

POL221 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 On May 27, 1967, State was created from the Northern Region with Lt. Col. David Bamigboye as the Governor

Q2 The war time Military Governor of the Mid-West Region was

Q3 Durin the Western House of Assembly fracas, the symbol of authority of the House called __, was broken

Q4 The crisis that led to the factionalization of the Nigerian Youth Movement originated between Chief Earnest Ikoli and Oba Samuel Akinsanya, over the position of the

Q5 Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh was the Minister of in the 1959-1966 government

Q6 On 26th May, 1967, the gave Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu the mandate to declare the Eastern Nigeria an independent state by the name Republic of Biafra

Q7 The Nigerian civil war lasted for months

Q8 The military Governor killed in the 1966 counter coup because he refused to surrender his Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Aguiyi-Ironsi to the coupist was

Q9 The Nigeria's war time finance commissioner was

Q10 Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon released Chief Obafemi Awolowo from prison and made him the of the Federal Executive Council

Q11 One of the factors regarded as immediate cause of the Nigerian civil war was the mass killing of the in the North

Q12 The July 29, 1966 counter-coup was led by military officers mainly from the part of Nigeria

Q13 The 1966 military coup in Nigeria was regarded as because no political leader from the East was a victim

Q14 The Operation 'we tie' in the Western Region was a riot to protest the massive

Q15 The 1964 and 1965 Federal elections was a battle between two political alliances called, the United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA) and the

Q16 _was the leader of the Talakawas' party, the Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU)

Q17 Chief Obafemi Awolowo and eleven other AG leaders were sentenced to various jail terms for offence

Q18 Corruption and nepotism were some of the remote causes of the first military coup

in Nigeria led by

Q19 The first demonstration by Nigerian students took place in 1961 against Anglo-Nigerian

Q20 The _coalition government during the Nigeria's First Republic was contracted because the 1959 elections results showed no clear winner

Q21 The association of independent nations of former British colonies is called

Q22 The political symbol or emblem used by the NCNC in Nigeria's First Republic was a

Q23 Apart from his nationalist struggle, Chief Anthony Enahoro was a popular figure in the House of Representatives in the First Republic because he moved the motion for in 1953

Q24 The political slogan 'one north, one people', belonged to the

Q25 The 1960 Nigerian constitution made it mandatory for the Prime Minister to secure a majority votes in the parliament before he could declare a state of emergency in any part of the country

Q26 The doctrine that provides for different people in both the Executive and the Legislative organs of government is called

Q27 The 1960 constitution provided that the Prime Minister and the government should resign once a was passed

Q28 By the provision of 1954 constitution, Lagos Colony was excised from the Western Region to become a Federal

Q29 The 1954 constitution provided for a Federal Court from the central to replace the West African Court of Appeal

Q30 One of the resolutions of the 1953 constitutional conference was the excision of from Western Region

Q31 The second legislative chambers created in the North and West by Richard's constitution was called House of

Q32 On the eve of the Nigerian civil war, Nigerian state structure was changed from three regions to states by Col. Yakubu Gowon

Q33 In 1967, the secession of the Eastern Nigeria was announced by Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu who was the _of the Region

Q34 The name of the political party formed by Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola in 1964 against Action Group was the

Q35 Chief Dauda Shoroye Adegbenro was elected as _____ in the Western Region during the Action Group crisis

Q36 A state of emergency was declared in the Western Region in the year _____

Q37 The statement that 'Nigeria is not a nation but a mere geographical expression' is credited to _____

Q38 Geographical contiguity is one of the important conditions to be considered by independent states while forming _____ Union

Q39 The practice, whereby all cabinet Ministers are liable for the action or inaction of any of the Ministers is called _____

Q40 Dual Headship is one of the defects of _____ System of government practiced in Nigeria's First Republic

Q41 Prior to the 1963 constitution, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was Nigeria's indigenous _____

Q42 The 1960 independence constitution provided for a _____ as the Head of government

Q43 The 1957 constitutional conference granted self-government to both _____ the Western and Eastern Nigeria while the Northern Region attained the _____ status only in _____ the year _____

