

LAGOS AND ITS ENVIRONS (GNS 201)

FACTS AND FIGURES



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FOREWORD

This note is compiled to meet the yearnings of students, particularly those who find it difficult to comprehend the voluminous GNS textbook. It consists in summary, the politics, governance, culture, tradition, commerce, education, music, religion and people of Lagos from its origin till date.

It also contains detailed researches on Lagos and its environs even beyond the content of the GNS textbook.

However, the study of this work should be supplemented with further readings in the GNS textbook in preparation for the GNS 201 Examination.

Also included in this pack are answered GNS Past Questions to further buttress your understanding and mastery of the course. I wish you happy reading and very best of luck in your exams.

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SOURCES

Lagos State University General Studies Textbook (Volume 2)

Lagos State Government website (www.lagosstate.gov.ng)

Search Engines (Google.com, Wikipedia.org)

LAGOS STATE LOCATION, EXTENT AND CONSTITUENTS

1. Lagos state covers 0.4% of Nigeria i.e. 3,577km²
2. ¼ of Lagos area is liquid surfaced i.e. lagoons and rivers
3. Lagos state is the sixth largest mega city in the world.
4. There are four seaports in Lagos: Apapa, Tin Can Island, Ijora and Kirikiri
5. Lagos state is sandwiched by latitudes 6°22 N to 6°42 N and it straddles longitudes 2° 42 E to 4° 20 E.
6. Lagos state is composed of 5 divisions: Lagos, Badagry, Ikorodu, Epe and Ikeja. It became a state in 1967.
7. Lagos state was further divided into 8LG in 1976.
8. In 1979, Lateef Jakande divided the state into 23 LG
9. Lagos is bounded in the South by the Atlantic Ocean.
10. Sandy barrier islands exist at Iddo, Topo, Victoria Island and Lagos Island.
11. Lagos Lagoon is the biggest water body in the state.
12. Lagos became the crown colony (FCT) in 1960
13. The initial settlement of the Yoruba-Awori is Isheri (in the north of Lagos).
14. Armoire led the Awori on migration to Lagos Island.
15. Ogunfunminire led the Yoruba Aworis from Ile-Ife to Isheri
16. Edo migrants saw Lagos as a war camp (Eko) and they settled in the south (Lagos Island)
17. The real centre of growth was the Ebute-Metta, Iddo and Lagos Island axis.
18. Ikorodu is the most developed of the three centers outside Lagos.
19. The major factor that supports the growth of Lagos is its geographical location as a point of entry.

RECONNECTING IKORODU

20. Ikorodu lies on a plateau and is about 5.3km² from north to south.
21. Ikorodu town lies 30-30°E of Greenwich and 60.75°N of the equator
22. Ikorodu is dominated by the Yorubas with the Remos and Ijebus laying claims to its founding.
23. 'Oga Lasunwon' a great hunter and a Remo Prince discovered Ikorodu.
24. Oga's brother 'Sekumade' settled at 'Ipakodo'.
25. A priest 'Ogbonrin' followed by his Ijebu-stock also settled at Ikorodu while his children remain the 'Agemo' priests in Ikorodu till today.

26. 'Agemo' and 'Eluku' are the major cultural festivals in Ikorodu, which came from Ijebu and Remo land respectively.
27. There was civil disobedience in Ikorodu on September 22, 1912.
28. In 1946, 'Ota' an Ikorodu Priestess had a confrontation with the European settlers.
29. Aside Ikorodu, other Remo settlements are Sagamu, Ogere and Illisan.
30. Oro festival is also celebrated in Ikorodu.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO ISLAM IN LAGOS STATE

31. Prof. Babs Fafunwa asserted that Islam predated Christianity by 300 years.
32. The Berbers of North Africa introduced Islam to Kanem Bornu in Northern Nigeria in the 11th century.
33. M.O.A. Abdul asserts that Islam surfaced in Lagos in 1775.
34. Islam reached Badagry in 1821 and Epe in 1851.
35. Kosoko and his followers (who were mainly Muslims) settled at Epe after he was expelled from Lagos in 1051 and they introduced Islam to Epe.
36. The Kosoko group was 'Eko Epe' and the Muslims were led by Mallam Idris Salu Gana.
37. In 1844, Shitta Bey arrived Badagry from Siera Leone and they moved to Lagos to settle at Martins Street in 1852.
38. After 6 years of secret worship, the Muslims worshiped openly for the first time in 1841 (Jumat prayer) at Animashaun Lane.
39. The Saros were Sierra Leonione repatriates who settled at Olowogbowo and Isale-Eko area. They are the Coles, Savage, Umar and William.
40. The Saros built their first mosque in 1861 called 'Jamiu Mubaraq' and it was later known as 'Horobay Mosque'.
41. The Agudas were repatriates from Brazil who arrived around 1840 and settled at Bamgbose Street in Lagos. They built mosques like Olosun, Alagbagun, Tairu and Ejo mosques. These families are Pedro, Martin, Da-Silva, Gomez, etc. The Agudas are also called Amaros.
42. In 1892, Henry Carr referred to Muslims and traditionalists as "heathens and a drag to our progress".
43. Muhammed Ibn Musa introduced numerical systems and Ibn Zohr introduced surgery and pharmacology.
44. Id-Al-Kabir commemorates Prophet Ibraheem's fulfillment of his great promise to Allah while Id-Al-Fitri marks the end of Ramadan fast.
45. The word 'Islam' means submission to Allah.
46. The Yoruba Muslims are called 'Imale' (esin imale) meaning religion of the Malians.

47. Islam is based on 5 pillars namely, (Iman (faith), Salat (prayer; 5 times daily), Zakat (poor rate; it is paid in cash and kind), Sawm (fasting; it is observed during the month of Ramadan for 29 or 30 days) and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina).
48. The Quran contains 114 chapters; it was revealed between 610 CE and 632 CE.
49. Al-Hajj Harun Al-Rashid, a Muslim scholar arrived in Lagos on April 20, 1894 to persuade others to embrace western education.
50. The famous Shitta-Bey mosque was opened in July 1894.
51. In 1896, the first government Muslim school in Lagos was established at Bankole Street. Its headmaster was Mr. Idris Animashaun.

THE OGU-AWORI PEOPLE OF BADAGRY BEFORE 1950: GENERAL HISTORY

52. The three major linguistic groups in Badagry are the 'Gun', 'Awori' and 'Agonyin'.
53. The 'Gun' of Badagry migrated from Dahomey (Benin) and Porto Novo (Togo).
54. Migration to Badagry accounted for the development of settlements like Ganyinbo, Weshere and Kweme.
55. 'Wholu' who came from Genwhegbo founded Ganyinbo.
56. The people of Ajido (a Gun settlement) migrated from Whara Whegbo in Benin to Ajido where they played 'Aji' (a game similar to Yoruba Ayo).
57. A council of chiefs and a social security institution called 'Zangbeto' assisted the Oba of Ajido.
58. Akinsemoyin, a Prince of Lagos took refuge in 'Apa' near Badagry in the early 18th century.
59. In 1736, Hertog, a Dutch trader moved his headquarter from Apa to Badagry.
60. Badagry later became the logical political asylum of Lagos Princes.
61. The Akran of Badagry by the start of the 19th century (who belonged to the Jegba Quarters) became the Primus Inter Pares.
62. Adele Ajosun sojourned to Badagry when he was expelled from Lagos in 1821.
63. Badagry was the first corporate home of Christianity in Nigeria (1842).
64. Badagry Aworis are descendants of Yoruba and Benin people who had migrated to the south of Lagos before 1800.
65. Chief Seriki Abass acted as the Baba-Isale for the Awori group.
66. Oshuku was the founder of Ale town (Araromi) of Awori-Badagry.
67. Another Awori town is Ilogbo led by Olumogbo.
68. Ajagun was the leader of the Iworo-Awori group.

69. Badagry chiefs and representatives of British government signed a treaty on July 7, 1863, Badagry became a colony district.
70. The Egun-Awori confederation was created in 1938.
71. In 1895, Seriki Abass Williams was appointed into the district council.

