palestine (Phoenicia, Israel etc.) Greece (Crete, Archaics etc.); Ancient Rome and the Roman Empire; the Fertile Crescent.

HIS 110: Major Civilizations since the fall of Rome:

This course surveys some of the major world civilizations since the fall of the Roman empire. Emphasis will be on the Arab civilization-Islam and the Muslim World; the Holy Roman Empire; the Ottoman Turk; the rise of nation states in Europe; Western and Central Sudan; East and central Africa and the Swahili; Indo-American civilization before European incursion.

HIS 201: Early History of Nigeria to C. 1500 A.D

The objective of the course is an in-depth survey of the developments of early human societies in Nigeria, using archaeological and historical sources, reviewing these increasingly available sources to discuss economic, social and political achievements of Nigerian peoples in the past. Its breakdown are: Sources of Nigerian history; land and people; Pre-history of Nigeria: traditions of origins; state-formation process – Kanuri, Hausa, Yoruba and Edo; non-centralized societies (Tiv and Igbo); inter-regional cooperation.

HIS 202: History of Nigeria C. 1500 – 1800 A.D.:

The course further surveys in-depth history of Nigeria from the early modern era to the 19th century. It focuses on the growing and changing Nigerian societies, each advancing on the basis of its own dynamics and through interactions with other people and cultures both within and beyond the Nigerian frontiers. These includes the attempts at the establishment of Islamic theocracies in

Borno and Hausaland; emergence and growth of centralized polities in the middle belt; the pattern of development and structure of Yoruba states; the expansion of Benin; the move towards centralization among the Igbo; the Delta and coastal people; the structure of indigenous economy; early European contacts, commercial enterprises and missionary activities.

HIS 203: History of West Africa from the earliest times to 1500

This course is an analysis of the political, economic and social changes in West Africa. It will discuss the Sources of West African History; land and peoples; pre-historic beginnings; the origins and development of states in the Sudan; the Middle Belt and the Guinea forests; the trans-Saharan trade; the introduction and spread of Islam; the Guinea Forest and the Atlantic Coast, as well as the contacts among these states and communities before 1500 A.D.

HIS 204: History of West Africa, 1500-1800 A.D.

The course analysis the political, economic and social organizations and changes in West African states up to the 19th century. It also deals with such topics as the role and impact of Islam and slave trade in the rise and fall off the states; the impacts of European intrusion on West Africa; the growth of the Atlantic trade; the growth of Sudanese states – the Bambara states, Borno, Hausa et al; the Jihad of Futa Toro and Futa Jallon; the Middle Belt states – Mossi, Dagomba, Mamprussi, Borgu, Nupe, Jukun et al; the Guinea Forest states – Asante, Oyo, Dahomey, Benin etc.; Lineage-based societies; inter-state economic and political relations.

HIS 205: North Africa in the 19th Century

This course seeks to explain the inter-relationships of the historical developments in North Africa. The area will be viewed as forming a culture unit with other areas having common Arab and Ottoman legacies. Major themes to be discussed include the problem of westernization and modernization, the emergence of a new class (Islamized but also westernized) and reaction against European encroachments. Issues such as Egypt under Muhammed Ali; the

reign of Abbas Said, Ismail and taofiq; the British occupation of 1882 and its aftermath; the eastern Sudan under Turko – Egyptian rule; the Mahdist movements; the reign of the Khalifa; the establishment of the Condominium; Libya under Yusuf Pasha Karamanli; the second Ottoman; the Sanusiyya in Libya; French occupation of Tunisia; French Occupation of Algeria and the resistance of Add-al-Qadir; Internal problems of Morocco and the road to French Protection etc. will be discussed.

HIS 206: North Africa in the 20th Century

The course deals with the rise and evolution of nationalism; decolonisation and independence; international relations of North Africa with the Middle East, Africa, Europe, the United States and Russia; Pan-Arabism.

HIS 207: East and Central Africa in the 19th Century

The course is a thematic treatment of the history of East and Central Africa in the 19th century. It covers such topics as Bantu societies at the beginning of the 19th century; patterns of trade and communications; ‘ripples’ of the Mfecane - the Ngoni in East and Central Africa; Political forces shaping African communities; the factors of African political, social and economic initiatives; the Christian missionary factor; the partition and imposition of European colonial rule, against a background of African resistance and adaptation to colonial rule.