Q44 Sir _____ Willinck was appointed to head a Commission of Inquiry to look into the minority agitation in Nigeria

Q45 The outcomes of the 1953 constitutional conference was reflected in the Oliver Lyttleton constitution of _____ the year _____

Q46 The 1951 Nigeria's constitution provided for bi-cameral Legislature each for the Western and _____ Regions

Q47 One of the functions of the regional assemblies created by the 1946 Nigeria's colonial constitution, was to elect members from the _____ regions to the _____ Legislature

Q48 One of the bones of contention against the 1922 Nigeria's colonial constitution was the use of traditional rulers to the exclusion of the _____ elites

Q49 The acknowledged father of the Nigerian nationalism was _____

Q50 The Nigerian Youth Movement started originally, as _____ Youth Movement

Q51 One of the defects of the Nigeria's colonial constitution of 1922 was the retention of the isolation policy of the _____ Provinces

Q52 The Nigerian Council created in 1922 was composed of officials and _____ members

Q53 _____ were the territories surrendered to the British by the traditional authorities

through Treaties

Q54 The British Settlement Act of 1843, enabled the British Government to establish a Crown Colony system in

Q55 Queen Elizabeth II visited Nigeria in as a prelude to independence

Q56 The and protectorate of Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and renamed in 1906 to become the Colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria

Q57 Yaba College of Technology was known as when it was founded in 1934 as the first institution of higher learning in Nigeria

Q58 That Nigeria was a ‘mere geographical expression’ was an opinion of

Q59 In forming a union, geographical contiguity by the independent states is one of the prerequisites

Q60 The practice whereby all cabinet ministers are liable for actions or inactions of one of them is called collective

Q61 Dual Headship is a characteristic feature of the system of government

Q62 Prior to the 1963 constitution, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was Nigeria’s first indigenous

Q63 The Latin phrase ‘primus inter pares’, associated to Parliamentary system of government means

Q64 The 1960 independence constitution provided for a as the Head of government and a President as ceremonial Head of State

Q65 The 1957 constitutional conference granted self-government to Western and Eastern Nigeria while the North attained the status in the year

Q66 Sir Henry Willink was appointed the head of a Commission of Inquiry to look into the problems in Nigeria

Q67 The 1951 constitution provided for Bi-cameral only for Northern and Western Nigeria

Q68 The regional assemblies under the 1946 constitution, had the responsibility, among others, to elect members to the Legislature

Q69 One of the bone of contentions against the 1922 constitution was the use of traditional rulers to the exclusion of the elites

Q70 The President of a federal Republic can have direct control of any State under under

Q71 The Nigerian Youth Movement started as Youth Movement

Q72 One of the defects of the Clifford's constitution was the retention of the isolation policy of the _provinces, which retarded the process of political development of the area

Q73 The Nigerian Council created in 1922 was composed of officials and _members

Q74 African territories that surrendered to the British by the traditional authorities through Treaties were regarded

Q75 The British Settlement Act of 1843 enabled her to establish a Crown colony system in

Q76 Operation 'Wetie' (violent protest) took place in the__of Nigeria to protest the rigging of the 1964/65 elections

Northern region

Eastern region

Midwestern region

Western region

Q77 The British__was lowered for the Nigeria's Green/White/Green Flag on 1st October, 1960 to mark her independence

Union Jack

Low Jack

Imperial Union

Commonwealth flag

Q78 The Northern Element Progressive Elements (NEPU) was led by__

Alh. Balarabe Musa

Mallam Aminu Kano

Mallam Adamu Ciroma

Mallam Abubakar Goni

Q79 The Action Group Party led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo was an offshoot of a Yoruba Socio-Cultural Group called_____

Yoruba Council of Elders

Egbe Omo Olofin

Egbe Omo Oduduwa

Yoruba Parapo

Q80 The 1959 government was formed by a coalition of the Northern People's Party (NPC) and_____

