

**GOVERNMENT SS3**  
**REVISION QUESTIONS & MARKING GUIDE FOR SS 3**

**SECTION A: (ESSAY)**  
**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT**

**1. (a) Define federalism [3 Marks]**

Federalism is defined as a system of government where the governmental powers are shared or divided by the central authority and other regional or subordinate units i.e states and local governments.

**(b) Explain FOUR problems of Nigerian federalism. (12 Marks)**

- i. Problem of revenue allocation
- ii. Problem of ethnicity
- iii. Problem of resource control
- iv. Problem of state creation
- v. Problem of secession
- vi. Regional political parties
- vii. Power sharing problem, etc

**2. (a) Highlight three methods of acquiring citizens. (9 Marks)**

- I. Citizenship by application or naturalization

- II. Citizenship by registration or marriage
- III. Citizenship by birth
- IV. Citizenship by conquest
- V. Honorary citizenship

**(b) Outline two conditions an alien must satisfy before becoming a citizen of another country.**

(6 Marks)

- i. An alien must be above 18 years of age
- ii. He must be of credible character attested to by community leaders
- iii. He must be ready to swear an oath of allegiance to the country he is seeking citizenship
- iv. He must have been resident there for not less than 15 years

**3. (a) Define party system. (3 Marks)**

Party system is defined as the total number of political parties registered and constitutionally allowed to operate within a political system or country

**(b) Highlight four similarities that exist between one-party system of government and military rule. (12 Marks)**

- i. One party state and military rule are both dictatorial in nature
- ii. One party state and military rule are usually censoring the press, ie there is not press freedom
- iii. One party state and military rule are both violators of the principle of rule of law
- iv. One party state and military rule are both autocratic and unconstitutional way of

governance

v. One party state and military rule are undemocratic and illegitimate thereby lacking political legitimacy

**4. (a) Define public opinion. ( 3 Marks)**

Public opinion means the general view of the majority of people on a particular public polity or issue.

**(b) What are the challenges of public opinion in a growing democracy? (12 Marks)**

- i. Lack of expertise on the part of officials conducting the opinion poll
- ii. Absence of reliable technology leading to inaccurate figures
- iii. Poor communication network
- iv. Traditional sentiments and religious with cultural sentiments
- v. High level of Illiteracy and ignorance among the people
- vi. People are scared in most cases, thereby not always ready to cooperate with the officials conducting the opinion poll

**5. (a) Define election. (3 Marks)**

Election is defined as the process of selecting political leaders through voting to fill governmental positions in a country. Elective positions are Presidents of nations, Governors of states, Chairmen of Local Government Areas, Legislators (i.e Senators and House of Representatives members) etc

**(b) Explain three types of election. (6 Marks)**

- i. Primary election
- ii. Direct election

- iii. Indirect election via electoral college
- iv. Run-off election
- v. By-election

**(c) State three importance of election in the country. (3 Marks)**

- i. It foster smooth change of government
- ii. It promotes political education
- iii. It encourages political legitimacy
- iv. It brings about stability in the country
- v. It promotes political participation

## **SECTION B (ESSAY)**

**6. Explain FIVE factors that led to Action Group Crisis of 1956 [15 Marks]**

- i. The mistrust between Chief Awolowo and Akintola.
- ii. Ideological differences i.e. while Awolowo wanted a democratic socialism (combined element of public and private enterprise) Akintola and his supporters who had commercial and business interest rejected the ideology.
- iii. Awolowo did not want the party to participate in the unity government of NPC while Akintola preferred cooperation with the federal controlled NPC.
- iv. Awolowo's refusal to relinquish power to his successor premier in the west.
- v. The abolition of the office of deputy leader and expulsion of Akintola from the party at the February 1962 Jos convention of the Party.
- vi. Akintola was removed from office by the governor having received a letter signed by the majority of the party's members of regional house of assembly. Alhaji D.S. Adegbenro was appointed in his place.
- vii. An attempt to ratify the executive decision in the house was met with opposition from

the supporters of Akintola in the house. At the order of the prime minister, the legislative chamber was locked. At another attempt, it turned out more violent. Akintola was however reinstated at the end of the six month emergency period.

viii. At the federal level, Chief Obafemi Awolowo was arrested and charged with treason.

