

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first African country to experience military coup is <input type="text"/>	Egypt					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stability, rapid economic development and unity, are some of the reasons advanced by some African leaders to justify <input type="text"/> Party system	One					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1965, TANU was legalized as the sole political party in <input type="text"/>	Tanzania					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The title "Mwalimu" used by a Tanzanian President means The Great <input type="text"/>	Teacher					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The African leader known as "Mwalimu" was <input type="text"/> Nyerere	Julius					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The meaning of the popular title "Osagyefo" given to Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana means <input type="text"/>	The Redeemer					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gamal Abdul-Nasir was the post-independence President of <input type="text"/>	Egypt					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The meaning of the political doctrine known as "Ujaamah", coined by President Nyerere is <input type="text"/>	Familyhood					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	South Africa and a group of countries in that region are called <input type="text"/>	Southern Africa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Operations of the ECOMOG is limited to <input type="text"/> _member states	ECOWAS					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The charter establishing the ECOMOG gave it the mandate only for <input type="text"/>	Peace-keeping					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The military outfit known as ECOMOG was established as the military wing of <input type="text"/>	ECOWAS					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most post-independence African leaders embraced one-party system in line with their belief in concept of African <input type="text"/>	Socialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Democratic Centralism" was a version of African Socialism promoted by former President <input type="text"/> Toure of Guinea	Sekou					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigerians rejected the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) because it was seen as an IMF instrument to control the Nigerian <input type="text"/>	Economy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria joined the United Nations as 99th member on October 7, <input type="text"/>	1960					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Gambia Independence Act of <input type="text"/> _, was an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom	Kingdom					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria belonged to the <input type="text"/> group, which joined with the radical bloc to form the OAU in 1963	Conservative					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The former Rhodesia is now known as <input type="text"/>	Zimbabwe						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At the early stage of colonialism, present Ghana was known as <input type="text"/> _coast	Gold Coast						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1979, Nigeria nationalized the assests of <input type="text"/> Petroleum to prevent Nigerian oil from getting to the apartheid regime	British						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The popular saying "seek first the kingdom of politics, every ohters shall be added ujnto it" is credited to a pan-Africanist called <input type="text"/>	Nkrumah						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some measures taken by African leaders to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism from African continent is known as <input type="text"/> Process	Decolonization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two groups that formed the OAU belonged to two different ideological divides: Conservative and <input type="text"/>	Radical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Casablanca bloc, which emerged in 1961 was known as <input type="text"/> Group	Radical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the two major blocs that led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity (now AU), was the <input type="text"/> _groups	Monrovia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	African definition and conceptualization of democracy are based on Western <input type="text"/> _and orientation	Culture						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Loans, monetary aids or technical assistance, are some of <input type="text"/> _instruments to control African economies	Neo-colonial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second bombardment of Lagos in 1861, leading to the annexation that changed Lagos territory to become <input type="text"/>	British Colony					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In most African countries, the process of imperialism and colonialism started with slave trade and missionary <input type="text"/>	Evangelism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A country is <input type="text"/> _only if there is no any form of foreign interference in her domestic affairs	Sovereign					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria was not a Republic until <input type="text"/>	1963					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scholars regard the post-independence relationship between African countries and their former imperial powers as <input type="text"/>	Neo-colonialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Traditional elites were initiated into politics by the British when <input type="text"/> were created each in both the Northern and Western Regions of Nigeria	House of Chiefs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The British first got African Traditional Rulers involved in administration through the policy of <input type="text"/>	Indirect Rule					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria became a <input type="text"/> _State, in recognition of her role against colonialism and apartheid regime in the Southern Africa	Frontline					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under Gen. Murtala Ramat Mohammed's administration, <input type="text"/> became the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy	Africa						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The colonial history of Libya could be linked to <input type="text"/>	Italy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sir James Wilson <input type="text"/> _(15th June, 1955 - 16th November, 1960) was the last Nigeria's colonial Governor-General	Robertson						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Williams <input type="text"/> sponsored the Anti-Slave Trade Bill in the British parliament	Wilberforce						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major palyer in the ECOMOG activities is <input type="text"/>	Nigeria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under the bi-polar global system, the 'cold war' was between the United States of America and the defunct Union of <input type="text"/> _Socialist Republics	Soviet						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Liberia and <input type="text"/> were the only African countries never colonized by any European power	Ehiopia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	United Nation was established in the year <input type="text"/>	1945						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronyms (A.P.R.M) means African <input type="text"/> Review Mecanism	Review						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Peter Ekeh, " <input type="text"/> to problems demand context and sometimes models"	Solution						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	President <input type="text"/> got U.S. Congress approval for Arican Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)	Bill Clinton					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1775 industrial revolution in the <input type="text"/> turned African countries to mere producers of raw materials	Europe					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	World War II was a major catalyst to <input type="text"/> in Africa	Nationalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1947 <input type="text"/> gained independence from Britain	India					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made in the year <input type="text"/>	1948					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1995 Beijing Declaration demanded for <input type="text"/> _percent women representation in government	Thirty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The eight point Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) was launched by the <input type="text"/> in year 2000	United Nations	UNO				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the major obstacles to women political participation in Northern Nigeria is <input type="text"/> Culture	Islamic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1893 New Zealand recognized the right of women to <input type="text"/>	Vote					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigeria's June 12, 1993 election was annulled by the military administration of <input type="text"/>	Gen. Ibrahim Babangida					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first Nigeria's generally acclaimed 'free and fair' election was won by Chief <input type="text"/>	M. K. O. Abiola	Chief Moshood Abiola				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first post-apartheid South African President was <input type="text"/>	Nelson Mandela					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The USA <input type="text"/> enacted a Comprehensive Anti Apartheid Act (CAA) against the then South African government in the year 1986	Congress					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fredrick de Klerk was <input type="text"/> President up to the year 1989	South Africa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Ghanaian popular military revolution in the late 70s was led by John James <input type="text"/> _Rawlings	Jerry					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Ghana, the ruling party under Kwameh Nkruma was <input type="text"/> (CPP)	Convention People's Party					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first black African Secretary General of the United Nations (UNO) is <input type="text"/>	Kofi Annan					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the Nigeria's neighbouring country that is not a member of ECOWAS is <input type="text"/>	Cameroon					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Arab Spring that led to the overthrow some sit-tight North African leaders started in <input type="text"/>	Tunisia	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Acronym CIA means Central <input type="text"/> Agency	Intelligence	hshsshsh				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Inordinate ambition by young military officers has been identified as one of the factors for political _____ in some developing countries	Instability	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Esprit de corps' is a palance commonly used by the _____ and security agencies	Military	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first black African colony to attain political independence was _____	Ghana	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legitimate Trade is an offshoot of _____	Slave Trade					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Evangelism and imperialism were precursors to _____ in Africa	Colonialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first epoch of African encounter with the Europeans was the period of _____ Trade	Slave	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The book written by Walter Rotney is titled "How Europe Underdeveloped _____"	Africa	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first African country to have elected female President is _____	Liberia	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Beijing Declaration on Gender Equality, popularly known as the _____ Action was proclaimed in China in 1995	Affairmative	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The campaign for the extension of the tenure of President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria was killed by the	Mass media	Labour union	Civil society	National Assembly	D	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these nationalists was a member of the Patriotic Front who worked with Robert Mugabe to secure independence for Zimbabwe in 1980	Kenneth Kaunda	Joshua Nkomo	Ian Smith	Abel Muzerewa	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ghana achieved ..... from Britain in 1957	Political independence	Economic independence	Flag independence	All the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first political party in Nigeria was formed in	1914	1919	1922	1925	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a feature of a military government	Suspension of the constitution	Rule by decree	Respect of Rule of Law	Rule by Fiat	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The meeting to reconcile Ojukwu and Gowon before the outbreak of civil war in Nigeria took place in----- Ghana	Accra	Kumasi	Aburi	Akosombo	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first military coup took place in Nigeria on	15th January, 1966	29th July 1966	27th May, 1966	16th January, 1966	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of Ujaama (familiness) was