

A Study of Igala Origin: An Evidence-Based Approach

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Abstract: The aim of this work was to subject the Jukun, Yoruba, Igbo/Eri, and Benin versions of Igala origins as claimed by various previous historians and researchers to test using scientific and investigative approach. The results of the reexaminations showed that they are all found to be false as they are “unprovable” and lacking in evidence which is the basic element or property of history. As a result of the Yoruba, Jukun, Igbo versions of Igala origin not having any provable evidence, they were concluded to be false and to be discarded, while the Egyptian origin which provided enough evidences such as numerous similarities in vocabularies, similar cultures, similar burial processes of any late Attah with that of ancient Pharaoh as well as installation of any new Attah, the same royal crown of Attah with that of ancient Pharaohs, the wearing of earrings by Attah like ancient Egyptian Pharaohs as well as numerous proofs from ancient Egyptologists and Archeologists,... was concluded to be the true and provable origin of Igala people. It was also recommended that the locations of the remnants of the Igala/Galla people still at the place (Qau El Kebir formerly Tjebu, Egypt) where Igala/Gala migrated from should be investigated with a view to reconnecting with them.

Keywords: Ancient Egypt, Benin, Igala, Igbo, Jukun

I. INTRODUCTION

A tribe is defined as a society or division of a society whose members have common ancestry, common customs, common beliefs, and common leadership. This means it is not correct to call the people that do not have a common ancestry or ancestor as the same tribe irrespective of how long they stayed together. Igala is a tribe as well as the language of Igala ethnic group in Nigeria. Igala ethnic group is indigenous in the Federal Capital Territory and twenty nine states of Nigeria. Indigenous Igala people are also found in Kenya (Igala/Atigara/Galla), Haiti (Olukumi), Sierra Leone, Brazil (Nago), Togo (Atakpame), Cuba, Tanzania, etc.

The states of Nigeria in which indigenous Igala are found are 1. Abia 2. Akwa Ibom 3. Anambra 4. Bayelsa 5. Borno 6. Benue, 7. Cross River 8. Delta, 9. Ebonyi 10. Edo 11. Ekiti 12. Enugu 13. FCT 14. Imo 15. Kebbi 16. Kaduna 17. Kwara 18. Lagos 19. Niger 20. Nasarawa 21. Ogun 22. Ondo 23. Osun 24. Oyo 25. Rivers 26. Taraba 27. Adamawa 28. Kano 29. Plateau and 30. Kogi states.

The ancestral home and headquarters of all Igala people is Idah in the present day Kogi state. Idah is also the location of the seat of Attah Igala. Attah Igala also known as the Attah of all Igala people is the supreme ruler of the entire Igala people across the world. The present Attah Igala, HRM (Dr) Agabaidu Idakwo Ameh Oboni II, is the 82nd Attah Igala on the list of Attah Igala who ruled from late 0900 AD till date. Although Igala migrated to Idah around 500BC according to archeological evidences, lack of adequate documentation made it difficult to get the list of Attah Igala before late 0900 AD.

Although, Igala spread in these various communities or states across Nigeria, and the world with minor variations in identities in some cases, they all practice the same Igala

cultures ranging from traditional titles, burial practices, Ocho festival, Ulor festival, Egwugwu incarnate beings or ancestral feast celebration, language, tribal names, etc

II. SOME IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

2.1 Who is an Igala: An Igala is anyone who has Igala blood inside of him or her; either of Igala father, Igala mother or both.

2.2 Where is Igala territory: Igala territory is any community or land or location ruled by an Igala traditional ruler. Attah Igala is the only king of Igala nation or kingdom, and he has other chiefs under him, ruling various communities for him and on his behalf. All the lands or locations ruled by these Igala rulers are Igala territories, and any land belonging to Igala or ruled by Igala is the land or territory of Attah Igala irrespective of the locations.

2.3 Meaning of Igala: Igala was initially Gala/Galla, the letter “I” was later added as it became common with Igala people to add “I” to the beginning of words starting with consonants such as *Ipeter* instead of *Peter*, *Imotor* instead of *Motor*, *Iwindow* instead of *window*, *Ipaul* instead of *Paul*, Igala instead of *Gala*. Igala/Gala means free men, indigenes, aborigines, “children of the soil” or *Omane* in Igala language. The term, Gala/Igala is of ancient Egypt origin.

