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Causes of nigeria civil war

1967–1970 civil war in Nigeria
Nigeria
Civil WarPart of the Decolonisation of AfricaThe de facto independent Republic of Biafra in June 1967Date6 July 1967 – 15 January 1970(2 years, 6 months, 1 week and 2 days)LocationNigeriaResult Nigerian victory:Dissolution of the Republic of BiafraRise and continuation of Igbo nationalism[27]Territorialchanges Biafra reverts NigeriaBeligerents Nigeria Biafra Foreign mercenaries[1] Supported by Eypyt[23] United Kingdom Soviet Union United States[4] Israel (until 1968)[5] PLO (after 1968)[6] Bulgaria[7] Ethiopia[8] Senegal Somalia Sierra Leone Cameroon Niger Congo-Kinshasa[9] Algeria [10] Jhria Saudi Arabia[12] Zuzur by France[13] China[14] West Germany[13] Israel (after 1968)[15] Portugal[16][17][18] Spain[17][19] Vatican City (alleged)[19][20][21] South Africa Rhodesia[22] Haiti[13] Gabon[13] Ivory Coast[13] Tanzania[23][24][25] Czechoslovakia (until 1968)[26] Commanders and leaders Hassan Katsina Mohammed Shuwa Benjamin Adekunle Theophilus Danjuma Shehu Musa Yar Aduo Yakubu Gowon Murtala Mohammed Oluşegun Obasanjo Muhammad Buhari Ibrahim Babangida (WIA) SANI Abacha Odumegwu Ojukwu Philip Effiong Albert Okonkwo Victor Bango Ogburno Kal Joseph Achuzie Timothy Onwuatuegwu J Humphrey ChukwuikaForeign mercenaries: [11]–13]–14]–15]–16]–17]–18]–19]–20]–21]–22]–23]–24]–25]–26]–27]–28]–29]–30]–31]–32]–33]–34]–35]–36]–37]–38]–39]–40]–41]–42]–43]–44]–45]–46]–47]–48]–49]–50]–51]–52]–53]–54]–55]–56]–57]–58]–59]–60]–61]–62]–63]–64]–65]–66]–67]–68]–69]–70]–71]–72]–73]–74]–75]–76]–77]–78]–79]–80]–81]–82]–83]–84]–85]–86]–87]–88]–89]–90]–91]–92]–93]–94]–95]–96]–97]–98]–99]–100]–101]–102]–103]–104]–105]–106]–107]–108]–109]–110]–111]–112]–113]–114]–115]–116]–117]–118]–119]–120]–121]–122]–123]–124]–125]–126]–127]–128]–129]–130]–131]–132]–133]–134]–135]–136]–137]–138]–139]–140]–141]–142]–143]–144]–145]–146]–147]–148]–149]–150]–151]–152]–153]–154]–155]–156]–157]–158]–159]–160]–161]–162]–163]–164]–165]–166]–167]–168]–169]–170]–171]–172]–173]–174]–175]–176]–177]–178]–179]–180]–181]–182]–183]–184]–185]–186]–187]–188]–189]–190]–191]–192]–193]–194]–195]–196]–197]–198]–199]–200]–201]–202]–203]–204]–205]–206]–207]–208]–209]–210]–211]–212]–213]–214]–215]–216]–217]–218]–219]–220]–221]–222]–223]–224]–225]–226]–227]–228]–229]–230]–231]–232]–233]–234]–235]–236]–237]–238]–239]–240]–241]–242]–243]–244]–245]–246]–247]–248]–249]–250]–251]–252]–253]–254]–255]–256]–257]–258]–259]–260]–261]–262]–263]–264]–265]–266]–267]–268]–269]–270]–271]–272]–273]–274]–275]–276]–277]–278]–279]–280]–281]–282]–283]–284]–285]–286]–287]–288]–289]–290]–291]–292]–293]–294]–295]–296]–297]–298]–299]–300]–301]–302]–303]–304]–305]–306]–307]–308]–309]–310]–311]–312]–313]–314]–315]–316]–317]–318]–319]–320]–321]–322]–323]–324]–325]–326]–327]–328]–329]–330]–331]–332]–333]–334]–335]–336]–337]–338]–339]–340]–341]–342]–343]–344]–345]–346]–347]–348]–349]–350]–351]–352]–353]–354]–355]–356]–357]–358]–359]–360]–361]–362]–363]–364]–365]–366]–367]–368]–369]–370]–371]–372]–373]–374]–375]–376]–377]–378]–379]–380]–381]–382]–383]–384]–385]–386]–387]–388]–389]–390]–391]–392]–393]–394]–395]–396]–397]–398]–399]–400]–401]–402]–403]–404]–405]–406]–407]–408]–409]–410]–411]–412]–413]–414]–415]–416]–417]–418]–419]–420]–421]–422]–423]–424]–425]–426]–427]–428]–429]–430]–431]–432]–433]–434]–435]–436]–437]–438]–439]–440]–441]–442]–443]–444]–445]–446]–447]–448]–449]–450]–451]–452]–453]–454]–455]–456]–457]–458]–459]–460]–461]–462]–463]–464]–465]–466]–467]–468]–469]–470]–471]–472]–473]–474]–475]–476]–477]–478]–479]–480]–481]–482]–483]–484]–485]–486]–487]–488