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Kingdoms of the Yoruba - Robert Sydney Smith 1988
This third edition of what has been described as “this minor classic” has been extensively revised to take account of advances in Nigerian historiography. The twenty million Yorubas are one of the largest and most important groups of people on the African continent. Historically they were organized in a series of autonomous kingdoms and their past is richly recorded in oral tradition and archaeology. From the fifteenth century onwards there are descriptions by visitors and from the nineteenth century there are abundant official reports from administrators and missionaries. Yoruba sculpture in stone, metal, ivory, and wood is famous. Less well-known are the elaborate and carefully designed constitutional forms which were evolved in the separate kingdoms, the methods of warfare and diplomacy, the oral literature, and the religion based on the worship of a “high god” surrounded by a pantheon of more accessible deities. Many of these aspects are shown in the drawings and photographs which have been used—for the first time—to illustrate this distinguished work.

The Kingdoms of the Yoruba - William B. Noseworthy 1989
The Kingdoms of the Yoruba is selected from Gale’s academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

Kingdom of the Yoruba - Robert Sydney Smith 1969
A Living Tradition - L. J. Munoz 2003 This collection of essays, written during the last couple of decades on Yoruba cultural heritage, brings together a wealth of material on Yoruba history, art, and institutions within a framework of writing on the phenomenon, history and sociology of tradition. The essays demonstrate a strong philosophical context, and new insights into the nature and behavior of the Yoruba tradition. A main theme is that there is no antithesis between tradition and modernity and that to examine how the Yoruba synthesizes tradition and modernity is a useful way to understand how their society functions and changes. The author further brings perspectives to current concerns about why there is at present a resurgence of violent ethnic clashes. He reflects on the divisiveness of violent conflicts arising from tribalism and ethnic consciousness, illustrating how these need not be a threat to Nigerian unity, and considers roles of traditional authorities in modern political structures.

A History of the Yoruba People - Stephen Adebanji Akintoye 2010-01-01
A History of the Yoruba People is an audacious comprehensive exploration of the founding and growth of one of the most influential groups in Africa. In this commendable book, S. Adebanji Akintoye deploys four decades of historiography research with current interpretation and analyses to present the most complete and authoritative volume on the Yoruba to date. This exceptionally lucid account gathers and imparts a wealth of research and discourses on Yoruba studies for a wider group of readership than ever before. Very few attempts have tried to grapple fully with the historical foundations and development of a group that has contributed to shaping the way African communities are analysed from prehistoric to modern times. “A wondrous achievement, a profound pioneering breakthrough, a reminder to New World historians of what ‘proper history’ is all about – a recount which draws the full landed and spiritual portrait of a people from its roots up - A History of the Yoruba People is yet another superlative work of brilliant chronicling and persuasive interpretation by an outstanding scholar and historiographer of Africa. – Prof Michael Vickers, author of Ethnicity and Sub-Nationalism in Nigeria: Movement for a Mid-West Stateand Phantom Trail: Discovering Ancient America. “This book is more than a 21st century attempt to (re)present a comprehensive history of the Yoruba ... shifting the focus to a broader and more eclectic account. It is a far more nuanced, evidently-sensitive, systematic account.” ~ Wale Adebanwi, Assist. Prof., African American and African Studies, UC Davis, USA. “Akintoye links the Yoruba past with the present, broadening and transcending Samuel Johnson in scope and time, and reviving both the passion and agenda that are over a century old, to reveal the long history and definable identity of a people and an ethnicity... Here is an accessible book, with the promise of being ageless, written by the only person who has sustained an academic interest in this subject for nearly half a century, providing the treasures of accumulated knowledge, robust encounters with received wisdom, and mature judgement about the future.” ~ Toyin Falola, The Frances Higginbotham Nalle Professor in History, University of Texas at Austin, USA.

The Emergence of the Western Yoruba Kingdoms - Abiodun Adebayo Adediran 1980
The Political Development of Yoruba Kingdoms in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries - Peter Cull Lloyd 1971

The Story of Ketu, an Ancient Yoruba Kingdom - Geoffrey Parrinder 1967
A Preliminary Analysis of the Yoruba and Adja Kingdoms of West Africa - Åke Norborg 1973

The Frontier States of Western Yorubaland - Biodun Adebiran 2013-02-21
The Yorùbá are one of the peoples of West Africa affected by the demarcation of territories by European powers at the close of the nineteenth century. Although the bulk of the people are now found in South-western Nigeria, impressive indigenous Yorùbá communities are in the neighbouring Republics of Benin and Togo. This book is primarily concerned with the Yorùbá sub-groups in the latter two countries. The intention is to trace, with the aid of verbally transmitted historical source materials, supplemented with available written data, the pre-colonial socio-political developments of the subgroups.

