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POL121 - INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN POLITICS SUMMARY

Almost five decades after that threshold popularly referred to as the _____,it would amount to self-delusion to claim that African states today are free from the corrosive effects of European values, systems and institutions.
African Year of Independence

_____ remarked thus: "in no other continent did national borders emerge so directly and intrinsically from the way the imperial powers delineated their spheres of control".
Henry Kissinger

In the movement towards _____ of African states, political parties were in the vanguard of that struggle.
national independence

In the movement towards national independence of African states, _____ were in the vanguard of that struggle.
political parties

The National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) was led by _____
Herbert Macaulay

NCNC means_____
National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon

_____ gave nationalist struggle a boost.
Nnamdi Azikiwe

Ghana was formerly called_____
Gold Coast

In former Gold Coast, now Ghana, the struggle for independence was initiated by the _____
United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)

UGCC means_____
United Gold Coast Convention

CPP means_____

Convention Peoples' Party

_____ broke away and formed the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP)
Kwame Nkrumah

_____ proclaimed Positive Action and won independence for Ghana in 1957.
Kwame Nkrumah

Kwame Nkrumah proclaimed _____ and won independence for Ghana in 1957.
Positive Action

Kwame Nkrumah broke away and formed the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP), proclaimed Positive Action and won independence for _____ in 1957.
Ghana

Kwame Nkrumah broke away and formed the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP), proclaimed Positive Action and won independence for Ghana in_____.
1957

SLNC means_____
Sierra Leone National Council

_____ formed the Patriotic Front to demand for self-government, and eventually led their countries in the immediate post-independence era.
ZANU and ZAPU

In his study of political parties in French West Africa, _____ made a distinction between what he called "patron" and "mass" parties.
Morgenthau

By _____ definition patron parties were weakly organized, undisciplined, with little direct membership participation.
Morgenthau's

By Morgenthau's definition _____ were weakly organized, undisciplined, with little direct membership participation.
patron parties

_____ enjoined political leaders to take care of everyone regardless of party differences.
Traditionalism

Traditionalism enjoined _____ leaders to take care of everyone regardless of party differences.

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political

Traditionalism enjoined political _____ to take care of everyone regardless of party differences.
leaders

Traditionalism enjoined political leaders to take care of everyone regardless of_____.
party differences

_____ dictated that government should alternate between the majority and the minority.
Liberal democracy

_____ democracy dictated that government should alternate between the majority and the minority.
Liberal

Liberal _____ dictated that government should alternate between the majority and the minority.
democracy

Liberal democracy dictated that _____ should alternate between the majority and the minority.
Government

The first major feature of African politics is_____
the problem of leadership legitimacy

The first major feature of African politics is the problem of _____ legitimacy.
leadership

The first major feature of _____ politics is the problem of leadership legitimacy.
African

The first major feature of _____ is the problem of leadership legitimacy.
African politics

The first major feature of African politics is the problem of leadership_____.
Legitimacy

The first major feature of African politics is the problem of_____.
leadership legitimacy

_____ simply connotes wide acceptability of the government in power by the entire citizens.

Legitimacy

Legitimacy simply connotes_____
wide acceptability of the government in power by the entire citizens

According to _____ in his book "Political Man", legitimacy of a government is determined by three factors: how power is acquired, the performance or efficiency of government, and the level of freedom and welfare enjoyed by the citizens.
S.M. (1963) Lipset

Legitimacy simply connotes wide acceptability of the government in power by the entire_____.
citizens

According to S.M. (1963) Lipset in his book "Political Man", legitimacy of a government is determined by _____factors
three

According to S.M. (1963) Lipset in his book "_____", legitimacy of a government is determined by three factors: how power is acquired, the performance or efficiency of government, and the level of freedom and welfare enjoyed by the citizens.
Political Man

According to S.M. (1963) Lipset in his book "Political Man", legitimacy of a government is determined by three factors:_____
how power is acquired, the performance or efficiency of government, and the level of freedom and welfare enjoyed by the citizens

The book "Political Man" was authored by_____
S.M. Lipset

In_____, rules governing electoral competition are not followed
Africa

In Africa, rules governing electoral competition are not followed
True

A government that lacks _____ is prone to have its policies misinterpreted, creates communication gaps between the government and the governed and may not enjoy the benefits of feedback on its policies that can assist in policy re-evaluation, and re-formulation.
Legitimacy

A _____that lacks legitimacy is prone to have its policies misinterpreted, creates communication gaps between the government and the governed and may not enjoy the benefits of feedback on its policies that can assist in policy re-evaluation, and re-formulation.
Government

In the extreme, an _____ government imposes a reign of terror on the citizens to force them into submission or acquiescence.
Illegitimate

In the extreme, an illegitimate government imposes a _____ on the citizens to force them into submission or acquiescence.
reign of terror

In the _____ General Elections in Kenya, incumbent President Muai Kibaki manipulated the electoral commission to deny the opposition candidate, Railia Odinga of Orange Democratic Coalition from emerging victorious.
December 2007

In the December 2007 General Elections in Kenya, incumbent President _____ manipulated the electoral commission to deny the opposition candidate, Railia Odinga of Orange Democratic Coalition from emerging victorious.
Muai Kibaki

In March_____, Robert Mugabe re-enacted the Kenya drama in Zimbabwe
2008

In March 2008, _____ re-enacted the Kenya drama in Zimbabwe
Robert Mugabe

_____ has remained the bane of African politics.
Corruption

_____ defines corruption as abuse, misuse and disuse of power.
Awolowo (1966)

Awolowo (1966) defines _____ as abuse, misuse and disuse of power.
Corruption

Awolowo (1966) defines corruption as_____, misuse and disuse of power.
abuse

Awolowo (1966) defines corruption as abuse, _____and disuse of power.
misuse

Awolowo (1966) defines corruption as abuse, misuse and _____of power.
disuse

Forms of corruption in African politics include_____
bribery and manipulation of electoral process, nepotism in award of contracts and favouratism in dispensing patronage