3.0. Methodology: This work adopted investigative and scientific approaches to verify the provability and validity of the different versions of Igala origin by previous researchers and/or historians as well as investigating further beyond the scopes of these works by previous researchers with a view to coming out with an Igala origin which is backed by provable proofs and evidences and not based on assumption, sentiment or fabrication.

III. ORIGINS OF IGALA ACCORDING TO SOME PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS AND HISTORIANS AND WHY THEY ARE ALL FALSE OR NOT CORRECT

i. Jukun origin: According to Miles Clifford (1936), Igala people or ruling house are of Jukun origin. The attribution of Igala origin to Jukun in the present day Wukari, Taraba, was because of Igala migration from Wukari to Idah. Well, according to Palmer (1936), a group of people called Ahel Gara (natives) now Gala/Igala/Ngara were said to have settled around Benue valley (Taraba state) as natives when the warriors; Ahel Dirk, migrated to the area.

Palmer’s words, “a branch of the Ahel Dirk of Kanem established themselves on the Benue at Wukari and called the aborigines they found there Gara, which, by the common meta-thesis, becomes Gala...”

This shows that Igala people were already there before others joined them, thus will be incorrect to say that the one (Igala) who was in a location before the coming of the other (Jukun) will be said to have originated from the later comer (Jukun). The attribution of Igala ruling house to Jukun origin was also wrong because many Attah Igala ruled Igala people before the arrival Abutu Ejeh from Wukari to Idah as Igalamela and

Igala-ogba people were already in Idah for very many years before Abutu Ejeh along with Idoko, Agana Apoje, Amichi, Idoma group, founders of Kakanda, Ebira people, ... migrated to Idah. In addition, Abutu Eje was wrongly recorded to be of Jukun origin just because his ancestors remained behind in Wukari while other Igalas migrated to Idah, thereby making him to have grown in Wukari among the Jukuns with other Igala until he had to leave for Idah after many years. Further, Abutu (a male child born after several search including taking of different herbs by the mother), Ejeh (leopard denoting braveness), Idoko (a male child born when the father is not at home; on the farm, or went for fishing or hunting), Amichi (the quiet or humble one) are all Igala names till date and are not found among the Jukun. In fact, they have no meaning of these words let alone having them as names except the remnant of Igala among them. More so, almost all indigenous Igala communities across Nigeria outside Kogi state have Igala traditional titles such Attah of Obosi, Anambra state, Attah Ina of Odekpe, Anambra state, Attah Okakwu of Igbedor, Anambra state, Okakwu of Ossamala, Anambra state, Akor of Aika Delta state, Akor of Oko, Delta state, Onu Ebu, Delta state, Asagba (Achogba) of Asaba, Delta state, Agabaidu of Abbi, Enugu state, Onu Attah of Ogurugu, Enugu state, Agabaidus in Benue state, Eze (Eje) Ogbozzara III of Opi, Enugu state, Agabaidus in Nasarawa, etc, there is no single community in Igala land that has Aku Uka (Traditional title of Jukun people) as their traditional title.

Furthermore, on several occasions, Attah Igala has said that Igala originated from Egypt around the Nile river; one of these occasions was during the Igala National Congress hosted by him on the 15th February, 2020, in his palace, Idah, Kogi state where he told the gathering of six states indigenous Igala delegations that Igala migrated from Egypt around River Nile to Wukari and later to Idah.

Also, of recent, the Aku Uka of Wukari, who is the traditional ruler of the Jukun people in an interview with Ashe Foundation, a social-cultural group in Nigeria, a video which is available on YouTube (Aku Uka of Wukari Unedited Full Ashe interview-You Tube) as well as the Ashe Foundation facebook page, stated that Igala and Jukun are not related except through cultural relationship. Therefore, it can be stated that the attribution of Igala origin or ruling class origin to Jukun is completely wrong or false.

ii. Yoruba origin: Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther stated in his book (*A comparative word-list of Yoruba, Igala and English languages*) after visiting Idah, the ancestral home of Igala people in 1854, that "Igala was a Yoruba sovereign who had lost his territory to Fulani invaders and ran to Sultan of Nupe for assistance to enable him have a new habitat. The Sultan then bought the land and later installed a Yoruba man as Attah". So, was he saying that Yoruba were then under the control of Sultan or Fulani that he was the one installing them to rule a place? Was/is Attah a Yoruba/Hausa/Fulani traditional title? Was there any place a Sultan will install a king that the title will be different from Emir? In addition, was Igala who defeated Uthman Danfodio men far away at Koto korfe not Lokoja or Ajokuta or Itohe or Okpachala let alone coming to Idah, defeated Queen Amina of Zazau, Zaria and had her killed and buried at Efokoko Ichekepa (bush of fairies) Okpachala Ogbagbada in Idah, defeated the Jukun at Inachalo stream spiritually,... ever defeated in a war? Never! Also, apart from Attah of Ayede in Ekiti who is related with Igala which is why he is having Attah as his title, is there any traditional ruler in southwest Nigeria having a title, Attah today or in the past? Beside, was there any tribe like Yoruba before 19th century

