

Nigeria People

and

Culture



- ✓ Study of Nigerian History
- ✓ Culture and Arts in Pre-colonial Times
- ✓ Constitutional Development in Nigeria
- ✓ Culture and Nigeria
 - .. Definition of culture
 - .. Cultural Diversity -- Ethnocentrism/ Xenocentrism/ Culture Relativity
 - .. Sub-culture/ Counter culture/ Culture Universal/ Culture shock
 - .. Dimensions of Culture – Material/ Normative/ Cognitive
- ✓ Evolution of Nigeria as a Political Unit
- ✓ Norms and Values
 - Folkways/ Mores and Laws
 - sanctions

1. Culture is the total way of life revolved by people in their attempt to meet the challenge of living their environment.
EB Taylor also define culture as a complex whole which include knowledge, morals, beliefs, arts, custom, technology, language, habit and occupation acquired by man as a member of the society.
2. Non-material cultures are part of culture that are cognitive, not visible, not concrete e.g knowledge, morals, philosophy, language, taboo etc.
3. Mores are norms that define what is morally right and wrong, while laws are set of instructions or rules and regulation that guide our daily activities.
4. Norms are guides, instructions, laws, specifying what one should do and should not do, while values are principles, traits and ideas considered important in a particular society.
5. Honesty, respect, self-control and responsibility
6. Nok culture
7. gods (spiritual being)
8. Captain George Kubmen Goldie
9. 15th century
10. Oct 1st 1963
11. "arise o compatriot, Nigerians call obey"
12. I pledge to Nigeria my country to be faithful, loyal and honest. To serve Nigeria with all my strength, to defend her unity and uphold her glory and honour so help me God.
13. Lyttleton constitution
14. NCNC and NPC
15. Jan 15 1966 - Oct 1st 1979
16. Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC)
17. i) Physical development ii) Existing culture
18. Cultural university
19. True
20. Cultural shock
21. Kastina, Kano, Daura, Zaria, Gobir, Rano, Biran
22. False.
23. Borno and Yobe state. A boy who bought his own Toyota is more successful than the boy who show off his dad's Lamborghini

UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2017/2018

COURSE TITLE: NIGERIAN PEOPLE AND CULTURE
COURSE CODE: GST 103 & 203 GROUP ONE
CREDIT UNITS: 2
INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTION IN SECTION A IN THE OMR PAPER.
USE HB PENCIL ONLY. WRITE AND SHADE AS APPROPRIATE ON THE OMR
AND HANDLE CAREFULLY. SUBMIT SEPARATELY. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET
TO ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN SECTION B. AND ALSO SUBMIT BOOKLET
SEPRARATELY. PLEASE NOTE THAT EACH QUESTION CARRIES TWO (2) MARKS
TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR 15 MUNUTE

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. The socio-political organization that existed in the Nigeria area during the pre-colonial period include the following except (A) Timbuktu Empire (B) Sokoto caliphate (C) Nupe Kingdom (D) Kanem Borno empire
2. The political head of the Sokoto caliphate was known as _____ (A) Sultan (B) Emir (C) Oba (D) Attah
3. The Attah headed the traditional political institute of _____ kingdom (A) Igala (B) Sokoto (C) Nupe (D) Benin
4. The _____ people practiced the non-centralized socio-political organization during the pre-colonial era. (A) Yoruba (B) Efik (C) Igbo (D) Hausa
5. The ancient name of Benin Kingdom before the coming of Oranmiyan was _____ (A) Edo (B) Igodomigodo (C) Osanobua (D) Ibinu
6. Which of the Northern Nigeria empire came under that attack of the Rabeh from Sudan in the 19th century? (A) Igala (B) Sokoto (C) Nupe (D) Kanem Borno
7. The Royal Niger Company was chartered in 1886 under the leadership of _____ (A) Frédrick Lugard (B) Henry Townsend (C) George Taubman (D) John Beecroft
8. The principle actors that participated in the colonization of Nigeria include the following except (A) British traders (B) British Missionaries (C) British brigs (D) British government
9. In what year did General Murtala Muhammed increase the number of state in Nigeria to 19? (A) 1974 (B) 1975 (C) 1976 (D) 1977
10. _____ is that complex whole which include knowledge, belief, arts, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" (A) values (B) laws (C) mores (D) culture
11. The gradual process in which an individual undertakes in learning the skills, norms, Culture and tradition of the society is known as. (A) acculturation (B) folkways (C) social integration (D) socialization