]–489]–490]–491]–492]–493]–494]–495]–496]–497]–498]–499]–500]–501]–502]–503]–504]–505]–506]–507]–508]–509]–510]–511]–512]–513]–514]–515]–516]–517]–518]–519]–520]–521]–522]–523]–524]–525]–526]–527]–528]–529]–530]–531]–532]–533]–534]–535]–536]–537]–538]–539]–540]–541]–542]–543]–544]–545]–546]–547]–548]–549]–550]–551]–552]–553]–554]–555]–556]–557]–558]–559]–560]–561]–562]–563]–564]–565]–566]–567]–568]–569]–570]–571]–572]–573]–574]–575]–576]–577]–578]–579]–580]–581]–582]–583]–584]–585]–586]–587]–588]–589]–590]–591]–592]–593]–594]–595]–596]–597]–598]–599]–600]–601]–602]–603]–604]–605]–606]–607]–608]–609]–610]–611]–612]–613]–614]–615]–616]–617]–618]–619]–620]–621]–622]–623]–624]–625]–626]–627]–628]–629]–630]–631]–632]–633]–634]–635]–636]–637]–638]–639]–640]–641]–642]–643]–644]–645]–646]–647]–648]–649]–650]–651]–652]–653]–654]–655]–656]–657]–658]–659]–660]–661]–662]–663]–664]–665]–666]–667]–668]–669]–670]–671]–672]–673]–674]–675]–676]–677]–678]–679]–680]–681]–682]–683]–684]–685]–686]–687]–688]–689]–690]–691]–692]–693]–694]–695]–696]–697]–698]–699]–700]–701]–702]–703]–704]–705]–706]–707]–708]–709]–710]–711]–712]–713]–714]–715]–716]–717]–718]–719]–720]–721]–722]–723]–724]–725]–726]–727]–728]–729]–730]–731]–732]–733]–734]–735]–736]–737]–738]–739]–740]–741]–742]–743]–744]–745]–746]–747]–748]–749]–750]–751]–752]–753]–754]–755]–756]–757]–758]–759]–760]–761]–762]–763]–764]–765]–766]–767]–768]–769]–770]–771]–772]–773]–774]–775]–776]–777]–778]–779]–780]–781]–782]–783]–784]–785]–786]–787]–788]–789]–790]–791]–792]–793]–794]–795]–796]–797]–798]–799]–800]–801]–802]–803]–804]–805]–806]–807]–808]–809]–810]–811]–812]–813]–814]–815]–816]–817]–818]–819]–820]–821]–822]–823]–824]–825]–826]–827]–828]–829]–830]–831]–832]–833]–834]–835]–836]–837]–838]–839]–840]–841]–842]–843]–844]–845]–846]–847]–848]–849]–850]–851]–852]–853]–854]–855]–856]–857]–858]–859]–860]–861]–862]–863]–864]–865]–866]–867]–868]–869]–870]–871]–872]–873]–874]–875]–876]–877]–878]–879]–880]–881]–882]–883]–884]–885]–886]–887]–888]–889]–890]–891]–892]–893]–894]–895]–896]–897]–898]–899]–900]–901]–902]–903]–904]–905]–906]–907]–908]–909]–910]–911]–912]–913]–914]–915]–916]–917]–918]–919]–920]–921]–922]–923]–924]–925]–926]–927]–928]–929]–930]–931]–932]–933]–934]–935]–936]–937]–938]–939]–940]–941]–942]–943]–944]–945]–946]–947]–948]–949]–950]–951]–952]–953]–954]–955]–956]–957]–958]–959]–960]–961]–962]–963]–964]–965]–966]–967]–968]–969]–970]–971]–972]–973]–974]–975]–976]–977]–978]–979]–980]–981]–982]–983]–984]–985]–986]–987]–988]–989]–990]–991]–992]–993]–994]–995]–996]–997]–998]–999]–1000]–1001]–1002]–1003]–1004]–1005]–1006]–1007]–1008]–1009]–1010]–1011]–1012]–1013]–1014]–1015]–1016]–1017]–1018]–1019]–1020]–1021]–1022]–1023]–102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opportunistally." ^ O'Sullivan, "Humanitarian Encounters" (2014), pp. 304–305. "In Britain, humanitarianism became a vessel through which society could construct a new sense of national purpose; it amounted, in essence, to a benign re-imagining of imperial compassion for a postcolonial world. When the Biafran crisis erupted, it offered an opportunity to renew this emphasis on the country's responsibilities [...]