

Chapter 12

Multiple Choice

1. Nigeria is bordered by:
 - a. Benin, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon
 - b. Benin, Niger, Chad, and the Congo
 - c. Ghana, Niger, Chad, and Sudan
 - d. Botswana, Niger, Chad, and Ghana
2. Nigeria's borders
 - a. coincide with traditional ethnic and tribal boundaries.
 - b. were arbitrarily drawn by the British to mark where their influence ended and the French's began.
 - c. coincide roughly with the boundaries of a single African polity that predated the arrival of the British.
 - d. were created by the League of Nations under its mandate system.
3. Which statement about Nigeria's population and geography is FALSE?
 - a. Nigeria's population is nearly 60 percent of West Africa's total.
 - b. Nigeria is evenly divided among Christians and Muslims.
 - c. Although Nigeria is the largest country in West Africa, its GDP accounts for less than a quarter of the total GDP of the sub region.
 - d. Nigeria is among the 10 most populous countries in the world.
4. Which statement about Nigeria's economy is INCORRECT?
 - a. Since around 2000, Nigeria has not had a large external debt.
 - b. Nigeria remains reliant upon developed industrial economies for capital, basic consumer items, and even raw materials.
 - c. Nigeria is the largest economy in West Africa.
 - d. Nigeria's dependence on oil revenues makes it susceptible to boom and bust cycles.
5. Nigeria's largest ethnic groups, which have dominated its politics since independence, are the
 - a. Hausa, the Falani, and the Yoruba.
 - b. Hausa, the Kenum, and the Yoruba.
 - c. Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba.
 - d. Hausa, Igbo, and the Kenum.
6. Nigeria's largest ethnic group is
 - a. the Yoruba.
 - b. the Igbo.
 - c. the Hausa.
 - d. the Karuni
7. Nigeria's smaller minority ethnic groups are located mainly in the
 - a. northeast, the Middle Belt, and the southern minority zone.
 - b. northwest, the Middle Belt, and the southern minority zone.
 - c. southeast, the Middle Belt, and the southern minority zone.

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- d. southwest, the Middle Belt, and the northern minority zone.
8. Which of the following statements about Nigeria's precolonial era is NOT true?
- a. Several precolonial societies had democratic elements.
 - b. Centralized states developed in both the north and the south.
 - c. Parts of the area were occupied by stateless societies with diffuse political authority.
 - d. Islam was introduced only through a series of jihads.
9. *Acephalous* societies refers to
- a. societies where the constitution is not respected like Nigeria
 - b. unfinished states like Nigeria
 - c. highly centralized states, like the kingdoms that existed in precolonial Nigeria
 - d. traditional societies that lack executive rule, such as certain societies in precolonial Nigeria
10. Britain ruled Nigeria through local rulers and tribal chiefs in a system known as
- a. divide and conquer.
 - b. indirect rule.
 - c. a patron-client relationship.
 - d. a fiefdom system.
11. British colonialism helped to ensure that ethnicity would be the primary element in political identification and mobilization by
- a. establishing administrative regions on the basis of language.
 - b. permitting the development of country-wide native associations.
 - c. fostering competition among ethnic groups.
 - d. suppressing local leaders.
12. Nigeria's First Republic was a
- a. parliamentary system generally dominated by southern ethnic groups
 - b. parliamentary system generally dominated by northern ethnic groups
 - c. mixed system in which the three major ethnic groups were each ensured a leadership position
 - d. constitutional monarchy
13. In 1967, the Igbo attempted to secede and form their own country called
- a. Biafra.
 - b. Eastern Nigeria.
 - c. Southern Nigeria.
 - d. The Republic of Nigeria.
14. Nigeria's Second Republic
- a. was a parliamentary system.
 - b. was dominated by southern ethnic groups.
 - c. came about after the military ceded power to a hand-picked civilian government.
 - d. came to an end when the military staged a coup following elections marked by widespread fraud and violence.

