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GST 113 NIGERIAN PEOPLE AND CULTURE

CHAPTER ONE

1. The Kanuri Empire developed in the **North-East of the Lake Chad Region.**
2. The early settlers in the North-East were believed to have *developed a sophisticated socio-political culture based on Agriculture and the knowledge and use of iron technology.*
3. **The land was rich and fertile**, this encourage human settlement and agriculture activities.
4. The king known as 'MAI' was *the highest political office holder.*
5. The *Queen's Mother* called "**MAGIRA**" and the *Queen's sister* called "**MAGARA**".
6. The Chief Judge of the empire known as **MAINI KANENDI** who was *the king legal adviser.*

7. The most important nobles in the Kanuri Empire were; **GALADIMA, KAIGIRA, YERIMA, and MESHEMA.**
8. The Kanuri Empire derived revenue through **TAXATION.**
9. The main occupation of the people of (Kanuri's) was Chiefly **FARMERS and PASTORALISTS.**
10. Communities that were close to the Lake Chad engaged in **FISHING and CANOE MAKING.**
11. An account supplied by **KIRK-GREEN** and **A. S JOHNSON** suggested that the *Hausa were products of inter-marriage between BERBER migrant from the SAHARA and a NEGRO population of the savannah.*
12. An account also revolved around a founder hero of Hausa states known as **BAYAJIDDA.**
13. The **HAUSA** can also be taken to be the result of a complex historical process which transcends the range of **COMMON LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.**

14. The Hausa lived in a small agriculture settlement known as **KAUYE.**
15. There are two distinct leaders; **SARKIN NUMA (King of Farmer) and MAIGIDA (Head of House).**
16. The DALA HILL located in KANO.
17. A major feature that emerges with **URBINIZATION was SOCIAL STRATIFICATION in HAUSALAND.**
18. The ruling class was stratified into **TWO; THE HEREDITARY CLASS known as MUSA SARANITA and THE NON-HEREDITARY CLASS.**
19. The commoners are called **TALAKAWA.**
20. In the Hausa political structure there was **FUSION OF POWER.**
21. Islam was introduced in the Hausaland as from the **14th Century.**
22. The Alkali and Quadis were known as **Islamic Judges.**

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23. The Hausa pre-colonial economy depends considerably on **TRADING ACTIVITIES and TAXATION.**
24. **The Hausa States were known to have developed a number of Fiefdoms and Clientele relationships in their pre-colonial history.**
25. The Fulani otherwise known as **FULBE or FELATA.**
26. The Fulani probably were the only ethnic group in Africa without a distinct territory of their own.
27. There is evidence that the Fulanis were originated from **FUTA JALON AREA OF WEST.**
28. The Fulanis were basically of **TWO TYPE; TOWN FULANI and CATTLE FULANI.**
29. The woven around certain personalities of the Igala Peoples are **LEGENDS and MYTHS.**
30. The kingdom of Igala with its headquarter at **IDAH.**
31. Settlements of the Igala-speaking peoples were also located on the right bank below the confluence opposite **ETOBE.**
32. The Igala People were principally **FARMERS and FISHERMEN.**
33. The Political Organization of the Igala was under **ATTAH.**
34. The founder of Nupe Kingdom is **TSOEDE THE ETSU-NUPE (The King).**
35. *Tsoede believed to have Igala Father and Nupe Mother.*
36. The Capital of Nupe is **GBARA.**
37. Islamic was established in Nupe in the **18th Century.**
38. Nupe pre-colonial administrative structure was of **TWO LEVEL; CENTRAL and PROVINCIAL.**
39. The village was the main political unit at the **Provincial Level.**
40. The Pre-Colonial Economy of Nupe revolved around **Farming, Trading and Fishing.**
41. **The River Niger was to Nupe, while River Nile was Ancient Egypt.**
42. **Tiv Land consists of the Relics of Rain, Forest mixed with Guineas Savannah to the South and pure Savannah to the North.**
43. The origin of the Tiv is shrouded in **MYTHS and LEGENDS.**
44. The word Tiv was coined to refer to both the **Language and Myths.**
45. The Tiv Political Organization was **Uniquely Decentralized.**
46. The Family was the Largest Entity or Unit and the Political Culture.
47. The pre-colonial economy of the Tiv depends **Largely on Farming.**
48. The Jukun were otherwise known as **KAWARARAFI.**
49. The Jukun occupied the area between the **BENUE and IBI RIVER.**
50. Wakari area is indicative of the large size of the **Jukun Kingdom.**

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51. The Political Structure of Jukun had a **Theocratic Character.**
52. **Aku-Uka** was personally recognized as **Divinely Commissioned to Represent the Gods.**
53. Aku uka conduct was regulated by money, taboo and traditional belief.

CHAPTER TWO

1. The term pre-colonial is used simply refers to the period before official colonialism was imposed on Nigeria **in 1900.**
2. The Region South of the Niger is the home of the Yoruba, Igbo, Edo and other ethnic groups found along the coast and in the Niger Delta.
3. The pre-colonial Nigeria People Economic Activities were influenced by **Climate Factors and Agriculture.**

4. In the Igbo homeland, the conspicuous absence of major hills and mountains has made for ease of mobility of men, materials and ideas.
5. What exist in the oral traditions about the Igbo is mainly speculative, non-definitive and lacking in the time depth.
6. Radio carbon dates obtained from archeological excavation confirm that the Igbo were in their present location by 250,000BC with a stone using culture.
7. The Igbo progresses to the village framing stage before **3000BC** and were using Iron by the beginning of Christian era.
8. The Igbo Agricultural Economy was dominated by **YAM CULTIVATION.**
9. The Influence of Royalty is Less Significant among Igbo.
10. The Social Structure of the Igbo is based on the **Kinship and Lineage Systems.**
11. The Igbo recognized achievement rather than hereditarily bestowed greatness.

12. The Igbo society recognized titled men as being very high in the social setup.
13. The Political Configuration of the Igbo is to serve both the political and administrative needs of the people.
14. The Nuclear Family is the smallest or lowest unit of **Political Organization.**
15. Family headship follows the rule of **PRIMOGENITURE (Power of Father to Son).**
16. The Igbo Political Strata include the **lineage head, age-grades and title societies.**
17. The large part of the Yoruba consist of **LOW FLAT PLATEAU** with only a range of hills running from East to West.
18. The Yoruba's possess a strong tradition of historical consciousness that trace their origins to Ile-Ife, the spiritual home or spiritual centre of the Yoruba.

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19. The Monarchial System of Govt. was recognized in the Yoruba Political Structure.

20. Oyo Kingdom grew to become the most powerful state in Yorubaland the pre 1800.

21. Agriculture became so fundamental to the economy of the Yorubaland in the 19th Century.

22. At the head of political strata of the Yoruba's was the ALAAFIN (King) the constitutional monarch.

23. Alaafin was assisted by the OYOMESI – that also serve as a check to the power of the Alaafin.

24. The Oyomesi was headed by the BASORUN, who was the next to the ALAAFIN in power and authority.

25. During the reign of ALAAFIN ONISILE wealth increased as a result of increased in the economic activities.

26. During the same reign of the SEKERE DRUM was made with expensive materials.

27. The social norm of the Yoruba people also served to maintain LAW and ORDER.

28. The name BENIN has THREE CONNOTATIONS – EMPIRE, KINGDOM and THE CAPITAL CITY OF BOTH.

29. The Benin shares some cultural similarities with the Yorubas.

30. The origin of the Benin is equally shrouded in mystery.

31. The Benin was famous for its conquering WARS and ARTS.

32. The political history of Benin could be divided into TWO PERIODS – THE OGISO and THE EWEKA DYNASTY.

33. The Ogiso rule emanated from the ODIONWERE SYSTEM (the rule of the king).

34. The first Ogiso ruler was IGODO also called OBAGODO.

35. The Political Organization of Benin is centre on the Oba and THREE GROUPS OF SENIOR TITLE HOLDER.

36. The Uzama formed the highest ranking order of Chiefs; the second is which function tied to the palace (EGHAEVBO-N-OGBE), and the third group was EGHAEVBO-N-ORE (Town Chief).

