1. Nigeria’s “national question” involves whether or not it should stay together as a nation.
2. Nigeria has been a military dictatorship for most of its recent history.
3. Nigerian political parties are usually based on ethnicity.
4. Since 1999 the President in Nigeria has been a military general directly elected by the people.
5. Nigeria’s Constitution has so far had little influence on the decisions made by Nigerian leaders.
6. Kinship based politics is a precolonial influence on Nigerian political culture.
7. Ethnic politics already in place were broadened and intensified under British colonial rule.
8. Nigeria changed from a parliamentary to a presidential style government in 1979 because ethnic cleavages made the old government incapable of governing.
9. The main goal of the Igbo in the Biafran Civil War from 1967-70 was to secede from Nigeria and establish their own country.
10. The best explanation for the greed and corruption in Nigerian politics is that British-taught individualism translated into rule for personal gain.
12. Nigeria’s civil society is underdeveloped because the state controls almost all aspects of life.
13. The Fulani conquered the north and made it a Muslim state.
14. More oil is in the south of Nigeria. Sharia law exists in the North. Sometimes Sharia contradicts existing statutes and this causes problems (stoning in Northern Nigeria)
15. Literacy in Nigeria are lower than that of the UK or even Russia.
16. Cleavages in Nigeria: religion, ethnicity, region, urban/rural
17. Private associations and a free press are slowly emerging in Nigeria.
18. 1999 was the first time election results for President were honored.
19. Nigeria’s government is one of the most corrupt in the world.
20. Nigeria’s political party system is best described as fluid multiparty.
21. The requirement that a Presidential candidate receive 25% of the votes cast in 2/3rds of the states is an attempt to unify people behind elected leadership.
22. Nigeria’s structures are most closely modeled on those of the U.S.
23. One common economic problem of Mexico and Nigeria is that they have had to deal with the downside of depending heavily on 1 product—oil—for export.
24. Nigeria’s legislature is elected in single member districts for the House of Representatives and pluralities are all that is required.
25. Most observers of the 1999 and 2003 elections believe both were corrupt.
27. Nigerians’ main source of information from mass media is radio.
28. Nigeria has a federal system, whose structure is modeled on the United States.
29. Since 1966, all Presidents of Nigeria have been military leaders.
30. Patrimonialism in Nigeria includes corruption, patronage, frequent coups, and power centralized in the presidency.
31. Para-statels are corporations theoretically privately owned and controlled closely by the President’s patronage system.
32. In Nigeria, judicial review exists in theory only.
33. “Babangida’s Boys” and “Abache’s Boys” refer to those who benefit from patron-clientelism.
34. Nigeria’s 4th republic (1999-present) has done a good job of maintaining law and order.
35. Nigeria has been a military dictatorship for most of its modern history.
36. The most important source of legitimacy for Nigeria’s 4th Republic (1999-present) has been the maintenance of an acceptable level of law and order.
37. Note the following major unresolved political issues, by country:
   - China—preserving or creating political legitimacy, balancing rural and urban economic development
   - Russia—mitigating conflicts based on identity/ethnicity like Chechnya
   - Nigeria—maintaining a stable political party alignment
38. Nigeria, Mexico, and Iran have economies that are rentier states, dependent too much on oil.
39. Patron-client systems are a type of authoritarian regime.
40. The political systems of Mexico, Nigeria, China, and Russia are all based on code law.
41. The political systems of Mexico, Nigeria, and Russia all have bicameral legislatures based partly on regions and partly on population.
42. Pre-bendalism is the term that describes Nigeria’s patron-client system.
43. Islam has served as a key symbol for regional political movements in Nigeria, Russia, China, and Iran.
44. Nigeria's political culture is influenced about equally by Christianity and Islam.
45. Political parties in Nigeria are usually based most on ethnicity or a cult of personality.
46. The relationship between para-statels and the government in Nigeria best illustrates how the political system is influenced by CORPORATISM.
48. Nigeria's government is dominated by the executive leader, the President, who is head of state and head of government.
49. Debt burdens and pressures from international leaders have been the major motivation for neoliberal economic reforms in Mexico and Nigeria.
50. A common norm of political culture accounts for the small percentage of women elected to national office.
51. Great Britain is the only CP country we have studied without a President.
52. Nigeria, Russia, China, Britain, and Russia all have substantial Muslim minority groups and movements.
53. A major difficulty in establishing a regime in Nigeria have been a diversity of pre-colonial and colonial political experiences in the nations that make up Nigeria.
54. Iran is the best example of a theocratic state.
55. Nigeria, Mexico, and Russia all have a federal structure.
56. Most developing countries deal with the problem of population growth by establishing policies that seek to reduce fertility rates.
57. Nigeria's head of state is a President.
58. Patron-client relationships involve responsibilities and obligations based on a hierarchy between elites and citizens.
59. Nigeria has religious, ethnic, and linguistic diversity.
60. Massive corruption limits the amount of oil revenue that actually reaches citizens.
61. A failed state is where law and order persistently breaks down.
62. A policy used by the governments of China and Nigeria to lessen ethnic tensions is to allow national government exemptions and quotas for racial and ethnic minorities.
63. Mexicans have a strong sense of nationalism; Nigerians identify more with their ethnic group.
64. Nigeria, China, and Russia have one dominant political party as of 2009.
65. The concentration of Nigeria's small number of industries in a few major cities can be best explained by ethnic policies, where political decisions override entrepreneurial preferences.
66. Nigeria must import gasoline, even though it produces a tremendous amount of oil.
67. Most Nigerians rely on subsistence farming.
68. Urban-dwelling Nigerians must contend with segregated neighborhoods, modern city centers, absence of electricity/water/sewage, and self-built houses far from city centers without acceptable public transit.
69. Nigeria has around 400 small ethnic groups with little political power.
70. In Nigeria, religious and ethnic cleavages reinforce geographic cleavages.
71. English is the common language of politically elite patrons in Nigeria.
72. In Nigeria, nearly all people in positions of authority have used state power for personal benefit.
73. In 1884-85, the Berlin West Africa Conference met to reach a formal agreement about boundaries in west African countries.
74. Indirect rule in Nigeria led to an intensification of divisions between ethnic groups. Missionary schools added to this.
75. British schools in Nigeria led to an active, politically involved English media.
76. The British promoted plantation farming of cash crops to make the Nigerian colony pay for its administration.
77. Herbert Macaulay was an early advocate of Nigerian independence.
78. Trade unions were important to Nigeria's independence movement because they were civil society groups not based on ethnicity.
79. Nigeria's 1st Republic was based on the British model except for federalism.
80. The Parliamentary system did not work well in Nigeria because minorities feared they would be shut out forever.
81. The President in Nigeria's 2nd Republic was intended to be a nationally unifying official. Obasanjo was the military ruler who helped create the 2nd Republic and was 4th Republic President from 1999-2007.
82. To become Nigerian President, you must win a plurality of the vote but also 25% of the popular vote in two-thirds of the states.
83. The collapse of oil prices led to a greater emphasis on road-building and education, for sustainable economic development.
84. The political parties in the 1993 election were created and financially supported by the military government.
85. The 1993 elections were cancelled because the military refused to give up power.
Nigerian political culture favors democracy, has reinforcing ethnic/geographic cleavages, and fear-based campaigns.