HIS 208: East and Central Africa in the 20th century

The course involves an analysis of the African colonial situation, establishment of European administration and African reactions; changes in African society and economy during the period of colonial rule; the problem of African labour and labour migration; post-World War I developments; the rise of the African elites; independence movements; the post-World War II developments; the rise and fall of the Central African Federation; independence and post independence developments.

HIS 209: Southern Africa, 1800 – 1910

The course surveys Southern African history from about 1800 until the creation of the Union. It deals with the evolution of

South Africa as a state as well as with the emergence of the High Commission Territories. The indigenous socio-political African institutions and the conflicts between Africans and Europeans together with the racial attitudes that emerged are also examined. Themes includes, cultural map; the halfway house – the coming of the Europeans; the Mfecane and Southern Africa; the Great Trek and its aftermath; the mineral revolution; the emergence of the High Commission Territories; the conflict between Africans and Europeans; the emergence of racial attitudes.

HIS 210: Southern Africa, 1910 to the Present

The course examines developments in South Africa since the establishment of the Union. Topics to be discussed includes, Consolidation of white power (the making of the Union of South Africa); Union without unity (South Africa 1910-1948); The Apartheid etc; different types of nationalism; the issue of “Dialogue” between the Republic of South Africa and other independent African countries; the World and South Africa; independence for the High Commission territories; Contemporary developments in South Africa.

HIS 211: The United States of America. C. 1500-1865

This course is essentially a description of how Europeans colonized North America; emigration to North America; the colonial period; the colonists’ struggle for independence; the problems of nation building; constitution making and the formation of a national Government; westward expansion and regional differences; and the forces that made for temporary disunion during the civil war.

HIS 212: The United States of America since 1865

The course is a discussion of major themes in the history of the USA, such as the Reconstruction of the Southern states and its effects on race relations in the USA; The rapid growth of American industrial power and the role of America in world politics; the frontier in American history; women in American experience; the Blacks in American history, overseas adventures; the Progressive era; The First World war; post-war politics; the great depression and

the New Deal; The Second World War; the Vietnamese war; the U.S. since Watergate.

HIS 301: History of Nigeria, 1800-1900

Starting with the study of the major 19th century movements, the course explores the forces and pressures upon Nigerian societies and the latter's reactions to them. Some of these forces included that of the slave trade, abolition and wars inspired by European penetration, the Christian Missions and the "Scramble"; major 19th century movements; the Fulani Jihad; the creation of the Sokoto Caliphate; the collapse of Seifawa in Borno; the emergence of the El Kanemi Dynasty; internal histories of the middle belt states; the collapse of Oyo; socio-political revolutions in Yorubaland; internal developments in Benin; Aro hegemony in eastern Nigeria; Christian missionary enterprise; European exploration, penetration and commercial transactions; the 'scramble' and fall of Nigeria.

HIS 302: History of Nigeria, 1900 to the Present

The course explores impact of European penetration and colonial rule on Nigerian people. Themes includes European conquest and penetration; British colonial administration; constitutional developments, 1922-56; the independence movements; politics since independence, educational and social developments; economic development since independence; the military factor; Nigeria's foreign policy.

HIS 303: Introduction to Economic History

The course examines the general relevance of economic explanation to historical scholarship. With Africa as its main focus, but drawing comparative examples from other cultures, the course introduces the various tools and methods of economic analysis and defines such concepts as production, distribution, trade and markets (pre-Industrial, pre-colonial, and post-colonial) land and labour matters. Themes include, the relevance of economic explanation to historical scholarship – the primacy of material conditions; tools and methods of mainstream western social scientific analysis – Durkheim, Weber and Parsons; relatedness of economic structure, social structure, political and the belief system; basic concepts for the study of the economic and socio-economic formations; the

productive force, social relations of production, distribution and exchange in Africa.

