

Nigeria

Work done by:

- Sara Silva
- Diogo Neves
- Francisco Mendes
- Simão Simões



Nigeria is on the African continent, more specifically in the Gulf of Guinea



History of nigeria

Nigeria has gone through pre-colonization

The Empires of Canem and Bornu, near Lake Chad, dominated the northern part of Nigeria for centuries, thriving as a trade route between North African peoples and forest people.

European colonization:

Until 1471, Portuguese ships descended the African coast to Egypt. In 1481 emissaries from the king of Portugal visited the Benin oba court, with which they maintained close ties for a time, enjoying a commercial monopoly until the end of the 16th century.

Between the 17th and 19th centuries, European traders established coastal ports to increase the slave trade to the Americas, competing strongly with the Arabs in this trade. The commodities trade replaced that of slaves in the 19th century.



NIGERIAN HISTORY (continued)

Republic:

In 1960 the British government granted Nigeria full independence, becoming a federation of three regions, each containing a portion of autonomy.

In 1966, two successive coups by different military groups left the country under a military dictatorship. The leaders of the second coup tried to increase the power of the federal government, and replaced the regional governments with twelve state governments. The Igbos, an ethnically dominant group in the eastern region, declared independence as the Republic of Biafra in 1967, starting a bloody civil war that ended with their defeat.

Natural resources

Nigeria has a vast amount of oil in its territory.

Nigerian territory also has a wide variety of under-exploited mineral resources, which include natural gas, coal, bauxite, tantalite, gold, tin, iron ore, limestone, niobium, lead and zinc. Despite having huge deposits of these natural resources, the local mining industry is still in a primary stage.

Agriculture used to be Nigeria's main source of foreign exchange. At the same time, the country was the world's largest exporter of peanuts, cocoa and palm oil, in addition to being an important producer of coconuts, citrus fruits, corn, millet, cassava, yams and sugar cane. About 60% of Nigerians work in the agricultural sector and the country has vast underutilized areas of arable land.



Economy

Nigeria is classified as a mixed economy and a growing market. The country has already reached the level of lower-middle income according to the World Bank, with its abundant supply of natural resources and important financial sectors, such as telecommunications, transport and the stock market of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, which is the second largest in Africa. The country ranks 30th in the world in terms of GDP (PPP) in 2012. Nigeria is the United States' largest trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa and supplies a fifth of its oil (11% of oil imports).



Government

Nigeria's policy is Democratic Republic, whereby the President of Nigeria (Muhammadu Buhari) is head of state and head of government.



Health and Wellness

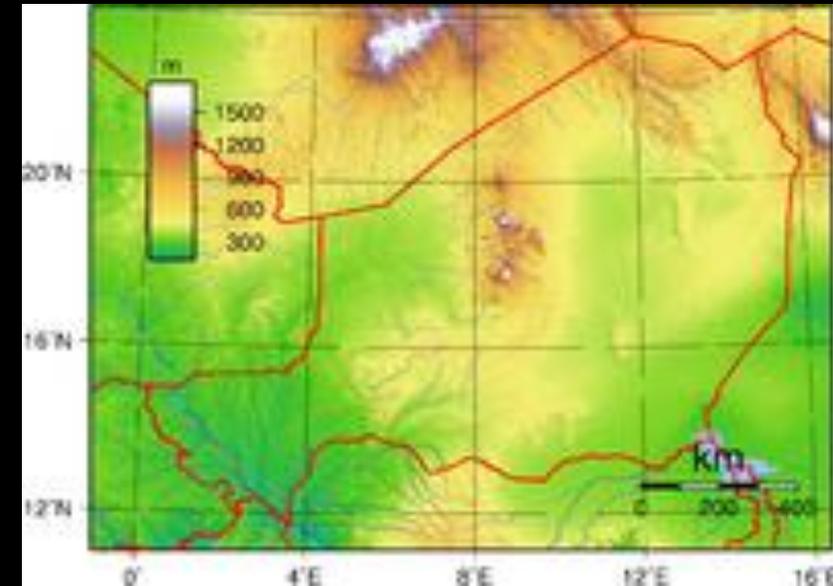
The Nigerian healthcare system is constantly confronted by a shortage of doctors, what is known as a "brain drain", due to the fact that many highly elevated Nigerian doctors have emigrated to North America and Europe.

In 2009, the prevalence of AIDS (HIV) in Nigeria was about 3.6% of the adult population. Despite the low prevalence rate, the 2011 UNAIDS report indicates that Nigeria has the second highest number of new ones caused by HIV in the world and has not made the investments examined to fight the disease.



Climate

Nigeria has two types of climate: equatorial, on the south coast and dry tropical in the north.



Gastronomy

The Gastronomy of Nigeria is known for its variety and richness, the typical dish of Nigerian cuisine is the pepper soup which is made from a spicy sauce that can be accompanied with fish or goat meat.



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