37. From the ethnography and oral literature, it is proper to suggest that the Cross River was one of the earliest occupied sections east of the Delta.

38. The age grades, kinship and lineage system were recognized in the NIGER DELTA.

39. The most prominent in the Niger Delta Administration were the EPKE (Leopard) and EKPO (Ghost).

40. Among the Niger Delta (Ijo, Isoko, Urhobo) the most important Political Unit remained the village and the age-grades played relevant roles.

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41. The pre-colonial Nigeria-South of the Niger is rich in cultural, economic and social history.

CHAPTER 3

1. The word Nigeria was coined by **FLORA SHAW** in **1914** after the amalgamation of Southern and Northern protectorates.
2. Culture can be defined as the totality of the way of life evolved by a people in their environment.
3. There are **TWO TYPES** of culture – **MATERIAL & NON-MATERIAL CULTURE**.
4. Nigerian culture is related to **TOURISM**.
5. Culture embraces **CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**.
6. Culture in Nigeria is as old as diverse communities in Nigeria.

7. Cultural transformation has led to **MODERNITY** (*Computer Age*).
8. Cultural change is achieved through acceptance of new culture element.
9. The process of transformation includes **Contact, Diffusion, Socialization** and **Acculturation**.
10. Language serves as a Medium of Communication.
11. Language facilitates the integration of new cultural elements in the society.
12. Nigerian culture system can be classified into **THREE SUB-SYSTEM; POLITICAL CULTURE, SOCIALCULTURE & ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**.
13. The impact of foreign influence like Christianity and Arabic civilization (Islam) affect the growth of cultures.
14. Institutional culture deals with the **political, social, legal, economic structure and spiritual objective**.

15. **OYO** was the largest and most militarily powerful of all kingdoms.
16. The Igbo political institutions are characterized by non centralized society.
17. Muslim Jihad (Holy war) **between 1804 - 1809**.
18. The Fulani is refers to as **Fulbe** or **Felata**.
19. The Fulani language is called **Fulfulde** or **Fula**.
20. **In 1943**, during Tin-mining operation in Jos, area there was an evidence of a unique collection of ancient sculpture in **Terracotta** which is dated back around **500BC** and **200AD**.
21. **In 1938**, at the village of Igbo-Ukwa near Uwka where bronze were dug up by British archaeologist called **Thurstan Shaw**.
22. Large number of portrait like naturalist sculpture in the ancient town of Ile-Ife was discovered.
23. Igbo believe system was centered on an oracle popularly known as **Arochukwu**.

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24. The Igbo oracle was considered important for its **impartial verdict/justice**.
25. Among the Tiv, *daughters are not given out of free will in marriage to another Tiv family without collecting bride price.*
26. Marriage institution is unique for its *social interaction and the manner conducted.*
27. **Marriage by Purchase** is referred to as in which there is a period of courtship and the payment of the bride price.
28. Marriage among the Fulani teaches **Courage and Perseverance later in the social or marriage union.**
29. **Kolanut** is a factor in the cultural history of the communities in Igbo land.
30. Kolanut has a symbol of **Peace and Brotherhood.**
31. In the cosmological history of the Yoruba, **Ile-Ife** is known as **The Centre of Universe.**

CHAPTER FOUR

1. Before the Jihad, there was little cohesion among the Hausas States.
2. Fulani Jihad was led by **Shehu Uthman Dan Fodiyo.**
3. Uthman Dan Fodiyo began to preach in **Degel** in the year **1774-1775.**
4. Uthman Fodiyo began preaching at the age of **Twenty (20).**
5. Shehu power had grown by turn of the **19th Century.**
6. Jihad war **1804-1809.**
7. Fulani Jihad is premier among the 19th Century Jihad in **West Africa.**
8. The Jihad war was primarily a reform movement calculated to *reactivate Islam by destroying syncretism and heresies among the Hausas.*
9. Shehu and his Muslim scholar declare a Jihad first against *Yunfa the Sultan of Gobir and his Apostate subjects.*

10. **In 1813,** Shehu divided the administration of the Caliphate into **TWO PARTS** between *his brother Abdullahi and his son Mohammed Bello.*
11. Mohammed Bello's territories include; **Zamfara, Kastina, Kano, Daura, Bauchi and Katagum.**
12. Abdullahi territories include; **the emirates of Nupe, Dendi, Borgu, Ilorin and Liptako.**
13. Shehu Uthman Dan Fodiyo dies in **1817.**
14. The Jihad war unites the *Hausa States.*
15. After the Jihad, *the title of the Kings was changed to Emirs.*
16. British conquest at the Caliphate.
17. Yoruba interstate war was between **(1793 – 1893).**
18. Yoruba war was caused *by struggle over trade routes to the coast.*
19. *Over 150 Egba settlements were destroyed by Oyo, Ife and Ijebu element.*

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20. Basorun Oluyole (1830 – 1847) was ranked among the greatest farmers of his time.
21. Trade came to stand still owing to insecurity and closure of roads.
22. The history of Niger Delta in the 19th Century is closely tied to Slave Trade.
23. The Niger Delta was the nerve centre of the obnoxious commerce in human cargoes.
24. The last recorded ship left in 1854.
25. Social Political Organization in the Niger Delta State in the 19th Century was the House system or House Rule.
26. By the beginning of 19th Century, house heads acted as Kingmakers.
27. The following people gained prominence during the house rule – ALALI, OKO-JUMBO, JAJA, NANA.
28. The house system was equally a Military Organization.
29. The wealth acquired by the house head was seen as the Sinews of War.

30. House system was a hierarchical society of THREE LAYERS; ROYAL PRINCE, FREE BORN COMMONERS, THE SLAVE BORN.
31. Littoral State in Nigeria is made up of the following; EDO, DELTA, BAYELSA, RIVERS and AKWA-IBOM.
32. The Igbos were not united under one paramount chief and they lack a Central Organ of Government.
33. Igbo political system was based on LINEAGE.
34. Igbo socio structures were based on LINEAGE and KINSHIP.
35. ARO covering the whole of Igboland and ibiobioland as well as part of Igala, Idoma and Tiv territories.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. Nationalism can be seen in TWO WAYS – the loyalty & patriotism one has for his country and the strong & emotional feeling

for the survival for the survival or development of his country or people.

2. There are **THREE STAGES** or **PHASES** of Nigeria Nationalism; a. RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PENETRATION OF THE EUROPEANS (Traditional Nationalism). b. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF EDUCATED ELITE. c. AIMED EXPRESSLY AT CREATING A SOVEREIGN STATE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (Struggle for Self-rule).
3. The evolution of Nationalism in Nigeria transcends the advent of British colonial rule.
4. From 1854, it marked the beginning of British Rule in Nigeria.
5. The crucial stage in the development of Nationalism in Nigeria is Formation and Socio-political ethnic based **GROUPING**.
6. The level of Nationalism was the product of kinship, sameness of language, culture and common historical ancestry.