AG

UMBC

NNDP

NCNC

Q81 The Nigerian Second Republic collapsed on__

31st December 1983

25th December 1983

1st January 1984
31st November 1983

Q82 In Nigeria's First Republic, the official Opposition Leader was_____

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Chief Obafemi Awolowo
Sir Ahmadu Bello
Action Group

Q83 There was a stalemate after the general election of__as Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was constitutionally unable to invite any of the political parties to form the government because none of the political parties won the mandatory majority

1959
1979
1989
1999

Q84 The popular motion of 1953 seeking 'self-government in 1956' from the British was moved by_____

Prof. Chike Obi
Chief Emeka Anyaoku
Chief Anthony Enahoro
Chief Richard Akinjide

Q85 'The mistake of 1914 is rearing its ugly head.' This statement is credited to__

Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu
Chief Anthony Enahoro
Sir Abubakar Tafawa-Balewa
Sir Ahmadu Bello

Q86 'Nigeria is not a nation but a mere geographical expression.' This statement is credited to_____

Chief Obafemi Awolere
Chief Obafemi Awolowo
Chief Obafemi Awomolo
Chief H.I.D Awolowo

Q87 The West African Student Union was created to fight__

Colonialism
Biafran war
Burma war
African Elite

Q88 After merging the Colony of Lagos with the Southern Protectorates in 1906, the capital of the then British Colony was moved from_____ to Lagos

Lokoja
Benin
Calabar
Kano

Q89 The territory of__became the British Crown Colony in 1861

- Lokoja
- Enugu
- Kano
- Lagos

Q90 In order to implement the policy of Indirect Rule in the Eastern part of Nigeria, the colonial government had to create_____in lieu of any recognized central authority in the area

- Warrant Chiefs
- Obas,
- Obis
- Emirs

Q91 The fears expressed by the Northern leaders for objection to Anthony Enahoro's 'self-rule immediately' motion of 1953 was over_____

- Inexperience
- Domination of Nigeria by the Southerners
- Mineral resources
- Power game

Q92 Lord Lugard returned from India to become the Governor of the Northern Protectorates in the year_____

- 1907
- 1908
- 1906
- 1900

Q93 Since 1861, the colonial masters ruled the territories, which were amalgamated in 1914 as different countries until the central Legislative Council created Sir Arthur Richards in the year_____

- 1956
- 1966
- 1866
- 1946

Q94 By 1964, Nigeria was a Federal Republic made up of Northern, Western, Eastern and__Regions

- Midwest
- Northwest
- Southwest
- Central West

Q95 Dual allegiance by the citizens is one of the drawbacks of a __system of government

- Democracy
- Federal
- Confederal
- Constitutional Monarchy

Q96 Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was a __President in Nigeria's First Republic

- Dictatorial
- Executive
- Ceremonial
- Powerful

Q97 In Nigeria's Second Republic, the power of the government was vested the__

- President
- Chairman
- Prime Minister
- Chancellor

Q98 In the First Republic, Nigeria practised __system of government

- Presidential
- Diarchy
- Collegiate
- Parliamentary

Q99 The arbiter between the federal and state governments over constitutional issues in Nigeria is_____

- Customary Court
- Supreme Court
- Magistrate Court
- State High Court

Q100 Geographical contiguity is one of the conditions for a group of autonomous states seeking_____

- Military cantonment
- Police action
- Federal Union
- All the options

Q101 Approximately, it would be correct to say that the process of British colonial administration in Nigeria started in the year_____

- 1861
- 1862
- 1863
- 1864

Q102 According to Okafor (1981), Lagos was not officially pronounced "a British Colony" until__

- 1881
- 1882
- 1885
- 1886

Q103 The British Settlement Act of__ empowered the British government to establish a Crown Colony System of government

1861
1843
1886
1821

Q104 The monarch who ceded the territory of Lagos to the British was_____

Oba of Binin
Ooni of Ife
King Docemo
Oba of Lagos

Q105 The word 'Protectorate' mean__

Territories surrendered to the British by the traditional authorities either through conquest or by treaties
Territories colonized by the British imperial power
None of the options
All the options