_____ coined the word 'prebendalism"
Richard Joseph

Richard Joseph (2006) coined the word '_____"
prebendalism

Richard Joseph (2006) coined the word_____ to describe a situation "where an individual seeks a patron and leans on him in order to benefit from the privileges of the upper class"
prebendalism

Richard Joseph (2006) coined the word 'prebendalism" to describe a situation _____
"where an individual seeks a patron and leans on him in order to benefit from the privileges of the upper class"

_____ coined the term "politics of the belly"
J.F. Bayart

NIPP means_____
National Integrated Power Project

Ali Mazrui (1997:7) identified _____ leadership styles among African leaders
Five

_____ identified five leadership styles among African leaders
Ali Mazrui

_____ leader relies primarily on fear and instrument of coercion to assert his authority, and specialized in the use and/ or threat of use of force to extract compliance from his fellow country men
Intimidatory

The _____ leader, is basically one who commanded neo-filia reverence, a near father like figure like Jomo Kenyatta and Nelson Mandela
Patriarchal

The leader of _____ relied for his effectiveness on qualities of tactical accommodation and capacity to discover areas of compromise between otherwise antagonistic view points
Reconciliation

_____ leader main drive was ideology, with a dose of charismatic qualities, which helped in mobilizing the populace in the direction of a particular social action
Mobilization

_____ leader is a low-key type who relied on efficiency rather than evocation, procedure rather than passion.
Bureaucratic

Kwame Nkrumah preferred to be called _____
Osagefor

Osagefor means_____
The saviour

Nyerere admired being called _____
Nwalimu

_____ admired being called Nwalimu (The Great Teacher)
Nyerere

Nwalimu means_____
The Great Teacher

_____ was of the view that "the strongest is never strong enough to be master unless he transforms might into right and obedience into duty".
J.J. Rousseaus

Another feature of African politics is the_____.
sit-tight syndrome

_____ is the desire and consistent refusal of rulers and leaders in Africa to leave office at the end of their tenure even when they had become unpopular.
sit-tight syndrome

Obafemi Awolowo described sit-tight syndrome in African politics as_____
tenacity of office

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Obafemi Awolowo described this virus in African politics as “tenacity of office”, which in turn makes the opposition parties to develop the tactics of _____
pull him down syndrome

Beyond the lust for power, another cause of the sit-tight syndrome in Africa is _____.
corruption

The list of sit-tight African leaders is_____.
endless

The list of _____leaders is endless.
sit-tight African

The list of sit-tight African leaders is endless.
True

In_____, Omar Albert Bernard Bongo had been in power since 1967
Gabon

In Gabon, _____ had been in power since 1967
Omar Albert Bernard Bongo

In Gabon, Omar Albert Bernard Bongo had been in _____since 1967
power

In Gabon, Omar Albert Bernard Bongo had been in power since _____
1967

In Gabon, Omar Albert Bernard Bongo had been re-elected for about _____ times.
Seven

_____ is a singular positive exception where Nelson Mandela graciously bowed out of office after completing a single tenure of four years.
South Africa

South Africa is a singular positive exception where _____ graciously bowed out of office after completing a single tenure of four years.
Nelson Mandela

South Africa is a singular positive exception where Nelson Mandela graciously bowed out of office after completing a single tenure of _____ years.
Four

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In Nigeria, _____, as a serving military head of state was adopted by the then five registered political parties as their sole candidate; as a ploy to prolong his government
General Abacha

Being _____ societies, African states are divided along segmental cleavages.
plural

Being plural societies, African states are divided along segmental_____.
cleavages

In every _____system, those who are in power face democratic opposition, who would normally replace them, either to change or modify existing policies.
political

In every political system, those who are in power face_____, who would normally replace them, either to change or modify existing policies.
democratic opposition

In every political system, those who are in power face democratic_____, who would normally replace them, either to change or modify existing policies.
opposition

_____ identified three basic ways of assuming leadership positions, or what is popularly known as political legitimacy-legal-rational, traditional and charismatic.
Max Weber

Max Weber identified _____ basic ways of assuming leadership positions
Three

Max Weber, a German sociologist identified three basic ways of assuming leadership positions, or what is popularly known as _____
political legitimacy-legal-rational, traditional and charismatic

Max Weber is a _____ sociologist
German

Max Weber is a German _____
Sociologist

_____ is a territorially or tribally defined community which existed before the intrusion of colonial rule, and led by traditional rulers and chiefs, who constituted traditional political elites.
Traditional society

According to _____,pre-colonial African societies had “a rich tradition of political, economic and social institutions that dealt with allocation of resources, law making and social control.
Mengisteab (2003)

According to Mengisteab (2003) _____African societies had “a rich tradition of political, economic and social institutions that dealt with allocation of resources, law making and social control.
pre-colonial

_____ explained that in a political system there must be a set of interactions resulting in the authoritative allocation of values.
David Easton

David Easton explained that in a _____there must be a set of interactions resulting in the authoritative allocation of values.
political system

David Easton explained that in a political system there must be a set of _____resulting in the authoritative allocation of values.
interactions

David Easton explained that in a political system there must be a set of interactions resulting in the _____ allocation of values.
authoritative

David Easton explained that in a political system there must be a set of interactions resulting in the authoritative allocation of_____.
values

The _____anthropologists made a primary distinction between a state and stateless societies.
colonial

The colonial _____ made a primary distinction between a state and stateless societies.
anthropologists

The colonial anthropologists made a primary distinction between_____
state and stateless societies

The idea of a chief in council is not new to Africa.
True

A major feature of traditional Africa was _____ of governance and authority.

decentralization

A major feature of traditional Africa was decentralization of_____.
governance and authority

A major feature of traditional Africa was decentralization of _____ and authority.
governance

A major feature of traditional Africa was decentralization of governance and_____.
authority

In the "_____", W.E. Abraham insists that African "palaver" by which various opinions are arrived at after long and patient discussions are just as democratic as, if not more democratic, than the counting of heads, and making decisions based on majority votes.
Mind of Africa

In the "Mind of Africa", _____insists that African "palaver" by which various opinions are arrived at after long and patient discussions are just as democratic as, if not more democratic, than the counting of heads, and making decisions based on majority votes.
W.E. Abraham