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7. Modern nationalism in Nigeria was largely unfolded in the 20th Century.
8. Nationalism developed in Nigeria in the 20th Century owing to ambition of Nigeria leaders to rule.
9. British bombarded or attacked Lagos in 1851.
10. British annexed or takeover Lagos in 1861.
11. Modern militant nationalism was Zikist movement (1946 – 1950) using the national church of Nigeria as the Religious Wing.
12. Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) was used as the Economic Wing.
13. Western Education exposes most Nigerians to political consciousness.
14. The first/oldest political party in Nigeria is Nigerian National Democratic Party (N. N. D. P) formed in 1922, led by Herbert Macaulay (Father of Nationalism).
15. Nigerian Youth Movement (N. Y. M.) was formed in 1934.
16. The National Council of Nigerian and Cameron (N. C. N. C) was formed in 1944.
17. The Action Group (A. G) and the Northern People Congress (N. P. C) formed in 1951.
18. Political Party was used as vehicle to hardness and conveys nationalist agitation or grievances during period.
19. In 1912, there were only four (4) News Papers on regular publication.
20. In 1926, there was only thirteen (13) News Papers on regular publication.
21. Through the newspaper obnoxious govt. Policies were exposed and attacked.
22. FRED OMU describes Nigerian press of that time as “THE GUARDIAN OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE AS WELL AS INPRETERS OF THE IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS”.
23. The West Africa Student Union (W. A. S. U.) was formed in 1925 by LADIPO SOLANKE, a Yoruba Law Student based in London.
24. The post-first World War Economic depression/crisis was a vital factor that provokes the rise of Nigerian Nationalism.
25. The economic hardship stimulates nationalist agitation and makes the British government unpopular.
26. In 1924 – 1925, Nigeria received 3 pence a pound for its American Cotton.
27. In 1930 – 1931 Nigeria received half a penny.
28. The outbreak of World War II 1939 – 1945.
29. The African ex-service men who fought during the war became exposing, since they found nothing unique/special in the White Man.
30. The first separatist movement was the United African Church separated from the Anglican Church in 1891.
31. Babalola of Ilesha founded the Christ Apostolic Church.

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32. Orimolade Moses of Lagos founded the Cherubim and Seraphim.

CHAPTER SIX

1. **Development** is synonymous with **Economic Development**.
2. **Economic growth** is synonymous with **Economic Development**.
3. Economic growth connotes; *increases in national income (increases in total output of a country) and increases in per capital income*.
4. Economic Development involves *the unity of two elements; these are quantitative growth and qualitative change*.
5. Colonial rules ensure *the effective control and integration of the Nigeria economy to that of Britain*.
6. Rail transport started during *the colonial rule*.

7. The Nigeria economy during the first decade after independence could reasonable is described as an Agriculture Economy because agriculture served as the engine growth of the overall economy.
8. Agriculture sector contributed over 60% of the GDP in the 1960s.
9. Since the 1940s, Nigeria has been concerned with how to achieve rapid socio-economic development.
10. Apart from Agriculture, another area that can hasten the diversification of the resources base of Nigeria Economy is the Solid Mineral Sector.
11. Before the 1960, industry's contribution to the GDP was negligible.
12. The 1960s witnessed *the birth of assembly plants for the production of electronics, bicycle, sewing machine etc*.
13. The defunct ECN means Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.
14. ECN took over the *Supply and Generation of Electricity in 1951*.

15. In 1969, the KAINJI DAM was commissioned.
16. The Dam was under the control of the Niger Dam Authority (NDA).
17. In 1971 ECN and NDA were merged to form the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).
18. As at 1988, Nigeria was among the *top 20 producers of oil in the world and the 7th largest producer with OPEC*.
19. In the same year, Nigeria was the *4th largest exporter of crude oil in the world and 2nd largest with OPEC*.
20. In 1995, the Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Nigeria as the 13th poorest country in the world.
21. Important strategy for Nigeria Economic Development is to *embark on a Knowledge Driven Economy (KDE)*.
22. The high level of development in these countries is largely due to the *availability of a highly skilled workforce*.

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23. Life expectancy is between 50 and 52 years.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. The Christian Missionaries wasted no time in building schools to educate the converts.
2. The Christians Missionaries advocated the doctrine of Trinity – Christianity, Commerce and Civilization.
3. Native Baptist Church broke away from the Southern American Baptist Mission in 1888.
4. United Native African Church broke away from the Anglican Church in 1891.
5. The First Storey Building in Nigeria is located at BADAGRY.
6. The Holy Cross Cathedral in Lagos.

7. In 1850, Henin Venn of CMS encourages the Cultivation of Cotton in Abeokuta.
8. The society of African Mission encouraged the cultivation of cotton at TOPO in BADAGRY.
9. In 1897, brick making in OKROFIONG at CALABAR was established by the Anglican Mission.
10. The Presbyterian established the Hope Waddle Institute at Calabar in 1895.
11. T. BOWEN wrote Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba language in 1895.
12. MACLNTYRE wrote Nupe Reader and Grammar.
13. Hugh Goldie's wrote Efic Dictionary and Grammar in 1874.
14. The missionaries also published journals and Magazines, among these is; African Church Gleaner, Nigerian Baptist and the African Church Chronicles.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. Things believed that education is the transmission of life by the living to the living.
2. Education is best described as sum total of the experience acquire by human being in life.
3. Education is geared towards stimulating the moral and intellectual needs of the child.
4. Education takes place in every society because; Everything about the way of life is learned, The young child is receptive to experience and The child is totally dependent from birth upon other people.
5. Traditional Education is Informal.
6. In traditional education, the child learn from; HIS PARENT, ELDERS and OTHER SIBLINGS.
7. Traditional African Education focuses on the development of the child mentally, socially, physically and morally.
8. Education is dynamic instrument of change.

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9. The aim of traditional education is to; Inculcate correct attitude and values in the child, To integrate individual into the wider society and Produce an honest individual.
10. Modern Education is synonymous with **Formal and Informal.**

CHAPTER NINE

1. Nigeria was clef into two opposing power blocs: **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) headed by USA and the Warsaw pact under USSR.**
2. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa the prime minister made his official foreign policy statement on 20th August 1960 in the federal house of rep.
3. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa speech was described as “a brief and strong worded policy statement”.
4. **October 7th 1960,** Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa further expounded on the aims and principles of his govt. foreign policy.