while Igala as a tribe had been in existence even before their migration to Nigeria around 8th century? Were the Southwestern part of Nigeria not made up of Igala, Omooduduwa/Ife, Nupe/Igala (who even ruled Oyo for almost a century when they chased Oyo ruling dynasty away), Olukumi/Igala, Egun, Ijesha, Itsekiri, Returnees from outside Nigeria after abolition of slave trade, etc before the umbrella name, Yoruba was given to them as their tribe? Can any of the above be proved to be true? No! But because Samuel Ajayi was the "Eyes" of the whites then, whatever he recorded and gave them was true. In fact, an online dictionary: <https://www.meriam-webster.com>... Defines Igala as "the Yoruba-speaking people on the Niger at its confluence with Benue in Nigeria". This was all courtesy of the false record by Bishop Ajayi Crowther, and this made some indigenous Igala people outside Nigeria such as the Nago people of Brazil to think that they are Yoruba even though Nago is of Igala and not a Yoruba word let alone having a meaning in Yoruba language. Since all the above were false and can never be proved to be right, the version of Igala origin from Yoruba is also false, hence be discarded.

iii. Benin origin: According to Benin version of Igala origin, Boston (1962) and re-echoed by sergeant (1984) stated that there was an Igala ruling dynasty who originated from Benin. It was stated that Aji, one of the previous Attah Igala was a Benin hunter and a brother of Oba Esigie, the then Oba of Benin, and that he was the Attah who fought the Igala/Idah-Benin war. They described the war as a war between two brothers- one (Esigie) as Oba of Benin and the other (Aji) as Attah Igala. But, is Aji even a Benin name? There are many people still bearing Aji among the Igalas till date, but no one in Benin is bearing the name, and if someone is even bearing it (which is not yet found), they don't even have the meaning of it. Aji in Igala context means "The young one, people of recent character or behavior, strength, power".

Well, that aside, it is on record including that of the Portuguese that Benin-Idah (Igala) was between the Igala ruled by Attah Ayegba Oma Idoko and Benin ruled by Oba Esigie. Apart from the record, the Igala- Benin war was the war of 1515-1516 which Attah Ayegba Oma Idoko buried his daughter, Princess Inikpi alive. Till date, the statue of Princess Inikpi is standing at her burial spot at Ega market near river Niger in Idah, Kogi state. Then, when did Aji fight with Oba Esigie? Was Ayegba the brother of Oba Esigie or even a Benin? The answer is No!

Another version also stated that Igala originated from Benin, adding that the Ejubejuailo (pectoral mask) medal that Attah Igala wear was of Benin origin, hence the ruler (Attah) wearing that is Benin. This was also wrong because the medal which is still wore by Attah Igala till date was a symbol of victory by Igala warriors over Benin people in the first war with them. The Igala (Idah)-Benin war was twice. The first was taken by Igala soldiers to the palace of Oba of Benin in retaliation of the pushing back of Igala settlers the Oba claimed were encroaching or expanding towards Benin across the river Niger on the other side of Idah. The Igala warriors entered the palace of the Oba, defeated the palace men, from where they took the Oba's pectoral mask from him to Idah, which is the Ejubejuailo that Attah Igala wears till date. The second war was payback one by the Benin, and because they knew that Igala are undefeatable, they had to engage the Portuguese mercenaries including the use of their imported high power war machines or war equipment which ordinarily Igala warriors with their local war equipment would not be able to withstand, hence the spiritual approach taken by Igala as prescribed by the gods which led to the sacrifice of Princess

Inikpi, resulting to spiritual fire “burning” down the entire Idah, and the Benin warriors with Queen Idia, the mother of Oba Esigie had to go back home, and the end of the war. Later, it was discovered that Idah was not really burning but that the blood of the buried princess covered Idah like fire. In summary, the medal was not given to Igala but taken by Igala warriors as a sign of victory, hence, the version of Igala origin from Benin is also wrong; neither Ayegba nor Aji was Benin. Also, the Benin-Igala war was during Ayegba as Attah Igala and Esigie as Oba of Benin and not Aji, hence completely false and should be discarded.