In the "Mind of Africa", W.E. Abraham insists that African _____by which various opinions are arrived at after long and patient discussions are just as democratic as, if not more democratic, than the counting of heads, and making decisions based on majority votes.
Palaver

The three fundamental principles of pre-colonial Africa as outlined by Legese (2000) were:
a. Curbing concentration of power in an institution or person (separation of powers)
b. Averting the emergence of a rigid hierarchy (devolution of powers)
c. Avoiding the settlement of disputes through adversarial procedures (Alternative dispute resolution)

_____of lineage, kinship, and ethnic groups assured numbers of protection of rights of both the strong and weak.
Membership

_____, kinship, and ethnic groups assured numbers of protection of rights of both the strong and weak.
Membership of lineage

Membership of lineage, _____, and ethnic groups assured numbers of protection of rights of both the strong and weak.
kinship

Membership of lineage, kinship, and _____ groups assured numbers of protection of rights of both the strong and weak.
ethnic

_____ assured numbers of protection of rights of both the strong and weak.
Membership of lineage, kinship, and ethnic groups

Participation of women in political institutions is limited in African political system
True

Africa was also portrayed as having made no contribution to world history.
True

In a report on amalgamation in Nigeria, _____ wrote "the Southern protectorate was populated by tribes in the lowest stage of primitive savagery…"
Lord Lugard

In his Dual Mandate, _____ wrote further "Europe was in Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes and of the native races in their progress to a higher plane".
Lugard

In _____ Nigeria, the 1804 Holy Jihad led by Uthman Dan Fodio
Northern

In Northern Nigeria, the _____ Holy Jihad led by Uthman Dan Fodio
1804

In Northern Nigeria, the 1804 _____led by Uthman Dan Fodio
Holy Jihad

In Northern Nigeria, the 1804 Holy Jihad led by _____
Uthman Dan Fodio

The 1804 Holy Jihad led by Uthman Dan Fodio was forcefully disrupted by the British in_____.
1903

The 1804 Holy Jihad led by Uthman Dan Fodio was forcefully disrupted by the _____
British

_____ in 1914 seized upon a local feud to abrogate the treaty by fiat, marking the integration of the Egbas into the colonial administration.

Lugard

Lugard in _____ seized upon a local feud to abrogate the treaty by fiat, marking the integration of the Egbas into the colonial administration.
1914

_____ stated that colonialism invested chiefs with more power than they traditionally enjoyed in return for their support and cooperation.
Hoogvelt

Hoogvelt (1978:1071) stated that _____ invested chiefs with more power than they traditionally enjoyed in return for their support and cooperation.
Colonialism

The introduction of _____and culture introduced a more liberal value within the colonial milieu; a value that questioned the absolute grip of traditional rulers over their subjects.
Western education

The introduction of Western education and _____ introduced a more liberal value within the colonial milieu; a value that questioned the absolute grip of traditional rulers over their subjects.
culture

The introduction of Western education and culture introduced a more liberal value within the _____milieu, a value that questioned the absolute grip of traditional rulers over their subjects.
Colonial

The African state today is a creation of _____
Imperialism

_____ argues that "the African state, run by functionaries whose interests are closely tied with external forces can hardly be expected to link itself with its institutional roots…"
Mengisteab (2003)

What _____ achieved therefore was to displace traditional rulers from their primacy.
colonialism

What colonialism achieved therefore was _____
to displace traditional rulers from their primacy

What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace _____rulers from their primacy. What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace traditional rulers from their primacy.
traditional

What colonialism achieved therefore was to _____ traditional rulers from their primacy.
What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace traditional rulers from their primacy.
displace

What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace traditional _____from their primacy.
rulers

What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace _____from their primacy.
traditional rulers

What colonialism achieved therefore was to displace traditional rulers from their_____.
primacy

_____ to coin the concept of "mixed government" to describe the trend in which traditional institutions are now accepted as occupying a second dimension of political space; behind the sovereign state.
Richard Sklar (1993)

Richard Sklar (1993) to coin the concept of _____to describe the trend in which traditional institutions are now accepted as occupying a second dimension of political space; behind the sovereign state.
mixed government

Richard Sklar (1993) to coin the concept of "mixed government" to _____
describe the trend in which traditional institutions are now accepted as occupying a second dimension of political space; behind the sovereign state

The _____Ghanaian constitution established a National House of Chiefs and restricted the state from appointing or refusing to recognize chiefs.
1992

The 1992 Ghanaian constitution established a _____and restricted the state from appointing or refusing to recognize chiefs.
National House of Chiefs

The 1992 _____ constitution established a National House of Chiefs and restricted the state from appointing or refusing to recognize chiefs.
Ghanaian

In_____, despite the association of many chiefs with the apartheid regime, the country's 1996 constitution recognizes and protects the institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to customary law.

South Africa

The South African interim constitution of _____ specifically provided for a constitutional monarchy in the Kwazulu Natal province, to accommodate the powerful Inkhatha freedom party, led by Chief Butulezi
1994

The South African interim constitution of 1994 specifically provided for a constitutional monarchy in the Kwazulu Natal province, to accommodate the powerful Inkhatha freedom party, led by _____
Chief Butulezi

In_____, Uganda amended its constitution in order to legalize the coronation of the Kabaka of Buganda, Mutebi II.
1993

A body known as the _____ and Eminent persons on Peace and Unity in Nigeria was set up in the country to discuss issues that could threaten or disrupt national unity.
Advisory forum of Traditional Rulers

A body known as the Advisory forum of Traditional Rulers and _____in Nigeria was set up in the country to discuss issues that could threaten or disrupt national unity.
Eminent persons on Peace and Unity

A body known as the Advisory forum of Traditional Rulers and Eminent persons on Peace and Unity in Nigeria was set up in the country to_____
discuss issues that could threaten or disrupt national unity

A major factor why traditional institutions are considered a relic of the past is due to_____
its undemocratic nature

_____ noted an increase in ethnic associations and solidarities in the wake of structural adjustment in Nigeria.
Eghosa Osaghae (1995)