5. Nigeria was admitted as the 99th member of **UNO.**
6. Anglo-Nigeria Defense Pact – **1958.**
7. The **SOVIET UNION** was established in Lagos in 1961.
8. **Amechi** describe the relationship between Nigeria and Soviet Union as Zero or Minimal Relationship.
9. The First Military coup-de-eta was on **January 15th 1966 led by Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi to July 29th 1966.**
10. **Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon** emerges as the new military head of state on August 1, 1966.
11. Two major events that influenced Nigeria external relations in **1966 – 1975 (Oil Boom and Civil War).**
12. Gowon promulgates the indigenization decree in **1972.**
13. Gowon committed **N19.5 million** to common wealth.
14. Paid salaries of civil servant in Grenada in **1974.**

15. The major achieved of Gowon’s post – War Diplomacy is the establishment of **ECOWAS.**
16. The term and instrument of establishing **ECOWAS** were finally ratified by all the status involved **on 28th, May 1975.**
17. **Muritala/Obasanjo** came on board through a bloodless coup on **July 29, 1975,** the exhibit **“No Nonsense”** posture.
18. **UNITA:** Union for the Total Independence of Angola.
19. **MPLA:** Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola.
20. **FNLA:** National front for Liberation of Angola.
21. Nigeria support **MPLA** led by **Augustino Neto on Nov. 25th, 1975.**
22. In December 8th 1975, Nigeria grants Angola \$20 million.
23. **February 1976, Muritala was killed in a coup sponsored by Britain.**
24. **In 1979,** Nigeria nationalized Shell – Bp to **African Petroleum (AP)** when

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- commonwealth conference was in progress in Lusaka, Zambia.
25. The army relinquished power on **October, 1st 1979** and a Civilian Regime under Alhaji Shehu Shagari was ushered in.
 26. Shehu Shagari **1979 – 1983**.
 27. **OAU Chairman in 1979 was President Siaka Stevens.**
 28. Alhaji Shehu Shagari marks the beginning of a new epoch of debtor – creditor relationship in Nigeria external relations.
 29. General Muhammadu Buhari, **Dec. 31, 1983 to 1985**.
 30. Buhari foreign policy speech was made on **December 3rd 1984**.
 31. Buhari Regime was at the front rank against the Anti-Reagan Linkage Policy on Namibian independence.
 32. General Ibrahim Babangida, **August 27, 1985 to 1993**.
 33. General Ibrahim Rallied support for the formation of **ECOWAS** monitoring group (**ECOMONG**) in **1990**.
 34. General Sanni Abacha, **Nov. 17, 1993 to June 8th 1998**.
 35. Nigeria external relations underwent the darkest moment under **Abacha**.
 36. Abacha Regime embraced the following Pariah States – Libya, Iraq, Iran, North Korea and others.
 37. Abacha drove Nigeria to the fold of a group of D-8, made up of Islam States like Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Turkey, Malaysia, Iran and Pakistan.
 38. Abacha visit South Africa **in 1994** during sworing in ceremony of Nelson Mandela.
 39. Nigeria was suspended from common wealth due to the execution of **Ken Sarowiwa and eight kinsmen**.
 40. Gen. Abdusalami Abubakar became the head of state of Nigeria in **1998**.
 41. Abubakar came to saddle with two tasks to midwife democracy and bring sanity into our foreign policy.
 42. Three months to his regime, he (Abubakar) visited Britain and hand audience with the **Prime Minister Tony Blair**.
 43. Abubakar travelled to USA to address the 53rd Session of the **UNO** general assembly.
 44. Presidential Election was conducted on February 27th 1999.
 45. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo was sworn in on 29th May 1999.
 46. Nigeria was re-admitted back to the common wealth body in 2000.
 47. From 1960 – 2000, the country has been governed by **THREE CIVILIANS and SEVEN MILITARY REGIMES**.

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CHAPTER TEN

1. Establishing a state from colonial ruins based on the African experience has been both violent and peaceful.
2. The problem of Nigeria is largely attributed to bad leadership and governance.
3. **UNESCO** describes human rights as “neither a new morality nor a lay religion and are much more than a language common to all mankind.”
4. Human Rights are classified into **THREE**: Civil and Political Rights, Economic and, Social and Cultural Rights and Environmental Rights.
5. Civil and Political Rights enjoy prominence than the other two.
6. With particular reference to Africa human rights are extracted from African Chapter on Human and People’s right.
7. What makes rights fundamental is the **CONSTITUTION**.
8. **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** are referred to as “*Non-justiciable*”.
9. A Right that is “*Non-justiciable*” is a right that cannot be subject of *Litigation in court*.
10. The tradition means of livelihood of the people of Oil Producing Communities in Niger Delta is ***Fishing and Farming***.
11. The Organic Farming Techniques widely used in the Niger Delta is highly susceptible to Environmental Change.
12. ***Oil extraction and Production*** has led to adverse environmental impact on the soil, forest and water of Niger Delta Communities.
13. Royal Niger Company secured royal charter **in 1886**.
14. Royal Niger Company used force to bring under colonial rule the ***Urhobo, Ibiobio, Igbo, and many other sub-group of the Southern Nigeria***.
15. The problem associated with oil extraction and production is **OIL SPILL, FOREST DESTRUCTION and BIO-DIVERSITY LOSS**.
16. The **HIV/AIDS** disease was first reported **in 1986**.
17. **HIV/AIDS is now regarded as a potent national public threat that threatens to wreck havoc on the nations delicate demographic**.
18. Nigeria now occupies the second position in **HIV** prevalence **in West Africa**.
19. Nigeria places amongst the first four countries with the highest figure of **HIV** infected people in the world.
20. Empowering women is increasingly being recognized as a precondition for and as an indicator of the level of success in the attainment of sustainable human development.
21. Women are portrayed as **SEX OBJETS**.
22. Democratization emphasizes the fostering of the democratic process that is the institutionalization of democracy.
23. A state is regarded as “Democratic”, if its government is accountable to the people through competitive election to public office.

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24. Nigeria returned to civilian rule after **sixteen (16) years of repressive military autocracy.**
25. Nigeria has continued to manifest persistence energy crises.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. Traditional religion is autochthonous religion i.e it is not imported to Nigeria.
2. Christianity came to Nigeria in the 18th Century via freed slave.
3. The core of religion is hinged on **TRANSCENDENTALISM.**
4. During the time of crises and threat, man needs supernatural forces to depend on.
5. The Genesis of religion starts with the *Fear of the Unknown and Perplexity.*
6. The economic and political decisions in rural area are significantly determined by the *ever present spirits.*
7. Islam came to Nigeria in the 11th Century A. D.

8. The theoretic movement of Islams has Sharia as its **legislation.**
9. **In 1800**, Islam was properly ossified in Nigeria via 3 stages as Balogun Putil islam begun as a religion of Athens, it became the religion of an influential or ruling elite (It got accepted by the masses), and finally it became a militant religion.
10. As at **December 2001**, the number of registered churches by the corporate affairs commission is **1018.**
11. Religion in Nigeria provides employment.
12. Education institutions owned by missionaries were taken over by the government in the **1970s.**

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GST 113 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Kanem-bornu empire was also known as _____ Ans: Kanuri Empire
2. Which of these was not associated with the early settlers of Kanuri Empire? Ans: Brass Making.
3. _____land encouraged human settlement and agricultural activities. Ans: Fertile.
4. The _____ Dynasty was the longest-lasting ruling dynasties in the pre-colonial West Africa. Ans: Seifawa Dynasty.
5. The King of Kanuri Empire is called _____ Ans: Mai.
6. The Magira is the _____ Ans: Queen Mother.
7. The imperial council of state is otherwise known as _____Ans: Council of Twelve.
8. Maini Kanedi is the _____ Ans: King legal adviser and Unit Judge.
9. In the early period, the Hausa elements lived in small agricultural settlements called. Ans: Kauye
10. Sarkin Numa is the _____ Ans: King of Farmers.
11. Maigida is the _____ Ans: Head of House.
12. The Sharia legal system was introduced into the Hausa Ans: Judicial Administration.
13. Alkali and Quadis were the _____ Ans: Islamic Judges.
14. The Hausa pre-colonial economy also depended considerably on _____ Ans: Trading and Taxation.
15. Tax on Income is called _____ Ans: Zakat.
16. Tax on livestock is called _____ Ans: Jangali
17. Tax on land is called _____ Ans: Kharat
18. Tax on conquered people is called _____ Ans: Jizyah
19. The Igala people were principally _____ Ans: Farmers and Fishermen.
20. Tsoede founded the _____ kingdom. Ans: Nupe
21. Gbara is the capital of _____ Ans: Nupe
22. The nobles of the Aku Uka is headed by the Prime Minister known as _____ Ans: Achuwo
23. What is the meaning of the term Pre-colonial Period? Ans: An epoch formally referred to as the period before colonialism was imposed on Nigeria in 1900.
24. The major occupations in this region are _____ Ans: Fishing, vegetable, cultivation or agriculture.
25. Radiocarbon date obtain from archaeological excavations confirms that the Igbo were in their present location by _____ Ans: 250,000BC.

