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A POLITICAL HISTORY OF MUTUM-BIYU CHIEFDOM IN TARABA

STATE OF NIGERIA 1817-1975

BY

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﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Read! In the Name of your Lord who created (all that exists), He has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood), Read! And your Lord is the most Generous, Who has taught (the writing) by the pen.

Dedication

This study is dedicated to my parents Alhaji Garba Karanga and Hajiya Aishatu Garba Karanga and wife Fatimah Saidu. To my Children Abubakar, Aishatu (Ummi), Khadijah, Muhammad, Abdul-jalil, and Jalilatu

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ABSTRACT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful,

This study is about 'A Political history of Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom in Taraba State of Nigeria (1817-1975) which is located within the framework of the history of its cities and its political system aim in its entirety to sheds light on the history of a Chiefdom in Northern Nigeria. Nevertheless, the flourished economic, and the organized social system which served as its sources of wealth and the heterogeneous nature of the area led to the emergence of a new political system. Therefore, the objective of this research within this remarkable period is to attempt a historical reconstruction of the political and the socio-economic growth in the area of Northern Nigeria under the Sokoto Caliphate (1804-1903), though; was originated by Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio; founded on the basic tenet of Sunni Islam. The Caliphate lasted nearly a century (1804-1903), and was finally brought to an end by the colonialist's occupation in 1903. The study consists seven chapters: chapter one covers, historical background, Introduction, statement of the problem, aim and objectives, justification of the study, research questions and hypothesis, scope and limitation, research methodology, theoretical and conceptual clarification, expected outcomes, review of related literature as well as summary of the literature review. Chapter two covers the land and people of Mutum-Biyu which consists of the introduction, land, climate, fauna and flora, peoples, peopling of Mutum-Biyu 1878, socio-economic activities in Mutum-Biyu and the political organization of Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom which has direct bearing to this study. Chapter three covers the overview of the influence of the Sokoto Caliphate in Muri Emirate with an introduction, brief history of the Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, the holy war in Hausaland (Sokoto Jihad) (1804-1812), the political and socio-economic structure of the Sokoto Caliphate (1804-1903), the Emirate of Muri under Sokoto Caliphate (1833-1900) as well as the British occupation of the Sokoto Caliphate 1900. Chapter four studied the relation between Muri Emirate and Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom with introduction, brief history of Muri Emirate 1817, Mutum-Biyu under Muri Emirate 1878, overview of the socio-economic influence of Muri Emirate in Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom and also overview of the political influence of Muri Emirate in Mutum-Biyu 1886, Chapter five examines the evolution of Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom (1878-1975), the chapter covers Mutum-Biyu as Ward Organization (Mai-Anguwa)(1878-1886), Mutum-Biyu as Village Organization (Dakachin)(1886-1905), Mutum-Biyu as District (Hakimi Mutum-Biyu)(1905-2007), Mutum-Biyu as Chiefdom (Sarkin Mutum-Biyu)2007-date as well as the reign of Kachalla Muri Alh Ismaila Suleiman Duma II (1977-2014). Chapter six of this work covers the political structure of Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom (1817-1975): the districts under Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom; Mutum-Biyu District, Tutare district, Gunduma district, Shira district, Shagarda district, as well as system of governance of Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom, Intergroup relations in Mutum-Biyu and Mutum-Biyu Chiefdom of the Muri Emirate under Colonial rule (1900-1960).Chapter seven recapitulated the work in form of summary and conclusion. The methodology used in obtaining data employed primary source materials in form of oral interview and archival records; in the course of data collection, we visited National archive Kaduna, Arewa House Kaduna, and Ahmadu Bello University library,

Zaria. Besides, we obtained data through internet and interviews were conducted in the field at different places in Mutum-Biyu and at different times.