_____ institutions have valuable characteristics that can assist democratic governance and promote development.
Traditional

_____ have valuable characteristics that can assist democratic governance and promote development.
Traditional institutions

Traditional institutions have valuable characteristics that can assist _____ governance and promote development.
democratic

Traditional institutions have valuable characteristics that can assist democratic governance and promote_____.
development

_____ created modern nation-states with defined boundaries and capitals.
Foreign rule

Foreign rule created modern _____with defined boundaries and capitals.
nation-states

Foreign rule created modern nation-states with defined _____and capitals.
boundaries

Foreign rule created modern nation-states with defined boundaries and_____.
capitals

Africans were introduced to _____which ironically equipped them with tools of resistance.
Western education

The _____ mandates under which former German colonies were assigned to victorious European nations stipulated that they should be governed as "a sacred trust of civilization"' until they could stand on their own feet.
League of Nations

Relative peace and security stimulated economic activity.
True

The amalgamation of Nigeria took place in _____
1914

_____ emptied the villages, populated the cities, increased mobility and urbanization.
Western education

Western education emptied the _____
villages, populated the cities, increased mobility and urbanization

Western education emptied the villages, populated the cities, _____ and urbanization.
increased mobility

Western education emptied the villages, populated the cities, increased mobility and_____.
urbanization

_____ argues that colonialism made Africans realize they are one: "a sentiment was created on the African continent-a sentiment of oneness'
Ali Mazrui

Ali Mazrui argues that _____made Africans realize they are one: "a sentiment was created on the African continent-a sentiment of oneness'
Colonialism

_____ identified systems, process and policy as three critical areas to view politics and assess government.
Gabriel Almond et al (2003)

Gabriel Almond et al (2003) identified_____, process and policy as three critical areas to view politics and assess government.
systems

Gabriel Almond et al (2003) identified systems, _____and policy as three critical areas to view politics and assess government.
process

Gabriel Almond et al (2003) identified systems, process and _____as three critical areas to view politics and assess government.
policy

Gabriel Almond et al (2003) identified systems, process and policy as three critical areas to view politics and assess government.
True

_____ is one of the dangerous legacies of colonial rule.
Tribalism

Tribalism is one of the dangerous _____of colonial rule.
legacies

Tribalism is one of the dangerous legacies of_____.
colonial rule

Tribalism is one of the dangerous legacies of colonial rule.
True

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Tribes had existed before colonial rule
True

The world tribalism, according to the _____ Dictionary was coined in 1886
Oxford English

The world tribalism, according to the Oxford English Dictionary was coined in _____
1886

_____ refer to a condition where “no national life, much less civilization, was possible”.
Tribalism

In Africa, tribalism has a negative connotation
True

The genocide of the ethnic Tutsi took place in the year_____
1994

The 1994 genocide of the ethnic Tutsi and moderate Hutus was to redress balance of power which Surento favoured the Tutsi.
True

_____ promoted the view that every African, belonged to a tribe just as every European belonged to a nation.
Colonial policies

_____ is defined as distinct cultural units with a common language and a single social system
Tribe

Every tribe could stand on its own
True

Politics in Africa are not supported by values that strengthen representative government.
True

To remain in power most governments in Africa substitute _____for authority.
power

To remain in power most governments in Africa substitute power for_____.
authority

To remain in power_____

most governments in Africa substitute power for authority

Most African States are still struggling to provide for their citizens basic necessities of life.
True

In terms of_____, there is widespread belief that the poor performance of most governments in Africa does not justify the huge amount spent to erect and support democratic structures.
cost-benefit analysis

In the words of_____, "while those who have power are corrupted, those without it are degraded and alienated".
Almond et.al (2005)

_____ means a general feeling of allegiance, attachments or loyalty to one's primordial group at the expense of the others.
ethnicity or tribalism

The _____ is a group of people who are set off from the rest of the society as superior because of certain qualities they possess by virtue of ascription or achievements.
elite

_____ is by birth
Ascription

Ascription is by _____
birth

_____ is by personally acquired traits.
Achievement

_____ theory holds that in any organization only a small percentage of members hold the rein of political and administrative leadership.
Iron Law of Oligarchy

For the Africans, the word _____ provokes negative emotions and reactions because it is always asserted that where the label sticks, and is manifested in political and social relations, it constitutes an impediment to development.
Tribe

_____ a political scientist sought to clarify the usage of the term tribe.
Emmanuel Wallestine (1978)

Emmanuel Wallestine (1978) a _____ sought to clarify the usage of the term tribe.

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political scientist

Emmanuel Wallestine (1978) a political scientist sought to clarify the usage of the term_____.
tribe

Before contacts with Europeans, politics in Africa was described as_____.
traditional

The word primordial came into use when what is called _____
modern

_____ was a major phenomenon in Africa for about a century, and during the period a dominant-dominated relationship was created between the metropolitan powers and African colonies.
Colonialism

_____ is a form of imperialism.
Colonialism

Colonialism is a form of_____.
imperialism

Colonialism is a form of imperialism.
True

Colonialism represented a continuation of European encounter with, and penetration of Africa, after the era of slave trade, and what was described as _____
legitimate trade

The basic driving force behind colonialism is _____.
economic

In his "Towards Colonial Freedom", Nkrumah (1947) identified the three fundamental doctrines in the philosophical analysis of imperialism as:
(a) the doctrine of exploitation
(b) the doctrine of "trusteeship" or partnership
(c) the doctrine of assimilation

The partition of Africa was concluded in _____
1885

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_____ is defined as the policy by which the "mother country" the colonial power, binds her colonies to herself by political ties with the primary object of promoting her own economic advantage to secure trading routes and safe ports.
Colonialism

_____ witnessed the establishment of the first German colony at Angra pequena in South West Africa
1884

_____ was famous for its policy of Indirect Rule
Britain

Britain was famous for its policy of _____
Indirect Rule

_____ pursued the policy of assimilation.
France

France pursued the policy of_____.
assimilation

_____ treated her African colonies as an extension of the government in Lisbon.
Portugal

Portugal treated her African colonies as an extension of the government in_____.
Lisbon