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25. Igbo social structure is based on _____. Ans: Kinship and lineage system.

26. _____ was basically responsible for political, military, economic and social hierarchy. Ans: Age grade.

27. _____ was also viewed from one's origin and upbringing depending on whether one was freeborn or slave (ohu) or cult slave (osu, ume). Ans: Social Status.

28. _____ is the head politically, socially, economically and religiously. Ans: The father or the oldest male member.

29. Family headship follows the rule of _____. Ans: Primogeniture (Power from father to son).

30. The political strata including the lineage heads, age grades and title societies.

31. _____ was the mainstay of the people and the most economic activity,

yam, cocoyam, cassava and vegetable was their major crops. Ans: Agriculture.

32. The Yorubas are culturally homogeneous and possess a strong tradition of historical consciousness that traces their origin to _____. Ans: Ile-Ife, the spiritual and ancestral home of the Yoruba.

33. The Yoruba practice a _____ system of government. Ans: Monarchical.

34. The Oyo Kingdom emerged as the most powerful in the Yoruba land in the year _____. Ans: 1800

35. The head of the political strata of Oyo Kingdom is _____. Ans: The Alaafin (King).

36. The Alaafin was assisted by the _____ which also serve as check and balance to the Alaafin. Ans: Oyomesi.

37. The Oyomesi is headed by _____. Ans: Basorun.

38. The Alaafin can be impeached by the Oyomesi if he goes against _____. Ans: Rules and regulations of the land.

39. Oyo empire economy structure was centered on _____. Ans: Agriculture and Trade.

40. The Benin People share cultural similarities with _____ and their origin is shrouded in mystery. Ans: The Yorubas

41. The Benin was famous for _____. Ans: Its conquest in wars and Arts design.

42. The political history of the Benin could be divided into two _____. Ans: Oyo period and Eweka Dynasty.

43. The Oyo period emanated from _____ system (The rule of the oldest man) Ans: Odionwure

44. The first Oyo Ruler was _____. Ans: Igodo also called Obagodo.

45. The Benin Political Organization was centered _____. Ans: Agriculture, crafts industries and trade.

46. _____ was one of the earliest to occupy sections East of the Delta? Ans: The Cross River.

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47. The geographical peculiarity of Niger Delta region compelled the people to be experts in _____. Ans: Maritime activities.

48. The primary occupation of the Niger Delta were? Ans: Fishing, shellfish collectors, Hunters and Salt processors.

49. Age-grades, kinship and lineage system were recognized in the _____. Ans: Niger Delta region.

50. The word "Nigeria" was coined by who and in what year? Ans: By Flora Shaw in 1914.

51. We have more than _____ ethnic groups in Nigeria? Ans: 250 ethnic groups, but the major ones are Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa.

52. Nigeria culture system is classify in to how many sub-system and name them? Ans: Into 3 systems, i. Political system ii. Social sub-system iii. Economic Sub-system.

53. Culture can be defined as _____? Ans: The totality of the way of

life evolved by people in their environment.

54. We have how many types of culture and what are they? Ans: 2 types; i. Material ii. Immaterial.

55. After the Jihad of 1804, Islamic civilization dominated the socio-cultural life of which people _____? Ans: Hausa people

56. What is an important aspect of Nigeria cultures _____? Ans: Age.

57. The Igbo believed system was centered on an oracle called what? Ans: Arochukwu

58. Nok, Igbo-Ukwu, Benin, Owo, Ile-Ife cultures are important aspects of what? Ans: Nigeria cultural artifact.

59. In cosmological history of Yoruba, Ile-Ife is known as _____? Ans: Centre of Universe.

60. _____ have contributed to the economic advancement of the country? Ans: Foreign Influence.

61. Historically, _____ and _____ have in some ways negatively impact on Nigeria culture? Ans: Colonialism and External trade.

62. Tools, clothing, food, housing, utensils, machines, and others are which type of culture? Ans: Material culture.

63. Value, system, religious, beliefs, morals, linguistics activities, literacy and artistic production are what type of culture? Ans: Non-material culture.

64. Political system represents Nigeria people's _____? Ans: Political culture.

65. Social sub-system represents _____? Ans: Social culture of the people.

66. Economic sub-system represents _____? Ans: Economic culture of the people.

67. The Fulani Jihad war was led by _____ Ans: Uthman Dan Fodiyo

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68. Uthman Dan Fodiyo began to preach in Degal around ____ Ans: 1774 -1775.

69. The word “Jihad” itself means? Ans: Holy Wars.

70. Previously, the Habe rulers were practicing what religion? Ans: Syncretism.

71. Shehu and his Muslim Scholars declared Jihad first against ____ Ans: Yunfa, the Sultan of Gobir and his apostate.

72. Shehu armies consist of various elements which are ____ Ans: Hausa, Fulani and the Tuarags.

73. Uthman Dan Fodiyo, as a Commander took part in the warfare. True or False? Ans: False.

74. What year was the administration of the Caliphate divided? Ans: 1912.

75. The administration was divided between whom? Ans: Between

his brother, Abdullahi and his son, Mohammed.

76. Nupe, Dendi, Borgu, Ilorin and kiptako were territories under the control of ____ Ans: Abdullahi.

77. Suddenly, death visited Shehu in ____ Ans: 1817.

78. What is the main reason of the Holy War? Ans: It was to establish a new political order commonly known in Islam as the Caliphate based firmly on Islamic laws to replace the descendant “Pagan” government in Hausa land.

79. The title of Kings after Jihad changed to ____ Ans: Emirs

80. After the demise of political entities, the empires that emerge is known as Ans: Sokoto Caliphate.

81. The central authority and symbol of unit, whose authority was subjected only to conformity with the Sharia was the ____ Ans: Caliph (Sultan).

82. Tributes was paid annually to two states which were ____ Ans: Sokoto and Gwandu.

83. In Yoruba States, 19th Century began with political crises and ended up with? Ans: The fall of Oyo Empire.

84. The Yoruba interstate war lasted for ____ Ans: 100 years. (1793 – 1893).

85. The last recorded slave ship left in ____ Ans: 1854.

86. British invade Arochukwu between ____ Ans: 1901 – 1902.

87. The first recorded appearance of the European in Igbo was in ____ Ans: 1830.

88. C.M.S. establish a mission station at Onitsha, in what year? Ans: 1857.

89. Legitimate trade began in ____ Ans: 1807.

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90. Lagos became the first part of Nigeria to be formally integrated into the British colony in _____. Ans: 1861

91. Royal Charter was secure in Ans: 1886

92. Lagos was bombarded in _____ and was annexed in _____ Ans: 1851 and 1861 respectively.

93. There are three major religions in Nigeria, which are _____? Ans: Traditional, Islam and Christian.

94. _____ took over the administration from Royal Niger Company. Ans: Captain Lugard.