FATIMA

12. A sub-culture that is deliberately and consciously opposed to certain central aspects of the dominant culture is known as _____. (A) micro-culture (B) macro-culture (C) counter-culture (D) vertical-culture
13. _____ is a concept used to denote the presence of human cultural behavior in all or virtually all societies. (A) culture universals (B) culture specifics (C) culture conventions (D) culture edifice
14. Name any two dimensions of culture. (A) material and normative (B) material and folkways (C) normative and mores (D) cognitive and tradition
15. Sexual relationship between members of the immediate family is called _____. (A) culture integration (B) pure love (C) culture pattern (D) incest
16. Among the Igbo, "when you whistle at night, you are inviting the spirit". Also, "when you sneeze, somebody somewhere may be asking after you." These beliefs represent the _____. (A) material dimension (B) Normative dimension of culture (C) Mores (D) Values
17. The following values should be basic in our society except (A) Laziness (B) Honesty (C) Discipline (D) Hard work
18. _____ are definite principle or rules which people are expected to observe in the conduct of their social lives. (A) Sanctions (B) Identify (C) Norms (D) Laws
19. The basic types of norms include the following except (A) Folkways (B) Laws (C) Mores (D) Convention
20. The idea of superiority of one's culture over other culture is known as _____. (A) Culture Area (B) Culture relatively (C) Ethnocentrism (D) Xenocentrism
21. _____ refers to the preference of foreign culture to one's own culture. (A) Culture Area (B) Culture relatively (C) Ethnocentrism (D) Xenocentrism
22. That profound emotion reaction you experience upon contact with a strange culture is known as _____. (A) Culture Shock (B) Culture relatively (C) Ethnocentrism (D) Xenocentrism
23. The last colonial Governor General in Nigeria was _____. (A) Sir James Robertson (B) Sir John Macpherson (C) Sir Arthur Richards (D) Sir Bernard Bourdillon
24. Which of the following is not part of the three largest ethnic group in Nigeria? (A) Igbo (B) Hausa (C) Gbayi (D) Yoruba
25. Which of the following ethnic group historically maintain a dominate presence in the tropical rain forest region? (A) Igbo (B) Hausa (C) Gbayi (D) Ijaw

SECTION B (ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION)

1. Discuss the factors affecting the development and growth of Nigeria society since independence.

SECTION A

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C f | 6. D | 11. D | 16. B | 21. D |
| 2. A | 7. C | 12. C | 17. A | 22. A |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. A | 18. C | 23. A |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. A | 19. D | 24. C |
| 5. B | 10. A D | 15. D | 20. C | 25. D |

SECTION B

Since independence in Nigerian, there have been several factors affecting the development and growth of the economy some of which are: Corruption, Insecurity, Bad leadership, Poor infrastructure, Government's attitude towards policy implementation etc.

1. **Corruption:** there is high rate of corruption in Nigeria, and this has implication on investment, the root of corruption in Nigeria has been identified as social insecurity and over centralization of resources.
2. **Insecurity:** there is high rate of insecurity in Nigeria since independence, insecurity such as kidnapping, insurgency, including religious, ethnic and economic crises. These have effect on Nigerian economy as it scares investors from different part of the world.
3. **Bad Leadership:** selfish interest on the part of our leaders is a trend that needs to be broken for Nigerian to record any meaningful economic growth. Nigeria leaders are easily distracted by their selfishness and quest to mass wealth for themselves and their generation yet unborn.
4. **Poor infrastructure:** the current infrastructural base in Nigeria is grossly inadequate in terms of capacity and quality, as it's not capable of catering for the anticipated industrial development, despite government investment. Nigeria still has huge infrastructure deficit, particularly with regards to power generation
5. **Government attitude towards policy implementation:** in Nigeria a lot of policy have been laid down to boost the economy, but government who come into power, abandon the laid down policy to implement their own, without completing what the previous government has started. It has since independence affected the growth and development of the Nigerian economy.