According to _____, colonialism entails the following: "economic exploitation combines with political domination and the superimposing of European control over indigenous political authority".
Cohen (1973)

According to Cohen (1973) _____ entails the following: "economic exploitation combines with political domination and the superimposing of European control over indigenous political authority".
Colonialism

A _____ is a system of economic exploitation; the alienation of Africans from their lands, the enactment of chieftaincy and mineral ordinances, and the encouragement of cash crops.
colonial rule

The selective construction of railways and roads were meant to serve _____objectives.
colonial

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Nkrumah (1947) listed what the colonial powers did to sustain this economic objective.
a. Colonies were made non-manufacturing dependencies.
b. Colonial subjects were consciously prevented from acquiring the knowledge of modern means and techniques for developing their own industries.
c. Colonial subjects were made simple producers of raw materials through cheap labour.
d. Colonies were prohibited from trading with other nations except through the "mother country".

The partition of Africa at _____ in 1884/85 was largely a political exercise.
Berlin

The partition of Africa at Berlin in _____ was largely a political exercise.
1884/85

_____ discovered River Niger
Mango Park

_____ said "A gate is open to every commercial nation to enter from West to the Eastern extremes of Africa
Mango Park

The major party in Rhodesia which always won the settler general election was the Rhodesian Front Party, and was formerly called the_____.
Dominion party

ZAPU means_____
Zimbabwe African People's Union

ZANU means_____
Zimbabwe Africa National Union

Zambia and Malawi became independent in the year_____
1964

The first African was nominated to the Gold Coast legislative Council in _____
1888

The first African was nominated in Kenya was in _____
1944

UDI means_____
Unilateral Declaration of Independence

The assurance of British support emboldened Ian Smith to make a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) for Southern Rhodesia on 11th November,_____.
1965

The assurance of British support emboldened Ian Smith to make a _____ for Southern Rhodesia on 11th November, 1965.
Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)

In March_____, the OAU had earlier passed a resolution requesting Britain not to hand over power to the foreign minority in Rhodesia.
1965

OAU means_____
Organization of African Unity

_____ observed that colonialism established the state as the source of economic development, which was later transformed by African leaders into arena for managing and manipulating political (class) conflict.
Berman (1934)

_____ introduced a modern system of taxation.
Colonialism

Colonialism introduced a modern system of_____.
taxation

Colonialism is one of the most important events in international relations.
True

The partition of Africa at the Berlin conference was held in Germany between _____
Nov. 1884 and February 1885

To the Europeans, _____ simply means "national feeling" as was demonstrated in the German and Italian unification in the second half of the 19th century.
Nationalism

A _____ is a political institution
State

A _____ is an intangible, sociological concept.
nation

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A _____ is a fusion of the nation(s) into a state.
nation-state

The _____ are those immediate spontaneous movements of resistance led by the likes of Jaja of Opobo in British, and Samore Taore in French territories.
Traditionalists

The _____ are the separatist religious movements led by Rev. James Johnson aimed at preventing the white-man from controlling the religious beliefs of the African people.
syncretic movements

According to Esedebe (1978:88) separatism began to manifest in churches in West and South African churches as from_____.
1870's

According to Esedebe (1978:88) _____ began to manifest in churches in West and South African churches as from 1870's.
Separatism

_____ encouraged the transformation of Africa from subsistence to a money-based economy.
Colonialism

Colonialism encouraged the _____ of Africa from subsistence to a money-based economy.
transformation

Colonialism encouraged the transformation of Africa from subsistence to a _____ economy.
money-based

Colonialism encouraged the transformation of Africa from _____ to a money-based economy.
subsistence

The first pan African Congress held in _____ in 1919
Paris

The second pan African Congress held in London in _____
1921

The third pan African Congress held in _____ in 1923
London

The fourth pan African Congress held in New York in _____

1927

The fifth pan African Congress held in _____ in 1945
Manchester

The first pan African Congress held in Paris in _____
1919

The second pan African Congress held in _____ in 1921
London

The third pan African Congress held in London in _____
1923

The fourth pan African Congress held in _____ in 1927
New York

The fifth pan African Congress held in Manchester in _____
1945

The West African students union was formed in ____
1925
The West African students union was formed in 1925 by_____
Ladipo Solanke

The _____was formed in 1925 by Ladipo Solanke
West African students union

Basically, there are _____ ideal types of approaches open to any colonial people struggling for independence.
Two

NCBW means_____
National Congress of British West Africa

NNDP means_____
Nigerian National Democratic party

Missionaries were not allowed to build schools until_____.
1943

_____ is not a single action which can be completed at once and celebrated annually.
Liberation

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_____ and de-colonization process in African colonies took different forms.
Nationalism

Nationalism and _____ process in African colonies took different forms.
de-colonization

Nationalism and de-colonization process in African colonies took different forms.
True

_____ is a policy by which a foreign power binds territories to herself by political ties with the primary object of promoting her economic advantage.
Neo-colonialism

The concept of _____ was developed to describe the phenomenon where the attainment of political independence by African States was not accompanied with economic independence.
neo-colonialism

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Kwame Nkrumah (1962:1) identified _____doctrines of colonialism
Three

Kwame Nkrumah (1962:1) identified three doctrines of colonialism as _____
the doctrine of exploitation, the doctrine of trusteeship or partnership, and the doctrine of assimilation

The era of _____ was that of direct political domination, economic exploitation, and cultural imperialism.
colonial domination

The era of colonial domination was that of_____ , economic exploitation, and cultural imperialism.
direct political domination

The era of colonial domination was that of direct political domination, _____, and cultural imperialism.
economic exploitation

The era of colonial domination was that of direct political domination, economic exploitation, and_____.
cultural imperialism

The era of colonial domination was that of _____
direct political domination, economic exploitation, and cultural imperialism

_____ is a form of neo-colonial dependency.
Neo-colonialism

Neo-colonialism is a form of _____ dependency.
neo-colonial

Neo-colonial mentality was not accidental, it was deliberately ingrained in the consciousness of African nationalism Basil Davidson (2000: 13) called it_____ to enable neo-colonialists retain levers of interest and influence.
advisory democracy

SAP means_____
Structural Adjustment Programme

_____ described SAP as the "Highest Stage of Neocolonialism", because it was an attempt to re-colonise African countries.