**7. (a) Explain French policy of Assimilation and Association. {3 Marks}**

**The French policy of assimilation** was the official colonial policy which involves the imposition of French culture on the West African people. This policy was meant to substitute the culture, language, religion, law, mode of dressing, etc of the people of West Africa with that of the French people.

**The policy of Association** advocated for the recognition and preservation of traditions, political institutions, religious, customs and culture of the people of the colonies. Like the British system of Indirect Rule, the policy of association accorded great respect for traditional institutions in the administration of the colonial territories.

**(b) State FOUR reasons for the failure of the French policy of Assimilation. {12 Marks}**

- I. No regard for traditional rulers and chieftaincy institutions which they dismantled for their selfish ambition
- II. No respect for the people's culture
- III. Division of Africans into dual/two citizenship. Assimilation produced 1st class and 2nd class citizens. Some West Africans were made citizens and others remained subjects.
- IV. Indignant policy and forced labour: It was an obnoxious policy that received world condemnation.
- V. Limited right to education to the citizens only
- VI. The success of Indirect Rule necessitated the change in the policy
- VII. Highly centralized administration with Headquarters in Dakar and this made the French administrators authoritarian and high-handed. People dare not criticize the policy which calls for its abolition
- VIII. Adoption of French culture completely

- IX. Prohibition of political parties and association
- X. Financial burden on French citizens
- XI. The French employed system of repression of public opinion and gagging of mass media.

**8. {a} State FOUR objectives of Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN] {12 Marks}**

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PARTY**

- i. Free education at all level
- ii. Integrated rural development
- iii. Free medical services for all citizens
- iv. Full and gainful employment for all able-bodied

**{b} State Three contributions or achievements of National Party of Nigerian [NPN]( 3 Marks).**

**Contributions of NPN**

- i. It had a true national color. Its members cut across all tribes and culture
- ii. It implemented its housing scheme to a certain extend
- iii. The party won the presidential election and ruled between October 1st, 1979 and December 31st,1983.
- iv. It won the governorship election in 7 states of the federation.
- v. Recruitment of political leaders in the government
- vi. Political education of Nigerians on their political rights

**9. {a} Define the term, Political Party. [3 Marks]**

A Political party is defined as a group of people who share similar political ideology with the main motive of contesting and winning election thereby control the political power in the state/country e.g APC, PDP, ADC, etc.

**{b} Explain four problems of the Pre-independence political parties in Nigeria. {12 Marks}**

- i. Ethnic and regional based politics without national outlook
- ii. Inter and intra-party conflicts leading to factions
- iii. The parties were formed by few leaders who managed as personal establishments.
- v. Carpet crossing which contributed to the weakening of the parties.
- vi. Inability of the parties to provide quality political education because they emphasized personalities rather than national issues in their campaigns

**10. (a) Explain the term Indirect Rule. {3 Marks}**

Indirect rule is a British system of ruling her colonies with the use of local chiefs and other appointed intermediaries and traditional laws and customs with British officials merely supervising the administration.

**(b) State 4 reasons for the adoption of British Indirect rule system in Nigeria.{12 Marks}**

**REASONS FOR THE ADOPTION OF INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM**

- i. Lack of British personnel(workers)
- ii. Inadequate fund (No sufficient fund from the British government to engage the British officials for direct administration)
- iii. The success of indirect rule in other countries like India, Uganda, etc where it was first practiced
- iv. Poor climatic condition and the presence of mosquitoes.
- v. Language and communication barriers

- vi. Poor transport and communication system (Lack of good roads, airports and postal services)
- vii. Favorable political atmosphere especially in the North where the emirs were highly respected by their subjects
- viii. Vast areas or large expanse of land involved necessitated the introduction of indirect rule as the better option.
- ix. Poor or lack of knowledge of the local areas of the country by British officials.
- x. The system was very cheap because little amount was paid to traditional rulers.

### OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

#### ATTEMPT ALL

1. How many Nigerians were elected into the legislative council when the elective principle was introduced by Clifford Constitution of 1922? (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 10
2. One of the following was a major newspaper used by nationalist leaders in their campaign for Nigerian independence? (a) *Lagos Daily Newspaper* (b) *Punch Newspaper* (c) *Tell Newspaper* (d) *Tribunal newspaper*
3. ....was referred to as the father of Nigerian nationalism? (a) *Fredrick Lord Lugard* (b) *Herbert Macaulay* (c) *Nnamdi Azikiwe* (d) *Anthony Ehahoro*
4. Regionalism was introduced into Nigerian political system by ..... constitution? (a) *Clifford* (b) *Richard* (c) *Macpherson* (d) *Lyttleton*
5. One of the demerits of the Clifford Constitution of 1922 was (a) *All Europeans dominated executive council* (b) *Northern protectorate inclusion in the constitution* (c) *Chiefs and traditional leaders involvement in decision making* (d) *proclamation from the chiefs*
6. An Oba in the traditional Yoruba political system was [a] the executive head of his people [b] a ceremonial monarch only [c] a war General only [d] the spokesman of his people
7. The Nigerian nationalists movement was greatly assisted by the .....(a) trade union (b) traditional rulers (c) Council for National Awareness (d) Nigeria Medical Council
8. Indirect rule means .....(a) the system of local administration that makes use of chiefs (b) rule by traditional rulers in council (c) a system of government by few people (d) a system of government common in West African colonies
9. The nationalists were not impressed with the constitutional development in



Nigeria between 1919 -1946 because .....(a) the elective principle was limited in many ways (b) Lugard was high-handed (c) the legislative council was dominated by chiefs (d) the Governor maltreated the chiefs

10. One of the merits of Indirect Rule System was that it .....(a) did not tax the people much (b) allowed educated Africans to participate in the system (c) further trained traditional rulers in native administration (d) encouraged democratic principles
11. Nationalist movements started late in French West Africa because [a] Africans were not allowed to enlist in the Army [b] Africans felt they were free [c] Africans wanted to maintain trade relations with France [d] France suppressed political associations and parties
12. In the Igbo traditional political system, Okpara was the [a] head of the Council of elders [b] priest [c] king [d] administrative head of his kindred
13. The Emirate system in the Hausa/Fulani traditional administration was [a] democratic [b] unilateral [c] hierarchical [d] secular
14. In the 1922 Clifford constitution of Nigeria, [a] all members of the executive council were British [b] none of the members of the executive council was British [c] all the members of the executive were Nigerians [d] all the members of the executive council were popularly elected
15. Who among the following nationalists founded the first political party in Nigeria? [a] NnamdiAzikwe [b] Obafemi Awolowo [c] Herbert Macaulay [d] TafawaBalewa
16. The traditional system of Government in pre-colonial Nigeria was based largely on [a] feudalism [b] communalism [c] capitalism [d] socialism
17. Public opinion enables the government to [a] find out what the people think about its activities [b] organize political conferences and solidarity rallies [c] punish political opponents [d] employ more workers
18. To implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed [a] village heads [b] warrant chiefs [c] Ozo title holders [d] women leaders
19. The colonial Governor whose constitution introduced elective principle into Nigeria politics was [a] Frederick Laggard [b] John Macpherson [c] Hugh Clifford [d] Arthur Richards
20. The greatest achievement of the nationalist movements in West Africa was the [a] attainment of independence by member states [b] formation of democratic governments in the sub-regions [c] interference in the affairs of member nations [d] formation of a regional peace keeping force
21. The concept of regionalism in Nigeria was first introduced by the [a] Richards constitution [b] Lyttleton constitution [c] Macpherson constitution [d] independence constitution
22. In pre-colonial Igboland, administrative meetings were presided over by the [a] Mazi [b] Ogbuefi [c] Ozo title holder [d] okpara