THE PEOPLE OF LAGOS (1)

72. Lagos state was created through Decree No 9 on May 27, 1967 during the administration of Yakubu Gowon, which divided the federation into 12 states.
73. Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson was appointed as the first military governor of Lagos on May 31, 1967.
74. The Administration Division Edict of 1968 reduced the state into 5 divisions.
75. In 1949, there was a rift between Adeniji Adele and Adeyinka Oyekan both princes of Dosunmu house. In 1965, the latter was installed the Oba.
76. Lagos, traditionally called Eko, a name derived from its being a farm (oko) or later Benin war camp. The Portuguese imposed the name Lagos.
77. The earliest occupation of the Lagos people then was fishing and farming.
78. The present Oba's palace used to be the site of Aromire's pepper farm. It's name – Iga Idunganran means 'pepper station' in Awori language.
79. In 1807, the British declared slave trade illegal
80. The Idoluwo mosque (built in 1776) and St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit were the first mosque and church on the Lagos Island.
81. The two major social festivals in Lagos are the Eyo (Adamu Orisha) and Igunnuko festival.
82. Jao Baptist da Coasta (a great bricklayer) built the Shitta Bey mosque.
83. Mayorhood was introduced into Lagos in 1950 with Dr. Abubakar Ibiyinka Olorunnimbe as the first major.
84. Adamu Orisha was first staged in 1854 in honour of Late Oba Akitoye.
85. Hassan Subair established the first indigenous bank in Nigeria – The National Bank of Nigeria in 1922.

86. Eyo festival was introduced to Lagos on account of Queen Olugbani (Ijebu woman) wife of Ado, first Oba of Lagos.
87. The Lagos division was the central and most developed Awori settlement.
88. Aromire, son of Ogunfunminire, founded the Lagos division.
89. Olofin Ogunfunminire, an Ife Prince founded the Lagos region.
90. The Portuguese imposed the name 'Lagos' on the state on account of its wetland topography.
91. Olofin's children later founded Ikeja, Badagry, Eti-Osa, Ibeju-Lekki, etc.
92. Ikeja Division covers areas like Agege, Oshodi, Ifako-Ijaye, Mushin, Onigbongbo, Shomolu and Alimosho.
93. 'Olo' who migrated from Otta after the Awori dispersion, founded Ikeja. Olo was said to have led a group of Awori hunters to settle at Ipodo.
94. Ikeja was named after Akeja Onigorun, the principal deity of Otta.
95. The leader of the Ogu/Gunu people of Badagry was Akran Gbafae, who led his people from Ketu (their original home) to present day Badagry as a result of Dahomey invasion.
96. The name 'Badagry' was a corruption of the earlier name 'Agbethegreme'.
97. 'Ogu' settlements in Badagry are Weshere, Ikoga, Kweme, Iworo, Ajido, Ganyinbo, Topo, Akarukumo, Kankon and Ajara villages.
98. Three prominent Lagos kings sojourned in Badagry; Akinsemoyin, Adele Ajosu and Akiyoye.
99. The consequences of the interventions of Lagos with Badagry was:
100. The introduction of white cap of Lagos chiefs into Badagry.
101. The incorporation of some Ogu warriors into the Abagbon chieftaincy class.
102. The Akran of Badagry is the Vice Chairman of the Lagos council of Obas with the Oba of Lagos as the chairman.
103. Ikorodu was founded by 'Oga Lasunwon', a Remo prince (first Oloja of Ikorodu).
104. The name Ikorodu was derived from 'Oko Odu' meaning a vegetable farm; Oko-farm and Odu-a type of vegetable founded in the area.

105. Ikorodu immigrants from Lagos founded Ijede, Bayeku, Oreka, Ofin-Ile and Ebute-Iga.
106. The Ayangburen of Ikorodu is the paramount ruler of the land.
107. Epe Division is regarded as the largest administrative division of the state.
108. Urakaloye, an Ijebu hunter founded Epe.
109. The name 'Epe' emanated from black stinging ants called 'epe' which invaded the area.
110. Orugbo Ido remains a typical example of an Awori settlement in the Ijebu diaspora.
111. The treaty of cession of Palma (Orimedu) and Leckie (Lekki) was signed on February 12, 1863.
112. The administrative headquarter of Ikorodu is located at Oke-Oyinbo.
113. Mostly Ijebu people dominate Epe; other settlers are the Aworis (Eko-Epe).
114. Urakaloye founded Epe, he erected his homestead at Ita.
115. The paramount ruler of Epe is the Alara of Ilara.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN LAGOS STATE

116. The Awo Segbeton is a communal and special school for boys among the Gunu people of Badagry.
117. Wolimot represent graduation from Arabic schools.
118. In 1896, Lagos Muslims placed one of their schools under government.
119. William de Graft – member of the Methodist church, established the first known primary school in 1843 at Badagry.
120. The first missionary society to enter Badagry was Methodist Mission in 1842 (William de Graft and Rev. Thomas Birch Freeman).
121. Later on, a Church Missionary Society (CMS) team comprising of Mr. and Mrs. Ajayi Crowther, Revd. And Mrs. Henry Townsend and Revd. And Mrs. Gollmer arrived Badagry.
122. In 1859, the first secondary school in Nigeria was established by the CMS – the CMS Grammar School, Lagos by Revd. T.B. Macaulay.

123. CMS Grammar School (1859), St. Gregory's College (1876), Kings College (1909).
124. In 1976, Lagos adopted the Universal Free Primary Education policy.
125. In 1955, Free and Compulsory Education was introduced the government of the western region under Chief Obafemi Awolowo.
126. In 1979, the Jakande government introduced free education.
127. In 1909, the first government secondary school was established (Kings College).
128. On January 19, 1934, the first higher institution was opened – Yaba Higher College (now Yaba College of Technology - YABATECH).
129. The University of Lagos (UNILAG) was established in 1962 following the Eric Ashby commission report.
130. LASPOTECH and AOCOED were established in 1977 and 1979 respectively.
131. A bill created LASU in 1983 and it commenced academic activities in 1984. LASU now has 9 external campuses.
132. The first LASU Pro-Chancellor was Mr. Justice Akibo Savage Rtd.
133. The present LASU Pro-Chancellor is Mr. Akin Kekere Ekun (OFR).
134. The first Vice-Chancellor (VC) of LASU was Prof. Folabi Olumide.
135. UNILAG is the only university created by an Act of Parliament.
136. Governor Tinubu supported the establishment of 8 LASU satellite campuses. LASU has 375 students when it started.

BADAGRY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS

137. The ancient people of Badagry lived in an area called Gberefu.
138. The Badagry hero 'Agbadhe' had a farm called 'Agbedhe Greme' and the name was derived from its.
139. The "Agia Tree" served as a meeting point for many people.
140. Thomas Birch Freeman of Methodist Mission preached under the Agia Tree in September 1842. The first Xmas in Nigeria was celebrated there.

141. The CMS and Methodist Mission were the first missionary societies to arrive Badagry in 1842.
142. The Agia Tree fell at 11.45pm on 20th June 1959.
143. The first demarcated cemetery in Nigeria was created in April 1845 at Badagry near the first storey building. Mrs. Gollmer was the first occupant.
144. On 18th March 1852, there was an agreement between the Badagry chiefs and the Queen of England for the procurement of the cemetery land and the protection of the missionaries.
145. In 1845, the CMS Missionary constructed the first storey building in Nigeria. Revd. C.A. Gollmer was the church Parsonage..
146. In 1847, both Revd. Townsend and Ajayi Crowther left Badagry for Abeokuta for evangelism.
147. Revd. Ajayi Crowther translated the English bible into Yoruba in this building.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LAGOS AND BADAGRY

148. Lagos worshipped the sea god 'Olokun' since they were a fishing community. Igunnuko and Adamu Orisha (Eyo) festival were part of their culture.
149. The slave-trading king of Lagos, Kosoko was deposed in 1851.
150. In 1851, the British bombarded Lagos and King Akitoye was reinstated.
151. The Brazillian repatriates settled at Campos Square, the Sierra Leonean repatriates settled at Olowogbowo area.
152. Official Roman Catholicism in Lagos started in 1862 when Rev. Father Fransisco Borghero, who founded catholic mission in Yoruba land.
153. In 1868, Lagos became a separate mission with Father Pierre Bouch as its first Parish Priest.
154. Lagos became a British colony in 1861.
155. The first Badagry mission was sited at Topo, a Christian settlement.

156. Akinsemoyin, Adele, Eshinlokun, the Eletu Odibo, Kosoko and Akitoye sojourned at Badagry during times of war or dispute.
157. In 1909, the first non-mission grammar school in Lagos – Kings College was built by the colonial administration.
158. The first non-religious political association in Lagos was ‘The Peoples Union’ founded by Dr. S.O. Obasa and J.K. Randle.
159. Ogun Ahoyaya was fought in 1851.
160. Revd. Father Bel became the first resident priest in Badagry in 1901.
161. Sister Callet was a tireless health worker who cared for the sick.