HIS 304: Methods of Historical Research

The course is an introduction to the fundamental interpretations of the definition and nature of History. It also involves a detailed discussion of available sources of historical information; the methods of collecting, analyzing, and evaluating historical data and an exposition to the techniques of oral history as well as the interdisciplinary approach to the study of history. It will examine the purpose of history; problems of historical research; varieties and preservation of historical documents; field work techniques, library research, archives search, collection of oral data, documentation of ascertainment of historical “facts”; Interpretation of data; writing and presentation.

HIS 305: West Africa in the 19th Century

The course is an analysis of the political, economic and social organizations and changes in West African states in the 19th century. It deals with such issues as the impact of European Intrusion; internal Islamic revolutionary movements – The Jihad in Gobir, Massina, Borno and Bambara; the socio-political reforms in Borno, Asante, Fante, Dahomey, Benin, Yorubaland, Igboland and the Niger Delta; Christian missionary activities; economic change- the decline of the slave trade and growth of legitimate commerce (interpreted from the point of view of the African experience); European political encroachment and African resistance.

HIS 306: West Africa in the 20th Century

The course focuses on the dynamics and the realities of European colonization among West African peoples, pattern of colonial rule; and the socio-economic development during the colonial period. It emphasis the reactions to imperialism leading to anti-colonial movements and liberation struggles e.g African nationalism; World War II and West Africa; Independence of West African States; post-colonial development; cooperation between states.

HIS 307: People of African Descent in the Diaspora

The course aims at familiarizing students with topics on the experience of Black communities outside Africa, Factors for dispersal outside Africa; their geographical distribution in the New World countries; slavery and the struggles for emancipation; African cultural survivals; race-relations and civil rights struggles; contribution to the political, economic and social evolution of the Americas; the Blacks in contemporary World affairs.

HIS 308: The ECOWAS

The course examines the attempts at regional economic integration in West Africa. It studies pre-colonial political antecedents; post-independence relationship between newly independent West African states and their former colonial masters; the economic imperative of integration; the emergence of ECOWAS; structure and functions of the organization; competing organizations and extra-African influences; the limits of integration; ECOWAS and West African development; politics of implementation of protocols; emerging trends in sub-regional integration; analysis of the Treaty; impact of global changes on regional integration in West Africa; the future sub-regional integration in West Africa.

HIS 309: History of Latin America

The course is a study of the early empires and civilization; the Incas and Aztecs (Peru and Mexico); early contacts with Europe from the times of the exploration; the Spanish and other colonialists; the struggle for independence (including the foreign factors); developments after independence (the railway boom, the French adventure, etc); revolutions and political stability in the 20th century.

HIS 310: The Organization of African Unity

This is an examination of the origin, emergence, structure, organization and functions of the O.A.U.; the pan-Africanism origins; the role of the Casablanca and Moronvia blocs; problems of defining unity; bloc politics in the O.A.U. – Francophone, Anglophone, Arab, Black Africa; involvement in African problems including decolonisation, apartheid, economic development and

regional integration. It evaluates problems, achievements, and prospects.

HIS 311: History of the Far East

The course is a descriptive survey of the principal ideas and the institutions of both old China and old Japan so as to demonstrate their rich and enduring civilization and contrast these with the cultural background of the West. It also discusses the contacts of the Far East with Western civilizations and the attendant consequences expressed in political and economic (particularly industrial) developments as well as social revolutions in the 20th century. Themes includes: empires of classical China; unifications and division in China; the new Golden Age in China, Mongol invasions and the Ming restoration; the Ming Ching dynasty in China; the collapse of China; Western expansion in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; World War I and China; the development of Japan; Tokugawa Japan, the transformation of Japan; Militarism in Japan 1919-39; World War II and the Far East; Conflict in East Asia; Japan – and economic success story.

HIS 312: History of the Commonwealth

This course examines the transformation of the Imperial British Empire to the commonwealth of nations; impact of the North American experience on British attitude to her colonies; the Imperial Federation idea; the Imperial and colonial conferences; the First World War and the Balfour Declaration and Statute of Westminster; the empire commonwealth in the 1930s; World War II and its effects; the independence of India and the onset of decolonisation; the modern commonwealth; the establishment of the secretariat and other organs of cooperation; the South African Question; problems of decolonisation and economic development; the functional commonwealth.

