

**The Emancipation of Algerian and
Nigerian Populations from Subalternity
to ‘Hybrid Affirmation’**

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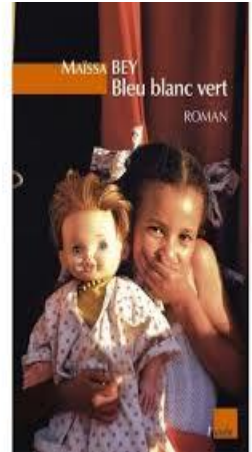
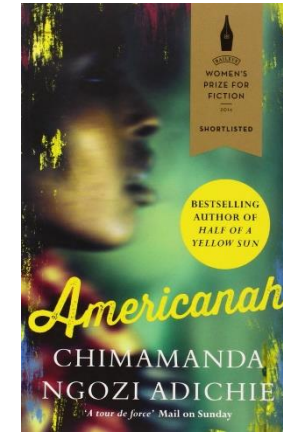
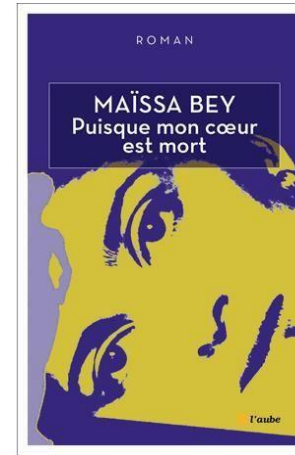
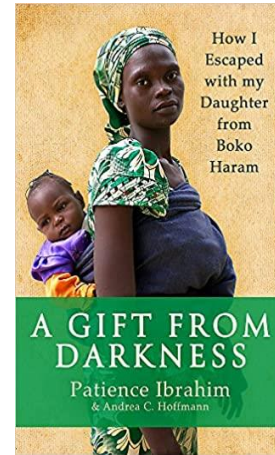
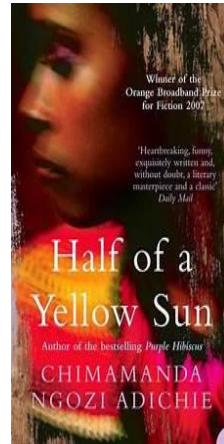
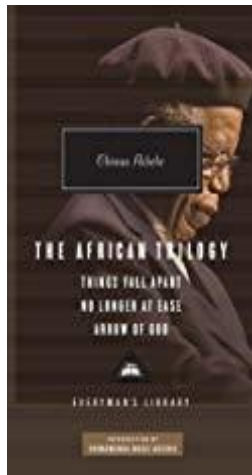
Literary Texts Undertaken

'Hybrid affirmation'

Resistance:
inigenous want
back their lands

Violence against
the remains of
colonisers

Subalternity:
Submission to
coloniser



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The birth of Algeria and Nigeria

Algeria

General Schneider, Minister and Secretary of state during the war, wrote this letter to the Marshal to finally officialise 'Algeria' as the name of the French colony:

'Monsieur le Maréchal, jusqu'à ce jour, le territoire que nous occupons dans le Nord de l'Afrique a été désigné, dans la communication officielle, soit sous le nom de Possession française dans le Nord de l'Afrique, soit sous celui d'Ancienne Régence d'Alger, ... Je vous invite en conséquence ... à substituer le mot Algérie aux dénominations précédemment en usage.'

Besides, it was France which delimited the Algerian borders we know today.

Nigeria

‘The name ‘Nigeria’ is credited to the colonial editor of the Times of London, Flora Shaw, who later married the new entity’s first governor, Lord Frederick Lugard. The name stuck.’

Campbell, John. *Nigeria Dancing on the Brink*. Rawman & Littlefield. 2011. P 2.

On January 1st, 1914, Northern and southern Nigeria were amalgamated by Lord Frederick Lugard ‘His Majesty the King has decided that from today all the country from the sea to near the desert in the North, and from the French country in the West to the German Kameruns in the East, shall be one single country under one Governor-General.’

A.H. M. Kirk-Greene. *Lugard and the Amalgamation of Nigeria A Documentary Record*. Frank Cass & Co. LTD. 1968. P 28.

‘The boundaries of present-day Nigeria were created by the British colonial administration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.’

Falola, Toyin, and M. Heaton Matthew. *A History of Nigeria*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. 2008. P 17.