95. Union Jack was hoisted at _____ Ans: Lokoja.

96. The Origin or evolution of modern nationalism in Nigeria is traceable to the era of British colonization since the late _____. Ans: 19th Century.

97. One of the modern and militant nationalist struggles in the 20th century was the _____. Ans: Zikist movement (1946 – 1950).

98. British introduced the _____ System of government? Ans: Indirect.

99. One of the factors that led to the growth of Nationalism in Nigeria was _____ Ans: Western Education.

100. The Nigerian National Democracy Party (NNDP) was founded by _____ and in what year? Ans: Founded by Herbert Macaulay, 1922.

101. _____ is known as the father of Nigeria Nationalism? Ans: Herbert Macaulay.

102. The Nigerian Youth Movement was formed in _____? Ans: 1934

103. In 1912, there were only _____ newspapers on regular publications? Ans: Four (4).

104. The West Africa Student Union (W.A.S.U) was formed by _____ and on _____? Ans: Ladipo Solanke, 1925.

105. _____ was the charter that was issued during World War II (1939 - 1945)? Ans: Atlantic Charter.

106. _____ founded the Christ Apostolic Church? Ans: Babalola of Ilesha.

107. _____ was a notable militant Nigerian-led Christian Movement? Ans: Orunlaism.

108. Who was the founder of Cherubim and Seraphim? Ans: Orimolade Moses.

109. NCNC was founded in _____ and by _____? Ans: 1944, by Herbert Macaulay.

110. _____ is the increase in per capital income in a given country? Ans: Economic Growth.

111. Development of a country economy can be determined by _____? Ans: $\text{Per capital} = \frac{\text{total income}}{\text{total population}}$.

112. _____ is the quantitative increase in national income? Ans: Economic Growth.

113. _____ is the qualitative improvement in the living standard of the

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generality of the population? Ans: Economic development.

114. _____ is the ability of an individual to provide his basic needs? Ans: Life sustenance.

115. _____ connotes a sense of worth and the dignity of the human person? Ans: Self esteem.

116. _____ is the economy during the first decade after independence? Ans: Agricultural Economy.

117. The Agricultural sector contributed _____ of the GDP in the 1960s? Ans: 60%.

118. In 1957 _____ GDP was contributed by Nigeria? Ans: 2.8% or N37.8 million.

119. Nigeria's attempt at economic development by way of industrialization relied on _____? Ans: External stimuli

120. The paved roads in Nigeria were _____ as of 1960? Ans: 8,740kilometers.

121. The paved road move to _____ as of 1980? Ans: 26,632 kilometers.

121. Most infrastructures, especially roads are in terrible states due to _____? Ans: Effective maintenance.

122. It is often said that the amount of _____ used in a country is a true reflection of its state of socio-economic development. Ans: Energy or Power.

123. Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) took over the supply and generation of electricity in the country in the year _____? Ans: 1951.

124. Kainji Dam was commissioned in _____? Ans: 1969.

125. NDA & ECN was merged to form NEPA in what year? Ans: 1971.

126. In the year ____ Oil contributed 2.6% and 32.6% in _____ to the GDP? Ans: 1960 & 1965.

127. The average production of crude oil in Nigeria daily is _____? Ans: 2.5 Million barrel per day.

128. _____ is the hydra headed monster in all strata of the Nigeria Society? Ans: Corruption.

129. The impact of Christian Missionaries on Nigeria are viewed from _____? Ans: Social, Economic and Political.

130. Africa Church Movement was founded in _____ Ans: 1888.

131. The church that broke away from the southern American Baptist Mission is _____? Ans: Native Baptist Church in 1888.

132. The United Baptist Church broke away from the Anglican Church in _____? Ans: 1891.

133. _____ emphasized the usefulness of trade and agriculture to Evangelism? Ans: Baxton.

134. _____ of C.M.S. encouraged cotton production in 1850 in _____? Ans: Henn Venn, Abeokuta.

135. _____ encouraged the cultivation of coconut at Topo badagry?

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Ans: the SMA (Society of African Mission).

136. _____ established Industrial Institute at Abeokuta? Ans: B. B. Baize.

137. _____ wrote the grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba land? Ans: T. Bowen.

138. Macintyre wrote _____? Ans: Nupe reader and grammar.

139. The process of cultural transmission and renewal is called _____? Ans: Education.

140. _____ defined education as the process of learning to live as a useful and acceptable member of the country? Ans: Farant, 1964.

141. _____ defined education as the process by which society through schools, colleges, universities and other institutions deliberately transmits its cultural heritage from one generation to another? Ans: Kneller, 1963.

142. _____ defined education as the social mechanism design to bring about in

the persons submitted to it, certain skills and attitudes adjudged to be useful and desirable in the society? Ans: O'Connell, 1963.

143. One reason for education in our society is _____? Ans: Because a young child is persistent.

145. In Traditional Africa Society, every child was trained to be _____? Ans: Socially responsible to himself and the society.

146. The type of education that focuses on the development of a child mentally, socially, physically and morally is _____? Ans: Traditional Education.

147. Traditional Education in Nigeria is formal, True/False? Ans: False.

148. According to the World Bank Development Report, what is the importance of education? Ans: to promote economy growth and sustainable development.

149. One of the main functions of education is that _____? Ans: Its socialized population.

150. _____ is a dynamic instrument of change. Ans: Education.

151. _____ and _____ are the two opposing power blocs after Nigeria was admitted to the international system in 1960. Ans: NATO and USSR.

152. When did Sir Tafawa Balewa make his first official foreign policy statement? Ans: 20th, August 1960, 11 days before Nigeria's Independence at the Federal House of Representative.

153. Nigeria was admitted as the _____ member of the U.N.? Ans: Ninety-nine.

154. The Balewa's Regime operated _____ and _____ foreign policy Regime? Ans: Non-alignment and Pro-west.

155. When was the first military coup that terminated the first republic in Nigeria? January 15, 1966.

Note: Its emerge Gen. Aguyi Ironsi as the first military head of state of Nigeria.

156. Ironsi government was upstaged on _____? Ans: July, 29 1966.

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Note: He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon on Aug. 1st, 1966.

157. _____ and _____ are the two noticeable factors related to the Gowon's Regime? Ans: Civil War 1967 – 1970 and oil boom 1970s.

158. The indigenization decree was promulgated by _____ and in _____? Ans: Gowon, 1972.

159. Gowon played a leading role in the formation of ECOWAS in _____? Ans: May 28, 1975.

Note: ECOWAS means, Economic Community of West Africa States.

160. The Muritala/Obasanjo regime came on board through a bloodless coup on _____? Ans: July 29, 1975.

161. The Muritala/Obasanjo foreign policy regime was described as _____? Ans: "No-nonsense"

162. UNITA, FNLA, MPLA are nationalists movement in _____? Ans: Angola crises of 1975.

Note: UNITA means Union for Total Independent of Angola. FNLA means National Front for the Liberation of Angola. MPLA means Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

163. _____ supported MPLA, _____ supported FNLA and _____ supported UNITA in Angola crises of 1975? Ans: Nigeria and the East, the West and South Africa respectively.