propounded by one of the following African political leaders	Obafemi Awolowo	Julius Nyerere	Kenneth Kaunda	Gammal Nasser	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The idea of One Party System was promoted in Africa in the immediate post-independence era for the following reasons, except	Mobilization	Stability	National integration	Democratic interests	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The idea of "Democratic Centralism" was popularized by one of these first generation African political leaders	Kwame Nkrumah	Nnamdi Azikiwe	Sekou Toure	Modibo Keita	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these African countries did not practice One Party System in the 1960s	Ghana	Nigeria	Tanzania	Zambia	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The West African Pilot was a popular anti-colonial newspaper in	Gambia	Sierra-Leone	Guniea Bissau	Nigeria	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The year popularly referred to as the African Year of Independence was	1957	1958	1959	1960	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these political parties secured independence for Gold Coast, later renamed Ghana in 1957	United Gold Cost Convention (UGCC)	Convention People's Party (CPP)	National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC)	Democratic People's Alliance (DGA)	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the followings was not a traditional African nationalist	Jaja of Opobo	Samoure Taore	Nnamdi Azikiwe	Nana of Itsekiri	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Ashantehene was a pre-colonial ruler in	Gold Coast	Nigeria	Gambia	Togo	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first agitation against imposition of taxes during the colonial period in Western Nigeria was	Abeokuta riots	Ibadan Riots	Lagos Riots	Oyo Riots	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of democracy that was practiced in Pre-colonial Africa was called	Aristocracy	Communalism	African Socialism	Gerontocracy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The followings but one of the African countries were independent by the eve of World War II	Liberia	Nigeria	Ethiopia	Egypt	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ..... movement provided training grounds for new African political leadership in the post-independence era	Military	Farmer's	Political class	Nationalism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the factors that affected the spread of western education in the Northern part of Nigeria was the restriction on ..... activities	Educated elites	Missionaries	Political class	Traditional elites	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	By 1922, a political party was formed in the British Nigeria but no political party was formed in any French colonies until .....	WW II ended	WW II started	After WW II	The Great depressions of 1930s	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1925, ..... was formed by Ladipo Solanke to fight colonial policies in West Africa	West African Congress	West African Student Union	West African Farmers' Union	African National Congress	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The attacks by the ..... against the evils of colonialism also aided the decolonization process in Africa	Traditional rulers'	Military	Media	Home Secretary	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the internal factors that ignited the spirit of nationalism in Africa was	Discrimination against Africans	Respect for African culture	Consultation with African elites	All the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the challenges of socio-political and economic integration in post-colonial African countries was the ..... imposed by the colonial masters	Common language	Common currency	Common economic structure	Lingua franca	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The policies of Association and Assimilation were used in Africa by ..... and ..... respectively	France and Britain	Britain and France	French and British	British and French	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Due to arbitrary partitioning of Africa, the Yoruba and Hausa were divided between ..... and British territories	French	France	Spain	Spanish	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The policy of colonial rule was perfected in order to ensure complete domination and prevent .....	Underdevelopment	Stagnated economic growth	Organized resistance	Mutual cooperation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major policy of colonial rule could be summarized as .....	Give and take	Pick and chose	Buy and sell	Divide and rule	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Until 1946, while the Northern Nigeria was ruled directly by the colonial Governor-General, the Southern Nigeria was ruled by the	Legislative Council	Queen-in-Council	Obas and Obis	Warrant Chiefs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Sierra-Leone, the colonial policy distinguished between the Aborigines and the .....	Natives	Landowners	Returnees	Elites	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In consistent with the dictataes of colonialism, ..... policy was introduced in many African colonies	Uneven development	Even development	Equal and equitable judicial system	Selective judicial system	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Standardized taxation was introduced in Africa by colonial masters to replace ..... hitherto collected by African Traditional Rulers	Copyrights	Royalties	Tributes	Kola	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Bade Onimode (1981:96), the dual economic system created by colonial masters were essentially to serve subsistent needs of the local people and	International commerce	Local industries	Nationalists ego	West African markets	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Mau Mau" uprising was a rebellion against White domination and denial of Blacks the right to land in .....	Nigeria	Kenya	Ghana	Nyasaland	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Nkrumah (1976:9), the name Rhodesia was coined from Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the .....	British South African Company	Royal Niger Company	United African Company	West African Frontier Force	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most African countries were colonised either by conquest or by .....	Treaties	Military	Gun-boat diplomacy	Invitation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Until October 1, 1960, Nigeria was one of the colonial territories of .....	Germany	Portugal	Britain	Spain	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A political system in which a country is binded to another powerful foreign country with the primary objective of promoting the economic interest of the metropole is called .....	