. On the surface, the Irish response to Biafra was built on something very different to the British: a shared religion (Catholicism), a common colonial experience and a narrative of humanitarian disaster. At the launch of the JBFA in June 1968, one speaker reminded the assembled that Ireland and Nigeria were united in their knowledge of 'the horror of famine and civil war'." ^ O'Sullivan, "Humanitarian Encounters" (2014), p. 305. "Yet the dominance of the decolonisation paradigm suggests that the experiences of the British and Irish NGOs were much closer than they might at first appear. From different starting points, and with differing goals, NGOs in both states assumed the mantle of organised reactions and re-imaginings of their countries' roles for the postcolonial era. Where the British public used humanitarianism to negotiate the shift from formal empire to responsible power, the changing role of Irish Catholic missionaries reflected the need to re-articulate the Irish 'spiritual empire' for this new world." ^ a b c Hogan, John (20 May 2017). "How Ireland got involved in a Nigerian civil war". Irish Times. Retrieved 7 April 2020. ^ a b Heerten, Lasse, The Biafran War and Postcolonial Humanitarianism: Spectacles of Suffering (2017) p. 98 ^ Levey, "Israel, Nigeria and the Biafra civil war" (2014), p. 270. "Michal Givoni points out that after June 1967, Israelis viewed the Biafrans as a people threatened in a manner similar to Israel during the crisis period that preceded the war.60 She also notes that Israel's daily newspapers reported frequently and prominently on what they termed the 'genocide' taking place in Nigeria. The general public in Israel, in the wake of that intense press coverage, expressed revulsion at the world's feckless response and the helplessness of the Biafran victims, which, for Israelis, recalled their own catastrophe." ^ Heerten & Moses, "The Nigeria-Biafra War" (2014), p. 176. ^ O'Sullivan, "Humanitarian Encounters" (2014), pp. 303-304. "As NGOs moved to centre stage in translating humanitarian concern into humanitarian action, they took on an equally important role in mediating between the lives of donors and life 'on the ground' in the Third World. Their advertisements, images and stories dominated the public narrative. In some cases, they did so in quite a direct fashion—Africa Concern, for example, established its own telex service to send up-to-date reports to the major Irish media outlets straight from west Africa, and in so doing had a considerable influence on the news agenda." ^ Roy Doron, "Marketing genocide: Biafran propaganda strategies during the Nigerian civil war, 1967-70". Journal of Genocide Research 16.2-3, August 2014. "In order to organise a coherent policy, and to create a strategy to circumvent the obstacles of creating effective propaganda during wartime, the Biafrans created a series of plans, of which only one, 'Guide lines [sic] for effective propaganda' (also called Plan #4), remains. The plan's first part details the general purpose, aims, techniques, and strategies of the campaign. The second part explains how the Biafran 'propaganda man' was to deal with the unique challenges of operating in a war so close to home and a home front that was increasingly under siege, blockaded and teeming with refugees. / The authors of the guidelines studied propaganda techniques very carefully, and incorporated the lessons of Allied and Axis propaganda during World War II with strategies used in the advertising world. Thus, when the Biafrans discussed hate appeals as an effective propaganda tactic, they invoked Josef Goebbels' words, 'we are enemies of the Jews, because we are fighting for the freed of the German' alongside catchy advertising slogans such as 'Fresh up with Seven-up!'" ^ "Student Dies Following Self Burning". El Paso Herald-Post. 30 May 1969. Retrieved 19 June 2014. ^ a b Achebe, Chinua (2012). "Blood, Blood Everywhere". There was a country : a personal history of Biafra. London: Allen Lane. ISBN 978-1-84614-576-6. ^ "GS Student, 20, Immolates Himself In Front of U.N." 3 June 1969. Retrieved 