164. What year did Shell British Petroleum nationalized to Shell Nigeria Limited? Ans: 1979.

165. Shagari regime succeeded Muritala/Obasanjo on _____? Ans: 1st Oct 1979.

166. _____ was installed as the head of state after the military struck on _____? Gen. Muhammad Buhari, Dec. 31st 1983.

167. When did Buhari delivered his foreign policy of speech? Ans: Dec. 3, 1984.

168. The reason for the military struck was because of the _____? Ans: Grossly Battered Economy (Corruption).

169. The Babangida foreign policy regime of 1985 – 1995 operated _____ diplomacy. Ans: Economy.

170. ECOMOG was formed on _____ through the railing of _____? Ans: 1990, Babangida.

Note: ECOMOG is ECOWAS Monitoring Group.

171. The Abacha regime came on board through a _____? Ans: Palace Coup on Nov. 17, 1993.

172. Nigeria External relation underwent _____ in its history under the Abacha regime. Ans: Darkest Moment.

173. Abacha died on _____? Ans: June 8, 1998.

Note: He was succeeded by Gen. Abdusalam Abubakar.

174. Abubakar regime of June 8, 1998 to May 29, 1999 was described as _____? Ans: From "Darkness to Drawn".

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175. _____ was the first democratic government in Nigeria? Ans: Chief Olusegun Obasanjo of 1999 – 2007.

176. Nigeria was re-admitted to the fold of Commonwealth of Nations in _____? Ans: Year 2000.

177. _____ is the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy? Ans: Africa.

178. The benchmark right which no municipal of national law may fall is _____? Ans: Human Rights.

179. _____, _____ and _____ are the three categories of human rights. Ans: Civil and Political, Economy, Social and Cultural and Environmental Rights.

180. The most important Human Rights is _____? Ans: Civil and Political Rights.

181. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was declared by _____ and when? Ans: United Nations, 1948.

182. Civil and Political Rights are also called Fundamental Human Rights. True/False? Ans: True.

183. Fundamental Rights is contained in the _____ of the 1999 constitution on Nigeria. Ans: Chapter 4.

184. Economic, Social and Cultural rights include _____? Ans: Right to gainful employment, good standard of living, education, shelter e.t.c.

185. Environment Rights as to do with _____? Ans: A clean environment.

186. Nigeria Oil industry as affected the country positively and negatively. True/False? Ans: True.

187. _____ children under the age of 15 years contacted HIV in 2001. Ans: 1.8 million

188. _____ is the country where HIV/AIDS was first reported in 1986? Ans: Nigeria.

189. Nigeria has the _____ highest figure of HIV infected people. Ans: Third. Note: it is 3.5 million.

190. The highest HIV infected area in Nigeria is _____? Ans: Benue State with 13.5%.

200. The effect of HIV/AIDS on Nigeria Economy are _____? Ans: Reduction in labor supply and low national production.

201. The five (5) key role played by women are _____? Mother, Producer Home manager, Community organizer and Social, Cultural and activist.

202. _____ is argued to be human right? Ans: Women Rights.

203. Institutionalization of democracy is called _____? Ans: Democratization. Note: Not Democraticalization.

204. _____ define democracy as the Government of the people by the people and for the people. Ans: Abraham Lincoln.

205. Islam came to Nigeria in what Century? Ans: 11th Century.

206. Christianity came into Nigeria in the _____? Ans: 18th Century.

207. How many major religions are practiced in Nigeria? Ans: Three

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religions; Traditional religion, Islam and Christianity.

208. To an extent, religion influenced the economic and occupational lives of people? True or False? Ans: True.

209. To a large extent, the influence of traditional religion cannot be disregarded in ____? Ans: The rural areas.

210. The ____ of the Islam has an ideology of administration that engenders perfect peace and prosperity. Ans: Ummah.

211. Political power enhance ____ power? Ans: Economic.

212. As at December 2001, the numbers of churches registered with the corporate affair commission excluding their branches and fellowship unit were ____? Ans: One thousand and eighteen.

213. According to Professor Ade Odumuyiwa, how many worship centres

are in the 774 local government areas in Nigeria as at 2001? Ans: 77,400.

214. Politically and economically, religion has _____ and _____ effect? Ans: Negative and Positive.

215. The religion crises that Nigeria witnessed is an example of negative effect of religion. True or false? Ans: True.

216. Who was quoted to have said "I can die for the course of Islam"? Ans: Muhammadu Buhari.

217. _____ has been awarded the medal of tolerance, accommodation and non-violence? Ans: Traditional religion.

218. Educational Institutions were owned by ____? Ans: Missionaries.

219. What year did government take over many educational institution owned by missionaries? Ans: 1970.

220. _____ charged religions adherents to inculcate the spirit of commitment, hard work, dedication and efficiency? Ans: John Wesley.

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GST 113: NIGERIAN, PEOPLES AND CULTURE.

1. Ondo State was created on ___ 1976? (a) February 3(b) February 6 (c) February 13 (d) February 16
2. The highest political office holder in Kanem-Borno Empire was ___? (a) Mai (b) Moi (c) Mau (d) Magira
3. The Hausa elements in the early period of their history lived in small agricultural settlement called ___? (a) Gida (b) Kauye (c) Maigida (d) Numa
4. A major feature that emerged with urbanization in Hausa land was ___? (a) Social Stratification (b) Vassal State (c) Kingdoms (d) Kinship ties
5. Islam was first introduced to Hausaland in the ____? (a) 14th Century (b) 12th Century (c) 13th Century (d) 11th Century.
6. Igala political organization was under the leadership of ____? (a) Attah (b) Igalamela (c) Etsu (d) Galadima
7. The answer to question 6 was assisted by ____? (a) Attah (b) Etsu (c) Galadima (d) Igalamela
8. The indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because of ___? (a) British poverty (b) Commercial status of Nigeria (c) the well-structured existing traditional political system (d) the demand of the educated elite
9. One of the following is a significant characteristic of culture. (a) Stagnancy (b) dynamism (c) Instructive (d) Reproductive
10. A popular Nupe tradition claims that ____ was the founder of Nupe Kingdom. (a) Bayajidda (b) Tsoede (c) EtsuNupe (d) Dala.
11. The first republic in Nigeria lasted between? (a) 1960 and 1966 (b) 1960 and 1963 (c) 1963 and 1966 (d) 1966 and 1969
12. Traditional education focuses on the development of the child mentally, ____ and ____? (a) Physically and psychologically (b) Socially and morally (c) Religiously and traditionally (d) Formally and informally
13. ECOMOG was formed in ____ (a) 1990 (b) 1992 (c) 1991 (d) 1989
14. The indirect rule in Nigeria was introduced by ____? (a) Hugh Clifford (b) John Macpherson (c) Fredrick Lugard (d) Arthur Richard