Iweriebor

Iweriebor described _____ as the "Highest Stage of Neocolonialism", because it was an attempt to re-colonise African countries.
SAP

Iweriebor described SAP as the "Highest Stage of_____", because it was an attempt to re-colonise African countries.
Neocolonialism

The military aspect of triple – neo-colonial strategy was speedily affected in the early_____.
1960s

NATO means_____
North Atlantic Organization

_____ emerged on the world scene in the post World War II era.
Multi-national corporations

Multi-national corporations emerged on the world scene in the post _____era.
World War II

Multi-national corporations emerged on the world scene in the post World War II era.
True

_____ has been consistently promoted as a means of promoting growth and development in Africa.
Aid programme

Obone (1977; 139) grouped the major characteristics of underdevelopment under _____headings
Five

Obone (1977; 139) grouped the major characteristics of underdevelopment under five headings:_____
economic, agricultural, demographic, cultural, political, and technological characteristics

_____ dissected development into the economic, social and political aspects.
Nnoli (1981:29)

Nnoli (1981:29) dissected development into the_____, social and political aspects.
economic

Nnoli (1981:29) dissected development into the economic, _____ and political aspects.
social

Nnoli (1981:29) dissected development into the economic, social and _____ aspects.
Political

Kwame Nkrumah's _____ blazed the trail as the first Black African colony to attain political independence on March 5, 1957.
Ghana

Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana blazed the trail as the first Black African colony to attain political independence on_____.
March 5, 1957

The doctrine of African socialism was popular in the immediate _____era.
postcolonial

The doctrine of African socialism was popular in the immediate postcolonial era.
True

A major principle of African socialism is that_____
man has no distinct personality separate from that of society; his destiny or future is inseparable from that of the society

The adoption of African socialism has inevitably encouraged African leaders to promote a one partly dominant regime, a phenomenon which Sekou Toure once described as _____.
Democratic Centralism

In _____ views, communalism is the socio-political ancestor of socialism.
Nkrumah's

In Nkrumah's views, _____ is the socio-political ancestor of socialism.
communalism

In_____, the principles underlying communalism are given expression in modern circumstances
socialism

In_____, Julius Nyerere eventually legalized TANU as the sole party for the newly united Tanzania.
1965

In 1965, _____ eventually legalized TANU as the sole party for the newly united Tanzania.
Julius Nyerere

In_____, Kenya effectively became a one party state.
1982

In 1982, _____effectively became a one party state.
Kenya

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In 1982, Kenya effectively became a _____ party state.
One

CPP means_____
Convention Peoples Party

One-party system can help in achieving national integration.
True

_____ systems generate instability and turmoil
Two party and multi-party

APC means_____
All Peoples Congress

POGR means_____
President's Own Guard Regiment

_____ occurs when the military supplants a civilian government that is committed to radical social and economic reforms that will be to the detriment of the wealthier classes in society.
Veto Coup

_____ occurs when the military intervenes to pre-empt power passing to a revolutionary or radical government.
Anticipatory Coup

_____ is when the military itself carry out fundamental restructuring of the state and society, and introduces a new ideological foundation.
Reforming Coup

_____ is the tendency of military officers to emulate their colleagues who have successfully staged coups in neighboring countries.
Psychological/Contagious Effect

_____ theory attributes military coups to foreign agents like the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and powerful multinational corporations.
International Conspiracy

CIA means_____
Central Intelligence Agency

_____ is a concept that virtually defies definition.

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Democracy

The United Nation was founded in_____
1945

In _____ African States occupied more than a quarter of the UN seats.
1961

A _____ is a system of relationships that prevail among state actors during a particular period.
world order

AGOA means_____
African Growth and Opportunity Act

NEPAD means_____
New Partnership for African Development

APRM means_____
African Peer Review Mechanism

_____ is the winner of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1974
Gunnar Myrdal

Gunnar Myrdal won Nobel Prize for economics in_____
1974

African states are new entrants into world scene because _____
they are products of post-1945 de-colonization process

_____ argues that democratic transition tends to widen international disparities of wealth and with far reaching implications for a nation's foreign policy.
Goldstein

HIPC means_____
Heavily Independent Poor Countries

CEDAW means_____
Commission on the Status of Women

_____ represents the first international treaty dealing with the rights of women in global context.
CEDAW

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FLSAW means_____
Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

ACHPR means_____
African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
The _____ Beijing Declaration demanded for 30 percent women representation in government.
1995

Two international conferences were called in _____ and 1995.
1985

Two international conferences were called in 1985 and_____.
1995

Two international conferences were called in_____.
1985 and 1995

_____ brought about a change in the social structure of the African society.
Colonialism

_____ in 1971 was the last economically developed conies (EDC) to allow female suffrage.
Switzerland

Switzerland in _____ was the last economically developed conies (EDC) to allow female suffrage.
1971

In _____ New Zealand was the first country to recognize the right of women to vote.
1893

In 1893 _____ was the first country to recognize the right of women to vote.
New Zealand

The term gender derives form the Latin noun "gender: which means_____.
kind or group

In the world today, the _____ gender has always been considered the weaker of the human race.
female

In the world today, the female _____ has always been considered the weaker of the human race.
Gender

On February 11, _____Nelson Mandela was released from prison after twenty-seven years of incarceration.
1990

On February 11, 1990 _____ was released from prison after twenty-seven years of incarceration.
Nelson Mandela

On June_____, the state of emergency in South Africa, excluding Natal Province was lifted.
8

In_____, Fredrick de Klerk became South African President.
1989

In 1989, _____ became South African President.
Fredrick de Klerk

The farthest the _____could go during the Cold War era was when in 1975 it equated Zionism in Israel with racism in South Africa.
UN

The farthest the UN could go during the _____era was when in 1975 it equated Zionism in Israel with racism in South Africa.
Cold War