HIS 313: African Political Thoughts

This course is an examination of the views of African thinkers about society, government and Africa's place in the larger world as well as their attitudes to political ideologies, response to European colonial rule, contemporary problems of economic development and issues pertaining to political stability. Themes are

major geographical and cultural regimes of Africa; varieties of political system – state and stateless societies; traditional political economy of African states; European colonial rule and its impact on African political societies; the political thought of African leaders since the period of independence movements.

HIS 314: The United Nations

This a study of the structure, functions and achievements of the UNO; the concept and league antecedents of the UN; the emergence of the UNO; the evolution and functions of the organs; the security council, the UN and collective security; peace keeping functions, the UN and the new International Order (Economic Information etc.); the UN and decolonisation; financial reforms in the UN and the paralysis of the Institution; the future of international cooperation.

HIS 401: Philosophy of History

This is an outline course dealing with the different traditions of historical thinking and practice encompassing African traditions of oral history, Islamic Arab historiography and Western historical traditions starting with Graeco-Roman historiography. Themes includes: pre-historical modes of thinking (myths and theocratic accounts); the beginning of scientific history; Hellenism and Hellenistic historiography; Roman historiography; medieval (Christian) historiography, oriental (Muslim) historiography, Renaissance historiography; the 16th century French systematizes; the scientific revolution and the enlightenments; the German Historical School; the positivist tradition; the Marxian conception of history; the new cyclical theory of Spengler and Toynbee; Oral traditions and pre-colonial African historiography.

HIS 402: Contemporary Problems in the Philosophy and Practice of History

The course involves a discussion of philosophy and methodological problems that confront the historian at work. It includes the critical study of such issues as the nature and methods of history; history as art, or science; status as an academic discipline; relationship with other disciplines (sociology, anthropology, archaeology etc); Historical evidence and historical truth; historical

facts; objectivity in history; contemporary history; the notion of cause; the society and the individual; historical interpretation and synthesization.

HIS 403/404: Special Paper.

This is a course designed to introduce students to the technique of handling historical source-materials through an exploration and interpretation of textual materials built up from sources. Students choose one special paper per semester from the following:

A. The 19th century Yoruba Civil Wars

This is a special course designed to give students a clear grasp as well as in-depth knowledge of developments in Yorubaland during the 19th century. It is designed to introduce students to the techniques of handling historical source materials through an exploration and interpretation of textual materials built up from published and unpublished sources. Themes includes: Development of Yoruba historiography; survey of Yoruba history till C. 1800; prelude to the civil wars - the collapse of Oyo, rise of Dahomey and Benin expansion; the war process – the Owu war, the Ijaye war, the Kiriji/Ekitiparapo war, the peace process; effects of the war; military tactics and strategies; the heroes; the imperial conquests and imposition of British rule; indepth study of selected documents.

B. The Jihad of Usman dan Fodio

This is a documentary and historiographical study of the Sokoto Jihad. It deals with such theme as Islam in 18th century Western Sudan, Hausa states and society towards the end of the 18th century; the emergence and dispersion of the Fulani into Hausaland, the concept of “Jihad” in Islam; the life and career of Usman dan Fodio before the Jihad; causes and course of the Jihad wars; Borno and the Jihad; the Jihad in the North, the Middle Belt and Yorubaland; socio-political and religious consequences of the Jihad, the Sokoto Caliphate in the early 19th century, in-depth study of selected document.

C. Economic Change in the Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate 1861-1914

The course will study the changing conditions in the trade pattern of the Delta and Lagos in the 19th century; transition from slave trade to 'legitimate' commerce; late 19th century; transition from Africa; conquest of Lagos hinterland, conquest of the Niger Delta and hinterland; political and administrative evolution of Southern Nigeria up to 1914; colonial economic policy; agricultural production for export; government, British, private enterprises, Christian mission, 'Saras' *vis-a-vis* indigenous producers; development of cable and labour facilities; road transport, water ways; commercial banks etc.; demonstration of traditional currencies and imposition of British currency; economic growth and social impact; in-depth study of selected documents.