LAGOS ADMINISTRATION:1967 – 2005

162. Before 1967, Alhaji Musa Yar’Adua was the Minister of Lagos Affairs.
163. Major Mobolaji Johnson was the first indigenous governor of Lagos State.
164. Alhaji Lateef Jakande was the first civilian governor of Lagos in 1979-1983.
165. Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson introduced the ‘Kia Kia’ buses.
166. In 1983, Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru from Ikorodu became governor.
167. Between 1977 and 1979, Commander Ndubuisi Kanu was the military governor of Lagos.
168. Between 1975 and 1977, Captain Adekunle Lawal was the military governor of Lagos.
169. Lagos Local Government Commission was created in 1971.
170. Lagos State came into existence through Decree 9 on May 27, 1967.
171. In 1985, Group Commodore Mike Akhigbe became governor of Lagos and Governor Raji Rasaki succeeded him.
172. The Federal Government created 12 states in 1967.
173. Mobolaji Johnson constructed Ikorodu Road to open up the Shomolu/Badagry area. He also constructed Agege Motor Road to open up Itire/Ikate area.
174. Alhaji Lateef Jakande was elected under the umbrella of Unity Party of Nigeria.

175. Group Commodore Mike Akhigbe and Governor Raji Rasaki reign as governors did not witness much development.
176. Sir Michael Otedola was elected governor of Lagos State under the NRC in the third republic in 1991-1994.
177. Sir Michael Otedola an Epe indigene was dethroned by a military coup in 1994.
178. Colonel Olagunsoye Oyinlola became governor of Lagos in 1994.
179. Colonel Buba Marwa, a former governor of Borno State and a former military attaché of Nigeria to USA was appointed governor in 1996.
180. Asiwaju Bola Ahmed Tinubu was elected governor in 1999 under Alliance for Democracy.

LAGOS FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO BRITISH OCCUPATION

181. Ashipa/Eskipa was the head of the war chiefs of Isheri.
182. Ado was the first Oba of Lagos
183. The descendants of Olofin emerged as Idejo (white capped) chiefs of Lagos.
184. Gabaro, the son of Ado was the second king of Lagos.
185. Olumegbon is the head of the Idejo.
186. The third king of Lagos was Akinsemoyin.
187. During his face-off with Gabaro, Akinsemoyin fled to Apa near Badagry in 1767.
188. AJAYE was a man; he was also celebrated as Olofin.
189. Ile-Ife is the parent –city of all the Yorubas.
190. The Idejo chiefs are the traditional landowning chief in Lagos.
191. Gabaro transferred the state capital from Ido Island to the present site of Iga Idunganran on Lagos Island.
192. Olumegbon is the head of the Idejo chieftaincy family.
193. King Akinsemoyin introduced foreign trade to Lagos by inviting the Portuguese traders to set up trading factory in Lagos.

194. The Idejo chiefs constituted the old Ogboni council.
195. Kind Akinsemonyin replaced the Ogboni cult with the Oshugbo cult.
196. Akinsemoyin built the new palace on the site of Iga Idunganran.
197. Akinsemoyin died in 1784 and was succeeded by Ologuntere.
198. Oba Ologuntere was a great slave trader and 'medicine man'. He was the son of Princess Erelu Kuti of Lagos and Fashade, an Ife priest.
199. The death of King Ologun Kutere in 1805 coincided with the abolition of slave trade in 1807.
200. British occupation of Lagos started in 1861.
201. Between 1807 and 1861, seven kings had reigned in Lagos spending 8 years each (Eshinlokun, Adele, Idewu Ojulari, Oluwole, Akiloye, Kosoko and Dosunmu).
202. The military encounter between the British and the King (Kosoko) over the abolishment of slave trade in Lagos is known as 'Ogun Ahoyaya'.
203. Pre-colonial migration was association with trade, drought, ethnic conflicts and land colonization.

MIGRATORY TRENDS AND SETTLERS IN LAGOS: AN OVERVIEW

204. A major factor for rural-urban migration in Nigeria during the pre-colonial days was the economic factor i.e. work and trade.
205. The Awori-speaking peoples were the earliest settlers in Lagos followed by the Benin and Ilaje-speaking.
206. The Major pull factor for migration into Lagos is the 'Slave Trade'.
207. The viability of the Lagos economy today had its root from the slave trade era.
208. The Ilajes came from Ondo State because of their fishing activities.
209. King Kosoko was defeated in 1851 (December).
210. The Agudas who were repatriates from South America came into Lagos in the 1830s and they settled at a site known as 'Popo Aguda'.
211. The Saros were repatriates from Sierra Leone settled at the Olowogbowo area of Lagos.

212. The Hausa settlers in Lagos settled at Obalende on the Island. They were invaluable to the British in their military campaigns.
213. They established Hausa settlements such as Ado Soba, Okokomaiko, Kemberi, Ilemba-Hausa, etc.
214. The Igbos of south-eastern Nigeria came into Lagos in the early 20th century.
215. Adamu Orisha was first staged in 1854 in honour of late Oba Akitoye.
216. The first indigenous bank in Nigeria was the 'National Bank of Nigeria' established in 1922 by Hassan Subair.

THE PEOPLE OF LAGOS STATE (2)

217. The Lagos Division is the central and most developed Awori settlement.
218. Armoire, son of Ogunfunminire founded the Lagos division.
219. Ogunfunminire, an Ife Prince, founded the Lagos region.
220. The Portuguese imposed the name 'Lagos' on the state on account of its wetland topography.
221. Olofin's children later founded Ikeja, Badagry, Eti-Osa, Ibeju-Lekki, etc.
222. Ikeja division covers areas like Agege, Oshodi, Ifako-Ijaiye, Mushin, Onigbongbo, Shomolu and Alimosho.
223. Ikeja was named after Akeja Onirogun, the principal deity of Otta.
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225. Gbafoe led his people from Ketu (their original home) to present day Badagry as a result of Dahomey invasion.
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228. Three prominent Lagos kings sojourned in Badagry. Akinsemoyin, Adele Ajosun and Akitoye.
229. The consequences of the interactions of Lagos with Badagry were (a) the introduction of while cap of Lagos chiefs into Badagry (b) the incorporation of some Ogu warriors into the Abagbon chieftaincy class.

230. Ikorodu was founded by 'Oga Lasunwon', a Remo Prince (first Oloja of Ikorodu).
231. The name 'Ikorodu' was derived from 'Oko Odu' meaning a vegetable farm; Oke – farm and Odu - a type of vegetable founded in the area.
232. Ikorodu immigrants from Lagos founded Ijede, Bayeku, Oreta, Ofin-Ile and Ebute Iga.
233. The Ayangburen of Ikorodu is the paramount ruler of the land.
234. The Epe Division is regarded as the largest administrative division of the state.
235. Urakaloye, an Ijebu hunter founded Epe.
236. The name 'Epe' emanated from black stinging ants called 'epe' which invaded the area.
237. Orugbo Ido remains the typical example of an Awori-settlement in Ijebu 'diaspora'.
238. The treaty of Cession of Palma (Orimedu) and Leckie (Lekki) was signed on February 12, 1863. This marked the return of Kosoko to Lagos.
239. The administrative headquarter of Ikorodu is located at Oke-Oyinbo.
240. Epe is dominated mostly by the Ijebus. Other settlers are the Aworis (Eko-Epe).
241. Urakaloye erected his homestead at Ita.
242. The paramount ruler of Epe is the Alara of Ilara.
243. AN OVERVIEW OF HER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
244. Lagos started as a resting place for Ijebu and Egbado fishermen who may have used it also for some fishing and farming purposes.
245. The Saros or Krios came into Lagos in 1815.
246. The returnees from Brazil, Cuba and the new world were settled at the present Catholic Mission, Bamgbose Street, Tokunboh and Cow Lane.
247. The Kosoko refugees at Epe who returned to Lagos in 1862 were settled in an area called 'Epetedo'.
248. Lagos state was the seat of the Federal Government until December 1990.
249. Lagos Island was the capital of Lagos State until February 1976 when Ikeja assumed that role.

