Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History

Proposed 30% Addition to the Course Structure/Summary

**Level 100**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **CODE** | **COURSE TITTLE** | **Units** | **Status** | **LH** |  |
| 1 | BUK-HIS110 | A History of Pre-Colonial African Diplomacy | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 2 | BUK-HIS: 111 | History of Islamic Civilisation to 660 A D | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 3 | BUK-HIS 113 | History of Europe 500-1400 AD) | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 4 | BUK-HIS:114 | Principles and Practice of Diplomacy | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 5 | BUK-HIS: 115 | Muslim World 750-1299 | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| **Total** | |  | **12** |  | **150** |  |
| **Level 200** | | | | | | |
| 1 | BUK-HIS: 205 | Africa and the Wider World | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 2 | BUK-HIS: 206 | Trends in World Diplomacy | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 3 | BUK-HIS: 207 | Ottoman Empire 1299-1900 | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 4 | BUK-HIS: 208 | Economic History of Africa | 2 | E | 30 |  |
| 5 | BUK-HIS: 209 | Imperialism Theory and Practice | 2 | E | 30 |  |
|  | **Total** |  | **10** |  | **150** |  |
| **Level 300** | | | | | | |
| 1 | BUK-HIS: 306 | History of the Middle East Since 1900 | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 2 | BUK-HIS: 307 | History of the Mediterranean World 1400-1900 AD | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 3 | BUK-HIS: 309 | The Evolution of Nigerian Foreign Policy | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 4 | BUK-HIS: 310 | Regional Economic Growth in West Africa | 2 | E | 30 |  |
| 5 | BUK-HIS: 311 | History of Transport and Telecommunication in Nigeria | 2 | E | 30 |  |
| **Total** | | | **10** |  | **150** |  |
| **Level 400** | | | | | | |
| 1 | BUK-HIS: 411 | History of Political Ideas | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 2 | BUK-HIS: 412 | Public History | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 3 | BUK-HIS: 413 | Islam in the Contemporary World | 2 | C | 30 |  |
| 4 | BUK-HIS: 414 | War and Peace | 2 | E | 30 |  |
| 5 | BUK-HIS: 415 | Comparative Borderland History | 2 | E | 30 |  |
|  |  |  | **10** |  | **150** |  |

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 109 A History of Pre-Colonial African Diplomacy (2 Credits, CORE L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

The main goal of this course is to train and produce well-grounded graduates in the history of African diplomacy by locating the central position of Nigeria in its diplomatic relations with other African states and more broadly with nations of other continents in the pre-colonial period. This objective is in line with the BUK’s mission of addressing Africa’s developmental challenges. Graduates that are well-grounded in understanding the dynamics of pre-colonial African diplomacy could potentially have the analytical ability to interpret issues bordering diplomacy among independent African states at the present.

**Overview**

This course is designed to introduce students to the history of diplomacy in the pre-colonial period. It demonstrates that contrary to the popular belief that pre-colonial Africa was a scene of inter and intra-state warfare, relations among Africans before the arrival of the Europeans were carried out through varieties of ways. Although warfare was a feature of pre-colonial relations, diplomacy also featured prominently.

The course defines African diplomacy and explains its importance to African political history. It examines the nature and dynamics of pre-colonial African diplomacy. It discusses the impact of Islam and contacts with the Europeans on African diplomacy

**Objectives**

The Objectives of the Course are as follows:

1. To Trace the development of African diplomacy before the advent of the Europeans
2. To Examine how Islam and Europeans affected African diplomacy
3. To Describe the different ways through which African diplomacy was carried out
4. To Discuss the implication of pre-colonial African diplomacy on the nature and
5. To explore the dynamics of African relations with other powers in colonial and post-colonial periods.

**Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Trace the development of African diplomacy in the pre-colonial period.
2. Explore the impact of Islam and contact with the Europeans on African diplomacy
3. Identify the three different variables through which African diplomacy was carried out
4. Apply the knowledge of pre-colonial African diplomacy in appreciating the nature and
5. Demonstrate 2 dynamics of African relations with other powers in colonial and post-colonial periods

**Course Contents**

The course will define African diplomacy. The importance of diplomacy to African political history. The nature and dynamics of pre-colonial African diplomacy. The impact of Islam and contacts with the Europeans on African diplomacy. Case studies of diplomatic engagements of pre-colonial African states (e.g. Borno Empire, the Niger Delta, and Zanzibar in East Africa). The influence of African diplomacy on colonial and postcolonial history.