University of Abuja
Division of General Studies
First semester 2016/2017 Session Examination
COURSE CODE: GST103/203
COURSE TITLE: Nigeria people and culture

Instruction: Attempt all Question in section A and Any one question in section B
Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes
Credit unit: 2

1. One of the following was not a center of ancient civilization in Nigeria are.
(a) Diama (b) Nok (c) Ibadan (d) Taruga (e) Itc
2. The largest community in Nigeria that had no central authority before 1800 AD was ____
(a) Hausa land (b) Yoruba land (c) Fulani land (d) Benin Kingdom (e) Igbo land
3. The flight from mecca to medina performed by prophet Mohammed (SAW) was known in history as ____
(a) Tawwaf (b) Umrah (c) Pilgrimage (d) Religion flight (e) Higraph
4. Bashorun was the head of the kingmakers in old Oyo empire while ____ was the head of council of chiefs in Benin kingdom.
(a) Ologborene (b) Uzama (c) Iyare (d) Iyase
(e) None of the above
5. The Muslim reformist that performed his hygrah from Degel to Gudu was.
(a) El-Kanemi (b) Al – hays Umar (c) Mohammed Bello (d) Usman dan fadio (e) Ali Ghaji
6. Nationalist movement can be described as the. (a) Coming together of all African merchants to protect their interest (b) opposite of traditional African rulers to colonial policies (c) Coming together of people who wish to express their views against imperialism (d) Institute created by the Europeans to more Africans out of the territories (e) A group of people eager to grab power.
7. Which of this colonial constitution was introduced in 1951?
(a) Clifford (b) MacPherson (c) Lyttleton (d) Richards (e) Independence constitutions
8. The first military coup d'état in Nigeria took place in what year?
(a) 1966 (b) 1968 (c) 1967 (d) 1965 (e) 1970
9. All of these are penalties for examination malpractices in the Nigeria university except?
(a) Expulsion (b) Warning (c) Rustication (d) Commendation (e) Suspension
10. The first Nigerian, Governor – general was ____
(a) Sir Tafawa Balewa (b) Sir Ahmadu Bello (c) Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe (d) Chief Obafemi Awolowo (e) Sir Kashin Ibrahim
11. Grains such as guinea corn, millet, rice, groundnut, beans etc are mainly cultivated in ____
(a) Niger Delta (b) Mangrove and Rainforest region (c) Savannah (d) Grassland areas
12. The process in which new traits are integrated and adopted into the existing culture is known as ____
(a) Acculturation (b) integration (c) Socialization (d) Hybridization
13. An example of non – material culture is ____
(a) Table (b) Sculpture (c) Language (d) Painting
14. There are ____ local government areas in Nigeria.
(a) 770 (b) 860 (c) 360 (d) 774
15. ____ is the belief that one's culture and product are inferior to others.

- (a) Egocentrism (b) Ethnocentrism (c) Counter culture (d) Xenocentrism
16. The period referred to as the first republic in Nigeria came between ____ and ____
 (a) 1960 – 1963 (b) 1960 – 1966 (c) 1960 – 1967 (d) 1979 – 1983
17. What constitution introduced federation in Nigeria? (a) Clifford constitution
 (b) Richards constitution (c) Lyttleton constitution (d) Macpherson constitution
18. Sexual relationship between members of an immediate family called.
 (a) Mistake (b) Cordial relationship (c) Incest (d) Spell
19. The measurement of weather condition of an area over a long period of time is referred to as ____
 (a) Vegetation (b) Weather (c) Climate (d) Humidity
20. All these are part of the mangrove swamp forest vegetation except.
 (a) Bauchi (b) Rivers (c) Bayelsa (d) Cross River
21. The type of family made up of husband, wife and children is called.
 (a) Extended family (b) Nuclear family (c) Compound family (d) Demotic family
22. A form of marriage between a man and more than one woman at a time is called.
 (a) Bigamy (b) Polyandry (c) Monogamy (d) Polygamy
23. The legislative body of the state level in Nigeria is called ____
 (a) House of Representative (b) House of Assembly (c) Senate (d) National Assembly
24. The Anyas ethnic group are mainly found in ____ state.
 (a) Niger (b) Delta (c) Plateau (d) Taraba
25. ____ was the first female Chief Justice in Nigeria?
 (a) Maryam Alooman (b) Zainab Bulkachukwu (c) Kudirat Ketere – Ekum (d) Binta Murutala Ngato

SECTION B

ATTEMPT ANY ONE QUESTION.

1. Identify and discuss briefly any five causes of corruption in Nigeria and suggest realistic solutions.
2. Identify and briefly discuss any five ways of fostering unity in Nigeria.

