

# **TOTEMISM AMONG OROGUN PEOPLE OF DELTA STATE, NIGERIA**

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**Abstract:** *Religion, as an organised system of beliefs, ceremonies, and rules guiding the services and worship of God/gods or the supernatural, is primarily clothed with the cloak of both the known and the unknown. From time immemorial, totemism has been a relationship between the people of Orogun, Delta State, and a species of certain animals known as the iguana, dog, and tiger. The people of Orogun believe that these totems have immensely contributed to the growth, safety, and moral values of the Orogun kingdom. However, due to the influence of Christianity, western education, and cultural values on the people, many people now believe that totemic practice among the Orogun people is barbaric. This paper aims to show the relevance of totemic practice in contemporary Orogun society, irrespective of these challenges. To achieve this aim, the phenomenological method was used in this research. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data gathered were analysed using historical, sociological, and descriptive approaches.*

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**Keywords:** *Orogun people, totemism, Iguana, oral tradition and culture.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

In the landscape of ancient Greek philosophy, the sophists emerge as a group of thinkers often shrouded in controversy and skepticism. While their contributions to intellectual discourse have been manifold, they are frequently characterized by their skeptical stance towards truth; a disposition that has both fascinated and perplexed scholars throughout the ages. In this paper, we embark on an exploration of the sophists' skeptical submissions, seeking to unravel the complexities of their philosophical outlook and its implications for broader epistemological inquiries. Feinberg, & Shafer-Landau, (2002) define sophists as wandering teachers in ancient Greece who claimed to teach people for a fee, how to achieve political success. Audi (2011) claims that they were portrayed as intellectual charlatans teaching their sophistical reasoning for money (p. 752).

The sophists, it must be acknowledged, have long been subjected to varying interpretations and misinterpretations, owing in part to the diverse array of thinkers falling under this rubric and the polemical treatment they received from contemporaries such as

Plato and Aristotle. Indeed, the very term "sophist" carries with it connotations of deception and relativism, conjuring images of rhetorical trickery and moral skepticism. While sophistry has its negative meaning and connotations today, the *Sophists* of ancient Greece were a select group of intellectuals and professional educators who offered instruction in many subjects, such as public speaking and the successful conduct of life (Sidiropoulos, 2022). Yet, beneath this veneer of skepticism lies a rich tapestry of philosophical inquiry, characterized by a deep-seated commitment to questioning prevailing notions of truth and knowledge.

To appreciate the sophists' skeptical stance, it is essential to situate them within the intellectual milieu of ancient Greece—a landscape marked by vibrant philosophical debates and shifting conceptions of reality. Against this backdrop, the sophists emerge as figures who, far from espousing a unified doctrine, embraced a diverse range of philosophical positions united by a common thread of skepticism. From Protagoras's famous dictum that "man is the measure of all things" to Gorgias's provocative assertion that nothing exists, the sophists employed a variety of

rhetorical and argumentative strategies to challenge conventional wisdom and provoke critical reflection.

In this paper, we embark on a journey to unravel the sophists' skeptical submissions, examining their philosophical arguments, methodologies, and enduring relevance in contemporary discourse. By engaging with primary sources and scholarly interpretations, we seek to illuminate the sophists' contributions to epistemology and skepticism, offering a nuanced understanding of their philosophical legacy. Moreover, we explore the implications of their skepticism for broader questions concerning the nature of truth, the limits of human understanding, and the role of rhetoric in shaping knowledge.

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the sophists' skeptical stance, shedding light on their philosophical contributions and their significance for contemporary philosophical inquiries. In doing so, we hope to foster a deeper appreciation for the sophists' enduring relevance and their ongoing

relevance in shaping the trajectory of philosophical discourse.

## **ORIGIN OF SOPHISTIC SUBMISSIONS**

The origins of sophist thought can be traced back to ancient Greece, particularly during the 5th century BCE. The term "sophist" derives from the Greek word "sophistes," which originally referred to someone skilled in wisdom or knowledge. However, over time, it came to denote a specific group of intellectuals who emerged in the context of a changing society and intellectual landscape (Berney, 2006).

During this period, Athens was undergoing significant political, social, and cultural transformations, including the rise of democracy, the emergence of a wealthy merchant class, and increased cultural exchange through trade and colonization. These changes led to a growing demand for education and rhetorical skills, particularly among the aspiring citizens of Athens who sought success in public life, politics, and the law courts.