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Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 110 History of Islamic Civilisation to 660 AD (2 Credits CORE L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

Part of the core values of BUK is “humanity and sacrifice.” These two fundamental values are exemplified by the character of Prophet Muhammad. The course introduces students to the early history of Islam focusing on the life of Muhammad and the four caliphs that succeeded him as rulers of the Islamic state. Collectively, their lives were full of moral lessons for humanity. Their sacrifice and humanity made it possible for the religion to spread beyond the Arabian Peninsula. The course also serves the goal of orienting the programmes of the Department of History to suit the local environment. BUK’s location in Kano, which has a long history of Islam and Islamic tradition warrants the introduction of this course to allow the students to understand the origin of Islam.

**Overview**

The course is an introduction to the history of Islamic Civilisation. It covers the early developments in the history of Islam focusing on the Prophet’s life in Mecca and Medina and how he established the early Islamic state. Then the course proceeds to the periods of the four caliphs paying attention not only to the early strife which the state encountered but also to the roles played by the Caliphs in expanding the state beyond the borders of Arabia.

The course will introduce students to the early History of Islam in its geographical and socio- economic context. The course will cover up to the period of four rightly guided caliphs.

**Objectives**

The Objectives of the Course are as follows

1. Examine the origin and development of Islamic civilisation
2. Discuss the relationship between Islam and Christianity in the early period of Muslim history
3. Account for the establishment of Islamic Community in Madina
4. Discuss the relationship between Madina and other Arabia before the Conquest of Mecca.
5. Access the impact of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula and beyond.

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the evolution Islamic civilization
2. Understand the relationship between Islam and Christianity in the medieval period
3. Analyse the establishment of Islamic Community in Madina
4. Demonstrate the relationship between Madina and other Arabia before the Conquest of Mecca
5. Discuss the impact of Islam in Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf

**Content**

The course will introduce students to the early History of Islam. Arabian Peninsula and in its geographical and socio- economic context. The *Jahiliyya* Period, The Message of Islam, Migrations in the Early Period of Islam. Battles of Badr and Uhud. The treaty of Hudaibiyya. The period of four rightly guided caliphs(Abubakar, Umar, Uthman, and Aliyu).

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**BUK-HIS: 113** **History of Europe 500-1400 AD (2 Credits Elective L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

This course covers the history of Europe from the collapse of the roman empire. It will cover the Frankish ascendency, emergency of absolutism and the Muslim conquest of European societies. This is in line with the mission of BUK of meeting the developmental needs of Africa through knowledge production and training of graduates with knowledge on how European society evolved.

**Overview**

The main goal of the course is to examine the principle and practice of diplomacy at a global scale. This course covers the history of Europe from the collapse of the roman empire. It will cover the Frankish ascendency, emergency of absolutism and the Muslim conquest of European societies.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are as follows:

1. To account for the evolution Latin civilization
2. To Discuss the Frankish Conquest of Europe
3. To explore Christianity in the medieval period shaped the European society
4. To Assess the impact of Black Death on Europe
5. To Discuss the impact of Islam in Europe

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the evolution Latin civilization
2. Discuss the Frankish Conquest of Europe
3. Understand how Christianity in the medieval period shaped the European society
4. Assess the impact of Black Death on Europe
5. Discuss the impact of Islam in Europe

**Content**

The European society (Geography and peopling). Europe on the eve of Frankish Ascendency. Byzantine Empire and the Spread of Byzantine Christianity. Black Death. Western society and the development Church. The Kingdom of Franks. The Feudalism. Muslim Conquest of Spain.

1. **BUK-HIS:114** **Principles and Practice of Diplomacy (2 Credits Elective L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

The course introduces students to the principle of diplomacy. The ability of the modern state to maintain its interests on the international scene is central to the developmental needs of developing countries especially those in sub-Saharan Africa. Thus the popular adage “what you know is better than what you have” has encapsulated the preceding statement. The main goal of the course is to ground students in the principle of diplomacy whose proper understanding is a useful skill for graduates that would become future African diplomats or transnational policy experts. This is in line with the mission of BUK of meeting the developmental needs of Africa through knowledge production and training of graduates with skills that could be harnessed for policy formulation that would help Africa in its diplomatic relations with other continents.

**Overview**

The main goal of the course is to examine the principle and practice of diplomacy at a global scale. It explores the trajectory of global diplomacy paying particular attention to specific milestones in the history of diplomatic relations among nations. Its starting point is the Treaty of Westphalia following the end of the Thirty Years War among European powers. It highlights how concepts such as “balance of power” emerged in the course of European history.