Bilateralism	Multi-lateralism	Feudalism	Colonialism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Prior to the World War II, Togoland and Cameroon were colonies of .....	France	Britain	Germany	Spain	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three fundamental doctrines of imperialism: Exploitation; Trusteeship; and Assimilation, which were espoused in a book titled "Toward Colonial Freedom (1947)" and was written by .....	Nkrumah	Awolowo	Azikiwe	Mobutu Sese Seko	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rober Mitchel's theory of Iron Law of Oligarchy better explains the dominance of ..... in African politics	Traditional rulers	Elites	Politicians	Professionals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A general feeling of allegiance, attachments or loyalty to one's primordial group to the detriments of others in African politics is called .....	Tribalism	Negativism	Patriotism	Nationalism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The followings except one, could be described as benefits from the colonial origin of African politics	Creation of nation-state	Western education	Mandate system	Nationalism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Mengisteab (2003), pre-colonial African societies have a rich tradition of political economic and .....	Social institution	Constitutional system	Collegiate system	Military adventurism	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The followings but one, are the features of African politics	Recurring political instability	Personalised leadership	Democracy and good governance	Corruption and monetized politics	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vestiges of 'sit-tight syndrom' is more prevalent in ..... politics	Asian	European	African	Indian	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most African countries were colonised either by conquest or by .....	Nigerian elite	Political corruption	Autocracy	Pan-Africanism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Richard Joseph (2006), ..... is a situation where an individual seeks a patron and leans on him/her in order to benefit from the privileges of the upper class	Feudalism	Capitalism	Prebendalism	Socialism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the features of African politics is .....	Crises of Legitimacy	Free and fair elections	Respect to the Rule of Law	Devoid of Tribalism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hellen Sirleaf Johnson of ..... was the first African woman to be elected President	Guinea Bissau	Liberia	The Gambia	Sierra Leone	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 'Affirmative Action' provides that ..... of appointive positions should be reserved for women	0.1	0.15	0.25	0.35	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first political party to be formed in Nigeria was.....	Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)	Nigerian People's Party (NPP)	Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)	Nigerian Labour Party (NLP)	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the last generation of African sit-tight Leaders is .....	Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe	Robert Mugabe of Rwanda	Robert Mugabe of Tanzania	Robert Mugabe of Gambia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 'West African Pilot' was founded by..... as an instrument against colonialism	Chief Kitoye Ajasa	Chief Obafemi Awolowo	Sir Kofu Abayomi	Dr. Nnamdi Awikiwe	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 'Warrant Chief' in the southeasern part of Nigeria was a creation of .....	British	French	Eze Ndigbo	Royal Niger Company	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 1884 conference where African countries were pertitioned took place in .....	Cuba	Lagos	Berlin	London	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Regional integration by African countries is difficult because of	Language Barrier	Poor Technology	Abundant Natural Resources	Options A and B	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these scholars is not associated with Radical/Political Economy model of analysis	Walter Rodney	Samin Amir	S.P Huntington	Immanuel Wallenstein	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The last white president of South Africa who handed over to Dr. Nelson Mandela in 1994 was	Ian Smiths	P.W. Botha	James Herzog	Frederick W. de Klerk	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Apartheid policy in South Africa while it lasted was based and justified on	Ethnicity	Elitism	Racism	Zionism	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The civil war in one of these African countries was accompanied by genocide in 1994	Rwanda	Congo D.R.	Nigeria	Somalia	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a democracy, the Fourth Estate of the realm is	The Press	The People	The Legislature	The Judiciary	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following Nigerian Governors except one, were removed from office through impeachment	Chris Ngige	Olagunsoye Oyinlola	Joshua Dariye	Rashid Ladoja	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these former military rulers in Nigeria was 'nominated' as sole presidential candidate by the five registered political parties in 1998	General Gowon	General Obasanjo	General Babangida	General Sani Abacha	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah was popularly called	Nwalimu	Osagyiefor	Khalifa	Kasamusu Basa Wanga	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The official Opposition Leader in Nigeria during the First Republic was	Chief S.L. Akintola	Sir Ahmadu Bello	Chief Dennis Osadebe	Chief Obafemi Awolowo	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Nigeria's First Republic (1960-1966), the system of government practiced was	Presidential system	Parliamentary system	Diarchy	Monarchical system	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these scholars did not write about democracy	Abraham Lincoln	Aristotle	Author Lewis	Allan Greenspan	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is a programme of the African Union (AU)	AGOWA	MDGS	NEPAD	Vision 20/20/20	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these African countries has not witnessed a military coup	Ghana	South Africa	The Gambia	Sierra Leone	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these institutions is not directly involved in the impeachment process under the Nigerian constitution	Fourth Estate	Legislature	Executive	Judiciary	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these African leaders is not guilty of tenacity of office	Omar Bongo	Hosni Mubarak	Paul Biya	Nelson Mandela	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is popularly known as the "Mandela option" suggests	One-term in office	Second-term in office	Third-term in office	Sit-tightism	A	eExam

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