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15. Which of the following statements about the Fourth Republic is NOT true?
- The military has not intervened in politics.
 - Its second president, Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, was largely ineffective due to failing health and political challenges.
 - It was formed after the military peacefully handed over power to an elected civilian government.
 - All transfers of power thus far have been without controversy.
16. Both military and civilian governments of Nigeria have tended to adopt what kind of economic posture?
- One characterized by *laissez-faire*, with the state playing a minimal role in the economy.
 - An interventionist one with the state intruding into the major sectors of the economy.
 - A mixed one involving some government intervention, but with a strong market-based economy as well.
 - A command economy involving the government setting five-year economic plans for the entire economy.
17. Which of the following is NOT an illustration of the regional, religious, and ethnic dimensions of the Nigerian economy?
- Christians argue that past governments have been tilted towards Muslims located in the north in terms of the distribution of economic resources, while Muslims fear that more current governments have tilted the balance towards the more Christian south.
 - Because the Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba dominate Nigerian politics, these groups generally receive greater benefits from government economic activity than minority ethnic groups.
 - Under British colonialism, investments were made in the infrastructure in the south thus resulting in a situation that resulted in better economic advancement in that area after independence.
 - Economic decline has contributed to the rise of Muslim, but not Christian, fundamentalism.
18. *Clientelism* is the practice by which a particular group receives disproportionate policy benefits or political favors from a political patron, usually at the expense of the larger society. In Nigeria, patrons are typically linked to clients by any of the following ties EXCEPT
- ethnicity
 - culture
 - religion
 - ideology
19. *Rents* refer to government earnings
- of nonproductive economic activity
 - for the use of natural resources by foreign companies
 - that are not channeled back into investment of policies that would benefit the public good
 - that come in the form of hard currency
20. Nigeria's structural adjustment program
- brought about the rapid privatization of publicly owned firms to both domestic and foreign investors.
 - helped to alleviate poverty in the country significantly.
 - was necessary due to a number of economic problems including waning oil revenue, and growing debt burden.
 - was enacted by a military regime prior to turning power over to civilians.

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21. Vision 2010 and its various successors have called for all of the following EXCEPT
- diversifying Nigeria's export base beyond oil.
 - central bank autonomy.
 - meaningful privatization.
 - encouraging population growth both to support the labor market and to build a domestic market.
22. President Obasanjo's greatest economic achievement was
- improving the average GDP of Nigeria.
 - paying off much of the country's massive foreign debt.
 - implementing a government-funded universal primary education system,
 - privatizing the oil industry.
23. Which of the following statements about the political and economic standing of women in Nigeria is INCORRECT?
- Even though they form the bulk of agricultural producers, they are prohibited from owning land.
 - They are grossly underrepresented in the government.
 - Women's groups generally appeared earlier in southern Nigeria than in the north.
 - In many areas of Nigeria, women control trading despite the patriarchal nature of the society.
24. Which of the following statements about Nigeria's environment is FALSE?
- Desertification has forced Muslim herdsmen to move to the more temperate areas settled by Christian farmers.
 - Pollution in the Niger Delta has killed off much of the local fish stock upon which communities depend.
 - Nigeria's growing population and urbanization has generated environmental problems.
 - Nigeria has generally been unaffected by rising sea levels that might be caused by climate change.
25. Which of the following statements about U.S.-Nigerian relations is NOT true?
- During the Cold War, Nigeria's military governments generally aligned their foreign policies with that of the United States.
 - The United States buys about eight percent of its oil exports from Nigeria, and this has generally muted its criticism of Nigerian domestic politics.
 - President Buhari has actively criticized American leadership in the War on Terror.
 - A sizeable Nigerian diaspora exists in the United States and has recently begun to exercise some influence over American foreign affairs.
26. Which of the following is NOT an indication that Nigeria has sought to play an important role in African politics?
- It has borne a disproportionate share of the costs associated with the Economic Community of West African States.
 - It has been a major provider of peacekeeping forces throughout Africa.
 - It played a leading role in transforming the Organization for African Unity into the African Union.
 - It is a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
27. Nigeria is not a member of the
- G20.