This course traces the evolution of contemporary world diplomacy from the Treaty of Westphalia through the Congress of Vienna to the formation of the UN with principles and issues like balance of power, sovereignty, power politics and the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states; national interest as a tool for foreign policy formation; international moral obligation to fight crimes against humanity and to oppose illegitimate rulers vis-à-vis the principle of non-interference.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are as follows:

1. Trace the origin of diplomacy
2. Examine the relevance of national interest as a tool of foreign policy formulation
3. Explain the impact of war on global peace
4. Discuss the relevance of the rule of law in national politics.
5. To Explore foreign policy formation

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the Origin of Diplomacy
2. Understand the relevance of national interest as a tool for foreign policy formation
3. Discuss the impact of war global peace
4. Assess the relevance of rule of law in national politics
5. Discuss foreign policy formation

**Content**

The evolution of contemporary world diplomacy from the Treaty of Westphalia. The Congress of Vienna. Unification of Germany and Italy. The formation of the League of Nations and UN. The principles and issues in balance of power. The politics and the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 115** **The Muslim World 750-1300 AD (2 Credits, Elective L=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

The course is a continuation of introduction to the history of Islamic Civilisation. It covers the early developments in the history of Islam focusing on the Prophet’s life in Mecca and Medina and how he established the early Islamic state.

**Overview**

The course is a continuation of introduction to the history of Islamic Civilisation. It covers the developments that preceded the period of the four pious caliphs of Islam. The emergence of the Ummayyad and Abbasid dynasty marks an important turning point in the History of Islamic Civilisation. The developments during the period underscores the contributions of Islam in the modern science and politics.

The course will introduce students to the establishment of Umayyad dynasty and the new developments which took place during the period that contrasted its orthodox rule. The course will take the student through the problems that led to the emergence of the Abbasid dynasty and the developments which brought the caliphate to the world of fame and also led to its downfall. The expansion of Islam to the North and west Africa will be covered

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course include the following:

1. To Explain the emergence of the Ummayad Dynasty after the Four pious caliphs
2. To Explain the emergence of the Abbasid Dynasty after the Ummayad
3. To explore the intellectual contributions of the Abbasids to the Islamic civilization
4. To Account for the impact of Islam on Latin and Babylonian civilizations
5. To explore the Muslim contributions to modern science and medicine.

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the emergence of the Ummayad Dynasty after the Four pious caliphs
2. Explain the emergence of the Abbasid Dynasty after the Ummayad
3. Understand the intellectual contributions of the Abbasids to the Islamic civilization
4. Discuss the impact of Islam on Latin and Babylonian civilizations
5. Discuss the Muslim contributions to modern science and medicine.

**Content**

The establishment of Umayyad dynasty. The Civil war in Islam. Karbala Incident, Interlectual Contributions under the Ummayad, Social Institution under the Ummayad. The Collapse of Ummayad and Emergence of Abbasid Dynasty. Foundation of Baghdad, The emergence of Islamic Dynasties of Fatimid, Idrissids and Allawids. The Developments which brought the caliphate to the world of fame and also led to its downfall. The expansion of Islam to the North and west Africa will be covered

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 205 Africa and the Wider World (2 Credits, Core L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history and diplomacy requires students requires understanding of Africa and the wider world. The course will provide students with a critical understanding of Africa’s place in the global context and the challenges and opportunities that arise from its engagement with the wider world. This is in line with the mission of BUK of meeting the developmental need of Africa through knowledge production and training of graduates on understanding the relationship between Africa and outside world.

**Overview**

Africa and the wider world is a course that focuses on the study of African societies, cultures, economies and politics as well as histories in relations to the continent’s contact with the outside world. The course aims to explore the diverse experiences of African people and their interactions with the global community, including economic, political, social and cultural connections.

Some of the topics that this course covers include the Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, post-colonialism and globalization and their impact on the continent’s economies, African diaspora and its cultural and political expressions as well as international relations. Africa and the wider world provide students with a critical understanding of Africa’s place in the global context and the challenges and opportunities that arise from its engagement with the wider world.

**Objectives**

1. To develop an understanding of the diverse histories, cultures and societies of Africa and their interconnections with the wider world
2. To examine the legacies of colonialism and imperialism in Africa and their impacts on the continent’s political, economic and social systems
3. To analyse contemporary issues facing African societies including poverty, conflict, human rights and environmental challenges and their implications for global governance
4. To explore the roles of the African states and regional organizations in the international system
5. To examine the political, economic and cultural exchanges between Africa and other regions of the world
6. To encourage students to engage in critical thinking, research and writing about African issues and to develop skills in analysis, argumentation and communication

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the relationship between Africa and other continents
2. Understand the relevance of international organizations in African development
3. Discuss the impact of neo-colonialism on Africa.
4. Expalin the diplomatic strategies’ employed by African nations

**Content**

The Slavery and Slave Trade. European Imperialism. Foreign factors in the decolonization of Africa. Independence and Neo-colonialism in Africa. Africa and international organizations like the UNO, EEU/EU, USAID. The Social aspects of globalization. Africa and super power polities. Africa and the new World Order, etc.