250. Ashipa/Eskipa was claimed to be the first Olofin of Lagos.
251. Olofin was the father of some 32 children, ten of whom became the landowners of Lagos or the chairman of cooperative society of fishermen (Idejo-Aladejo).
252. The system of government in Lagos in the pre-colonial era may be divided into: confederacy and monarchy under the Oba/Eleko respectively.
253. Ashipa was given the Gbedu drums when he was made the first Eleko of Eko.
254. The following is the list of Lagos chiefs, their class, head, insignias and functions:

S/N	CLASS	CHIEFS	HEAD	INSIGNIA	FUNCTIONS
1.	1 st Class	Akarigbere	Eletu Odibo	Abere (sword)	Political duties
2.	2 nd Class	Idejo	Olumegbon	Irukere (horsetail)	Economic duties
3.	3 rd Class	Ogalade	Obanikoro	Abebe (fan)	Spiritual and religious duties
4.	4 th Class	Abagbon	Ashogbon	Kerevesi (hat)	Defence and security duties

255. The chiefs and royal officials who came with Ashipa from Benin formed the nucleus of the Akarigbere.
256. The original landowners, the Idejo formed the Idejo chieftaincy class.
257. The Lagos chiefs generally wear white caps for the sake of uniformity
258. Succession disputes in Lagos:
259. 1819 – Oba Adele Ajosun Vs Eshinlokun
260. 1836 – Oluwole Vs Eshinlokun's descendants (Ewekoko war)
261. 1845 – Kosoko Vs Akitoye (Olomiyo or salt water war)
262. Oba Dosunmu was forced to cede Lagos to the British in 1861.
263. Succession dispute occurred between Adeniji Adele and Adeyinka Oyekan in 1949 (both from Dosunmu house). Oyekan became king in 1965.

264. The daily markets in Lagos were Ebute Ero, Jankara and Ebute Elefun.
265. Obun Eko is an example of the periodic market (Obun is an Ijebu word for market).
266. Farmers worship 'Ile', fishermen worship 'Olokun', blacksmiths worship 'Ogun.
267. The royal family worship Ifa, Edan Ara, Obatala and Akidawun.
268. The major festivals in Lagos are 'Eyo' and 'Igunnuko'.
269. The Agudas introduced the festivals of Cosa Senhora de Bonfin and Garetta.
270. The traditional musics of Lagos are Bata Koto and Keri-keri music with Gbadamosi Bishi and Danmole being some of its foremost musicians.
271. The Brazilian returnees introduced Samba drums into Juju music.
272. The father of Nigerian nationalism is Herbert Macaulay.
273. Industrial estates were established at Apapa, Ijora-Iganmu, Ikeja and lately Isolo.
274. The Lagos port, Ikeja Airport and the mass industries in the state make it the lifeline of Nigeria's economic well being.
275. Lagos Youth Movement and later known as Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM) was established in 1937.
276. Ado-Odo, Ojo, Itoki and Ejinrin are periodic markets.

CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN LAGOS

277. The first major attempt at local government administration in Lagos (the colony) was the establishment of the 'General Sanitary Board' in October, 1899.
278. The Lagos Municipal Board of Health was established in 1904.
279. By 1917, the first real representative of Local Government began in Lagos with the passing of the township ordinance, 1917.
280. The Lyttleton constitution of 1954 paved the way for the withdrawal of Lagos from the western region.
281. The Local Government law of 1952 democratised the local government system.

- 282. At the inception of Lagos state, there were 19 local governments (LG).
- 283. The 1969 LG Reforms led to the emergence of 7 reconstituted LG in 1971.
- 284. The national LG Reforms of 1976 led to the increase of LG to 8.
- 285. The 1979/1980 LG Reforms increased the LG to 23.
- 286. The 1984 LG Reforms returned the state to 8 LG and in 1989, it was increased to 12 LG.
- 287. The 1990/1991 LG Reforms brought the number of LG to 15.
- 288. The 1996 LG Reforms increased the total of LG in Nigeria. Lagos had 20 LG.
- 289. The Tinubu administration through the 2002 LG Reforms added 37 more LG bringing the LG in Lagos to 57.
- 290. The Federal Government condemned the creation of the 37 LG thereby leading to a legal tussle between the FG and the state government. This led to the conversion of the state to 20 Local Government Area (LGA) and 37 Local Council Development Areas (LCDA).

CULTURAL MANIFESTATIONS OF LAGOS STATE

- 291. Ashipa, the Oloriogun of Lagos was given a sword and Gbedu drums as his symbols of authority.
- 292. Eibi festival in Ketu, Agbo Masquerade in Epe and Agemo cult are common among the Ijebu settlers. Orisha Iroko and Zangbeto are common to the Gunu people of Badagry.
- 293. The first Boat Regatta festival was staged in 1933.
- 294. The Boat Regatta was designed to appease the goddess of the sea 'Olokun' and it is celebrated virtually in all riverine areas of the state.
- 295. Zangbeto is the ancestral of the Egun-Gunu people of Lagos.
- 296. Zangbeto consists of 3 classes of people; the Sangan, the Agbirigbe and the Sinhuto.
- 297. Adamu Orisha (Eyo) is the most famous cultural festival in Lagos.
- 298. Agbo masquerade (Ofanran festival) is a socio-religious festival celebrated in the Epe area of the state.

299. Odun Efe (festival) is the most potent informal means of social control for the people of Ayobo, a settlement in Alimosho.
300. Agemo is a socio-historic festival among the Ijebus in remembrance of Agemo, the son of Obatala. The people of Eredo, Imota, Somolu and Epe worship Agemo. Agemo masquerade is a raffia pulp mat.
301. Kori is an Awori festival, which symbolically represents the god of fertility (Orisha Ewe). Eluku festival is common to the people of Ikorodu.
302. Eibi festival commemorates the first settlement of Alaketu of Ketu.
303. Orisha Iroko is mainly female affair and it is done at Badagry.
304. Makun Omi is a traditional festival of the Aworis in Ojo riverine areas.
305. Igunnuko was brought to Lagos Island by immigrants from Niger State.
306. Other festivals are Agere (Jigbo dance), Kayo-kayo (Eko-Epe).

ADDENDUM

307. Eyo festival was introduced to Lagos on account of Queen Olugbani (Ijebu woman), wife of Ado, first Oba of Lagos.
308. Brazilian and Cuban returnees introduced festivals of Cosa Sehhora de Bonfin and the Garetta,
309. The traditional music unique to Lagos up till the end of the first half of the 20th century seems to be the Bata Koto and Keri keri music with Gbadamosi Bishi and Danmole being the major musician.
310. The Brazilian returnees introduced the Samba drum into Juju music (tombo bar music).
311. The crisis in the Lagos Central Mosque resulted in a clash between the Ali-Balogun and Abibu-Oki Balogun groups.
312. In 1801, United Native African Church was founded.
313. Elective principle was introduced by Clifford administration in 1922, which set Lagos and Calabar along the line of western type of democracy.
314. In 1950, Mayorhood was introduced into Lagos with Dr. Abubakar Ibiyinka being the first mayor.

315. In 1917, Lagos Town Council was created from Lagos Municipal Board of Health.
316. King Akinsemoyin solidified Lagos/Egba relations having married from Abeokuta.
317. Traders from Lagos patronized the periodic markets at Ojo, Ejinrin, Agbadagiri (Badagry) and Ado Odo.
318. Da Rocha, Branco, Seidu Olowu and Alli-Balogun were Lagosians that got loans from the Europeans.
319. In 1960, Lagos became the capital of the Nigerian Federation (territory).
320. There exist a weekly market at Isolo area called Aswani (then known as Farombi market).
321. The colonial government in 1899 established the first known Muslim primary school.
322. Lagos State population:

Year	Population
1866	25,083
1871	25,518
1881	37,452
1991	5.6million
2006	15 million

323. Diseases in Lagos:

Diseases	Year
Tuberculosis	1919
Influenza	1918
Plague	1924

324. Lagos Executive Development Board (LEDB) is located at Reclamation Road.

325. The Surulere Housing Scheme was built by LEDB
326. The Isolo Housing Scheme was built by IAPA
327. In 1967, LEDB, IAPA were merged to form LSPB later LSPDC.
328. The negative factors rejected African Traditional Religion (ATR) are lack of written literature and secret nature of the religion.
329. The Catholic missionaries founded Topo settlement near Badagry in 1876 as its most famous venture.
330. Reverend Townsend and Gollmer opposed the appointment of Samuel Ajayi Crowther as a Bishop (Native Patorate). He was eventually made a Bishop and he used Lagos as his headquarters.
331. Reverend T.B. Macaulay founded CMS Grammar School in 1859.
332. In 1889, all the churches in Lagos had been absorbed into the Native Pastorate.
333. Greater Lagos comprises of the Lagos Island with Ikoyi and Victoria Island.
334. The slave trade in Lagos boomed between the 18th and 19th century.
335. The name of Idejo chiefs and the areas they control are listed below:

Idejo Chief	Area
Aromire	Lagos Island
Onitana	Idumota
Onikoyi	Ikoyi
Oniru	Iru (modern Victoria Island)
Ojora	Ijora
Oluwa	Apapa and Ajegunle
Onisiwo	Itomaro
Onitolo	Ebute Ero and Itolo

336. The celebrated Eleko Affair took place between 1928 and 1931.
337. On January 19th, 1934, the Yaba College of Technology (YABATECH) was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron.
- Portuguese explorer Rui de Sequeira visited the area in 1472, naming the area around the city *Lago de Curamo*, indeed the present name is Portuguese for ‘lakes’. Another explanation is that Lagos was named for Lagos, Portugal – a maritime town which at the time was the main centre of the Portuguese expeditions down the African coast and whose own name is derived from the Latin word *Lacobriga*.
 - From 1404-1889, it served as a major centre of the slave trade, ruled over by Yoruba kings called the Oba of Lagos. In 1841, Oba Akitoye ascended to the throne of Lagos and tried to ban slave trading. Lagos merchants, most notably Madam Tinubu, resisted the ban, deposed the king and installed her brother, Oba Kosoko.
 - While exiled, Oba Akitoye met with the British, who had banned slave trading in 1807, and got their support to regain his throne. In 1851, he was reinstalled as the Oba of Lagos.
 - Lagos was formally annexed as a British colony in 1861. This had the dual effect of crushing the slave trade and establishing British control over palm and other trades.
 - The remainder of modern-day Nigeria was seized in 1887, and when the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria was established in 1914, Lagos was declared its capital. It continued to be the capital when Nigeria gained its independence from Britain in 1960.
 - Lagos experienced rapid growth throughout the 1960s and 1970s as a result of Nigeria’s economic boom prior to the Nigerian Civil War otherwise called the Biafran War. Lagos was the capital of Nigeria from 1914 up till 1991. It was stripped of this title when the Federal Capital Territory was established at the purpose-built city of Abuja. However, most government functions (especially the head of state) stayed in Lagos for a time since Abuja was still under construction. On November 14, 1991, the Office of the Presidency and other federal government ministries were finally relocated to the new capital city of Abuja.
 - In 2002, an accidental detonation of military explosives caused the death of more than 1,000 people – the Ikeja Bomb Blast.

LAGOS STATE GOVERNORS

NAME	TOOK	LEFT
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	OFFICE	OFFICE
Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson	1967	1975
Commodore Adekunle Lawal	1975	1977
Commodore Ndubuisi Kanu	1977	1978
Commodore Ebutu Ukiwe	1978	1979
Alhaji Lateef Jakande	1979	1983
Air Commodore Gbolahan Mudasiru	1984	1986
Navy Captain Mike Akhigbe	1986	1988
Air Commodore Gbolahan Mudasiru	1988	1991
Sir Micheal Otedola	1991	1993
Colonel Olagunsoye Oyinlola	1993	1996
Colonel Buba Marwa	1996	1999
Mr. Bola Tinubu	1991	2007
Mr. Babatunde Fashola	2007	Present

OBA OF LAGOS

- Ashipa (1600-1630) died on the way back to Benin
- King Ado (1630 – 1669) first king of Lagos
- King Gabaro (1669 – 1704).
- King Akinsemoyin (1704 – 1749).
- Eletu Kekere (1749).
- King Ologun Kutere (1749 – 1775).
- Adele Ajosun (1775 – 1780 & 1832 – 1834).

- Eshinlokun (1780 – 1819).
- Oba Idewu Ojulari (1819 – 1832).
- King Oluwole (1836 – 1841)
- King Akintoye (1841 – 1845 & 1851 – 1853).
- Oba Kosoko (1845 – 1851).
- King Dosunmu (Docemo) (1853 – 1885).
- Oba Oyekan (1885 – 1900).
- Oba Esugbayi Eleko (1901 – 1925 & 1932).
- Oba Ibikunle Akitoye (1925 – 1928).
- Oba Sanusi Olusi (1928 – 1931).
- Oba Falolu (1932 – 1949).
- Oba Adeniji Adele (1949 – 1964).
- Oba Adeyinka Oyekan II (1965 – 2003).
- Oba Rilwan Akiolu (2003 – present).

Pos. 16m (m)
Torus. Eco.
Correct NOTE
Answers are shaded



LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR GENERAL STUDIES

HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION (NOVEMBER 2007) (FULL TIME)

COURSE: GNS 201: LAGOS AND ITS ENVIRONS
TIME: 1 HOUR

Answer all questions

Use HB pencils to fill-in relevant information and answers, in the Computerised Answer Sheet.
Ensure that the appropriate Faculty / Department / Subject codes (See the back of OMR Sheet) are indicated.

Prior to the creation of Lagos State, it had been a colony of the British since

(a) 1950 (b) 1916 (c) 1861 (d) 1906

The leader of the Ogu who settled at Agbadoh (land) was led by

(a) Akran Gbafese (b) Akran Gbafese (c) Akran Gbafese (d) Akran Gbafese

was credited as the founder of Epe town (a) Epe (b) Epe (c) Epe (d) Epe

has been considered as the developed of all the Divisions in Lagos State, in view of its pre-eminent

post as the centre of early economic and political activity (a) Badagry (b) Lagos (c) Ikeja (d) Ikeja

has been referred to as an "island" (a) Lagos (b) Lagos (c) Lagos (d) Lagos

They all sojourned at Badagry during periods of succession disputes in Lagos except

(a) Akinola (b) Akinola (c) Akinola (d) Akinola

Lagos State University commenced its academic activities in

(a) 1950 (b) 1950 (c) 1950 (d) 1950

Governorship was replaced by

(a) Major Moholaji Johnson (b) Major Moholaji Johnson (c) Major Moholaji Johnson (d) Major Moholaji Johnson

Colonel Buhari Marwa a one-time military governor of Lagos State has been a member of

(a) Bauchi State (b) Bauchi State (c) Bauchi State (d) Bauchi State

external campuses were set up for LASU by the Tinubu administration (a) 1990 (b) 1990 (c) 1990 (d) 1990

Lagos State came into existence with the promulgation of the

(a) 1967 (b) 1967 (c) 1967 (d) 1967

was opened up with the construction of the

(a) 1870 (b) 1870 (c) 1870 (d) 1870

The British took place in the year

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

The British took place in the year

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

respectively (a) 1815 & 1816 (b) 1815 & 1816 (c) 1815 & 1816 (d) 1815 & 1816

and (a) 1815 & 1816 (b) 1815 & 1816 (c) 1815 & 1816 (d) 1815 & 1816

Lagos State was created in the year

(a) 1967 (b) 1967 (c) 1967 (d) 1967

The constitution of

(a) 1951 (b) 1951 (c) 1951 (d) 1951

Who was the first recognized king of Lagos (a) Olofinboba (b) Olofinboba (c) Olofinboba (d) Olofinboba