YORUBA WARFARE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY - J. F. ADE AJAYI, ROBERT SMITH 1964

Political Representation in the Traditional Yoruba Kingdoms - L. J. Munoz 1981

The Frontier States of Western Yorubaland - Biodun Adebiran 1994
The Yorùbá are one of the peoples of West Africa affected by the demarcation of territories by European powers at the close of the nineteenth century. Although the bulk of the people are now found in South-western Nigeria, impressive indigenous Yorùbá communities are in the neighbouring Republics of Benin and Togo. This book is primarily concerned with the Yorùbá sub-groups in the latter two countries. The intention is to trace, with the aid of verbally transmitted historical source materials, supplemented with available written data, the pre-colonial socio-political developments of the subgroups.

The Kingsdoms “Olugbo of Ugbo” and “Ooni of Ife”. A Controversy of Manipulation of History or a Fact From Antiquity - Bababa Ikuenosim 2020-09-01
This book is more than a 21st century attempt to (re)present a comprehensive history of the Yoruba ... shifting the focus to a broader and more eclectic account. It is a far more nuanced, evidently-sensitive, systematic account.” ~ Wale Adebanwi, Assist. Prof., African American and African Studies, UC Davis, USA. “Akintoye links the Yoruba past with the present, broadening and transcending Samuel Johnson in scope and time, and reviving both the passion and agenda that are over a century old, to reveal the long history and definable identity of a people and an ethnicity... Here is an accessible book, with the promise of being ageless, written by the only person who has sustained an academic interest in this subject for nearly half a century, providing the treasures of accumulated knowledge, robust encounters with received wisdom, and mature judgement about the future.” ~ Toyin Falola, The Frances Higginbotham Nalle Professor in History, University of Texas at Austin, USA.

The Story of Ketu, an Ancient Yoruba Kingdom - Geoffrey Parrinder 1967

A Preliminary Analysis of the Yoruba and Adja Kingdoms of West Africa - Åke Norborg 1973
African Names from the Ancient Yoruba Kingdom of Nigeria- Oserjeman Adefunmi 1967

The Sign of the Leopard-Ann Brisbane Baird 2004 The lion, as well, became a symbol for one of the last kings of Dahomey and is as prominent as the leopard in the royal arts of the Kingdom. Leopard imagery’s use then, as a symbol of power, is determined by the status of the king in each kingdom and the scope of his authority.

West African Kingdoms in the Nineteenth Century- Dayll Forde 2018-10-10 Originally published in 1967 this volume presents studies of 10 West African kingdoms which have played an important part in the economic, political and cultural life of the region. Ranging geographically from the kingdom of Benin in southern Nigeria to the Wolof kingdom of Kayor in Senegal, they include the Oyo Yoruba, Dahomey, Hausa, Maradi, Kom in West Cameroon, the Mossi, Ashanti and Ghana and the Mossi chieftdoms of Sierra Leone. Each outlines the historical origins and development of the kingdom and analyses its organization in the nineteenth century. It includes accounts of the economic basis and resources of the state and the significance of tribute and trade, of the social categories among its population, the administrative machinery and communications, the judicial and military organization and external relations. It also considers the importance of the ideology and rituals of kingship.

The Yoruba from Prehistory to the Present- Arthibesi Usman 2019-07-31 A rich and accessible account of Yoruba history, society and culture from the pre-colonial period to the present.

Idoani Past and Present- O. Adegbesan 1970

The Political Development of Yoruba Kingdoms in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries-Peter Cutt Lloyd 1971

Owo: A Frontier Yoruba Kingdom-Oladipo Joseph Olughadehan 2006 Using a combination of oral traditions and written sources, this work reconstructs the history of Owo, a frontier Yoruba kingdom in southwestern Nigeria, from about the 12th century to the 20th century. One of a number of kingdoms springing up in this forest country in the 11th and 12th centuries, Owo developed as a typical Yoruba kingdom, with a system of limited monarchy and careful balances of the interests of society. However, Owo was the closest Yoruba kingdom to another kingdom that was not Yoruba, that had a significantly different political system characterized by nearly complete monarchical absolutism. Inevitably, Owo developed relationships with that kingdom, the strong, expansionist Benin kingdom of the Edo people—in trade, culture. Owo seems to have grown slowly until it came under pressure of this much stronger neighbor. Benin’s ownership of coastal territory had positioned her to benefit from the coastal trade with Europeans beginning from the last years of the 15th century. Wealth from the trade and the acquisition of imported weapons of war (European guns), had transformed Benin into a formidable adversary to her neighbors. Unable to match Benin’s military power, Owo strove for independent survival by entering into commercial and political arrangements with Benin. Over time, Owo-Benin relations attained a certain stability featuring much cultural interaction, friendly trade in each other’s domain, and traders from both kingdoms’ trading side by side far into the interior. Politically, Owo began to be impacted by the Benin system, thereby creating a long history of conflict and instability in the internal politics of the Owo kingdom. In spite of such, however, Owo continued to prosper economically. Owo also developed excellent diplomatic skills that preserved her independence and prevented frequent wars with Benin. Owo’s economic prosperity spurred cultural growth and revival, making Owo a great cultural center in Yorubaland. Although Owo’s political life never fully recovered from the disruptions imported by her contacts with Benin, Owo never ceased to be a prosperous and independent kingdom. The same trends continued under the British and have continued in the context of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