SECTION A

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. D | 16. B | 21. B |
| 2. E | 7. B | 12. C | 17. C | 22. D |
| 3. E | 8. A | 13. C | 18. C | 23. A x 6 |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. D | 19. D | 24. C |
| 5. D | 10. C | 15. B D | 20. A | 25. A |

SECTION B

- a. In Nigeria today, there are different causes of corruption, but before we list the causes let's define corruption.

Corruption: can be defined as the dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery; it is the illegitimate use of power to benefit private interest.

CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

1. Poverty
2. Weak Government institution
3. Greed
4. Poor education (illiteracy)

5. Acceptance of corruption by the populace

a) **Poverty:** corruption caused by poverty occurs mostly when basic needs of the common man is not met, then he becomes desperate and engages in corrupt practices to make ends meet.

b) **Weak Government Institution:** when there is a weak political and legal institution in the society, corruption is given the opportunity to thrive. Also when authorities cause delays in passing budget, and things such as salaries are delayed, workers tend to think of alternative ways to source their

income and this paves ways for corruption.

c) **Greed:** When desires for accumulation of wealth become widespread then corruption becomes eminent. Political positions are often tagged as being associated with power and wealth due to the huge amount of funds allocated to political office holders.

d) **Poor Education (illiteracy):** the education system in Nigeria is poor, so there is high rate of uneducated persons in the society which makes it difficult for them to understand the consequences of corruption. Corruption fuels ignorance and the class of people that are poverty stricken is the poorly educated and illiterate.

e) **Acceptance of corruption by the populace:** this is often the case where we see individuals who have been convicted of corruption with public acceptance and awards. This sends a message and in the eyes of the public there is the feeling that if a politician who is corrupt can still be awarded, then there is nothing wrong in engaging in corruption.

There is only one thing that makes a dream impossible to achieve: THE FEAR OF FAILURE

Realistic solutions.

1. Reduce the rate of poverty in the country
2. Punish those who practice corruption
3. Make the EFCC absolutely independent of the senate and executives
4. Strengthen the whistle blowing policy
5. Improve the educational system
6. Improve government institution to enforce policies in time.

b. Identify and briefly discuss 5 ways fostering unity in Nigeria

It is vital to maintain peace and unity especially in a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country like Nigeria. In the nation; unity is being woefully threatened by ethnocentrism, sentiments and religious fanaticism. The following are some tips on how to maintain and foster unity in Nigeria.

- i. Avoid sentiment
 - ii. Love
 - iii. Sense of brotherhood
 - iv. Keep religions aside
 - v. Massive Enlightenment
1. **Avoiding Sentiment:** sentiment is one of the major problems that is threatening the cause of unity and harmony in Nigeria. The war of words and tribal feuds are being squabbled by Nigerians all over the country. We must stop making unfavorable generalization on other ethnic tribes, and begin to reserve our emotion towards other ethnic group for peace to reign.
 2. **Love:** this is the bedrock of peace and oneness in a multi-cultural nation like Nigeria. Nigerians of every race, culture and religion should love and respect each other as one family; we should learn to co-exist and love our fellow countrymen for peace to reign.
 3. **Sense of Brotherhood:** this is very important not only in maintaining unity in Nigeria, but in upholding peace and tranquility among Nigerians. Nigerians should regard all and sundry as one. Parents at home and teacher at school should orient the kids about the importance of equality. Let the Nigerian people know that they belong to one family. The notion of "we" vs "them" must be stopped for Nigeria to stay strong and united.
 4. **Keep religions aside:** Religion is very good but its practices should be private only between you and your God. We should try to leave our religion at our homes and not try to carry it along and enforce it in our public square.
 5. **Massive Enlightenment:** to maintain peace and unity, massive enlightenment must be ensured. The federal government must step-in to enlighten general public, especially the ignorant and illiterate population about unity and peaceful co-existence among the citizens, this can be relayed through the channel of media so as to reach the massive population.