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

1. **BUK-HIS: 206 Trends in World Diplomacy (2 Credits, Core L=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history and diplomacy requires training on the global balance of power. Diplomacy is an important tool for managing international relations. The determinants of nations global ranking defend on excellent diplomatic strategies. The relevance is seen in understanding the role of diplomacy in global politics, economic growth, political stability, peace and security.

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**Overview**

Historically Diplomacy is essentially a system of communication between governments, and classic diplomacy rested almost entirely on administrative skills and political strategies. Ccontemporary world diplomacy was traced from the Congress of Vienna to the formation of united National and other regional organizations.

Principles and issues like balance of power, continentalism, European imperialism and colonization are discussed. The objectives, content and the expected outcomes are provided to address this need.

**Objectives**

1. To Explain the emergence of Diplomacy in global politics
2. To examine the relevance of diplomacy in national development
3. To assess the impact of nations in maintaining global peace and
4. To expose students to different global diplomatic strategies’

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the emergence of Diplomacy in global politics
2. Understand the relevance of diplomacy in national development
3. Discuss the impact of nations in maintaining global peace
4. Acquaint to different global diplomatic strategies’

**Content**

The evolution of contemporary world diplomacy. The Congress of Vienna to the present. Principles and issues like balance of power, continentalism, European imperialism and colonization are discussed. America’s policy of isolationism and non-interference by external powers in American continental affairs. The First World War and failure of the League of Nations and Collective Security. The Second World War and America’s involvement in the war. The principle of self determination and the Atlantic Charter. The Cold War, East/West relations. The collapse of the Soviet Union (USSR), the new World Order and Globalization are also issues that come under focus.

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS:207 The Ottoman Empire 1300- C.1900 (2 Credits, Core LH=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

BUK emphasises the training of high-quality and disciplined graduates equipped with that provide needed manpower in the competitive world. The relevant of this course is seen in the graduate’s ability to understand the past glorious development in order to appreciate and confront the current development challenges as expounded in the rich history of the Ottoman Empire.

**Overview**

Ottoman Empire highly regarded as one of the largest and organised empires in the world. It was founded in the 13th century that controlled many parts of Africa, Asia and Europe up to its collapsed in the 20th century. The Empire established well-structured political, economic and social system resembled the modern world state.

The course is designed to introduce students to one of the most extensive Muslim states. Emphasis will be focused on the establishment and development of the ottoman empire economic, diplomacy, social life and the impact of foreign contact and relations.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Describe the geography and people of the Ottoman empire
2. To identify the major factors that favoured the establishment of the empire its emergence as world power
3. Explain the various people and cultures of the empire constituted the empire
4. Discuss the major problems that led to the decline and collapse of the empire
5. Describe these people with different backgrounds lived peacefully under one umbrella

Identify the great legacies that modern world can learn from this great civilization

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the emergence of the Ottoman Empire
2. Understand the political and social setting of a Multi-ethnic and religious empire
3. Discuss the impact of ottomans on Europe and North Africa
4. Explore the imperial and the diplomatic strategies of the Ottomans

**Content**

The course is designed to introduce students to emergence of the Ottoman Empire. The Conquest of Constantinople. The political and Social Structure of the Ottoman State. Ottoman Expansion to Europe and Africa. The establishment and development of the ottoman economic, diplomacy and social life and the impact of foreign contact and relations. the Period of the Tanzimat. The Emergence of the Young Turks.

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

1. **BUK-HIS: 306** (**History of the Middle East Since 1900) (2 Credits, Core, L=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history and diplomacy requires training on the global peace and security. In present world war and peace are important determinants social and economic development nations. The relevance is seen in understanding the happenings in the contemporary middle east.

**Overview**

With the decline of Ottoman empire and rise of new nations in the region of middle east led to rise of tension in the region particularly with creation Israel state. The hostility and violence in the region is always subject of discussion at the UN and other international organization fora.

The course is therefore designed to introduce students to the history of the middle east with the view of understanding the cause causes of the conflict between the Arabs- Israel’s and the various attempt of mediation process in the region.