2 June 2014. ^ Ebiem, Osita (26 May 1914). "30 May Biafra Independence & Bruce Mayrock Story". Retrieved 2 June 2014. ^ Omaka, Arua Oko The Biafran Humanitarian Crisis, 1967-1970: (2016) p. 71. ^ a b "Valued exposure: MBE". BBC. 25 November 2019. Retrieved 6 April 2020. ^ "The Kwale oilfield incident: Nigeria -Biafra War (2)". Archived from the original on 23 April 2016. ^ "Ojukwu on the Kwale Incident". www.segun.bizland.com. ^ "Apollo 13 - 1970 Year in Review - Audio - UPI.com". UPI. ^ "Biafra/Nigeria". eNotes.com. Retrieved 30 August 2009. ^ "Nigerian Civil War". Polynational War Memorial. Retrieved 4 January 2014. ^ "Biafra: Thirty years on". Africa. BBC News. Retrieved 4 January 2014. Ethnic split: At independence, Nigeria had a federal constitution comprising three regions defined by the principal ethnic groups in the country – the Hausa and Fulani in the north, Yoruba in the south-west, and Ibo in the south-east. Crowd The fighting led to famine and chaos but as the military took over in the mid-1960s, and the economic situation worsened, ethnic tensions broke out. Up to 30,000 Ibos were killed in fighting with Hausas, and around 1 million refugees fled to their Ibo homeland in the east ^ a b Korieh, China J (2013). "Biafra and the discourse on the Igbo Genocide". Journal of Asian and African Studies. 46 (6). ^ a b c Ijeoma Njoku, Carol (2013). "A Paradox of International Criminal Justice: The Biafra Genocide". Journal of Asian and African Studies. 48 (6). ^ Colin Campbell, "Starvation Was The Policy", New York Times, 29 March 1987. ^ Omaka, Arua (17 February 2014). "The Forgotten Victims: Ethnic Minorities in the Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967-1970". Journal of Retracing Africa (JORA). 1 (1): 25-40. ISSN 2168-0531. ^ Akpan, Ntieyong U. The Struggle for Secession, 1966-1970: A Personal Account of the Nigerian Civil War. (2nd ed.). online: Routledge, p. 152, ISBN 0714629499. ^ Akpan, Ntieyong U. The Struggle for Secession, 1966-1970: A Personal Account of the Nigerian Civil War. (2nd ed.). online: Routledge, p. 152, "The first evidence came when the East started to recruit young men into the army. Thousands from all over the Region turned up daily for recruitment. While the Ibo candidates were regularly selected, scarcely any from non-Ibo areas were recruited." ISBN 0714629499. ^ Omaka, Arua Oko (2014). "The Forgotten Victims: Ethnic Minorities in the Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967-1970". Journal of Retracing Africa. 1 (1): 25-40. ^ "William Norris of the London Times who visited Biafra, also reported an eyewitness account in which some of the great men of Ibibio ethnic origin were beaten to death at Umuahia on April 2, 1968. These Ibibios who included old men and young men were apparently suspected of collaborating with advancing Nigerian troops. They were reportedly frog-marched across an open space while the local people attacked them with sticks and clubs." ^ Graham-Douglas, Ojukwu's Rebellion, p. 17. "Some six thousand Rivers people were sent to different refugee camps in the Igbo hinterland." ^ Omaka, Arua Oko (February 2014). "The Forgotten Victims: Ethnic Minorities in the Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967-1970". Journal of Retracing Africa. African Tree Press. 