The sophists capitalized on this demand by offering instruction in rhetoric, argumentation, and persuasion—skills considered essential for effective

communication and participation in public affairs. They traveled from city to city, offering their services for a fee, and attracted students from various backgrounds, including aristocrats, politicians, and aspiring young men.

Among the earliest sophists were figures like Protagoras, Gorgias, Hippias, Prodicus, and Antiphon. Each had their own areas of expertise and philosophical interests, but they shared a common focus on practical knowledge and the art of persuasion. Protagoras, for example, is famous for his statement that "man is the measure of all things of truth and knowledge. Gorgias, on the other hand, was known for his rhetorical skill and provocative arguments, including the claim that nothing exists. (Zeller, 1995).

The sophists were also known for their skepticism towards traditional beliefs and values, challenging conventional wisdom and encouraging critical inquiry. This skepticism often put them at odds with traditional philosophers like Socrates, who sought universal truths through dialectical inquiry and moral reflection.

Despite their contributions to education and rhetoric, the sophists were often viewed with suspicion by some segments of society, particularly by

conservative elements that saw them as morally corrupting influences. This negative perception was reinforced by the critiques of philosophers like Plato, who portrayed the sophists as charlatans and moral relativists in his dialogues.

### **SKEPTICAL SUBMISSIONS OF THE SOPHISTS**

The skeptical stance of the sophists refers to their philosophical position characterized by doubt, skepticism, and critical inquiry into prevailing beliefs and knowledge claims. This stance is fundamental to understanding the intellectual landscape of ancient Greece during the 5th century BCE, particularly amidst the emergence of democracy and philosophical inquiry.

The sophists were known for their skepticism towards traditional beliefs and values. Rather than accepting dogma unquestioningly, they encouraged critical examination and inquiry into the basis of knowledge and truth. This skepticism extended to various domains, including ethics, politics, and metaphysics.

The most famous expression of sophist skepticism is found in Protagoras's assertion that "man is the measure of all things." This statement suggests a

relativistic view of truth, wherein knowledge is subjective and varies according to individual perspectives. This challenge to objective truth and morality provoked significant debate and controversy within ancient Greek society.

The sophists employed rhetoric as a tool for persuasion and argumentation, emphasizing the power of language and discourse in shaping beliefs and attitudes. While some critics viewed this emphasis on rhetoric as manipulative or deceptive, the sophists saw it as a means of empowering individuals to articulate their views effectively and engage in public discourse.

Central to the skeptical stance of the sophists was a willingness to question assumptions and challenge received wisdom. Rather than accepting truths uncritically, they advocated for a method of inquiry characterized by skepticism and doubt. This approach aimed to uncover the underlying assumptions and biases that often underlie knowledge claims.

Despite their skeptical reputation, the sophists' contributions to philosophy and education were significant. While they were often portrayed as moral relativists or sophistical tricksters by their critics, modern scholarship has sought to reassess their legacy



and recognize the sophistication of their philosophical arguments and rhetorical techniques. (Composta, 2013)

The skeptical submissions of the sophists represents a critical and questioning approach to knowledge and truth. By challenging conventional wisdom, embracing relativism, and advocating for rhetorical skill and critical inquiry, the sophists played a pivotal role in **shaping** the intellectual landscape of ancient Greece and continue to provoke debate and reflection in contemporary philosophical discourse.

## **CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SOPHISTS SUBMISSIONS**

The skeptical submissions of the sophists continue to resonate in contemporary philosophical discourse, offering valuable insights and provoking ongoing debate and interpretation. Their emphasis on critical inquiry, relativism, and rhetorical skill remains relevant in a variety of contexts, influencing contemporary discussions in philosophy, education, politics, and beyond. In an era characterized by skepticism towards traditional authorities and a proliferation of competing narratives, the sophists'

relativistic stance takes on renewed significance. The notion that truth is subjective and context-dependent resonates in debates over fake news, alternative facts, and the erosion of trust in institutions. Understanding the sophists' skepticism can provide insight into the challenges of navigating a complex information landscape and the importance of critical thinking skills.