**Objectives**

The following are the objectives of the course:

1. To Explain the decline of Ottoman empire and rise of new nations in the region
2. To Understand the political and social setting of Middle East
3. To Discuss the impact of Arab-Israel conflict on the global politics
4. To expose students to the diplomatic strategies in the Middle east

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the decline of Ottoman empire and rise of new nations in the region
2. Understand the political and social setting of middle east
3. Discuss the impact of Arab-Israel conflict on the global politics
4. Analyse the diplomatic strategies in the Middle east

**Content**

The course will introduce students to the History of the Modern Middle East. The development of modern nations of the region from the defunded Ottoman Empire. The questions of Zionism, the founding of the state of Israel. The emergence and development of modern state of Iran, super power politics, global military and economic interests and strategies, oil and its regional and global politics etc will be discussed

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 307** **History of the Mediterranean World 1400-1900 AD (2 Credits Core LH=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

BUK emphasizes the training of high-quality and disciplined graduates equipped with that provide needed manpower in the competitive world. The relevant of this course is seen in the graduate’s ability to understand the past glorious development in order to appreciate and confront the current development challenges as expounded in the rich history of the Mediterranean World

**Overview**

Mediterranean World has been one of the major world civilizations that connected major world continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. It was founded along the Mediterranean world which served as unifying factor of this world that survived for centuries which underscored the importance of geography in building diplomacy among people with diverse backgrounds.

The course is to introduce students to comparative outlook on developments in the cultural and economic History of the Mediterranean societies. Emphasis will be laid on the interdependence and inter-relations between the societies of the area.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. To Describe the geography and people of the Mediterranean
2. To identify the major factors that favoured the establishment and spread of Mediterranean world
3. Explain how the Mediterranean Sea served as catalyst for connecting people with cultural diversity
4. Describe how people with different backgrounds lived peacefully during the golden era of the Mediterranean world
5. Identify the great legacies that modern world can learn from this great civilization

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the geography and peopling of Mediterranean societies
2. Understand the political and social setting of the area
3. Analyse the impact of geography on the emergence of states and empires in the region
4. Demonstrate relationships between the various regions of the area.
5. Highlight the great legacies that modern world can learn from this great civilization

**Content**

The Geography and peopling of Mediterranean. The Major Features of Mediterranean societies. Comparative outlook of Mediterranean Societies. Lowland and Highland Civilisations. The cultural and economic History of the Mediterranean societies. The interdependence and inter-relations between the societies of the area.

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**BUK-HIS: 309 (Historiography)** **(2 Credits, Core, LH=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

Historians and historical writings are core issues in historical studies. The pattern of historical writing had greatly changed especially with emergence of Africanist Historian. It is in view of this BUK saw the relevance of Historiography as a course.

**Overview**

Historical studies entail the understanding of various school of thoughts and philosophers such as Heradotus, Thusydides, Marx and Ibn Kaldun contribute to development of Historical studies. It is within this context that different approach to historical studies are developed particularly in the 20th Century.

The course is a study of historians and their writings. Students will study the various influence which affect how history has been written in different periods and regions. Particular attention will be paid to the changes in the writing of African and Nigerian History particularly in the 19th and 20th Centuries

**Objective**s

The Course have the following as its objectives

* + - 1. To examine the various schools of History
      2. To Explore the myth and realities of African History
      3. To explore the essence of Historical studies
      4. Discuss the evolution of History as an academic discipline
      5. Access the changes in the writing of African History

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. understand the various schools of History
2. Discuss the myth and realities of African History
3. Assess the essence of Historical studies
4. Discuss the evolution of History as an academic discipline
5. Assess the changes in the writing of African History

**Content**

Meanings and Concerns of Historiography. History of Historiography: classical historiography, Christian Historiography, Islamic Historiography, Medieval Historiography, Renaissance Historiography, Enlightenment Historiography, Modern Historiography, Postmodern Historiography. Colonial Historiography, African Historiography, subaltern Studies, etc.

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**BUK-HIS: 312** (**The Evolution of Nigerian Foreign Policy) (2 Credits, Core, LH=30)**

**Senate-approved relevance**

Students of History required understanding of the evolution of Nigerian Foreign policy. Nigeria had at various times contribute in the developments in the political affairs of several nations through economic and political interventions. It is light of this that BUK saw the relevance of the Evolution of Nigerian Foreign Policy as a course**.**

**Overview**

Since the Nigerian Independence many nations have benefitted from the Nigerian interventions to sustain their growth, stability and unity. Countries such as Congo, South Africa, Liberia and Sieara-leone.