University of Abuja
Division of General Studies
First semester Examination 2015/2016 Session

1. What do you understand by ethnocentrism?
2. State two example of non – material culture.
3. State two example of material culture.
4. _____ is a concept used to denote the presence of human culture behavior and general practice (such as Religion, Language, Sport, Law etc) in all or virtually all societies.
5. Define Norms.
6. Define Values
7. Name any major empire/kingdom that existed during the pre – colonial era in each of the north and south of Nigeria respectively?
8. _____ of 1884/85 facilitated the partition and sharing of African by the Europeans colonial powers.
9. Give two example of pre – colonial era stateless societies.
10. _____ is a group that differs from the dominants culture in some important respect but then it is still part of it.
11. Enobong from Akwa Ibom State who just got admission into the University of Abuja was outside her home state for the first time, was surprised to see indigenous Gbagyi Woman carrying loads on their shoulder. This is an example of a concept of culture called _____.
12. _____ describe excessive preference foreign culture i.e the belief that one's own culture styles ideas product etc are inferior to others.
13. The Yoruba trace their descent from a common ancestor called _____.
14. The Hausa language is predominant in the northern Nigeria and Niger republic true/false
15. Kilba people are found in _____ state, while the Iggede people are in _____ state of Nigeria?
16. The Dakartari of zuru are found in _____ state while the Ishan of uroni are in _____ state in Nigeria.
17. Dukun people are mainly found in _____ state, while Itshakiri are found in _____ state.
18. Sharo festival is a celebration by the _____ ethnic group.
19. Who carried out the Islamic revolution that united Hausa into a single caliphate before the coming of the colonialist
20. List the three aims of government.
21. List the three tiers of government that constitute Nigeria federal structure.
22. Name two types of vegetation in Nigeria.
23. _____ is the atmospheric condition of a place at a particular period of time.
24. Niger and Benue are the two majors rivers in Nigeria true/false
25. _____ refers to a place where two rivers joined together.
26. Nigeria is largest country in African true/false
27. _____ is the apex bank in Nigeria.
28. The Nigeria official currency is _____.
29. The act of disregard for laid down rules and regulation there by producing disorderly behavior in individual or society is _____.
30. _____ is the current governor of central bank
31. _____ is the first and only Nigeria to win in the noble prize for literature

32. _____ was an internationally acclaimed expert in pottery and she hailed from the federal capital territory.
33. _____ is the richest man in African
34. Nigeria male senior soccer team is called _____

2015/2016 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

1. Ethnocentrism can be defined as a feeling that one's culture is superior to another.
2. Mores and languages
3. Technology and arts
4. Culture universal: is a concept used to denote the presence of human cultural behavior and general practices (such as religion, language, sport etc.) in all or virtually all societies
5. Norms is standard pattern of behavior expected by a culture. It guides individuals on what and what not to do.
6. Value is the worth, or how important an individual consider things, beliefs, principle or ideas.
7. Kanem-Borno Empire and Oyo Empire
8. Berlin Conference of 1884/85 facilitated the partition and sharing of Africa by the European colonial power
9. Igbo and Uyo
10. Counter-culture is a group that differs from the dominant culture in some respects, but then it is still part of it
11. Cultural shock
12. Xenocentricism
13. Oduduwa
14. True
15. Adamawa and Benue
16. Kebbi and Edo
17. Taraba and Benin
18. Yoruba
19. Usman dan fodio
20. Legislative Executive Judiciary
21. Federal Government, State Government and Local Government
22. Rain Forest and Savannahs
23. Weather
24. True
25. Confluence
26. True
27. Central Bank
28. Naira and Kobo
29. Indiscipline
30. Godwin Emeffia
31. Wale Soyinka
32. Ladi Kwali
33. Dangote
34. Super eagles
35. June 12

Don't be too quick to judge, it has destroyed so many relationships

University of Abuja
Division of General Studies
First semester Examination 2014/2015 Session

1. Distinguish between sub culture and counter culture.
2. What do you understand by non – material culture
3. The earliest identified Nigeria culture is that of the _____ which thrived between 1500BC and 200AO on the Jos Plateau
4. Define folk ways.
5. Define norms
6. Define sanction
7. Distinguish between norms and values
8. Name the major empire in the north eastern part of Nigeria during the pre – colonial era.
9. The Berlin conference acknowledge British claims to the Niger basin (Nigeria) in which year?
10. During the pre – colonial period the Igbo evolved a system of political organization that is best described as _____
11. The concept which denotes the presence of human cultural behavior in all or virtually all human societies is called _____
12. Akpan, a student of Uniuyo recently visited Abuja for the first time and was surprised to see indigenous Gbagyi women carrying load on their shoulder. This is an example of a concept of culture called _____
13. Hussena is Hausa, she likes speaking Hausa and dress in her native attire. She always boasts that her culture is the best in Nigeria. This is an example of culture called _____
14. The Yoruba trace their descent from a common ancestor called _____
15. The Hausa language is the most wide spoken language in the northern Nigeria and the Niger republic true/false
16. Bachama people are found in _____ state, while the Okan people are in _____ state of Nigeria.
17. The Dakarkani of Zuru are found in _____ state, while the Ishan of Uromi are in _____ state of Nigeria.
18. The Tangele people are in _____ state, while the Isaka people are found in _____
19. Sharo festival is celebrated by the _____ ethnic group.
20. Who carried out the Islamic revolution that united the Islamic into single caliphate before the coming of the colonialist?
21. List the three arms of government.