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15. One of the following mechanisms was used to attain independence in Nigeria?
(a) War (b) Terrorism (c) Use of Gun (d) The Press.
16. In the cosmological history of the Yoruba, _____ is known as the centre of Universe? (a) Igboho (b) Israel (c) Ile-Ife (d) Heaven
17. The last British officer to govern Nigeria was ____?
(a) James Richard (b) Richard Collins (c) James Robertson (d) Richard Robertson
18. The Obong title is associated with ____? (a) Urhobo (b) Calabar (c) Isoko (d) Itsekiri
19. The Commonwealth of Nations expelled Nigeria during ____ regime? (a) Babangida (b) Obasanjo (c) Idiagbon (d) Abacha
20. Religion emerged from the ____? (a) The fear of the unknown and perplexity (b) Supernatural forces (c) Faith (d) Belief
21. _____ encouraged cotton production in Abeokuta? (a) R. B. Blaize (b) Hein Venn (c) Henry Townshend (d) W. B. Dubois
22. Age-grade system played a prominent role among the ____? (a) Hausa (b) Igbo (c) Tiv (d) Fulani
23. There are ____ Senatorial District in Ondo State? (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 6
24. The pre-colonial economy of the Tiv is otherwise known as ____? (a) Farming (b) Metal work (c) Hunting (d) Agriculture
25. The Jukun Kingdom is otherwise known as ____? (a) Kwodrofa (b) Kwararafa (c) Uka Kingdom (d) JukunAku
26. The Efik Dictionary was published in ____? (a) 1875 (b) 1874 (c) 1841 (d) 1891
27. The highest political authority in Jukun Kingdom resided in ____? (a) AkuUka (b) Zike (c) Kinda (d) AkuNako
28. All except ____ were Kingdoms in pre-colonial Nigeria? (a) Benin (b) Nupe (c) Oyo (d) Hausa
29. The Social Structure of Igbo was based primarily on ____? (a) Age-grade system (b) Family (c) Kinship and Lineage (d) Religious

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30. In pre-colonial Igbo, family headship was based on ____? (a) Integrity (b) Achievement (c) Military prowess (d) Promigeniture
31. Oyo Empire's Political Structure was headed by whom? (a) Oyomesi (b) Alaafin (c) Oba (d) Basorun
32. ____ and ____ were the significant features of Oyo politics? (a) Autocracy and Tyranny (b) Illiteracy and Culture (c) Kingship and Empire (d) Checks and Balances
33. The first period of Benin political history was the period of ____? (a) Oranmiyan (b) Ogiso (c) Ohafia (d) Oba of Benin
34. The word "Nigeria" was coined by ____? (a) Flora Shend (b) Flora Shore (c) Flora Shaw (d) Flora Shawn
35. Marriage among the Fulani is characterized by public flogging of the bridegroom otherwise known as ____? (a) Shara (b) Fulbe (c) Shura (d) Sharo
36. In 1812, the administration of the Sokoto Caliphate was divided in ____ sections? (a) Three (b) Six (c) Four (d) Two
37. The Yoruba inter-state wars were between ____? (a) 1793 – 1893 (b) 1790 – 1890 (c) 1773 – 1813 (d) 1793 – 1900
38. The origin of Modern Nationalism in Nigeria is traceable to ____? (a) British Colonial (b) Pre-colonial era (c) 19th Century (d) 17th Century
39. The Nigerian Youth Movement was formed in ____? (a) 1934 (b) 1944 (c) 1924 (d) 1914
40. The Action Group (AG) was a political party popular only in the ____? (a) Northern Region (b) Eastern Region (c) Western Region (d) Middle Belt
41. The First Military Head of State in Nigeria is ____? (a) Murtala Mohammed (b) Kaduna Ezeogwu (c) Yakubu Gowon (d) Aguiyi Ironsi
42. The Soviet Union was not allowed to open an embassy in Lagos until ____? (a) 1961 (b) 1962 (c) 1963 (d) 1964
43. The terms and instrument of establishing ECOWAS were finally ratified by all the member states on ____ May, 1975? (a) 25th (b) 28th (c) 23rd (d) 21st
44. Nigeria nationalized ____ in ____? (a) Shell/1979 (b) Chevron/1979 (c) Shell BP/1979 (d) Chevron BP/1979

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45. The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) was formed in ____ by ____? (a) 1923/Nnamdi Azikwe (b) 1923/Herbert Macaulay (c) 1922/Nnamdi Azikwe (d) 1922/Herbert Macaulay
46. In pre-colonial Hausa, Zakat was ____? (a) Tax on livestock (b) Tax on Conquered People (c) Land Tax (d) Income Tax
47. The Sokoto Jihad was between ____? (a) 1804-1807 (b) 1804-1809 (c) 1804-1808 (d) 1804-1810
48. The largest entity of the Tiv socio-political structure was ____? (a) Family (b) Tiv King (c) Gboko (d) Kwande
49. The last recorded slave ship left the Niger Delta in ____? (a) 1851 (b) 1854 (c) 1852 (d) 1952
50. It has been argued that the Ogiso rule emanated from ____? (a) Odionwere System (b) Eghaevbo n' Ogbe (c) Eghaevbonn' Ore (d) Eweka
51. The term "Pre-colonial" means (a) Before colonial rule (b) After colonial rule (c) colonial rule (d) Between colonial rule
52. One of the following was the 19th Century erudite Borno Scholar. (a) Mai Dunama (b) Mai Dunama I (c) el Kanemi (d) Magira
53. More than ____ Egba settlements were destroyed in early years of the Yoruba inter-state wars? (a) 250 (b) 172 (c) 180 (d) 150
54. General Sani Abacha died on ____ June, 1998? (a) 7th (b) 10th (c) 8th (d) 9th
55. The Nigerian Civil war occurred between ____? (a) 1976 and 1980 (b) 1967 and 1970 (c) 1966 and 1970 (d) 1967 and 1969
56. In the Niger Delta, the functions of the House System included all the following except ____? (a) Local government (b) Castigation (c) Cooperative society (d) Judiciary
57. The Origin of the Peoples of Nigeria South of Niger is mainly? (a) Accurate (b) Definite (c) Speculative (d) Traditional
58. One of the following is not a littoral state. (a) Lagos (b) Rivers (c) Bauchi (d) Delta
59. The Anglo-Nigerian Defence Pact was signed in ____? (a) 1952 (b) 1960 (c) 1958 (d) 1963

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60. One of these crops is ritualized by the Igbo? (a) Yam (b) Maize (c) Rice (d) Potatoes
61. Nigeria's problem is largely attributed to ___? (a) Bad leadership and governance (b) Underdevelopment (c) Capitalism (d) Petroleum
62. ___ was the mainstay of Nigeria Economy before the 1980s? (a) Farming (b) Agriculture (c) Petroleum (d) Cocoa
63. Nigeria joined the United Nations (UN) as the ___ member in ___? (a) 98th/1960 (b) 99th/1960 (c) 97th/1960 (d) 96th/1960
64. The Southern and the Northern Protectorates of Nigeria were amalgamated in? (a) 1914 (b) 1913 (c) 1912 (d) 1960
65. The sole agent of British administration in Northern Nigeria up to the end of the 19th Century was the ___? (a) Royal Niger British Enterprise (b) Royal Niger Company (c) Royal Niger British Corporation (d) Royal Niger British Investment Company
66. The West African Students Union was formed in 1925 by ___? (a) DuroLadipo (b) OjoLadipo (c) Obafemi Awolowo (d) Ladipo Solanke
67. The British conquered Benin in ___? (a) 1887 (b) 1897 (c) 1987 (d) 1797
68. Nigeria became a Republic in ___? (a) 1960 (b) 1963 (c) 1966 (d) 1967
69. One of the following enjoyed the longest military reign in Nigeria? (a) Ibrahim Babangida (b) Sani Abacha (c) Olusegun Obasanjo (d) Yakubu Gowon
70. ___ was a major event that led to the reassessment of Nigeria's relations with the Soviet Union? (a) The cold war (b) The Nigerian Civil War (c) The Second World War (d) The Liberian Civil War

WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUMMARY, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEMPT THE QUESTIONS ABOVE.

TEAM BOUBOW is wishing you success in your examination...