The head of Ibeju is

(a) Olofinboba (b) Olofinboba (c) Olofinboba (d) Olofinboba

Ebe-Ibeju was the settlement of

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

Lagos was made the crown colony in

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

The Chief Imam Ibrahim left Lagos Central Mosque for

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

Water rate was introduced into Lagos in

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

Lagos was the capital of Nigeria in

(a) 1861 (b) 1861 (c) 1861 (d) 1861

28. The Agudas built their first mosque called in 1861 at Olowe gbowon. (a) Lagos Central Mosque (b) Saro Mosque (c) Id al-Fitri (d) Shitta-Bey mosque
29. commemorates the end of Ramadhan fast in Islam. (a) Id al-kabir (b) Id al-Fitri (c) Salat (d) Sadaqah
30. The Quran contains chapters. (a) 113 (b) 116 (c) 117 (d) 114
31. Zakat is paid in cash or kind. (a) True (b) False
32. He was a Nigerian born liberated slave. (a) Ajayi Crowther (b) James Storie (c) Mary Slessor (d) Wilber Force
33. The first missionary society to enter Badagry was. (a) C.M.S. (b) Methodist (c) C.A.C. (d) Catholic Church
34. Lagos was known as a community (a) tanning (b) fishing (c) mating (d) coal mining
35. and are the two missionary societies that arrived in Badagry in the year 1842 (a) Methodist Church alone (b) C.M.S. and Methodist Church (c) Methodist Church and Apostolic Church (d) Catholic Church and C.M.S.
36. Bishop Ajayi Crowther made his head quarters (a) Lagos (b) Badagry (c) Ogun (d) Ibadan
37. Calvin Smith is regarded as father of. (a) Modern Banking (b) Capitalism (c) Socialism (d) Pan Africanism
38. Christianity came to Lagos in 1842 via. (a) Topa (b) Abiodun (c) Ajido (d) Ibadan
39. One attribute of God in Lagos is. (a) Immortality (b) Transcendental (c) Omniscience (d) All of the above
40. What is the area coverage of Lagos State in square kilometers. (a) 10,000 sq km (b) 0.4 sq km (c) 3,577 sq km (d) 4500 sq km
41. One of the names of God among the Yoruba is. (a) Sango (b) Teminra (c) Olorun (d) Ogun
42. shares boundary with Lagos State in the south. (a) Republic of Benin (b) Ogun State (c) Oyo State (d) Atlantic Ocean
43. How many divisions has Lagos State. (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 21
44. Soutly Barrier Islands within the Lagosian and Creekswat Lagos State include. (a) Topa, Epe Ojo (b) Iddo, Victoria Island, Ajacade (c) Topa, Iddo, Victoria and Lagos Island (d) Epe, Ojo, Amuwo
45. Rainfall figure generally decreases inland from the coast. (a) True (b) False (c) True and False (d) a & b
46. The current Chancellor of the Lagos State University is. (a) Akin Kekere-Ekun (b) Molade Okoya-Thomas (c) Wale Babalola (d) King Sunny Ade
47. From our understanding of the peopling of Lagos State, it is safe to say that Lagos is essentially no-man's land. (a) True (b) False
48. The first executive governor of Lagos State was. (a) Bola Tinubu (b) Lateef Jaiyande (c) Michael Ondofo (d) Raji Rasak
49. The first major attempt at Local Government Administration in Lagos was in the year. (a) 1891 (b) 1961 (c) 1899 (d) 1954
50. In traditional Lagos politics, a king cannot be coronated unless Ba is consulted. (a) True (b) False (c) Neither A nor B

LSDAS-ECO

Progress



LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR GENERAL STUDIES
HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION (NOV. 2007) (PART-TIME)
COURSE: GNS 201: LAGOS AND ITS ENVIRONS
TIME: 1 HOUR

- Answer all questions.
- Use HB pencils to fill-in relevant information and answers in the Computerised Answer Sheet.
- Ensure that the appropriate Faculty / Department / Subject codes are indicated.

- New or greater Lagos refers to areas (a) Yaba and Effon (b) Badagry and Victoria Island
(c) Victoria Island and Surulere (d) Surulere and Yaba
- "KiaKi" buses operated during the regime of (a) Moshood Johnson (b) Baban Mubarejo
(c) Raji Rasaki (d) Baba Marwa
- The LASU-Iba road was constructed during the regime of (a) Ashiwaga Babalola (b) Tunde
(c) Sir Michael Oredola (d) Alh. Lateef Kayode Jakande
- Ajah and Ajiran were opened up through the construction of the (a) Oshodi-Ajaja
(b) Oshodi-Ajaja (c) Lekki (d) Lagos-Ibeju
- The Jakande administration established General Hospitals in (a) Badagry and Ikorodu
(b) Isolo and Ojo (c) Ibeju and Lagos (d) Ibeju and Lagos
- Group Captain Gbolahan Mufashara was an indigene of Lagos State from (a) Lagos Island
(b) Ibeju (c) Ibeju (d) Ibeju
- Senator D. Is Timilehin became Governor on (a) May 29, 1999 (b) October 1, 1999 (c) January 2,
1999 (d) May 29, 1999
- The first Military Governor of Lagos State was (a) Gbolahan Mufashara (b) Raji
Rasaki (c) Oluwole Oyinlola (d) Moshood Johnson
- One of the markets in early Lagos was (a) Idimu (b) Idimu (c) Oyinlola (d) Idimu
- One of sources of Lagos history was (a) Arabic accounts (b) Arabic accounts (c) Arabic accounts (d) Arabic accounts
- (c) Roman Traveler's account (d) Oral evidence
- The first class chiefs of Lagos were the (a) Akarigbere (b) Idejo (c) Abagbon (d) Ogalade
- The site of Aramide's pepper farm is (a) Ido (b) Ojo (c) Iga Idungun (d) Ebe
- The Amaro settled at (a) Epe (b) Epe (c) Epe (d) Epe
- The Sango settled at (a) Epe (b) Epe (c) Epe (d) Epe
- was the first Awori man to encamp on the Island (a) Omita (b) Aramide (c) Epe (d) Omita
- The leader of the Ogalade chieftaincy class is (a) Epe (b) Epe (c) Epe (d) Epe
- The principal actors in the 1845 Olomiro war are (a) Epe (b) Epe (c) Epe (d) Epe
- (b) Akiloye and Dosunmu (c) Adele Ayosun and Esinloye (d) Sani Olusi and Falola
- The first major attempt at Local Government Administration in Lagos was in the year (a) 1891 (b) 1961 (c) 1991 (d) 1991
- The Lagos Municipal Board of Health was established in the year (a) 1864 (b) 1964 (c) 1991 (d) 1924
- The Jakande administration created Local Government Councils (a) 23 (b) 4 (c) 57 (d) 33
- According to tradition, the founder of Ikorodu was (a) Igara Larinwo (b) Igara Larinwo (c) Igara Larinwo (d) Igara Larinwo
- (c) Okoduwa (d) Ojo-Odu Oga
- They are all parts of Ibeju Division except (a) Isolo (b) Isolo (c) Isolo (d) Isolo

23. The paramount ruler in the Epe division is (a) Olofin of Epe (b) Alara of Ifara (c) Olu of Epe
(d) Omola of Odemola
24. was in charge of Lagos administration during the first Republic (a) Tafawa Balewa
(b) Minister of Lagos Affairs (c) Muhammadu Buhari (d) Mkolaji Johnson
25. From our understanding of the peopling of Lagos State, it is safe to say that Lagos is essentially no man's land!
(a) True (b) False
26. The highest traditional authority in Lagos State Council of Obas and Chiefs is (a) Akran of Badagry
(b) Oba of Lagos (c) Alara of Ifara (d) Ayanbahun of Boroju
27. Religion is an indispensable phenomenon in the life of (a) man (b) people (c) animals (d) God
28. One of the reasons advanced for a possible future of African Religion in Lagos is
(a) Government patronage (b) Lack of written scriptures (c) Modernization and Sophistication (d) B and C above
29. said Islam surfaced in Lagos in 1775. (a) F. O. O. (b) Adamu (c) Awolabi Omoshale
(d) M.O.A. Abdul (d) Henry Carr
30. Who referred to the Muslims as a "heathens and a drag to our progress"? (a) Lord Lugard (b) Herbert Macaulay
(c) Babs Fafunwa (d) Henry Carr
31. The of Northern African origin introduced Islam to Nigeria and ultimately Lagos.
(a) Algerians (b) Berbers (c) Tunisians (d) Moroccans
32. The third pillar of Islam means (a) Taxation (b) Offering (c) Poor rate (d) Fasting
33. The Constitution of paved way for the withdrawal of Lagos from the Western Region.
(a) Richard, 1951 (b) Lytle Tim, 1954 (c) Ojo, 1954 (d) Lytle, 1962
34. The early morning prayer of the Muslims is called
(a) Fajr (b) Zuh (c) Magh (d) Ashghab
35. Lagos State is sandwiched by latitudes 6°22'N and 6°42' North long. 3°27' to 3°52' East.
(a) 2°20'E (b) 5°20'E (c) 1°20'E (d) 2°42'E
36. Which year did Lagos State come into existence as an amalgamation of the then Lagos Colony and some part of the
western region? (a) 1914 (b) 1926 (c) 1954 (d) 1960
37. Olofin Abayoye took place in the year (a) 1561 (b) 1534 (c) 1554 (d) 1574
38. The alluvial deposits in Lagos are made largely of (a) clay, peat and sand mix (b) soft rock, vegetation and
(c) heavy, sandy, pebbles (d) sand mix, peat, lead, and clay
39. Lagos lagoon has a surface area of about Square km (a) 53 (b) 110 (c) 19 (d) 100
40. The British British Colonial Colonization of Lagos took place in the year
respectively (a) 1815 & 1816 (b) 1851 & 1861 (c) 1916 & 1915 (d) 1836 & 1845
41. Epe-Gbolunmi Ins. as notable members (a) Felix Rafell & Apere Apasa (b) Olorunpe Obasa & John Randle
(c) Olufin was formerly known as (a) Ebun Olufin (b) Ebo (c) Ido (d) Ebun Metta
42. is the current Chairman of the Lagos State University Governing Council (a) Prof. Femi Peters
(b) Prof. Lateef Hussein (c) Mr. Akin Kekere-Ekun (d) Mr. Jim Ovia
43. Nigeria was Christianized in the century (a) 15th (b) 21st (c) 19th (d) 1st
44. officially organized the Catholic Church in Lagos (a) Fr. Francisco Borghera (b) Joseph Smith
(c) James Ferguson (d) Obatala
45. The Brazilian Christians occupied the area of Lagos (a) Idiro (b) Campina Square
(c) Olowogbowo (d) Idumagbo
46. What year did the British parliament pass a bill abolishing slave trade activities? (a) 1976 (b) 1807 (c) 1847 (d) 1999
47. Find the full meaning of CMS (a) Christian Missionary Society (b) Christian Movement Society (c) None of the
above (d) Church Mission Society
48. Lagos State was created in the year with Local Government Councils.
(a) 1964, 18 (b) 1967, 19 (c) 1977, 19 (d) 1987, 17
49. Sandy Barrier Islands within the Lagoons and Creeks of Lagos State include (a)
Topo, Epe Ojo (b) Iddo, Victoria Island, Ajegunle (c) Topo, Iddo, Victoria and Lagos Island (d)
50. Epe, Ojo, Amuwo

LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY EXTERNAL SYSTEM
2010/ 2011 RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION
FACULTY OF ARTS

Course Code: GNS 201
Course Title: LAGOS AND ITS ENVIRONS
Time Allowed: 1 HOUR
Instruction: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
WARNING:

Please note that you are not allowed to bring mobile phone(s) to examination hall. Non compliance will amount to examination misconduct and attract stiff penalty

OPTION A

1. Oga is regarded as the legendary founder of (a) Epe (b) Ikorodu (c) Ikeja (d) Agege
2. Which of the following markets was famous amongst Lagos and Ijebu traders in the middle of the nineteenth century? (a) Obun-Eko (b) Obun Ale (c) Obun-Oke (d) Obun
3. Olowogbowo in Lagos is associated with one of the following (a) returnees from Sier Leone (b) Brazilian returnees (c) Badagry settlers (d) Liberia returnees
4. Which of the following Obas of Lagos sought refuge in Badagry before the British conquest of Lagos? (a) Akitoye (b) Gabaro (c) Eshilokun (d) Akinsemoyin
5. One of the major food items from Lagos to Ikorodu in the past was (a) Gari (b) Plantain (c) Fish (d) Yam
6. The second military Governor of Lagos-State was (a) Mobolaji Johnson (b) Shamside Lawal (c) Ebim Ukiwe (d) Gbolahan Mudashiru
7. The reconstruction of Oba's palace in Lagos during the pre-colonial era was effected (a) French (b) Portuguese (c) Germans (d) British
8. The Lagos State University was founded in (a) 1979 (b) 1980 (c) 1983 (d) 1984
9. The Agidingbi war took place in (a) 1841 (b) 1851 (c) 1861 (d) 1871
10. Lagos state was divided into five divisions in (a) 1967 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1975
11. Which of the following Oba of Lagos was reinstated to his throne by the British (a) Kosoko (b) Akitoye (c) Dosunmu (d) Idewu Ojulari
12. Oluwa was related to the (a) Ijebu (b) Egba (c) Awori (d) Ekiti
13. Returnees from Epe that were resettled in the Lagos Island were the followers of O (a) Cyckan (b) Kosoko (c) Akitoye (d) Dosunmu
14. The founder of the Peoples Union was (a) Dr. J. K. Randle (b) Kitoyi Anasa (c) Eric Moe (d) Kofu Abayomi
15. The Abagbon class of Chiefs in Lagos is headed by (a) Olomegbun (b) Eletu Odi (c) Obanikoro (d) Ashogbon
16. Which of the following was the third Oba of Lagos? (a) Dosunmu (b) Akitoye (c) Akinsemoyin (d) Idewu Ojulari
17. The Treaty of Epe was signed in (a) 1834 (b) 1851 (c) 1854 (d) 1856
18. One of the following is not a division in Lagos State (a) Ikeja (b) Lagos (c) Apapa (d) Ikorodu
19. Ikeja became the capital of Lagos State in (a) 1967 (b) 1976 (c) 1975 (d) 1978
20. The Lagos Town Council was established in (a) 1917 (b) 1918 (c) 1919 (d) 1920
21. Lagos was separated from the Western Region in (a) 1922 (b) 1946 (c) 1951 (d) 1954
22. Ogunfunminire in Lagos history is associated with (a) Ibadan (b) Ilesha (c) Ijebu-Ode (d) Ile-Ife
23. Which agbo Festival is associated with one of the following communities in Lagos (a) Badagry (b) Ikorodu (c) Mushin (d) Ipaja-Ayobo
24. Who of the following moved the capital of Lagos from Lagos Island to Ikeja? (a) Olusegun Obasanjo (b) Muritala Muhammad (c) Muhammadu Buhari (d) Ibrahim Babaginda
25. Zangbeto festival is associated with which of these divisions of Lagos (a) Lagos (b) Ikorodu (c) Badagry (d) Ikeja
26. Ololo, Ifele, Ajeye are masquerades in which of these communities in Lagos? (a) Ikorodu (b) Ayobo (c) Epe (d) Eti-osa
27. All of these are civilian Governors in Lagos except (a) Shamsideen Lawal (b) Late Jakande (c) Raji Fashola (d) Michael Otedola
28. _____ was a head of service in Lagos state (a) Olusanya Williams (b) Yaqub Badagry (c) Adesun Ogundimu (d) Ademole Adenikan-Ogunlanya
29. _____ was the second female elected Deputy Governor of Lagos State (a) Orisape Adedigbo (b) Sinatu Ojikutu (c) Akerle - Buckner (d) Sarah Sosan
30. Lagos attained the status of a city in (a) 1933 (b) 1954 (c) 1967 (d) 1960

31. Kerikeri is unique to _____ in nineteenth century Lagos (a) Agege (b) Epe (c) Badagry (d) Lagos Island
32. Which of the following is an ancestral cult among the Eguns (a) Zangbetu (b) Kori (c) Gelede (d) Oro
33. The number of local government councils in Lagos State recognized by the Federal Government is (a) 57 (b) 27 (c) 20 (d) 30
34. The cowries in the Lagos State coat of arms represent (a) aquatic splendor (b) earliest method of exchange in the State (c) richness of the State (d) level of trading in the State
35. Oba Akiolu succeeded Oba (a) Adele (b) Oyekan (c) Eshinlokun (d) Dosunmu
36. The incumbent Chairman of Governing Council of the Lagos State University is (a) Akin Kekere-Ekun (b) Omotayo Seriki (c) Fashola Oluwa (d) S. K. I. Williams
37. Eko (Lagos) was called a war camp by the (a) Edo (b) Igbo (c) Egba (d) Ijebu
38. The official title of the monarch of Ikorodu is (a) Ayangburen (b) Oloja (c) Olu (d) Ojomu
39. The current Chairman of the Lagos State Council of Obas and Chiefs is (a) Oba Rilwan Akinolu (b) Oba S. A. Oyedusi (c) De Whenu Aholu Menu-Toyi (d) Oba Raufu Matemilola
40. Who of the following was the Alliance for Democracy (AD) gubernatorial candidate in the Lagos State governorship election of 1999 (a) Wahab Dosunmu (b) Bola Tinubu (c) Funso Williams (d) Seyi Ogunlewe
41. The acronym LAWMA stands for (a) Lagos Water Management Authority (b) Lagos Waste Management Authority (c) Lagos Works Management Authority (d) Lagos Waterways Management Authority
42. J. P. Jackson founded the newspaper called (a) Lagos Weekly Record (b) Lagos Times (c) Lagos Standard (d) West African Pilot
43. The third mainland bridge in Lagos was commissioned by (a) Yekini Ayanbajo (b) Amos Babangida (c) Murtala Muhammed (d) Muhammadu Buhari
44. The four main wards in the division of Badagry are (a) Badagry (b) Bodo (c) Didi (d) Mada
45. Which of the following considerations made Lagos a popular port for the (a) British (b) Dutch (c) German (d) American
46. One of the following was the first Chief of Lagos City Council in 1946 (a) Late J. A. G. Akintola (b) Late J. A. G. Akintola (c) Late J. A. G. Akintola (d) Late J. A. G. Akintola
47. The first Chief of Lagos City Council in 1946 was (a) Late J. A. G. Akintola (b) Late J. A. G. Akintola (c) Late J. A. G. Akintola (d) Late J. A. G. Akintola
48. The second Chief of Lagos City Council was (a) Late J. A. G. Akintola (b) Late J. A. G. Akintola (c) Late J. A. G. Akintola (d) Late J. A. G. Akintola
49. The Lagos Health Board was created (a) before colonial rule (b) after colonial rule (c) during the first Republic (d) during military rule
50. All of these are civilian Governors in Lagos except (a) Shamsuddeen Lawal (b) Lateef Jakande (c) Raji Fashola (d) Michael Otedola

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LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY EXTERNAL SYSTEM

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEGREE PROGRAMME

2010/2011 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION



COURSE CODE: GNS 201

COURSE TITLE: LAGOS AND ITS ENVIRONS

TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

WARNING: Please note that you are not allowed to bring mobile Phone(s) to the examination hall. Non-compliance will amount to examination misconduct and attract stiff penalty.

