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The book begins by describing the distinctions which existed in north-western Hausaland between peasants and pastoralists between Hausa, Fulani and Tuareg, and between established rulers and scholars. The early life of the scholar Uthman b. Fodiye is then described, and the way his Community developed. When fighting finally broke out between the Community and the state of Gobir, the demands of war changed the Community from a scholastic group enjoying popular sympathy to one depending largely on the military strength of Fulani clans. After the war an administration based on Islamic principles was developed. Since the dominant position of some of these clans alienated other peoples in the Community, the policy of the Caliph Muhammad Bello and his successors was to reduce the relative power of the clan leaders by giving territorial commands to men loval only to the Caliph. This tended to preserve the Islamic nature of the caliphate, and thus strengthened the authority of the Caliph over the outlying emirates.

As an illustration of the government of Sokoto, a history and description of the vizierate is given. The Viziers were instrumental in maintaining the caliphal position both within Sokoto and within the wider area of the Sokoto hegemony. As administrators and diplomatists, they supported the Caliph and enforced his decisions. while as scholars of great learning they helped to perpetuate the Islamic ideals on which the caliphate was founded.

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Cover illustration: an example of the caliphal seal of Sokoto c.

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