The understanding of Nigerian policy towards its neighbor and other countries is of paramount significance. The Nigerian foreign policy greatly assists in the development of African foreign policy. These contributions of Nigeria led to the developments and formation of regional and sub-regional organisations such the OAU, Lake Chad Region Oragnisation and ECOWAS

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course include the following;

1. To Explain the dynamics of Nigerian foreign policy
2. To Understand the relevance of national interest as a tool for development
3. To expose students to relevance of foreign policy on international development.
4. To Account for Nigerian policy towards its neighbor
5. To Explore the problems and Prospects of Nigerian Foreign Policy

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the dynamics of Nigerian foreign policy
2. Understand the relevance of national interest as a tool for development.
3. Analyse the relevance of foreign policy on international development.
4. Discuss the Nigerian policy towards its neighbor
5. Analyse the problems and Prospects of Nigerian Foreign Policy

**Content**

The Emergence of Nigerian state. The thrust and dynamics of Nigerian foreign policy since 1960. Nigerian Foreign the Cold war. The role of Nigeria in the formation of OAU, Ecowas. Policy issues that determine the basis of Nigeria’s foreign policies. Nigerian Interventions in the independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Nigeria and South African Apartheid Regime

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**BUK-HIS: 310** **Regional Economic Co-operation in West Africa (2 Credits, Elective, L=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Students of History and Diplomacy require to understand issues related to Regional Economic Co-operation in West Africa. The various organizations in West Africa (such as the Mano River Union, the Benin Union and ECOWAS greatly enhance development in the region. It is view of this BUK saw the relevance for students have idea on issues of regional development in West Africa.

**Overview**

The need for regional economic cooperation in West Africa was appreciated by most African leaders soon after their countries had become independent sovereign states early in the 1960s. Taking a step back into a historical journey, the concepts of “multilateralism” and “regionalism” have increasingly taken the center stage in global politics. The European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement, African Union and ECOWAS have emerged and are growing.

Also, the fate of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement is also being rethought. This course is designed to expose student on the importance of regional integration in West Africa, beginning with an overview of the state of regional integration as evaluated through the African regional integration index. It goes on to provide an analysis of challenges and prospects in key dimensions of regional integration.

**Objectives**

1. Describe the nature and impact of the regional economic cooperation in West Africa.
2. To examine the extent at which diplomacy foster economic and political growth in the Region.
3. To evaluate the consequences of the regional cooperation to border security and conflict management in the West African region.
4. To Account for African Continental Free Trade Agreement
5. To examine the challenges and prospects of Diplomatic relations for improved regional integration.

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the nature of West African sub-region
2. Understand the relevance of diplomacy in the development of the region
3. Discuss the impact of nations in maintaining peace in West Africa
4. Discuss African Continental Free Trade Agreement
5. Analyse diplomatic challenges of West Africa’

**Content**

West African States Settings. The features of West African Economy. West African Trade Terminals. Issues of underdevelopment in West Africa. Formation of West African Organisations (such as the Mano River Union, the Benin Union and ECOWAS). The problems and prospects West African Region

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B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 311** **History of Transport and Telecommunication in Nigeria ( 2 Credits, Elective LH=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history requires students to have understanding in the evolution and development of the various modes of transports and telecommunications. It is view of this BUK saw the importance for students of History to be train on the History of Transport and Telecommunication.

**Overview**

The evolution and development of the various modes of transports and telecommunications (such as human porterage, animal transport, water transport, rail transport, road transport, air transport and Pipeline transport; and also post office, telephone, telegram and fax mile) in Nigeria is important sector in the colonial and post-colonial periods.

It discusses the roles of regulatory agencies like the Ministries of Transport and the Nigerian Communication Commission; the Nigerian Railway Training Institute, Nigerian Institute of Transport and Technology Zaria, the Nigerian Institute of Aviation, Zaria, the Nigerian Maritime Academy and other institutions of higher Learning in the development of the transport and telecommunication industries. It also analyzes the contemporary challenges of the transport and telecommunication Nigeria.

**Objectives**

* + - 1. To Explain the evolution and development of the various modes of transports and
      2. To Understand the relationship between transport and telecommunication.
      3. To Discuss the impact of transport and telecommunication on economy, spatial interactions and inter-group relations in Nigeria.
      4. To Analyze the roles of government in coordinating the transport and telecommunication industry.
      5. To Explain the challenges of transport and telecommunication in Nigeria.

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the evolution and development of the various modes of transports and telecommunications

2. Understand the relationship between transport and telecommunication.

3. Discuss the impact of transport and telecommunication on economy, spatial interactions and inter-group relations in Nigeria.

