The Dreams of the Founding Fathers has documented in chronological sequence the record of the origin and foundation of Nigeria from the time the British colonizers made their initial move that annexed Lagos Island as a British colony on January 1, 1862. As the process of integrating the two major protectorates (the Northern and Southern protectorates, which were amalgamated in 1914) became obvious, the British, through the efforts of Frederick Lugard and his staff, strived to unite the conglomerated protectorates, though with various resentments and levels of success. During its 98-year attempt to build a strong, united force that would one day champion the cause of the continent of Africa, and out of the intense struggle with obvious fights, sentiments, and sometimes disorderliness (like the 1929 Aba Women’s Riot), and many other such resentments, a new country was born on October 1, 1960. A unique structure was put in place by the colonizing fathers, the British, as they contributed in the election of the first indigenous leaders with a Prime Minister, President, and the four regional Premiers. Nigeria celebrated its Independence in grand style, but the unity was never sustained as the three units saw the need to lead the new country from their vantage points. The Northern region never welcomed the East, nor did they trust the West. The East, with her enterprising spirit, understood the concept of unity and moved farther North, West, and through the rest of the nation to contribute in the economic and social growth of the new nation, as they had done even to Independence. The Western region built a strong force within her people to one day emerge as leaders. The political and social situation in the country continued to evolve as politics defined the landmark of the nation’s unity. However, because the trust in unity was fragile, as a result of regional interest and inclinations, November 1965 brought violence in the Western region, which gave way to criticism of the political ruling class. This situation intensified as the polity became porous. The political situation created unease in the new republic and gave way to the military truncating of the six-year-old republic. From 1966 until today, the leadership of Nigeria went downhill. It seems not to have been resuscitated due to the lack of patriotic leadership, corruption, greed, and the absence of good governance—which was not the dream of the Founding Fathers.