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- b. United Nations.
 - c. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
 - d. African Union.
28. Which statement about Nigeria's economic and social development is NOT correct?
- a. Nigeria is listed very close to the bottom of the UNDP's Human Development Index.
 - b. Nigerian GDP per capita has steadily declined over the last 10 years.
 - c. The government spends less than 1 percent of the country's GDP on education and health.
 - d. Nigerian governments have sought to channel the country's oil revenue into programs meant to improve poverty.
29. The Nigerian *national question* could best be stated as:
- a. Should Nigeria have a presidential or parliamentary system?
 - b. How is the country to be governed, given its great diversity?
 - c. How should Nigeria privatize its state-owned industries?
 - d. Which religion should be adopted as the national religion?
30. Nigeria's prolonged experience with military rule has resulted in a political culture that is primarily
- a. democratic with widespread civic participation.
 - b. Dictatorial.
 - c. dependent upon the military for support.
 - d. authoritarian despite the formal democratization of state institutions.
31. Which statement describes the difference between *ethnic rotation* and *federal character*?
- a. The former refers to a practice of rotating political offices among the different ethnic groups, whereas the latter refers to the federal structures of the country.
 - b. The former refers to a practice of rotating political offices among the different ethnic groups, whereas the latter refers to the practice of rotating federal political offices among the different states.
 - c. The former has never been violated, whereas the latter threatens to be violated by President Jonathan's decision to run for reelection.
 - d. The former refers to a practice of rotating political offices among the different ethnic groups, whereas the latter refers to the setting aside of ethnic quotas in government hiring practices.
32. Which statement about the executive under military rule is NOT accurate?
- a. Major executive decisions were not subjected to the approval of a ruling council of high-level military officers.
 - b. The leadership style of military heads of state varied considerably.
 - c. The military head of state made appointments to most senior government positions.
 - d. Patron-client relationships flourished, which had the effect of structurally weakening the military overall.
33. Which of the following statements BEST describes how the Nigerian executive has evolved in the Fourth Republic?
- a. It has become more centralized and more personalized.
 - b. It has become more dependent upon the support of other state institutions.
 - c. It has increasingly become more dependent upon the support of the military.
 - d. It has become increasingly decentralized with different ministers becoming more important than others.

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34. Which statement about Nigeria's bureaucracy is INCORRECT?
- The salaries of federal and state bureaucracies account for about half of government expenditures.
 - Positions with both federal and state bureaucracies have tended to be appointed on the basis of patronage.
 - There has never been any serious effort to reform bureaucracies in Nigeria.
 - Nigeria's immense bureaucracy is largely the result of the pervasive influence of prebendalism.
35. *Prebendalism* - a form of clientelism in which political offices and state rents are disbursed to one's clients for their personal benefit - has had all of the following effects EXCEPT that it has
- deepened the country's sectional cleavages.
 - eroded the state's resources.
 - weakened the power of the president.
 - led to rampant corruption.
36. Which statement about the Nigerian judiciary is NOT correct?
- The Supreme Court consists of nine appointed associate justices, including a chief justice.
 - After being compromised during the years of military rule, the judiciary has become increasingly independent.
 - States are permitted to establish their own courts based on customary or religious law.
 - Secular courts retain supreme jurisdiction if conflicts arise between customary and secular law.
37. Which of the following statements about Nigeria's shari'a courts is NOT correct?
- They are bound by decisions handed down by the country's Supreme Court.
 - Traditionally, their jurisdiction was limited to civil cases and those involving Islamic personal law.
 - Their decisions have been successfully challenged at the appellate level.
 - Although the president challenged the extension of their jurisdiction into criminal cases, the Supreme Court ruled against him.
38. Under Nigeria's federal system,
- states are highly dependent upon the federal government for the bulk of their income
 - states, but not local governments, have total control over the resources within their borders
 - states serve as patronage outposts for the president
 - state governments and larger cities are represented at the national level
39. Nigeria's policy-making process is mainly based upon
- top-down directives
 - extensive consultation with relevant civic society actors
 - compromises hashed out among political elites
 - national service framework
40. The National Assembly, Nigeria's national legislature is modeled on the
- United States in its structure and representation in each chamber.
 - United Kingdom's Parliament in that the upper chamber is unelected.
 - Iranian Majles, with religious set asides in its single chamber.
 - National Peoples' Congress in China in that it is a rubber stamp for decisions made elsewhere.