5. Analyze the roles of government in coordinating the transport and telecommunication industry.

6. Explain the challenges of transport and telecommunication in Nigeria.

**Course Contents**

Definition of Key concepts such as transport, infrastructure, mobility, and telecommunication. Theories of transport and telecommunication. The importance of transport and telecommunication in Nigeria. The evolution, development and growth of transport and telecommunication industry in Nigeria. The roles of regulatory agencies like the Ministries of Transport and the Nigerian Communication Commission; the Nigerian Railway Training Institute, Nigerian Institute of Transport and Technology Zaria, the Nigerian Institute of Aviation, Zaria, the Nigerian Maritime Academy and other institutions of higher Learning in the development of the transport and telecommunication industries. The contemporary challenges of the transport and telecommunication Nigeria.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 411 History of Political Ideas (2 Credits, Core, LH=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Students of History and Diplomacy require to understand issues related to Political trends of social ideas the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. The ideas helped development of political and economic struggles in the contemporary world. It is view of this BUK saw the relevance of History of political ideas in the contemporary struggles

**Overview**

Historically the political and economic revolutions in Europe changed the pattern of socio-economic and political setting of European societies. These changes influenced the Political trends of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries such as liberalism, democracy, socialism, communism, civil liberties, racism etc.

This course is designed to expose students to the reality and psychology of world-wide struggle for economic, political and social justice through examining ideas which question the existing social order. Political trends of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries such as liberalism, democracy, socialism, communism, civil liberties, racism etc will be the features of the course and example will be cited from various part of the globe.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course include the following

1. To Explain the factors that influence the emergence of ideas
2. To Assess the political and social parameters surrounding ideas
3. To Discuss the impact of ideas in the modern societies
4. To expose students to the contributions of scholarship on global trends
5. To Explore world Political trends

**Learning Outcome**

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

Explain the factors that influence the emergence of ideas

1. Understand the political and social parameters surrounding ideas
2. Discuss the impact of ideas in the modern societies
3. Demonstrate the contributions of scholarship on global trends
4. Discuss world Political trends

**Content**

The glorious revolution’s and rise of ideas in Europe. Industrial Revolution and Rise of Ideas. Reality and psychology of world-wide struggle for economic, political and social justice through examining ideas which question the existing social order. Political trends of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. The emergence and thrusts of ideas such as liberalism, democracy, socialism, communism, civil liberties, racism etc

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 415 Comparative Borderlands History (2 Credits, Elective LH=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Students of History and Diplomacy require to understand issues related to borders particularly in Africa. Ccomparative approach to the social dynamics (struggles, adaptations, and cross-border alliances) is importance in the contemporary global politics. It is view of this BUK saw the relevance for students have idea in comparative borderland history.

**Overview**

The historical study of borderlands has been unduly restricted by an emphasis on the legal, political, and geographical aspects of borders and by a state-centred approach. Too often, the question has been how states have dealt with their borderlands rather than how borderlands have dealt with their states-culturally, economically, and politically.

This course is designed to expose student to issues of comparative approach to the social dynamics (struggles, adaptations, and cross-border alliances) in regions bisected by borders, and it argues that borderland studies provide an indispensable corrective to historical narratives that accept the territoriality to which all modern states lay claim.

**Objectives**

The course has the following Objectives

1. To Discuss the geographical aspects of border
2. To Describe the socio-cultural similitudes and variants among boarder communities.
3. To examine the extent at which inter-group relations foster economic and political growth among the borderland communities.
4. To evaluate the causes and consequences of communal conflicts affecting the borderland communities.
5. To examine the challenges and prospects of Diplomatic relations among borderland communities.

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Discuss the geographical aspects of border
2. Explain the role of Diplomacy in maintaining international boundaries
3. Understand the relevance of border to national development
4. Discuss the impact of boundary conflict on nations
5. The course will expose students to different partitioned people

**Content**

The theories and concepts of borderlands history. Types and Categories of Borders. Petition and Scramble of African Borders. The factors in the making of internal and international boundaries, case studies of borderland communities and partitioned people. Border Disputes in Africa.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 414** **War and Peace in Africa (2 Credits, Elective L=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history and diplomacy requires training on the global peace and security. In present world war and peace are important determinants social and economic development nations. The relevance is seen in understanding the causes and impact of war in the global peace and how peace influence global development.

**Overview**

In all ages war has been an important topic of analysis. war, in the popular sense, a conflict between political groups involving hostilities of considerable duration and magnitude. Historically peace entails friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence. In a social sense, peace is commonly used to mean a lack of conflict (such as war) and freedom from fear of violence between individuals or groups.