D. Independence Movements and Nation Building in Nigeria

This is a documentary and historiographical course designed to provide an intensive study of the process of rise, growth and development of independence movements in Nigeria, constitutional developments; major phase of the nationalist movements; ethnic organizations and the emergence of political parties; western education and the growth of inequality, the problems, strategies, and tactics of nation-building since 1960; the military factor; Nigeria in world affairs; in-depth study of selected documents.

HIS 405: Africa and European Imperialism

The course will examine the internal and external factors and developments which created Late 18th century imperialism; patterns of pre-colonial Afro-European contacts; breakdown of the pre-colonial collaboration; domestic crises within Europe that favours the imperial upsurge – capitalism; militarism, trade depression, manifest destiny, irredentism etc.; stresses within societies; colonial policies of various powers; the colonial impact; rise and triumph of African Nationalism-case studies.

HIS 406: The Politics of Decolonisation in Africa

This is an in-depth study of the content, variety and complexities of the politics of decolonization in African countries with French, British, Portuguese, Belgian, Spanish and Italian

backgrounds. It examined the metropolitan plan for decolonization; the period of conflicts, 1935 - 1945; the Horn and North Africa, Tropical and Equatorial Africa; British and Belgian colonies; the road to political sovereignty, 1945 – 1964; the struggle for economic independence – economic changes, rural developments, urban developments; strategies of economic decolonisation; Pan-Africanism and liberation; African nations since independence; the challenges of modernization.

HIS 407: Economic History of Nigeria till C. 1800

This is a survey of economic development in Nigeria up till the beginning of the 19th century. The course examines the factors in the economic history of Nigeria; indigenous economy; subsistence agriculture, production, distribution and exchange; internal and external trade, the trans-Sahara trade; the trans-Atlantic trade; the manufacturing and extractive industry currencies and capital formation, indigenous transport systems.

HIS 408: Economic History of Nigeria since 1800

The course examines in-depth the dimension and content of economic changes in Nigeria since 1800. It reviews the nature and features of inter- and intra-regional commerce before the age of imperialism; termination of the slave trade; beginning of 'legitimate' commodity trade; colonial rule and colonial economic policies; post-colonial economic development policies and strategies; the principal productive sector of the economy; manpower and labour issues; economic infrastructures and the state.

HIS 409: Tsarist Russia, 1760-1905

This is an outline course on Russian social, political and economic history from Catherine the Great's consolidation of monarchical absolutism and feudalism to the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution. It will examine the structure of the Tsarist state, 1682-1796; Russia and the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars; The reign of Alexander I; the post-reform period 1881-1905; trends in the development of revolutionary theory and practice; Alexander II and the 'Great Reforms' of the 1905 'Revolution'

HIS 410: The USSR since 1905

This is an outline course dealing with the critical events of the revolutionary upheavals of 1905 to 1917; Russia and the World War I; the Tsarist state and the Russia revolutionary movements; the 1917 revolutions and the end of Tsarist Russia, the Russian civil war 1918-22; the New Economic policy and the foundation of the Soviet State; Stalin and the second Revolution; the years of progress, fear and tyranny; Soviet Union and World War II; post-war reconstruction in an atmosphere of the 'Cold War'; Khrushchev and the beginning of a new era; the changing trends in Soviet foreign policy, 1971-64; the USSR in the post-Khrushchev era; the collapse of Soviet Communism.

HIS 411: Comparative Study of Economic Systems

This is a study of the two major economic systems of socialism and capitalism - their historical roots, their philosophical and ideological underpinnings and their historical development. It will also involve an examination of 'mixed economy' such as that of the Scandinavian countries (especially Sweden) and the social welfare system established by of British labour Government in the immediate post World War II period. It will also examine African experience of the various economic systems with case-studies.

HIS 412: Comparative History of Industrial Growth

The course introduces students in a comparative manner to the processes of industrialization in leading industrial countries: the western countries, former USSR, Japan, and South-east Asian countries. The different cultural milieus and the different route which industrialization has taken in these countries will be examined, and lessons for Third World and African development will be examined. It will examine the problems and prospects of industrialization in Africa with specific case studies.