مُستخلص البحث

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

عنوان هذه الرسالة هو والتاريخ السياسي لموتوم بيو المشيخة، بدولة نيجيريا 1817-1975

وتقع في إطار (تاريخ المدن) وتعني بالجانب السياسي وتهدف في مجملها لتسليط الضوء على تاريخ إمارة نيجيرية ومشيخة شهدت نمطاً من النشاط الاقتصادي والاجتماعي حيث توفرت فيها مصادر الثروة الاقتصادية والتجانس الاجتماعي ما جعل الحديث عنها وعن تاريخها السياسي موضوعاً للبحث خاصة في فترة شهدت نمواً سياسياً واجتماعياً ملحوظاً في تاريخ الشمال النيجيري بقيام الخلافة الصكتية من 1804 إلى 1903 والتي أسس فيها الشيخ عثمان دان فوديو خلافة إسلامية قامت على مبادئ الإسلام السني القويم واستمرت قرابة قرن من الزمان (1804 إلى 1903) لتنتهي على أيدي المستعمرين البريطانيين سنة 1903م. البحث يتكون من سبعة فصول: الفصل الأول يشمل الخلفية التاريخية ومقدمة وبيان المشكلة، وهدف البحث، وأهمية البحث، أسئلة البحث والفرضيات ونطاق وحدود البحث، منهجية البحث، والإطار النظري والمفاهيمي، والنتائج المتوقعة، واستعراض ومناقشة النتائج ويشمل الفصل الثاني أرض وشعب موتوم بيو : مقدمة والأرض والمناخ والحياة النباتية والحيوانية، والشعوب، والسكان في موتوم بيو 1878 م، والأنشطة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية مشيخة موتوم بيو موضوع البحث. ويشمل الفصل الثالث نظرة عامة على نفوذ خلافة سوكتو على إمارة موري بمقدمة ونبذة تاريخية عن شيخ عثمان دان فوديو والجهاد الإسلامي في أرض الهوسا في 1804م ووفاته في 1817م، والهيكلي السياسي والاجتماعي والاقتصادي لخلافة سوكتو الإسلامية، ثم دراسة إمارة موري تحت خلافة سوكتو 1833م وما كان من الاحتلال البريطاني لمملكة سوكتو الإسلامية 1903م. الفصل الرابع دراسة العلاقة بين إمارة موري ومشيخة موتوم بيو، ونبذة تاريخية عن إمارة موري 1817، موتوم- بيو تحت إمارة موري عام 1878، لمحة عامة عن التأثير الاجتماعي والاقتصادي لإمارة موري في مشيخة

موتوم بيو وأيضاً لمحّة عامّة عن النفوذ السياسي من إمارة موري في موتوم بيو 1886م ،
الفصل الخامس يتناول تطور مشيخة موتوم-بيو 1878-1975، ويشمل الفصل موتوم-بيو
الماي انقو 1878-1886، موتوم-بيو و قرية دكاشين 1886-1905 ، موتوم بيو مقاطعة
حكيمي موتوم- بيو 1905-2007 ، , مشيخة ساركين موتوم بيو 2007م وكذلك في عهد
الكشال موري إسماعيل سليمان الدوما الثاني 1977-2014. ويشمل الفصل السادس من هذا
العمل البنية السياسية لمشيخة موتوم-بيو 1817-1975. المناطق التي تحت مشيخة موتوم-
بيو - ،(منطقة تترا، حي جندامة، حي شيرة، حي شقارده) ، ونظام الحكم من مشيخة موتوم-
بيو ، والعلاقات بين المجموعات في مشيخة موتوم بيو إمارة موري تحت حكم المستعمرة
1960-1900. ويشمل الفصل السابع ملخصاً وخاتمة ثم المصادر والمراجع في الحصول
على البيانات مصدر المواد . و في سياق جمع البيانات، قمت بزيارة الأرشيف الوطني في
كادونا، ، ومكتبة جامعة أحمد و بللو، و ما توفر من معلومات من خلال الانترنت ، وأجريت
مقابلات ميدانية في أماكن مختلفة في موتوم بايو وفي أوقات مختلفة.