**Objectives**

1. To account for the impact of war in global politics
2. To examine understand the relevance of diplomacy during war period
3. To Discuss the impact of war global peace
4. To explore the different global diplomatic strategies’ of maintain peace
5. Account for the Origin of War on Terrorism

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain impact of war in global politics
2. Understand the relevance of diplomacy during war period
3. Discuss the impact of war global peace
4. Discuss the Origin of War on Terrorism
5. Account for the different global diplomatic strategies’ of maintain peace

**Content**

The background to and the causes of wars. The nature, course and effects of conflicts. Insurgency and counter-insurgency. War on Terrorism. Peace and Conflict resolution mechanisms. Disarmament and Arms control. The role of international organizations in peace initiatives, etc.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 413** **Islam in the Contemporary World (2 Credits, Elective LH=30)**

**Senate Approved Relevance**

Students of History requires the understandingof resurgence of Islamic Institutions in many Muslim Societies will also be studied. These developments have socio-economic and political impact in many Muslim countries including Nigeria. It is in view of this BUK saw the relevance and importance for students to understand the place of Islam in Contemporary world.

**Overview**

Historically Islam had contributed to the development of modern political and social discuss of several nations. With September 11 attacks on the pentagon world super powers approach towards Islam and Muslim countries changed. Thus, the need for understanding the role played by Islam in these countries is important.

This course will survey the emergence of modern Muslim states such as Pakistan, Indonesia and Iran. It will also Study the socio-political development in the Muslim Arab countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the rest of the *Maghrib*. The resurgence of Islamic Institutions in many Muslim Societies will also be studied. Historical development of Muslim relations with non-Muslim nations and societies will also be examined.

**Objectives**

The course objectives include the following:

1. To Explain the relevance of Islam in the emergence of modern states
2. To Understand the relevance of Islam in the socio-political development in the Muslim countries
3. To Account for Muslim relations with non-Muslim nations and societies.
4. To Explore the resurgence of Islamic Institutions
5. To Account for the contemporary challenges of Muslim State

**Learning Outcome**

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

1. Explain the relevance of Islam in the emergence of modern states
2. Understand the relevance of the socio-political development in the Muslim countries
3. Expose students to Muslim relations with non-Muslim nations and societies
4. Account for the resurgence of Islamic Institutions
5. Discuss the contemporary challenges of Muslim State

**Content**

The emergence of modern Muslim states such as Pakistan, Indonesia and Iran. The socio-political development in the Muslim Arab countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the rest of the *Maghrib*. The resurgence of Islamic Institutions in many Muslim Societies will also be studied. Historical development of Muslim relations with non-Muslim nations and societies will also be examined.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty Arts and Islamic Studies

Department History

B.A History/History and Diplomacy

**BUK-HIS: 412 Public History (2 Credits, Core, LH=30)**

**Senate Relevance**

Training high quality graduates of history and diplomacy requires training on public. In present in understanding of history, the role of cultural institutions where history is created for public consumption is required. The relevance is seen in line with vision of BUK for students to understand the role digital technology in creating historical content for the public consumption.

**Overview**

Writing public history is one the major trends in contemporary historical scholarship. Historians write the history of important historical places, sites, monuments and prominent personalities. On the other hand, documentaries, and movies on historical events greatly shaped the historical consciousness; the significance of commemorative practices in the creation and preservation of history.

The public history will therefore present different career opportunities available for historians outside academia; and the use of digital technology in creating historical content for the public. The class will examine the history and role of cultural institutions where history is created for public consumption, such as museums, monuments, archives and heritage sites.

**Objectives**

The following are the objectives of the course:

1. To identify and appreciate the social and practical uses of History beyond academia.
2. To Explore the role of non-professionals in the production and dissemination historical knowledge.
3. To Acquire hands-on skills and be exposed to career opportunities in public history.

**Learning Outcomes**

Students are expected to:

1. Identify and appreciate the social and practical uses of History beyond academia.
2. Explore the role of non-professionals in the production and dissemination historical knowledge.
3. Demonstrate hands-on skills and be exposed career opportunities in public history.

**Course Content**

This course explores the ways in which historical knowledge is produced outside academia and how the how the general public engages with the past. The class will examine the history and role of cultural institutions where history is created for public consumption, such as museums, monuments, archives and heritage sites. We shall also consider the role of movies in shaping public historical consciousness; the significance of commemorative practices in the creation and preservation of history; the different career opportunities available for historians outside academia; and the use of digital technology in creating historical content for the public. The course will conclude with a tour of selected historic sites and museums.