

JIHAD IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The Boko Haram is a group of Islam militants located on the northern parts of the West African state called Nigeria. The group contains some Hausa and Fulani members who attack the rural parts of the West African country. The group was first heard of in the year 2001⁻⁰² and then over the past years they have taken a new dimension and distinguished themselves quite independently. The group has undergone through some transformations which have seen it rise to be a terrorist organization from the small militant band it was in the beginning.

In the year 2015, Boko Haram went through another change where they pledged their allegiance to Iraq and the Levant. This change came with advancements in their ideologies and their operational changes. The evolution brought with it a change in tactics, and their iterations and trajectories shifted. The group has emerged to be one of the deadliest terror groups in the world with the number of deaths by their hands rising significantly. In their quest for a strict Islamism state, the group has managed to devastate so many lives through mass killings, kidnappings and inflict fear in the Nigerian people. According to the global index, it has a later death toll than ISIL.

Jihad in Africa is a controversy that is complicated and has the Muslims struggling with what is real and what is not. Jihad- the struggle of unbelief has been used by Islamism groups to justify their deeds to the world. The Al-Shabaab in east Africa and the Boko Haram in West Africa all use the same ideals, and yet the killings of the innocent are the result of such groups. The history of the group dates back to the 18th century when the Fulani people were settlers among the Hausas and joined Al Fodio in Jihad which was then considered to be for political, linguistic, and racial reasons.

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The success of the Book Haram is due to the economic gains that the members get especially in a country that is facing tough economic times. Nigeria separates into two distinct groups; the Christians dominate southern Nigeria while the Muslims dominate the northern population is mainly Muslims. In a country that has three main tribes: Yoruba's, Hausas, and Ibos, the division has caused quite a stir among the people. >

Book Haram's recent activities have left 162 people dead and more than 250 injured on bomb attacks and landmines. Citizens of Nigeria living in the northern part of the country are not able to move as they are either scared of falling victims to the bombs placed all over the lands or being the prey of the Boko Haram. Abubakar Shekawi was rejected as the leader of the group despite many years of leadership because he targeted even Muslim civilians in his fight for jihad. He did not distinguish rather everyone Muslim or Christian was a victim. The people under his care were abducted, raped and killed. Shekawi was replaced by the son of the group's founder, Abu Musab al-Barnawi. Who has made it is a mission to lead the group against the Christians and military. The group is however seen to be more extreme and powerful under the leadership of Barnawi.

Even though its history can be dated all the way to the 18th century, the group first came to light in the 1990s, and their first coordinated attack was in the year 2003. Since their first attack, the group has caused significant damage to the country with several civilians died as well as state officials. The group has crippled several operations and has left the Nigerian people in fear of the day when the Islamism militia will attack.

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This is dir. You
dramatically over-simplify the
movement + have not provided

detail historic or regional
Context. What will you agree,

Specifically?

base reads more Nigerian
historical materials.

Read Murray List

C1

HST 142

STYLE GUIDE FOR FINAL PAPERS: REMINDERS

Fall 2018

- You will hand in a 10-12 page term paper on the last day of classes.
- As a reminder, your paper must include these four basic elements:
 1. You must have some sort of thesis statement, in which you clearly state what you intend to prove or argue in your paper. Your grade will in large part be determined by how well you prove your thesis, using direct historical examples.
 2. You must fully and completely document your paper – using EITHER footnotes or endnotes [parenthetical references are not to be used]. Come and see me if you have questions about citations or documentation.
 3. You must include, on a separate page, a full bibliography of the sources you have used in the preparation of your paper.
 4. YOU MUST USE AT LEAST 10-12 SOURCES. You may NOT count textbooks, web-pages, or encyclopedias as “sources.” You must use both journal articles as well as monographs.

GUIDELINES FOR THE CITATION OF SOURCES

- All footnotes and endnotes must appear in the styles below.
- You may use abbreviations [e.g. Guyer and Belinga, “Wealth in People,” 102] after your initial FULL citation.

Book: C. Meillassoux, *Maidens, Meal and Money: Capitalism and Domestic Community* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981), insert appropriate page numbers.

Article: Jane I. Guyer and Samuel M. Eno Belinga, “Wealth in People as Wealth in Knowledge: Accumulation and Composition in Equatorial Africa,” *Journal of African History* 36 (1995), insert appropriate page numbers.

Article in Book: Frederick Cooper, “Islam and Slavery in East Africa” in Paul E. Lovejoy (ed.), *Africa and the Slave Trade* (Toronto: York University Press, 2001), insert appropriate page numbers.

- Your Bibliography must be formatted in the styles below, on a separate page, in alphabetical order by the author’s last name:

Article:

Robinson, David. “Abdul Quadir and Shaykh Umar: A Continuing Tradition of Islamic Leadership in Futa Toro” in *International Journal of African Historical Studies* 6, 2 (1975).

Book:

Watts, Michael. *Silent Violence: Food, Famine and peasantry in Northern Nigeria*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983.