23. In the pre-colonial Hausa/Fulani system, the appointment of an Emir in the caliphate was approved by the [a] Sarkuna of Sokoto and the Alkali [b] Galadima and Waziri [c] Shehu of Borno and the Galadima [d] Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gwandu
24. The French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was a form of [a] direct rule [b] indirect rule [c] democratic rule [d] monarchy
25. The Nigeria Youth Movement collapsed because of [a] leadership struggle [b] the ban on the press by the government [c] high handedness of the leadership [d] corruption and nepotism
26. After the annexation in 1861, Lagos became a [a] consular territory [b] crown colony [c] protectorate [d] trust territory
27. Among the Yorubas, the presentation of parrot egg to the Oba indicates [a] outright rejection by his subjects [b] acceptance of royal order [c] obeisance and homage to the king [d] prayer for long life for the King
28. In the Hausa/Fulani traditional political administration, the Madawaki was the [a] chief tax collector [b] commander of the cavalry [c] head of the fishermen [d] chief judge
29. In pre-colonial west-Africa, no centralized political administration existed among the [a] Kanuri [b] Yoruba [c] Hausa [d] Igbo
30. One important effect of the 1922 constitution of Nigeria was the [a] formation of political parties [b] establishment of military government [c] fusion of both the legislative and executive powers [d] establishment of a university in West Africa
31. With which of the following did the French attempt to change African culture [a] socialization [b] assimilation [c] association [d] indirect rule
32. Which of the following countries was a former French territory in West Africa? [a] the Gambia [b] Ghana [c] Liberia [d] Senegal
33. The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the introduction of the [a] Richards constitution [b] Clifford constitution [c] Macpherson constitution [d] Lyttleton constitution
34. An important requirement for legitimacy is [a] political socialization [b] separation of powers [c] conformity with law [d] political influence
35. Which of the following is a legal source of political authority? [a] minority power [b] economic power [c] power from the gun [d] mandate from the people
36. National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) failed to achieve its aims initially because [a] the congress failed to bring foreigners into the fold [b] African employed Europeans to write those aims [c] African workers opposed those aims [d] the chiefs and governors opposed those aims
37. Anonymity of civil servants means that they [a] should be seen and heard [b]

should engage in partisan politics[c] should work hard for their superiors[d] do not take praise or blame for their performance

38. The concept of separation of powers was popularized by [a] Harold Laski[b] A.V. Dicey[c] Baron de Montesquieu [d] Nicholas Machiavelli
39. A constitution is said to be flexible when its provisions are [a] known by the rulers[b] scattered in several books[c] easy to amend[d] mainly in one document
40. In monarchy ,the head of state is usually [a] the chief justice[b] a hereditary ruler[c] a military ruler[d] the speaker of the legislature
41. Free and fair election is necessary for democracy to thrive because it [a] makes an unpopular candidate emerge as winner [b] helps the people to exercise their popular sovereignty[c] makes a popular party to lose the election[d] prevents smooth change of government
42. A manifesto refers to [a] proposed programme of a party[b] rejected ballot papers[c] valid ballot papers[d] the register of party members
43. One demerit of a one-party system is that it encourages [a] red-tapism [b] dictatorship[c] development[d] democracy
44. The official language of the commonwealth is [a] French[b] Spanish[c] Dutch[d] English
45. An election in which people vote for issues of public policy rather than candidates is known as a [a] referendum[b] party primary[c] bye election[d] general election
46. The process whereby the electorate vote for representatives who in turn vote on their behalf is called ..... (a)an indirect election (b) an unfair election (c) a rigged election (d) an unpopular election
47. Public opinion is very important because it .....(a) guarantees a free press (b) protects minorities (c) lets the government know what the people want (d) allows the police to identify trouble makers
48. Which of the following does not affect delimitation of constituencies? (a) population (b) political party (c) geographical size (d) Minority consideration
49. The following are types of electoral systems EXCEPT .....(a) Simple majority system (b) Alternative system (c) Absolute majority system (d) Federal system
50. The act of selecting or choosing candidates who will represent the people in the

parliament and other positions in government is called .....(a) gerrymandering  
(b) election (c) campaigning (d) electoral system