TYPE B

1. Popo Aguda is associated with (a) returnees from Brazil (b) repatriates from Sierra Leone (c) Egba refugees (d) demobilized Hausa soldiers of the West African Frontier Force
2. The Lagos General Hospital was built (a) during colonial rule (b) before colonial rule (c) during the First republic (d) during military rule
3. Lagos State University was established in (a) 1976 (b) 1983 (c) 1984 (d) 1985
4. The number of elected Legislative Council members representing Lagos according to the Clifford Constitution was (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
5. Badagry became a division in Lagos State in (a) 1976 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1975
6. Which of the following Obas of Lagos is generally regarded as the 'founder of modern Lagos'? (a) Ado (b) Gabaro (c) Akinsemoyin (d) Ologunketere
7. The Epo masquerade dance is associated mostly with which of the following (a) Ikeja (b) Ikorodu (c) Epe (d) Badagry
8. The place where the installation of Obas and chiefs of Ikorodu takes place is (a) Ile Osugbo Abalaye (b) Enu Owa Shrine (c) Olotu Shrine (d) Ogun Toplien Shrine.
9. The Egun language is peculiar to (a) Ikorodu (b) Epe (c) Lagos (d) Badagry
10. Ayangburen is the official title of the traditional ruler of (a) Idimu (b) Ikeja (c) Ikorodu (d) Ikotun
11. One of the following personalities was a Mayor of Lagos (a) I. Olorunmibe (b) F. S. McEwen (c) G. Dawodu (d) A. F. Masha
12. The Lagos consulate is the title of a book because of the British bombardment of Lagos in (a) 1841 (b) 1851 (c) 1861 (d) 1871
13. One of the following personalities was the leader of the Lagos Market Women in colonial Lagos (a) Senatu Kehinde (b) Abibatu Mogaji (c) Alimotu Pefewura (d) Muniratu Amu
14. The current Lagos State Commissioner for Environment is (a) Tunji Bello (b) Oyin Danmole (c) Jide Idris (d) Muiz Banire
15. Lagos achieved the status of a state in (a) 1967 (b) 1976 (c) 1987 (d) 1991
16. One of the natural resources of Lagos State is (a) Limestone (b) Phosphate (c) Tantalite (d) Bitumen
17. Who of the following was jailed by the colonial administration over a gun powder plot? (a) Kefo Abayomi (b) Herbert Macaulay (c) Kitoeye Ajasa (d) J.K Randle
18. The Ward Price Commission of inquiry was set up in 1933 to look into (a) activities of political parties in Lagos (b) improving education in Lagos (c) controversies surrounding the selection of Oba of Lagos (d) the aftermath of world economic depression
19. One of the following Obas of Lagos was deposed and later reinstated during colonial rule (a) Dosunmu (b) Oyekan I (c) Esugbayi (d) Akitoye
20. The first Muslim school in Lagos was (a) Government Muslim School (b) Telim-UI-Islam Ahamadiyya School Elegbata (c) Ansar-UD-Deen School Alakoro (d) Zumratul Islamiyyah School
21. The current Lagos State commissioner for Information and Strategy is (a) Opeyemi Bamidele (b) Adesegun Oniru (c) Rotimi Agunsoye (d) Aderemi Ibirogbu
22. The full meaning of the acronym LAMATA is (a) Lagos Municipal Area Transport Authority (b) Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (c) Lagos Municipal Area Transport Agency (d) Lagos Metropolitan Area Traffic Authority.
23. The current Speaker of the Lagos State House of Assembly is (a) Adeyemi Ikuforiji (b) Musbau Kolawole (c) Musiliu Alogba (d) Azeez Akinloye

24. Which of the following Christian Missions built the first storey building in Nigeria at Badagry? (a) The Baptist (b) the Methodist (c) the Anglican (CMS) (d) the Catholics
25. Who of the following personalities is representing Lagos West Senatorial District in the national Assembly? (a) Munir Muse (b) Ganiu Solomon (c) Habeeb Fasinro (d) Abilce Dabiri-Erewa
26. The number of Local government/Local Council Development Areas in Lagos State is (a) 27 (b) 37 (c) 47 (d) 57
27. The Chairman Lagos State Independent Electoral Commission is (a) M. O. Ojikutu (b) R. F. Balogun (c) F. Oki (d) F. A. Adeyinka
28. The foundation of Christ Church Cathedral was laid in 1867 by Governor (a) Gloyer (b) Moloney (c) Denton (d) Carrar
29. The Akoko leaves on the Lagos State Coat of Arms (a) signifies longevity (b) representing one of the main agricultural products of the state (c) connotes a symbol of authority (d) signifies peace and justice
30. In 1976 an important development which took place in Lagos was the (a) Festival of Black Arts and Culture (b) Administrative division of the state (c) Commissioning of Eko Bridge (d) Moving of capital of the State to Ikeja.
31. Lagos was separated from the Western Region in (a) 1950 (b) 1954 (c) 1957 (d) 1960
32. Shamsudeen Lawal was the (a) First Military Governor of Lagos State (b) Second Military Governor of Lagos State (c) Executive Governor in the Second Republic (d) Fourth Military Governor of Lagos State.
33. One of the following personalities published A history of Lagos, Nigeria in 1982 (a) John Lodi (b) Taki Folarin (c) T. O. Awoseh (d) I. J. Lewis
34. The political party that ruled Lagos from 1979-1983 was (a) UPN (b) NPN (c) ANPP (d) PRP
35. Badagry is associated with (a) Kori (b) Zangbeto (d) Epo (d) Agemo
36. The candidate who contested the Governorship election against Raji Fashola in 2007 was (a) Abiodun Dosunmu (b) Sh. O. Ogunwole (c) Oluwole Ogburne (d) Ademola Adenuga
37. Christianity was first preached in Badagry in (a) 1832 (b) 1842 (c) 1852 (d) 1862
38. According to the National Census of 2006, the population of Lagos State is (a) 9,013,534 (b) 11,013,534 (c) 12,013,534 (d) 18,500,000
39. Which of the following Europeans referred to Lagos as "Lago de curamo"? (a) the Portuguese (b) The British (c) The Germans (d) the French
40. The ancestral founder of Epe was (a) Oga (b) Olofin (c) Ogunfunminire (d) Urakaloye
41. Who of the following traditional chiefs of Lagos did Herbert Macaulay follow to London over a land case? (a) Obanikoro (b) Oluwa (c) Olumegbon (d) Onisiwo
42. Who of the following Lagos personalities built a mosque for the Muslims in 1894? (a) Usman Animashaun (b) Muhammad Shitta (c) Karimu Kotun (d) Sanusi Aka Bashorun
43. The highest Court of Justice for litigants in Lagos during colonial rule was the (a) Supreme Court of Nigeria (b) Lagos High Court (c) Privy Council, London (d) Lagos Magistrate Court.
44. Which of the following people is the fertility God kori associated with? (a) Awori (b) Egun (c) Egba (d) Ijebu
45. Oba Falolu succeeded (a) Oba Eshugbayi (b) Oba Olusi (c) Oba Akitoye II (d) Oba Oyekan I
46. The Treaty of Cession was signed between (a) Lagos and the French (b) Lagos and the Portuguese (c) Lagos and the Germans (d) Lagos and the British
47. Which of the following class of chiefs in Lagos does the Aromire belong to? (a) Idejo (b) Ogalade (c) Akarigbere (d) Abagbon
48. The first colonial Governor of the Lagos colony was (a) Beecroft (b) Freeman (c) Carter (d) Denton
49. Datokoto is associated in the history of Lagos state with the people of (a) Badagry (b) Epe (c) Ikorodu (d) Lagos island
50. One of the following was a former Head of Service in Lagos state (a) Rotimi Oyekun (b) Rotimi Agunsoye (c) Rafiu Tinubu (d) Leke pitan