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41. The rise of multiethnic parties in the Fourth Republic has
- strong incentive for politicians to bargain and bridge their ethnic differences within party.
 - significantly weakened divisions based on ethnic identity.
 - forced Nigerian presidents to rely upon state governors to retain power.
 - forced Nigerian parties to adopt fairly specific platforms as a means to enhance their national appeal.
42. The dominant party in the early part of the Fourth Republic was
- The People's Democratic Party (PDP)
 - The All Nigerian People's Party (ANPP)
 - The All Progressives Congress (APC)
 - The National Party of Nigeria (NPN)
43. The Nigerian political culture has a sense of
- nationalism developed in response to outside interference.
 - individuals identifying with their ethnic, regional, and religious groups.
 - nationality leading to strong support for regional integration.
 - national unity leading to support for separatist movements
44. Which of the following about religion in Nigeria is NOT true?
- Nigeria's population is roughly split between Islam and Christianity, although some traditional belief systems persist.
 - Religious tensions have been most volatile in the Middle Belt region of the country.
 - The major Christian denomination in Nigeria is Catholicism.
 - Religious identities generally are associated with ethnic identities in Nigeria.
45. Which statement about Boko Haram is INCORRECT?
- It was disbanded as a result of peace agreement reached with President Buhari..
 - It received support from Al Qaeda affiliates.
 - It views Nigeria's secular education system as corrupt and immoral.
 - It has been chiefly active in the north.
46. Which of the following BEST describes Nigeria's labor unions?
- Although ethnic, regional, and religious differences have hampered their solidarity, they have served as an important challenge to the government and a potent force in civil society.
 - They are extremely corrupt and have colluded with the federal government for rents.
 - Due to a history of state corporatism, they have been co-opted by the government and fail to act independently.
 - Because they are highly fragmented along ethnic, regional, and religious differences, their political impact has been minimal.
47. In the Fourth Republic, Nigerian civil society groups have sought to influence politics through all of the following tactics EXCEPT
- direct actions such as strikes and protests.
 - forming relations with the National Assembly and state legislatures.
 - forming close relations with political parties.

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d. establishing close ties to state officials.

48. Which of the following about the business community in Nigeria is NOT true?

- a. Business groups have frequently supported and colluded with corrupt military and civilian governments.
- b. Recently, business groups have begun to take a more political stance by advocating better governance.
- c. The Nigerian business class has been described as “pirate capitalists” due to their corrupt practices and high level of collusion with state officials.
- d. Business groups have never had a say in the development of economic policy.

49. The *Occupy Nigeria* movement mobilized to

- a. protest the government's removal of fuel subsidies.
- b. call for serious investigations into allegations of government corruption.
- c. call for greater privatization and economic liberalization.
- d. press for investigations of alleged ties between the Nigerian government and foreign corporations.

50. A recent survey has indicated that most Nigerians

- a. prefer democratic rule over other alternatives.
- b. have concerns about the pace of democratization.
- c. have begun to question the merits of democratic rule, in part due to pressure from countries like China.
- d. prefer democratic rule over other alternatives, but are concerned about the slow pace of reform and corruption.

51. Which statement about Nigerian youth is INCORRECT?

- a. Less than 25 percent of Nigerian youth live on less than a dollar a day.
- b. More than 70 percent of Nigerians are under the age of 30 and almost half are under the age of 19.
- c. Mainstream political organizations are dominated by older Nigerians, while many anti-state organizations are dominated by the young.
- d. The main reason Nigeria's population is skewed toward young people is that, while birthrates are dropping, the country still has a low life expectancy rate.

52. Although endowed with rich natural resources, Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the world, illustrating that

- a. colonialism hinders even resource-rich countries from developing.
- b. it is an unfinished state with societal instability, political uncertainty, economic scarcity, and weak institutions.
- c. exploitation by multinational corporations can impoverish even resource-rich countries.
- d. resources alone provide a poor basis for economic development.

Essay

53. Explain what is meant when we say that Nigeria is an unfinished state. What steps need to be taken in order to address this?

54. Nigeria has spent most of its independent existence under military rule. What have been some of the most important legacies of military rule with which the Fourth Republic has had to contend? How have these been addressed? Which remain the most destabilizing?

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55. Nigeria's four republics (periods of civilian rule) have seen different types of party systems. How did the parties of the First and Second Republics differ from those of the Third and Fourth? What do you see as different about the parties of the Fourth Republic, and what are their strengths and weaknesses compared to their predecessors? What bearing does this assessment have upon the democratization process in Nigeria?
56. Describe how corruption has interfered with Nigeria's economic and political development. What attempts have been made to combat corruption? Have these been successful? Why or why not?
57. Civil society groups have played an important role in Nigerian politics. First, discuss why such groups became the primary institutions of representation in the country. Next, discuss the role these groups play in voicing public interests in contemporary Nigeria.
58. Contemporary Nigerian politics may be described as a competitive oligarchy. First, explain what this means. Next, describe the forms that this competition takes. Third, assess the impact of this competition upon the democratization process. Finally, discuss some steps that can be taken to rectify this situation.
59. Multiethnic states may often face two problems, secession and nation-building (i.e the building of a common national identity). Illustrate how both of these have been evident in the case of Nigeria, both in the country's past and today.
60. Explain what is meant by "the national question," and how Nigerians have attempted to address it.
61. Nigeria is experiencing significant violence in the North and the Delta region. Explain the roots causes of this violence. Assess the extent to which these situations threaten the processes of democratization and nation-building in the country.