HIS 413: Comparative Democratic System

This is a comparative study of the evolution, history and functioning of democratic political systems. Political systems examined include parliamentary systems, communist and socialist systems, presidential and republican systems and the single-party systems. Also studied are the factors inhibiting the perfect

functioning of democratic systems particularly in the Third World and the Military in Politics.

HIS 414: Comparative Race Relations

This course provides comparative approach to the study of racial problems in plural societies. With examples from the USA, France, Britain and South Africa, the course examines the themes of migrations and origins of racial conflicts in these societies; the struggle for equality by oppressed minorities; management of racial crisis; and the impact of racial conflicts on political order and societal instability in the affected societies. The course also examines the implications for international order, and it focuses particularly on the development of pressures and conflicts which have found attention in the arena of the UNO.

HIS 415: History of Science and Technology

This is a survey course on the development of science and technology from the early man, through ancient civilizations, the medieval and renaissance times, to the scientific revolution of the 17th century. It also examines mechanical and industrial developments of the 18th and 19th centuries, the various inventions of and their impact on man, and the new age of science and hi-technology of the 20th century, African scientific and technological development will receive special attention.

HIS 416: Land and Labour in Africa C. 1850-1850

The course examines in-depth the issues of land and labour in Africa, highlighting and discussing the traditional land tenure systems; the changing pattern and response to internal and external dynamic of change; European settler problems and state lands. It also examines the development of labour from self-employment, slavery, partnership to wage labour, the various trade unions, their relations with the state and private capital, and their international dimension.

HIS 417: History of International Relations since 1945

This course examines the forces at work in international relations in the post-war era. Topics studied includes Post World War II settlements and arrangements; the United Nations; Cold War and Détente; the Communist Bloc and the Sino-Soviet split; security and integration in Western Europe; the emergence of the Third World in International Relations; Non-alignment; development and the New International Order; Southern Africa and Middle-East problems; the 1980s - the second cold war and new Détente, the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the re-unification of Germany; International Relations in the 1990s and Contemporary Developments.

HIS 418: The Third World in International Relations

This is a study of the emergence, impact and place of the Third World and Third World Issues in International Relations. Topics covered include decolonisation and the emergence of the Third World; foreign policy making in developing states; politics and problems of cooperation in Third World States; Third World issues in the International Systems; development and the new international order; the search for a new international economic order; the problems of Southern Africa; Third World search for security- political security, financial security, military, food and health security; Third World debt problem and the international financial system; The Third World and the problem of intervention; North-South relations; Non-alignment; the Third World in the UN, the Commonwealth etc.

HIS 421/422: Research Project

This is a project-oriented course designed to expose students to practical research and professional experience. The objective is to serve as a medium for the students to acquire the necessary professional training and develop the required skill in the art and technique of historical investigation and scholarship. It usually requires the collection and use of oral data, archival documents and official materials. A member of the academic staff oversees the field work involved and supervises the write-up of the research project.

The course is usually registered for at the beginning of the Harmattan Semester but is examined at the end of the Rain Semester. It carries a total of six credit units.

A FULL LIST OF SPECIAL ELECTIVES

SEA	001	Government and the Administration of Public Sector
SEA	001	Elements of Business Administration
SED	001	Poverty and Health
SEG	001	Food Production and the Nation
SEG	002	Agriculture and Human Survival
SER	001	The Use of English
SER	002	The Humanities and the African Experience
SEE	001	Education and the Social Organisation, Customs and Cultures of Nigeria.
SEE	002	Indigenous Education in Nigeria
SEM	001	Fundamentals of Building and Design for Human Habitation.
SEM	002	Issues in Land Management
SEH	001	Man and His Health
SHE	002	Communication Health and Man's Behaviour
SEL	001	Introduction to Law
SEL	002	Introduction to Legal Institutions and Processes
SEP	001	Drug and Society I
SEP	002	Drug and Society II
SES	001	Man and the Physical World
SES	002	Man and the Biological World
SEO	001	The Fundamentals of Human Behaviour
SEO	002	Man and Environment
SET	001	Technology and Society
SEO	003	Principle and Practices of Entrepreneurship and Self Employment.
SEO	004	Business Environment and Approaches to Business Start up.