

UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL
AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN

2020/2021 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SS3

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

TIME: 2hrs 30mins

Multiple Objective Questions

Instructions: Answer all the questions in this part. From the options lettered A-D, choose the correct answer and fill appropriately in your answer booklet

1. An Oba in the traditional Yoruba political system was
 - A. A ceremonial monarchy
 - B. A war general only
 - C. The spokesman of his people
 - D. The executive head of his people.
2. In the Hausa-Fulani traditional political administration, the Madawaki was
 - A. Chief judge
 - B. Chief collector
 - C. Commander of the cavalry
 - D. Head of fisherman
3. In pre-colonial Igboland, administrative meetings were presided over by
 - A. Mazi
 - B. Okpara
 - C. Ozo title holder
 - D. Ogbuefi
4. Which of the following groups had the best egalitarian traditional political system?
 - A. Hausa Fulani
 - B. Yoruba
 - C. Edo
 - D. Igbo
5. In the pre-colonial Hausa/Fulani system, the appointment of an Emir in the caliphate was approved by
 - A. Sarduna of Sokoto and Alkali
 - B. Galadima and the Waziri
 - C. Sheu of Borno and the Galadima
 - D. Sultan of Sokoto and Emir of Gwandu
6. Some pre-colonial West African government were democratic because of the existence of
 - A. Checks and balances
 - B. Age grades
 - C. Religion institutions

- D. Powerful traditional rulers
- 7. Carpet-crossing is a feature of
 - A. Monarchical system
 - B. Cabinet system
 - C. Presidential system
 - D. Unitary
- 8. Among the Yoruba, the presentation of parrot egg to the Oba indicate
 - A. Acceptance of royal order
 - B. Obeisance and homage to the king
 - C. Outright rejection by his subject
 - D. Prayer for long life for the king
- 9. In the pre-, colonial West Africa, no Centralized political administration existed among the
 - A. Igobo
 - B. Hausa
 - C. Yoruba
 - D. Kanuri
- 10. Habeas Corpus implies
 - A. Unlawful detention
 - B. Discrimination in public service
 - C. Right to vote
 - D. Indiscriminate party formation
- 11. The 1885 Berlin Conference was conveyed to
 - A. Organize warfare against Africans
 - B. Seek a way of developing Africa
 - C. Encourage slave trade in Africa
 - D. Partition Africa among European powers
- 12. Which of the following did the French attempt to Change African culture?
 - A. Indirect rule
 - B. Association
 - C. Socialization
 - D. Assimilation
- 13. Indirect rule failed in some parts or areas in Nigeria because of the
 - A. non-included of Chiefs in administration
 - B. Creation of the institution of Warrant Chief
 - C. Exploitation of resources in some communities
 - D. Introduction of kingmakers
- 14. Which of the following best describes nationalism?
 - A. Belonging to political party
 - B. Human rights activism
 - C. Participation in political movement
 - D. Struggle for political independence
- 15. One of the functions of Governor-General in Colonial West Africa was to
 - A. To assent to bills

- B. Collect taxes
 - C. Delegate power
 - D. Make laws
16. One effect of the French policy of assimilation was that
- A. It made all French West African citizens
 - B. Increased nationalist activities in French West Africa
 - C. Delayed nationalism in French West Africa
 - D. Expanded education into the interior of French West Africa
17. Local authorities are established to
- A. Bring government nearer to the people
 - B. Give more power to the traditional rulers
 - C. Make people less loyal to the central government
 - D. Make central government interfere in local affairs
18. A British colony means
- A. A territory endowed with arable farmland
 - B. An area for colonial plantation
 - C. An area directly under the control of traditional rulers
 - D. A territory acquired by the colonialists through settlement or conquest
19. Which of the following was not a reason for the adoption of indirect rule in British West Africa territories?
- A. The chiefs approved of it
 - B. Administrative officers were in short supply
 - C. There was insufficient funding
 - D. The traditional rulers commanded respect among their subjects
20. Which of the following statements distinguishes political parties from pressure groups?
- A. Political parties only lobby government to change certain policies
 - B. Pressure groups select candidates for political offices
 - C. Political parties influence government policies
 - D. Pressure groups influence government policies for members' interest.
21. The functions of the state are achieved through
- A. Political socialization
 - B. Separation of power
 - C. Organs of government
 - D. Diplomatic means
22. The body charged with responsibilities of preparing a new constitution in a country is
- A. Electoral college
 - B. Constituent Assembly
 - C. Judicial commission
 - D. Electoral college
23. Taxation as a feature of indirect rule served as
- A. Source of revenue for colonial administration
 - B. System of modernizing chieftaincy
 - C. Policy of making local people poor