Q106 The term 'Anglophone' refers to__

English speaking countries
United Kingdom countries
Anglo-Saxon
English speaking nations

Q107 The Indirect Rule was first introduced in Northern Nigeria by__

Sir John Macpherson
Sir Hugh Clifford
Sir Arthur Richard
Sir Frederick Lugard

Q108 In what year was the Indirect Rule introduced in Nigeria_____

1914
1906
1922
1900

Q109 The Indirect Rule was successful in the North because_____

The Northern Emirs enjoyed absolute powers
The Northern Emirs were powerless
The Northern Elite connived with the British authority
All the options

Q110 The system of Indirect Rule was said to be partly successful in the Western Nigeria because_____

the Obas had absolute powers
the system was Elective Monarchy
the traditional system of government was a constitutional monarchy
the system was a Theocracy

Q111 The major difference between the British and French colonial policy was that while the British adopted the principle of ‘association’, the French’s was based _____ on _____

- Subjugation
- Confederation
- Assimilation
- Federation

Q112 In the two colonial policies while the French regarded Africans as ___, Africans in the British colonies were regarded as subjects

- Citizens
- Subjects and Citizens
- Friends
- Neighbours

Q113 The Indirect Rule policy was difficult to implement in the Eastern part of Nigeria because of _____

- Existing traditional system
- Absence of centralised traditional system
- The Warrant Chiefs were corrupt
- All the options

Q114 The Protectorates of the Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated by _____

- Lord Lugard in 1906
- Lord Lugard in 1913
- Lord Milverton in 1914
- Lord Lugard in 1914

Q115 The Nigerian Council created by Lord Lugard derived its source from _____

- All the options
- Order-in-Council (1912)
- Nigerian Protectorate Order-in-Council (1913)
- Option (a) only

Q116 Sir Hugh Clifford abolished the Nigerian Council on the excuse that it was a _____

- Too powerful
- Dominated by Africans
- ‘debating society where no one wins a debate’
- Dominated by non-Africans

Q117 The most striking feature of the 1922 constitution was that it _____

- Abolished slave trade
- Introduced elective principle
- Abolished the Indirect Rule system
- All the options

Q118 The 1922 constitution was also a landmark in Nigeria’s political development because it led to the formation of _____

Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)
National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (NCNC)
West African Students' Union (WASU)
Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)

Q119 The elective principle of 1922 provided for (4) seats for Africans in Lagos and Calabar in the Legislative Council in the following ratio respectively_____

- 2 to 2
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 1
- 1 to 3

Q120 The 1922 Legislative Council legislated on for the Southern Protectorates while the Northern Protectorate was ruled_____

- Colonial Governor's proclamation
- Directly by the Queen of England
- African unofficial members
- Northern Native Authority

Q121 Although the 1922 elective principle was hailed by Africans, it was also criticized because the franchise granted was_____

- Popular
- Universal Suffrage
- Limited
- Liberal

Q122 The leader of the first political party ever to be formed in Nigeria in 1923 was_____

- Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- Sir Herbert Macaulay
- Sir Adeyemo Alakija
- Sir Kofo Abayomi

Q123 The educated elite regarded the Nigerian Council of 1914 as a 'toothless bulldog' because it was_____

- Members were predominantly non-Africans
- Its decisions could be vetoed by the colonial governor
- Composed of African educated elite
- Options (a) and (b)

Q124 The followings except one, were the major objectives of the nationalist movements in Africa_____

- Accentuate colonialism
- Decolonize Africa
- Political Reforms
- Constitutional reforms and independence

Q125 The first Nigerian newspaper established to champion the cause of nationalist struggle was_____

The African Pilot
The West African Parrot
The Daily Graphic
The West African Pilot

Q126 The Lagos Youth Movement got the name changed in 1937 to give it a national outlook to_____

Nigerian Youth Movement
National Youth Movement
Nigeria Youth Association
National Movement of Nigerian Youths

Q127 One of the followings was not a leading member of the Lagos Youth Movement_____