iv. Igbo origin: According to some Igbo historians, Atta, one of the sons of Eri was the founder of Igala people. But Igala was not founded by one person as it is popular that Igala settled in Wukari-Taraba state after coming from Egypt through Borno ... and later migrated from Wukari to Idah. In addition, Attah is a title in Igala land not a person as they said, and it means father. So, Attah Igala means Father of Igala. **Thus, this version does not have any truth.**

Another version said that Eri migrated from Igala area to Aguleri and later married an Igala wife who begot a son called Onoja Oboli, and that the Onoja later founded Igala. This is so cyclic and very contradictory. If Eri migrated from Igala which was already in existence before even marrying his wife or getting a son, how come the same Igala will be founded by Onoja? **This also does not hold water.**

The third version said that Eri came from heaven with his wife and settled near Omabala river. He later got a child called Idah who founded Igala. Again, this is very strange to many popular world historians as Idah was just a location and not the name of person. The name or nomenclature, Idah was from *Ona Imuda*, meaning the road has ended because the road or path they were following during their (Igala people) migration ended at the bank of river Niger and they Igala people had to settle down there. Till date, no man or ruler or Attah Igala among the royal clan had/has Idah as his name. This makes this version also false. There is another version which is still different. These inconsistency versions by Igbo historians could not provide provable facts. However, all of them point to one direction, and that is; Eri or Igbo was the father of Igala people.

But considering some similar cultures between Eri people and Igala, and which are not common between Eri and other Igbo towns, some historians have proved that Eri was Igala who left Idah and settled in Eri-aka (Eri's hideout) around Omabala river many century ago just like many other Igala people across Nigeria and beyond.



HRM Agabaidu Idakwo Ameh Oboni II, The Attah Igala wearing the Ejubeailo medal collected during Igala-Benin war of 1515-16



Sculpture of one late Eze Nri Oraeri

(Source: wikipedia)

From the photos, it can be seen that the Eze Nri Oraeri dressed like Attah Igala, as he had *Ejubejailo* (pectoral mask) on the chest. It is worthy of note here that *Ejubejailo* is wore by Attah Igala and no other traditional leader in the entire world. It was taken by Igala soldiers from the Oba of Benin in 1515 during our first war with them. So, how come the Eze Nri dressed (in 1944) like Attah Igala if he was not of Igala? Well, the reason is that, Ogala with the alias, Eri was an Attah Igala of Igalamela clan who ruled from 1371-1373 when he was chased away by Igalogba leading to the Igalagba man, Aji, to take over as Attah in 1373. Ogala (Eri) then left Idah with some loyal Igala soldiers and settled in the present Anambra state to establish his own territory. In this location, he established all the Igala structures and started dressing like Attah Igala. When Attah Igala started wearing *Ejubejailo*, his descendants ruling at that period added that to their royal regalia too. The Eze Nri Oraeri as seen in the picture above was a typical example. This is also confirmed thus:

According to **Mr Lawton in 1917**, “The Nris are of Igara [Igala] stock, extended themselves southward from Idah”. “Practically all the towns north of the Onitsha-Akwa road are Nri- including Nteje, Umuleri and Aguleri”. In the Awka Division, Akwuju, Igbariam and Amanuke, Orumebo, Oeri are Nris”

In 1955, an Aguleri man, **M. C. M. Idigo** stated that “The Aguleri people originated from Igara [Igala] and migrated to their present area about three or four centuries ago. The leader Eri, a warrior, took his people on a war expedition, and after long travel and many fights, established his camp at Eri-aka, near Odanduli stream, a place which lies between Ifite and Igbezunu Aguleri. Eri, with his soldiers, went out regularly from his settlement to Urada, Nnadi and other surrounding towns on war raids and captured many of the inhabitants. These were the Ibo-speaking people and by mixing with them and inter-marriage, the immigrants adopted the language”.

In 1960, **J. S. Boston** stated that “The northern Umunri villages say that the clan was founded by a man called Eri who came to the Anambra area from Igala country and settled at the Aguleri...”