A Comparative Study of the Political Institutions in Some Yoruba Kingdoms-Peter Cutt Lloyd 1952

The Yoruba Kingdom-Apollo E. Dimbo 1988

Political Developments of Yoruba Kingdoms in 18/19th Centuries (Occasional Paper 31)- P. C. Lloyd 1971-01-01

The Yoruba-Akinwumi Ogundiran 2020-11-03 The Yoruba: A New History is the first transdisciplinary study of the two-thousand-year journey of the Yoruba people, from their origins in a small corner of the Niger-Benue Continental in present-day Nigeria to becoming one of the most populous cultural groups on the African continent. Weaving together archaeology with linguistics, environmental science with oral traditions, and material culture with mythology, Ogundiran examines the local, regional, and even global dimensions of Yoruba history. The Yoruba: A New History offers an intriguing cultural, political, economic, intellectual, and social history from ca. 300 BC to 1840. It accounts for the events, peoples, and practices, as well as the theories of knowledge, ways of being, and social valuations that shaped the Yoruba experience at different junctures of time. The result is a new framework for understanding the Yoruba past and present.

The Political Development of Yoruba Kingdoms in the 18th and 19th Centuries-Peter Cutt Lloyd 1971

Yoruba-Babatunde Lawal 2012-06-01 Art features prominently in the culture of the Yoruba, a people numbering more than 25 million and subdivided into different kingdoms in Nigeria and adjacent regions. It both enriches life and is used to venerate and influence deities. This new book explores the archaeological and historical evidence that suggests that by the beginning of the second millennium, many Yoruba kingdoms had become major urban centers with highly developed economic, cultural, political, and religious institutions. Drawing on field observations, contextual analyses, oral sources, and published materials, this book offers insight into the poetics and dynamics of Yoruba art and the belief that the “beautiful” or “well-made” generates a special power that commands attention.

Yoruba Gurus-Toyin Falola 1999 In the quest to promote universal knowledge and create Western institutions in Africa, the intellectual contributions of Africans without an academic education have been downplayed and maligned. This work identifies contributions made by prominent Yoruba intellectuals outside of academic life and shows that intellectual contributions need not be divorced from the concerns of local communities or deliberately promote narrative inequality and distance.

Ancient Kingdoms of West Africa-Dierk Lange 2004

Black Studies

Indigenous African Institutions, 2nd Edition-George Ayittey 2006-09-01 George Ayittey’s Indigenous African Institutions presents a detailed and convincing picture of pre-colonial and post-colonial Africa - its cultures, traditions, and indigenous institutions, including participatory democracy.


Idoani Past and Present- 1970
The Nupe and the Origins and Evolution of the Yoruba, C. 1275-1897-Idris Sha’aba Jimada 2005

The Balogun in Yoruba land The Changing Fortunes of a Military Institution-Jimoh, Mufutau Oluwasegun 2016-10-06 The Balogun institution is part of an elaborate chieftaincy tradition among the Yoruba of south western Nigeria, whose antiquity predates modern times. This book examines histories of origin and significance of the chieftaincy, as well as various contexts of its evolution into a formidable traditional institution in Yoruba land. In doing so, the peculiar traits and experiences of various holders of the title in select Yoruba communities are examined within specific historical contexts, drawing attention to the exploits of heroes and villains in their collective history.

The Yoruba Today-Jeremy Seymour Eades 1980-05-08

Contributions of Yoruba People in the Economic & Political Developments of Nigeria-Jacob Oluwatayo Adeuyan 2011-10-12 Jacob Oluwatayo Adeuyan is a Geologist by profession and received his education at Kiev University-Ukraine, graduated with Bachelor of Science Exploration Geology in 1971. Worked with the Federal Government of Nigeria from 1971 - 1978 and retired to form his own Engineering Firm - Geotek (Nig) Engineering Company from 1978 - 1983 as the Managing Director. Between 1983 - 1991, he entered politics and in 1991, he was forced to move out of his country for fear of persecution by the military junta ruling Nigeria then. He moved to London. In London, he entered Wolverhampton university for his Law degree and finished with LLB (Hons) in 1995. He moved out of London to US. In US, he was admitted to Morgan State University, Baltimore for his MBA degree. He finished in 1957. He worked in the US as Soil Consultant with Engineering Company in Maryland and GeoSciences Engineering Company as Company Director.

The Yoruba in History Up to 1987-S. O. Arifalo 2003