

**EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF KATAGUM EMIRATE OF BAUCHI,
NORTHERN NIGERIA; 1804-1960**

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C50F/28554/2014




**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW, ARTS AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE OF KENYATTA
UNIVERSITY**

JUNE, 2023

DECLARATION

This Thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

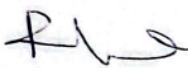
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RECOMMENDATION

This Thesis has been submitted for review with our approval as University Supervisors

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ABSTRACT

Like other emirates of the Sokoto Caliphate, the Katagum emirate was established during the Sokoto Jihad of 1804. Until now, there is inadequate literature exploring the history of the Katagum emirate. The objectives of this research were to examine the early history of the peoples of Katagum to 1803, to interrogate the role of the Sokoto Jihad in the emergence and growth of the Katagum emirate from 1804 to 1902, and to assess the impacts of colonialism on social, economic and political development from 1903 to 1960. The Social Evolution theory and Force theory guided the study. The theories explained that through the process of conquest and domination, the institutions of kingship came to be established. Thus, it was through the use of sheer force that the different ethnic groups were brought under control, and by force again, the authority of the state was maintained. The Sokoto Caliphate and the emirate under it were established due to war and conquest. The study utilized a descriptive research design. The study targeted both males and females aged 45 years and above within the Katagum emirate that was knowledgeable about the Katagum emirate. Purposive sampling techniques were used to select the population sample. The researcher employed both primary and secondary sources in data collection. The study also investigated the role of Islamic jihad, known as Sokoto jihad, in the establishment of the Katagum emirate. Also, the findings analyzed the British occupation in the Katagum emirate from 1903-1960. The findings, therefore, focus on cross-examining the changes during the decolonization and their effects on the political, economic, and social development of the Katagum emirate from 1950-1960. Finally, the study serves as a comparative analysis of the policies of two regional administrations: the Emirate system under the Sokoto Caliphate and the British colonial policy of indirect rule. The study adds knowledge to the existing literature and ongoing studies on issues related to emirates in Nigeria and the globe as a whole.