Available records show that the names of the children of Eri are Agulu, Onoja, Ogu, Umi-eri, Iguedo. These are all Igala tribal names which Igala still bear till date; they are neither Jewish or Biblical names or Igbo names which tells the exact or true origin of Eri or Ogala Eri. Summarily put, Agulu, is an Igala name meaning “The one who stays or waits see or find it”. He was the founder of Aguleri. Menri (Umi-eri). Umi means rest, settle, comfort. He was the founder of Umuleri. Onogu (Onu-ogu), meaning warrior or leader of war. Onoja (Onuoja), an Igala name meaning leader or head of the masses

or multitude. Iguedo, meaning he stays or resides in the middle or centre of; Comfort.

From the above evidences, it can be stated was Igala, and Igala existed before him, and he or his descendants cannot be the founder of Igala which had existed many centuries before they were born into that same tribe, hence the version of Igala origin from Igbo or Eri is totally false, and should be discarded too.

3.2. Real origin of Igala

Igala as a tribe originated from ancient Egypt. This had been confirmed by various Egyptological and ancient Egyptian Archeologists reports, some of which are as follows:

1. "The third Dynasty, Sir Harry Johnson writes: "The Dynastic Egyptians were not far distant from the Galla [Igala] of today, ...", Lewis Spence, 1915.
2. "... the third Dynasty which led to the fourth shows a strongly Ethiopian face in Sa Nekht; the 12th Dynasty (1991-1802 BC) we can trace to a Galla [Igala] Origin, ...", Petrie Flinders, 1927.
3. "According to Professor Sergi of Rome, ... the ancient Egyptians belonged to Nubians, Abyssinians, Galla [Igala], Masail, Somali, ...", Oxford W.E, 1915.
4. "The primitive population of Nubia Nile valley from predynastics period and up to the first dynasty belonged to a race consisting of Bejas, Galla, Somalia, Nubians, ... ", UNESCO, 1978.
5. "The Galla, a people now in southeast Africa, came down the Nile and established themselves at Qua where they founded the tenth Dynasty of Egypt", Petrie Flinders, 1931.

Pharaoh Merikara of Igala (Gala) was the last and the 18th Pharaoh of the tenth dynasty. Merikara means "The beloved one of the spirit of Ra". Ra was the sun god, and he was named after the god which denotes power and strength. He ruled from ca2075 BC – ca2040 BC.

In other words, Igala existed right from the beginning of the world till the predynastic period around 6000 BC through formation time of Egypt in ca 3150 BC.

In addition, after many centuries of our migration, there are still numerous similar Igala words and ancient Egyptian words that are of same meanings till date which is another confirmation of Egyptian origin of Igala. Furthermore, the wearing of earrings by Attah Igala and Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, the wearing of white and red crowns by Attah Igala and Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, the same crowning processes for Attah Igala and Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, the same processes of burial of any transited Attah Igala and ancient Egyptian Pharaohs including his excursion by servants (though no longer done in Igala) and other things to use in the other world are further confirmation of Egyptian Igala Origin.

After taking part in the formation of Egypt (unification of lower Egypt (Igala location near River Nile) and upper Egypt) in 3150BC, and taking part in the rulership/Pharaoh council in the third dynasty (2686 BC – 2613 BC) i.e. 73 years, and ruling as the tenth dynasty from 2130BC to 2040BC for 90 years, and taking part in the 12th dynasty rulership (1991 BC to 1802 BC), which was 189 year, they (Igala) left Egypt when Egypt started facing different problems such as famine (too much hunger), bad weather conditions, wars, regular foreign invasions, etc.

In the 8th century BC (0700s BC), Egypt was captured by Kush Kingdom and this led to the migration of many groups including Igala from Egypt. Igala migrated through various routes and in some cases been aided by their boats since they were fishing and staying by river Nile as we are today along both sides of river Niger. They later reached a place which is the present day Wukari in Taraba state and settled down before other groups started joining them.

After staying in Wukari for close to two centuries (200 years) and the population of Igala became very much, two Igala groups (the present day Igalamela (Etemahi, Onubiogbo, Egwuola, Onede, ...) and Igalogba (Achadu, Achikala, Agbalo Attah, ...) migrated from Wukari and came to Idah (Opuata and Igalogba) around the 6th century BC (0500BC) according to archeological evidences.

After many years, some Igala clans remaining in Wukari along with some Igala sister tribes like Idoma, Alago, Ebira, led by Abutu Ejeh joined the first two Igala groups already in Idah.