The sophists' emphasis on rhetoric as a tool for persuasion has clear relevance in contemporary politics. Political leaders and activists often employ rhetorical strategies to shape public opinion, advance their agendas, and mobilize support (Kerferd, 1981). By studying the sophists' rhetorical techniques, we can better understand the power dynamics at play in political discourse and cultivate greater awareness of persuasive tactics in contemporary rhetoric. The sophists' skepticism towards objective moral truths raises important questions about ethical relativism and moral decision-making.

In a pluralistic society with diverse cultural and moral perspectives, the sophists' relativistic stance challenges us to critically examine our own values and beliefs and engage in dialogue with others who may hold different views. Understanding the sophists' approach

to ethics can inform discussions on moral pluralism, tolerance, and ethical decision-making in contemporary society.

The sophists' emphasis on critical inquiry and skepticism towards traditional knowledge claims remains relevant in contemporary epistemology and education. In an age of information overload and misinformation, cultivating critical thinking skills and a healthy skepticism towards received wisdom is essential. The sophists' legacy reminds us of the importance of questioning assumptions, examining evidence critically, and engaging in reasoned debate to arrive at more robust and well-founded beliefs.

Their contributions to philosophy, rhetoric, and education offer fertile ground for interdisciplinary exploration and cross-cultural dialogue. By engaging with the sophists' ideas from diverse disciplinary perspectives and cultural contexts, we can enrich our understanding of human communication, cognition, and social dynamics. Their legacy serves as a catalyst for interdisciplinary collaboration and intellectual exchange, fostering greater appreciation for the complexity and diversity of human thought and experience.

The skeptical submissions of the sophists continue to inspire and challenge contemporary thinkers across a range of fields. By grappling with their ideas and engaging with their legacy, we can gain deeper insights into the nature of truth, knowledge, persuasion, and ethics, and cultivate the critical thinking skills necessary to navigate the complexities of the modern world.

## **CONCLUSION**

The skeptical submissions of the sophists represent a profound and enduring contribution to philosophical thought. Through their critical examination of prevailing beliefs and their emphasis on rhetorical skill and argumentation, the sophists challenged the status quo and paved the way for new avenues of inquiry.

The sophists' skepticism towards traditional wisdom and their assertion of the relativity of truth sparked significant debate and controversy in ancient Greece. Figures like Protagoras and Gorgias pushed the boundaries of philosophical inquiry, questioning the foundations of knowledge and morality and inviting others to do the same.

While the sophists' skeptical stance often drew criticism from their contemporaries, particularly from philosophers like Plato, their legacy has endured. Modern scholarship has recognized the sophistication of their arguments and the importance of their rhetorical techniques in shaping intellectual discourse. Moreover, the skeptical submissions of the sophists continue to resonate in contemporary philosophical inquiries. In an era marked by skepticism towards authority and a recognition of the subjective nature of truth, the sophists' emphasis on critical inquiry and rhetorical persuasion offers valuable insights into the complexities of human cognition and communication.

In reconsidering the skeptical submissions of the sophists, we are reminded of the importance of questioning assumptions, engaging in critical reflection, and embracing the complexity of truth. While the sophists may have been viewed as controversial figures in their time, their contributions to philosophy remain relevant and worthy of continued exploration and interpretation.

In conclusion, the skeptical submissions of the sophists resonate deeply in contemporary philosophical discourse, offering enduring insights and raising

perennial questions about truth, knowledge, ethics, and rhetoric. Across diverse contexts, from the post-truth era to political discourse, ethical decision-making to epistemological inquiry, the sophists' legacy continues to provoke reflection, debate, and reinterpretation.

The sophists' emphasis on critical inquiry and relativism challenges us to question assumptions, examine evidence critically, and engage in reasoned debate. Their insistence on the power of rhetoric underscores the importance of effective communication and persuasion in shaping beliefs and attitudes. Moreover, their skepticism towards objective truth and moral absolutes invites us to grapple with the complexities of pluralism, tolerance, and ethical decision-making in a diverse and interconnected world. Furthermore, the sophists' contributions to interdisciplinary dialogue and cross-cultural exchange highlight the richness and diversity of human thought and experience. By engaging with their ideas from diverse perspectives and cultural contexts, we can deepen our understanding of human communication, cognition, and social dynamics. The sophists' legacy serves as a reminder of the enduring relevance of skepticism, critical inquiry, and rhetorical skill in

navigating the complexities of the modern world. By studying their contributions and engaging with their ideas, we can cultivate the intellectual tools necessary to confront the challenges of our time and work towards a more informed, reflective, and ethical society.

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