The farthest the UN could go during the Cold War era was when in _____ it equated Zionism in Israel with racism in South Africa.
1975

In December_____, Cuban and South African troops withdrew from Namibia.
1988

In March_____, Namibia became independent under the leadership of Sam Nujoma, effectively marking the end of colonialism in Africa.
1989

In December 1988, _____troops withdrew from Namibia.
Cuban and South African

In December 1988, Cuban and South African troops withdrew from_____.
Namibia

In March 1989, _____became independent under the leadership of Sam Nujoma
Namibia

In March 1989, Namibia became independent under the leadership of_____, effectively marking the end of colonialism in Africa.
Sam Nujoma

_____ year marked the end of colonialism in Africa
1989

SWAPO means_____
South West African People's Organization

PAC means_____
Pan African Congress

In a rare show of solidarity, African states using the platform provided by the OAU backed the radical MPLA and succeeded in securing independence for Angola, from Portuguese rule in_____.
1976

South Africa challenged UN's action but the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in _____
1971

In_____, the UN General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia, and placed the country under the control of a newly created United Nations Council for Namibia.
1966

In_____, a group of disenchanted ANC members broke away to form the more militant Pan African Congress, which had a military wing.
1959

The word apartheid was reportedly first used in _____ by Jan Smut
1917

_____ became South African Prime Minister in 1919.
Jan Smut

Jan Smut became South African Prime Minister in_____.
1919

_____ is partially a legacy of British colonialism, which introduced pass law in the Cape Colony during the 19th century.
Apartheid

ICJ means_____
International Court of Justice

The statement that history of all societies is a history of class struggle between the haves and have-nots is credited to _____
Karl Marx

These are the examples of problems of politics and failure of African government except_____
ensuring peace

These problems were created in Africa by the colonial rule, except_____
Self-Reliance

The only difference between the Hutus and Tutsi is that Hutus were Agriculturalist while Tutsi were _____
Pastoralists

The capital of Ghana is_____
Accra

These are external factors that aided Nationalist movement except_____
Commonwealth of Nations

James Coleman categorized the movement for independence into the following except _____
Revolutionalists

The country called Southern Rhodesia under the colonial period is now known as_____
Zimbabwe

Tanganyika is said to be the present day_____
Tanzania

Kwame Nkrumah contended that Neo-colonialism is said to be the last stage of _____
Imperialism

The overriding priority of colonial administration was to make the colonies ____
self-supporting

Colonialism created a bourgeois class which Nkrumah called_____
"African bourgeoisie"

Post-colonial dependency, which most African states currently face was described by Nkrumah as _____
Neo-colonialism

Nepotism in award of contracts proposes_____
corruption

Political Parties were the prime force in the struggle for Africa's_____
independence

In_____, the ANC struggled, not for independence, but for majority rule from the apartheid regime.
South Africa

In Zimbabwe to demand for self-government, both ZANU and ZAPU formed the Patriotic Front called_____
ZANU-PF

Awolowo in (1947) described Nigeria as a 'mere_____ expression'
geographic

Which of these_____ connotes wide acceptability of the government in power by the entire citizens?
Popular Legitimacy

The following factors: ethnicity, language, religion and elitism considered as primordial hold sway in _____
Africa

The popular definition of democracy as "government of the people, by the people and for the people' is offered by _____
Abraham Lincoln

C.I.A presupposes _____
Central Intelligence Agency

One of these first generation African leaders fondly called Nwalimu is also known as_____
Julius Nyerere

Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) was colonized by one of these European countries_____
Belgium

The_____ system displaced the primacy of traditional rulers.
Colonial

The amalgamation of the Southern and Northern protectorate was by_____ in _____ year.
Sir Lugard, 1914

The defunct Organization of Africa Unity led some Africa States to break diplomatic ties with Britain over_____
Rhodesia

The abbreviation, ICJ means _____
International Court of Justice

The word 'Apartheid' was reportedly first used by
Jan Smuts

The nature and character of colonialism entails all of these except_____
Cultural Assimilation

Question: One of the following political parties secured independence for Gold Coast later renamed Ghana in 1957
Convention Peoples Party

_____ is popularly referred to as the African Year of Independence
1960

The West African Pilot was a popular anti colonial newspaper in_____
Nigeria

One of the following African countries did not practice One Party System in the 1960s
Nigeria

The idea of Democratic Centralism was popularized by one of the following first generation African political leaders
Sekou Toure

The type of democracy that was practiced in Pre colonial Africa was called_____
Communalism

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The first agitation against imposition of taxes during the colonial period in Western Nigeria occurred in the famous
Abeokuta riots

The partitioning of the African continent into colonial territories was carried out at_____ conference
Berlin

The Ashantehene was a pre colonial ruler in_____
Gold Coast

One of the followings was not a traditional African nationalist
Nnamdi Azikiwe

One of the followings is a programme of the African Union
NEPAD

One of the following scholars did not write about democracy
Allan Greenspan

In the First Republic 1960 1966 Nigeria practiced_____
Parliamentary system

The Nigerian Official Opposition Leader the First Republic was_____
Chief Obafemi Awolowo

In Ghana Kwame Nkrumah was popularly called_____
Oshagyefor

The campaign for tenure extension by the Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo was thwarted by the_____
National Assembly

What is popularly known as the Mandela option suggests_____
One term in office

One of the following African leaders was not caught by the opium of sit tight syndrome
Nelson Mandela

One of these institutions is not directly involved in the impeachment process under the Nigerian constitution
Mass media

One of these African countries has not witnessed a military coup
South Africa

According to Kwame Nkrumah Neo colonialism is said to be the last stage of _____
Imperialism

Tanganyika is said to be the present day
Tanzania

The country called Southern Rhodesia under the colonial period is now known as_____
Zimbabwe

James Coleman categorized the movement for independence into the following except
Revolutionalists

These are external factors that aided Nationalist movement except
Commonwealth of Nations

The only difference between the Hutus and Tutsi is that Hutus were Agriculturalist while Tutsi were_____
Pastoralists