2014/2015 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

1. *Subculture* can be referred to as a group within the larger group in the society that have their own morals, values, folkways different from those of the larger society of which they are part of. While *counter-culture* is a subgroup that rejects or whose values and norms conflict with the values and norms of the bigger society of which it is a part of.
2. Non-material cultures are aspect of culture that are not tangibles, not visible e.g. mores, laws, values, sanction etc.
3. Nok Culture
4. Folkways are norms governing everyday behavior whose violation raises comparatively little concern; it is the customary way in which people of particular groups behave.
5. Mores: these are established customs and habitual practices that a group people accept and follow. Mores are norms that defines what is morally right and wrong
6. Sanctions are penalties or rewards for conduct concerning a social norms, there are two types namely, positive and negatives sanction
7. Norms are guides, Instructions, laws, specifying what one should do and should not do, while values are principal traits and ideas considered important in a particular society.
8. Kanem Borno empire
9. 1884-85
10. Democratic system
11. Cultural universals
12. Culture shock
13. Ethnocentrism
14. Oduduwa
15. True
16. Sokoto state and Kogi state
17. Sokoto State and Edo State
18. Gombe state and River state
19. Fulani
20. Usman dan Fodio
21. Executive Legislative Judiciary

HATIMA

Did you know... it's only in LAGOS STATE you'll hear something like "Madam how much for that 100 Naira bread?"... Lol

University of Abuja
Division of General Studies
First semester 2011/2012 Session
Examination

Define culture.

1. What do you understand by non – material culture
2. Distinguish between norms and laws
3. Distinguish between norms and values
4. List four values which are basic for the survival of any society.
5. The earliest identified Nigeria culture is that of the _____ who thrived between 500BC and 200AD on the Jos Plateau
6. According to myth _____ founded life.
7. The chartered royal Niger company was formed in 1886 under the leadership of _____
8. The first contact between Europeans and the people of Nigeria was in the _____ century
9. In what year did Nigeria proclaim itself a Federal Republic?
10. Write the first stanza of Nigeria National Anthem.
11. Write the National Pledge.
12. Which constitution introduced federalism and Nigeria ceased to be a unitary system?
13. The first post – Independence National government of Nigeria was formed by the alliance of two parties. Name them.
14. The period referred to as the first military government in Nigeria covers the regimes of which head of state?
15. Name the two political parties that the government of president Babagida established in October, 1989?
16. Mention two reasons for culture diversity within societies.
17. There is a wide variation from culture to culture and norms of behavior this concept is called _____
18. Geocentrism may create problem for the economy of Nigeria since importation may be encouraged
19. true/false
20. A performed emotional reaction upon contact with a strange culture is known as?
21. List the seven states founded by the legitimate descendants of the progenitor of the Hausa.
22. The ruler of the edo is referred to as obi True/False
23. The Kanuru people are predominantly found in _____ state of Nigeria while the Oglni are found in _____ state of Nigeria.
- b. The among people are in _____ state, while the Alaga – Eggon are in _____ state in Nigeria.

2011/2012 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

1. Culture is the total way of life revolved by people in their attempt to meet the challenge of living their environment.
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5. Honesty, respect, self-control and responsibility
6. Nok culture
7. gods (spiritual being)
8. Captain George Kubmen Goldie
9. 15th century
10. Oct 1st 1963
11. "arise o compatriot, Nigerians call obey"
12. I pledge to Nigeria my country to be faithful, loyal and honest. To serve Nigeria with all my strength, to defend her unity and uphold her glory and honour so help me God.
13. Lyttleton constitution
14. NCNC and NPC
15. Jan 15 1966 - Oct 1st 1979
16. Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC)
17. i) Physical development ii) Existing culture
18. Cultural university
19. True
20. Cultural shock
21. Kastina, Kano, Daura, Zaria, Gobir, Rano, Biran
22. False.
23. Borno and river state.

A boy who bought his own Toyota is more successful than the boy who show off his dad's Lamborghini