1 (1): 25–40. ISBN 978-1592320134. Retrieved 25 October 2020. ^ "The Forgotten Victims: Ethnic Minorities in the Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967-1970". "The sabotage accusation was not limited to the non-Igbo. The Onitsha people who were indisputably Igbo also suffered the same intimidation and humiliation. Many of their prominent leaders were said to have been detained by the Ojukwu-led government for allegedly contributing to the fall of Onitsha and Enugu." ^ Heerten & Moses, "The Nigeria-Biafra War" (2014), p. 187. "The prolific independent scholar Herbert Ekwe-Ekwe is perhaps the most outspoken articulator of this paradigm, which also depicts the Nigerian state as a prison house of nations, especially for the Igbo." ^ Heerten & Moses, "The Nigeria-Biafra War" (2014), p. 188. "Ekwe-Ekwe's critics admit that the perpetrators of the 1966 massacres were never brought to justice, and that the 'federal forces did indeed try to starve the Igbos into submission, a cruel weapon' (Caplan), yet they do not draw any consequences from these facts." ^ Herbert Ekwe-Ekwe, "The Achebean Restoration", Journal of Asian and African Studies 48.6, 2013. "Britain was a central operative, along with the Nigerian state, in the planning and execution of the Igbo genocide right from its outset in 1966 to its concluding phases in 1969/1970. It was Britain's 'punishment' of the Igbo for its audacious lead of the struggle for the freeing of Nigeria from British occupation that began in the 1930s. Twice during that struggle, the occupation regime had casually watched two organised pogroms against the Igbo in north Nigeria—in 1945 and 1953. These murders, which also included the looting and destruction of tens of thousands of pounds' worth of Igbo property and businesses, were carried out by pro-British political forces in the region who were opposed to the restoration of African independence but who Britain would hand over supreme political power of the country to on the eve of its so-called departure from Nigeria in 1960. The pogroms were clearly dress rehearsals for subsequent genocide. / Without British complicity, it was highly unlikely that the Igbo genocide would have been embarked on in its initial phase by the Nigerian state with such unrelenting stretch and consequences between May and October 1966. Without the massive arms support that Nigeria received from Britain especially, it was highly improbably the Nigeria would have been in the military position to pursue its second phase of the genocide—namely, the invasion of Igboland—between July 1967 and January 1970. Harold Wilson, the British prime minister at the time, was adamant, as the slaughtering worsened, that he 'would accept' the death of 'a half a million' Igbo 'if that was what it took' the Nigerian genocidists on the ground to accomplish their ghastly mission (Morris, 1977:122)." See also: Herbert Ekwe-Ekwe, "Britain and the Igbo genocide: Now for the pertinent questions". Pambazuka News, 30 July 2013. ^ a b GS Student immolates self in front of U.N. Building, Columbia Daily Spectator, Volume CXIII, Number 118, 3 June 1969 ^ With reason. The pre-1966 tax-sharing agreements on mineral wealth were changed to okay favour the Federal government at the expense of the state. This agreement has, in the 1980s, been modified to further favour the Federal government. ^ Shayera Dark, for. "A Nigerian town relives the brutal civil war, 50 years after it ended". CNN. Retrieved 17 April 2021. ^ Ken Saro-Wiwa, On a darkling plain ^ Heerten & Moses, "The Nigeria-Biafra War" (2014), pp. 189-190. "By contrast, Biafra' as an Igbo project of collective assertion and liberation was destroyed in 1970 and has been a taboo subject ever sense—at least until MASSOB placed it back on the agenda." ^ "Second Nigeria/Biafra War Has Just Started But We Will Defend Our Land — IPOB". Sahara Reporters. 19 February 2021. 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