

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910831863803321
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Titolo	Religion and the Making of Nigeria / Olufemi Vaughan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Durham NC : , : Duke University Press, , 2016
ISBN	9781478091172 1478091177
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (332 p.)
Collana	Religious Cultures of African and African Diaspora People
Soggetti	History / Africa / West History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Chapter one. Islam and Christianity in the making of modern Nigeria -- Chapter two. Islam and colonial rule in northern Nigeria -- Chapter three. Christianity and the transformation of colonial southern and northern Nigeria -- Chapter four. The politics of religion in northern Nigeria during decolonization -- Chapter five. Religion and the Postcolonial state -- Chapter six. Religious revival and the state: the rise of Pentecostalism -- Chapter seven. Expanded sharia: the northern Ummah and the fourth republic -- Chapter eight. Expanded sharia: resistance, violence, and reconciliation -- Chapter nine. Sharia politics, Obasanjo's PDP federal government, and the 1999 constitution -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In <i>Religion and the Making of Nigeria</i> , Olufemi Vaughan examines how Christian, Muslim, and indigenous religious structures have provided the essential social and ideological frameworks for the construction of contemporary Nigeria. Using a wealth of archival sources and extensive Africanist scholarship, Vaughan traces Nigeria's social, religious, and political history from the early nineteenth century to the present. During the nineteenth century, the historic Sokoto Jihad in today's northern Nigeria and the Christian missionary movement in what is now southwestern Nigeria provided the frameworks for ethno-religious divisions in colonial society. Following Nigeria's independence from

Britain in 1960, Christian-Muslim tensions became manifest in regional and religious conflicts over the expansion of sharia, in fierce competition among political elites for state power, and in the rise of Boko Haram. These tensions are not simply conflicts over religious beliefs, ethnicity, and regionalism; they represent structural imbalances founded on the religious divisions forged under colonial rule.

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