- D. Means of ridiculing the chiefs
24. A major disadvantage of indirect rule system was that
- A. The economy was over industrialized
 - B. Appointments were based on qualification
 - C. British failed to give qualitative education to Africans
 - D. Central administration was dominated by Africans
25. Which of the following functions was performed by the electoral commission?
- A. Distribution of party of membership card
 - B. Presenting parties' manifestoes
 - C. Delimitating the country into constituencies
 - D. Conducting oaths of office for elected president
26. The following were features of the French policy of assimilation except
- A. Limited education
 - B. Indignant policy
 - C. Recognition of chieftaincy title
 - D. Centralized administration
27. Colonialism is defined as the
- A. Struggle against foreign domination
 - B. Political struggle for independence
 - C. Economic dependence on developed nations
 - D. Imposition of foreign rule on a territory
28. French policy of assimilation was based on the assumption that African culture was
- A. Expensive
 - B. Inferior
 - C. Unpopular
 - D. Superior
29. The administrative structure adopted in the French colonial territories was
- A. More of centralized administration
 - B. Focused mainly on traditional rulers
 - C. Favourable to the African age grade
 - D. For the development of African culture
30. The organ of government responsible for the implementation of policies in a state is the
- A. Legislature
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Executive
 - D. Public Bureau
31. Franchise is the right
- A. To vote and be voted for
 - B. Control of government
 - C. Express political views
 - D. Ensure good governance
32. Which of the following is a reason for studying government in schools?
- A. Knowledge of the right of individual

- B. Acquisition of skills to work in a state owned industry
 - C. Helps individual to form groups
 - D. Enable citizens to vote during elections
33. One major function of Emir in the Hausa/Fulani traditional political system was to
- A. Organize the people for communal worship only
 - B. Interpret laws
 - C. Influence elections in the emirate
 - D. Levy collections and spend tones
34. In the Hausa pre-colonial political system, sovereignty was located in the
- A. Quadi
 - B. Emir
 - C. Waziri
 - D. Madawaki
35. Which of the following best describes the position of the traditional rulers during the colonial period? They
- A. Were directly involved in government
 - B. Made laws for the people
 - C. Were part of the executive arm of government
 - D. Served as a link between the people and the government
36. To implement the indirect rule in the Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed
- A. Village heads
 - B. Warrant chiefs
 - C. Ozo title holders
 - D. Aba women as heads
37. The French colonial policy of assimilation was first applied in
- A. Canakry, Goree, Bomako and St. Louis
 - B. Dakar, St. Luis, Goree and Canakry
 - C. Goree, Dakar, Bomako and Abidjan
 - D. St. Louis, Dakar, Goree and Rafisque
38. One of the criticisms against the policy of assimilation was that
- A. it did not recognize African culture as good enough
 - B. Granted French citizenship to all the people in Senegal
 - C. Ignored the educated elite
 - D. Recognize the traditional rulers
39. Absence of government in a state is referred to
- A. Anarchy
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Coup d'etat
 - D. Instability
40. Military governments usually rule through
- A. Bye-laws
 - B. Decrees
 - C. Parliament

D. Statues

Section B

Answer only **four** questions in this part

1. (a) Highlight briefly any five (5) features of the Hausa/Fulani pre-colonial political system
(b) State any four (4) functions of the Oyomesi in the pre-colonial Oyo empire
2. (a) Who are the age grades?
(b) Enumerate any five roles of age grade in traditional Igbo political system
3. Explain briefly the pre-colonial administration in Yoruba land
4. (a) What is Colonialism?
(b) Examine any five reasons for colonialism
5. (a) Itemize any five functions of the colonial Governor in British West Africa
(b) List four British West African Colonies
6. (a) What is Indirect rule system?
(b) Highlight any five reasons for the introduction of indirect Rule system
7. Itemize any five (5) factors that led to the success of Indirect Rule in the Northern part of Nigeria
8. (a) Define policy of Assimilation
(b) List and explain briefly any five (5) features of policy of assimilation
9. (a) State any four differences between British and French System of administration in West Africa.
(b) Enumerate any four (4) effects of colonialism of British and French in West Africa.