Oba Samuel Akinsanya
Chief Ernest Sisei Ikoli
Sir Herbert Macaulay
Barrister Hezekiah Oladipo Davies

Q128 The first Secretary-General of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons under the leadership of Herbert Macaulay was_____

J. O. Lucas
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Chief L. P. Ojukwu
Chief E. A. Akerele

Q129 The 1946 Richard's constitution was said to have had serious impact on the Nigerian structure because it_____

Divided the country into three regions
Divided the country into four regions
Granted self-rule to the West and the East
Introduced federal structure

Q130 The 1946 constitution created bi-cameral Legislature in the following regions_____

West and East
North and East
North and West
North alone

Q131 The colonial Governor-General that succeeded Governor Richard was_____

Oliver Lyttleton
Harold MacMillan
Sir Lennox Boyd
Sir John Macpherson

Q132 The London constitutional conference of__was organized mainly to discuss Nigeria's independence

1956

1957
1958
1959

Q133 In response to minority agitation, the British colonial government set up a commission headed by _____ to look into ways of allaying their fears

Sir Henry Willink
Sir John Beecroft
Henry Carr
Hardwood Clark

Q134 The first Nigerian traditional ruler to become a regional Governor was _____

Oba of Benin
Sultan of Sokoto
Ooni of Ife
Awujale of Ijebuland

Q135 ____ was the first indigenous governor-general in Nigeria

Sir Adesoji Aderemi
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Sir Kashim Imam
Sir Adeyemo Alakija

Q136 Which of the following regions attained the status of self-government in 1957 _____

West
East
North
Options (a) and (b)

Q137 For the first time in the colonial history Nigeria, leaders from the northern part of the country were allowed to attend the central Legislature in _____

1914
1922
1946
1951

Q138 Sir John Macpherson's 1951 constitution was a complete departure from all others because _____

It was a people's constitution
Nigerian people were allowed to debate the draft
It was a unitary constitution
All the options

Q139 Elements of ____ were first noticed in Nigeria in the 1951 constitution

Federalism
Unitarism
Resource control

Democracy

Q140 __was the Lady who first suggested the name ‘Nigeria’ for the amalgamated British colonial territory

Marry Slessor

Margaret Thatcher

Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti

Flora Shaw

Q141 The 1951 constitution led to the emergence of the following major political parties of the Nigerian First Republic_____

UMBC/ITP

AG/NPC/NCNC

UPN/NPN/NPP

UPGA/NNA/NAP

Q142 The system of government introduced by the 1960 independence constitution was_____

Presidential

Semi-Presidential

Parliamentary

Semi-Parliamentary

Q143 By the provisions of the 1963 constitution__ ceased to be Nigeria’s highest Court

Privy Council

House of Commons

Queen-in-Council

Exchequer

Q144 Another striking feature of the 1963 constitution was the removal of the imperial attachment by making_____to replace the Queen of England as Nigeria’s Head of State

Sir Abubakar Tafawa-Balewa

Senator Nwafor Orizu

Sir Ahamadu Bello

Indigenous President

Q145 The Nigeria’s independence constitution provided for a true federal structure because it settled the contentious issues of regional police and_____in favour of the regions

Resource control

Local government

Currency

Military

Q146 The ‘Dual Headship’ which was a feature of the Nigerian constitutions of 1960 and that 1963, meant that_____led the government

Ceremonial President

Cabinet Ministers

Options (a) and (d)
Prime Minister

Q147 In a truly federal state, the components units are not__

- Subordinate
- Coordinate
- Cognate
- All the options

Q148 Succinctly put, true federalism could be defined as__

- A loose union of equal states
- A union of autonomous states with a central authority
- A union of autonomous states with a strong central authority
- A union of autonomous states with a loose central authority

Q149 In a federation, autonomy was granted to the federating units with the only exception of the right to_____

- Secede
- Resource control
- Fundamental Human Rights
- Universal Suffrage

Q150 To protect the minority rights in Nigeria, the Nigerian constitutions have always been_____since 1954

- Unitary
- Written and Rigid
- Written but flexible
- None of the options