One impediment to democracy is the general rejection of notion of equality among the people.

Non-electoral political participation in Nigeria is through prebendalism.

The elections of 1999, 2003 were honest but there are lingering doubts about Yar Adua’s 2007 election, although its legitimacy was finally accepted.

Cabinet ministers are very independent in Nigeria and this limits presidential power.

Babangida’s “custodial theory” of military government implied that preparing for democracy was the only justification for military rule.

Parastatals that were meant to produce products needed to implement import substitution benefitted from low tariffs on imported technology and equipment.

Nigeria’s active and relatively free press has less influence than European and American observers might think because so few people are literate in English compared to their ethnic/regional tongues.

Ethnic groups in Nigeria:
- Hausa-Falani are Muslim, little educated
- Igbo are Catholic with the highest % of western educated
- Yoruba are the wealthiest, divided by national borders

NIGERIA ESSAYS:

Know the term “regime” and use Nigeria to illustrate the difference between “regime change” and a mere “change in government”.

Nigeria has procedural democracy but not substantive democracy. Explain both concepts and why this statement is true. Identify one other AP CP country that has this system.

The process of democratization elicits both support and resistance.

a) Describe 2 measures taken by Iranian political leaders to democratize Iran
b) Describe 2 ways in which Iranian leaders have resisted democracy
c) Describe 2 measures taken by Iranian political leaders to democratize Nigeria
d) Describe 2 measures in which Nigerian leaders have resisted democracy