These problems were created in Africa by the colonial rule except
Self Reliance

The bane to African politics is_____
Corruption

The conference was a forum for partitioning of African territories
Berlin

Colonialism is nothing but political_____
subjugation

The primordial politics in Africa revolved largely on_____
ethnic politics

Traditional Africa society was known for decentralization of_____
governance

The agitation for political independence in Africa led to the formation of_____
political parties

The modern form of colonialism in Africa is_____
imperialism

Neo colonialism is a form_____
colonial dependency

Politically African perspective of democracy is_____
Eurocentric

French policy of was entrenched its colonies_____
association

Nigeria adopted the Structural Adjustment Programme in_____
1986

The first military coup in Africa was carried out in_____
Egypt

Pan Africanists fought for politicalin Africa_____
emancipation

The first political party in Nigeria was formed in_____
1923

African development should be_____
dynamic and self reliant

Military into African politics was unconstitutional_____
incursion

Nkrumahs view is that is the socio political ancestor of socialism_____
communalism

The popular definition of democracy as "government of the people, by the people and for the people' is offered by _____
Abraham Lincoln

C.I.A means _____
Central Intelligence Agency

One of these first generation African leaders was fondly called Nwalimu
Julius Nyerere

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Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) was colonized by one of these European countries
Belgium

_____ system displaced the traditional ruler of their primacy
Colonial

The amalgamation of the Southern and Northern protectorate was by_____ in _____ year
Sir Lugard, 1914

The defunct Organization of Africa Unity led some Africa States to break diplomatic ties with Britain over_____
Rhodesia

The history of all societies is a history of class struggle between the haves and have-nots. This statement was made by_____
Karl Marx

The only difference between the Hutus and Tutsi is that Hutus were Agriculturalist while Tutsi were _____
Pastoralists

The Atlantic Charter was signed between Winston Roosevelt and _____
Winston Churchill

If there is any continuity in African Political structure it is only from _____ to _____
Colonial to Post colonial

Kwame Nkrumah broke away from_____ Political Party and formed _____ Political Party
UGCC and CPP

_____ was the first black African state to attain political independence
Ghana

The book entitled 'How Europe Underdeveloped Africa' was written by_____
Walter Rodney

The first black African Secretary General of the United Nations (UNO) is_____
Kofi Annan

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In Ghana, the failure of opposition to change the C.P.P government through democratic means led to a military coup in the country in_____
Feb. 1966

The Arab Spring that led to the overthrow some sit-tight North African leaders started in_____
Tunisia

The last white president of South Africa who handed over to Dr. Nelson Mandela in 1994 was_____
F.W. deKlerk

The Apartheid Policy in South Africa while it lasted was based and justified on_____
Racism

The type of democracy that was practiced in Pre-colonial Africa was called_____
Communalism

_____ wrote about 'Prebendalism' as a major bane of Nigerian politics
Richard Joseph

The first military coup took place in Nigeria on_____
15th January, 1966

The meeting to reconcile Ojukwu and Gowon before the outbreak of civil war in Nigeria took place in_____ Ghana
Aburi

In 1965, TANU was legalized as the sole political party in_____
Tanzania

The title "Mwalimu" used by a Tanzanian President means The Great_____
Teacher

The African leader known as "Mwalimu" was_____
Julius Nyerere

The meaning of the popular title "Osagyefo" given to Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana means_____
The Redeemer

Gamal Abdul-Nasir was the post-independence President of_____
Egypt

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The meaning of the political doctrine known as "Ujaamah", conied by President Nyerere is_____
Familyhood

South Africa and a group of countries in that region are called_____
Southern Africa

Operations of the ECOMOG is limited to_____ member states
ECOWAS

The chater establishing the ECOMOG gave it the mandate only for_____
Peace-keeping

The military outfit known as ECOMOG was established as the military wing of_____
ECOWAS

Most post-independence African leaders embraced one-party system in line with their belief in concept of African_____
Socialism

Nigerians rejected the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) because it was seen as an IMF instrument to control the Nigerian_____
Economy

Nigeria joined the United Nations as 99th member on October 7,_____
1960

The Gambia Independence Act of_____ , was an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom
Kingdom

Nigeria belonged to the_____ group, which joined with the radical bloc to form the OAU in 1963
Conservative

The former Rhodesia is now known as_____
Zimbabwe

At the early stage of colonialism, present Ghana was known as _____ coast
Gold Coast

In 1979, Nigeria nationalized the assests of _____ Petroleum to prevent Nigerian oil from getting to the apartheid regime

British

The popular saying "seek first the kingdom of politics, every ohters shall be added ujnto it" is credited to a panAfricanist called_____
Nkrumah

Some measures taken by African leaders to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism from African continent is known as_____ Process
Decolonization

The two groups that formed the OAU belonged to two different ideological divides: Conservative and_____
Radical

The Casablanca bloc, which emerged in 1961 was known as_____ Group
Radical

One of the two major blocs that led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity (now AU), was the _____ groups
Monrovia

African definition and conceptualization of democracy are based on Western _____ and orientation
Culture

The second bombardment of Lagos in 1861, leading to the annexation that changed Lagos territory to become_____
British Colony

In most African countries, the process of imperialism and colonialism started with slave trade and missionary_____
Evangelism

A country is _____ only if there is no any form of foreign interference in her domestic affairs
Sovereign

Nigeria was not a Republic until_____
1963

Scholars regard the postindependence relationship between African countries and their former imperial powers as_____
Neo-colonialism

The British first got African Traditional Rulers involved in administration through the policy of_____
Indirect Rule

The Traditional elites were initiated into politics by the British when_____ were created each in both the Northern and Western Regions of Nigeria
House of Chiefs

Nigeria became a_____ State, in recognition of her role against colonialism and apartheid regime in the Southern Africa
Frontline

The major palyer in the ECOMOG activities is_____
Nigeria

In _____ India gained independence from Britain
1947

In 1947 _____ gained independence from Britain
India

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made in the year_____
1948

The first post-apartheid South African President was_____
Nelson Mandela

The type of democracy that was practiced in Precolonial Africa was called_____
Communalism

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