But as stated above, Igala had been in existence and she was one of the few tribes whose names are on the ancient list of tribes of ancient Egypt as confirmed by archeological proofs above. This makes Igala one of the very few ancient tribes in Africa in General and Nigeria in particular. That is why, today, indigenous Igala territories can be found across 29 states of Nigeria and FCT because we were probably the first or one of the first few tribes in Nigeria.

Note: The changing of Gala to Igala was as a result of our way of adding "I" to any word not starting with a vowel. Till date, among many Igala people, Peter is pronounced as Ipeter, Motor as Imotor, Cup as Icup, Paul as Ipaul, Buhari as Ibhari, and Gala as Igala

His Royal Majesty, the Attah Igala, AgabaiduIdakwo AmehOboni II, has said on several occasions that Igala people migrated from Egypt around river Nile. In ascertain interaction, he stated that he was informed by some Jukun elders and other reliable documents that Igalas were in Wukari before the arrival of Jukun people. Also, during the historic Igala reunification festival, Igala National Congress which was hosted by the Attah Igala in his palace in Idah, Kogi state, with six states indigenous Igala people in attendance, His Majesty, Attah Igala also stated that Igala migrated from Egypt through various places Borno state to Wukari where Igala settled with some tribes before they migrated to Ife and then too Idah to form a new territory.

Some similar vocabularies between Igala and ancient Egyptian till date

1. Spirit or breath in English is Em/Mi in Ancient Egyptian and Imi in Igala
2. Black/Dark in English is Dud in Ancient Egyptian and Edudu in Igala
3. Settlement in English is Dor in Ancient Egyptian and Do/Odo in Igala
4. To know in English is Ma in Ancient Egyptian and Ma/Uma in Igala
5. To create/make in English is Se in Ancient Egyptian and Che in Igala
6. Evil in English is Ubi in Ancient Egyptian and Ubi/Ejunubi in Igala
7. Talk in English is Ro in Ancient Egyptian and Ro (as romiolo) in Igala
8. Children in English is Amu in Ancient Egyptian and Oma in Igala
9. Ground/land in English is Ani/Ren in Ancient Egyptian and Ane in Igala
10. Open in English is Fa in Ancient Egyptian and Fa (as in pull) in Igala
11. Dawn/Night in English is Utcha in Ancient Egyptian and Ich/Idu in Igala
12. Yes, in English is Ehn in Ancient Egyptian and ehi in Igala
13. Father or elder in English is Ata in Ancient Egyptian and Ata/Attah in Igala
14. Hill in English is Oke in Ancient Egyptian and Oke in Igala
- 15.

Rejoice in English is Hoo/Yoo in Ancient Egyptian and Yo in Igala 16. Head of a city in English is On in Ancient Egyptian and Onu in Igala 16. Confess in English is Beka in Ancient Egyptian and Ka/Ka aluwe in Igala 17. Boat in English is Oko in Ancient Egyptian and Oko in Igala 18. Not Known in English is Amon in Ancient Egyptian and Aman/Amon in Igala 19. Finish in English is Tan in Ancient Egyptian and Ita/Itakpa in Igala 20. Serpent in English is Edjo in Ancient Egyptian and Ejo in Igala, 21. Fire in English is Unas in Ancient Egyptian and Una in Igala, etc

CONCLUSION

I have been able to apply scientific and investigative approach to subject the Jukun, Yoruba, Igbo/Eri, and Benin versions of Igala origins to tests and they are all found to be false as they are “unprovable” and lacking in evidence which is the basic element or property of history, hence all are concluded to be false.

From the various ancient archeological and Egyptologists evidences shown in the work, coupled with numerous similar vocabularies and same meanings between ancient Egyptian and Igala till date, the Attah Igala crown being similar to that of ancient Pharaohs till date, the wearing of earrings by Attah Igala till date just like ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, the Gala/Igala tribe being on the list of the tribes of ancient Egypt without any of the above tribes (Jukun, Benin, Igbo, Yoruba which are recent nomenclatures gotten in the present Nigeria some just even two centuries ago), the processes of installation of new Attah Igala being the same till date with that of ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, and the burial processes or stages of ancient Egyptian Pharaohs including the mummification being the same with any Attah Igala who travelled to the other world till date (joined the ancestors), it can be concluded that Igala originated from Egypt.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the present locations and situations of the descendants of the remnants of the Igalas/Galla left behind in Qau and by the Nile River or Nile valley during the migration of Igala to the present day Nigeria be carried out for possible reconnection with those in Nigeria.

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