

# **SOCIAL STUDIES**

**FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

**BOOK 3**

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# Contents

## THEME ONE

### **Living together in our national community** **6**

The development of the community	6
The duties and rights of the individual in the community	7
Interdependence in the community	8
How the states of Nigeria depend on each other	11
The emergence of Nigeria as a nation	12
The family of Nigeria: one country of nineteen states	13
Working for the community	17

## THEME TWO

### **Our public services** **21**

Hospitals and health centre's	22
Education	24
National Electric Power Authority (NEPA)	26
Water authorities	26
Sports centres	26
Garden parks	29
Libraries	30
Hotels	31
Banks	31
Insurance companies	32
Housing corporations	33

## THEME THREE

### **Our religious institutions** **35**

The meaning of religion	35
The beginning of religious beliefs	36
Traditional religions	37
Christianity	39
Islam	40
Religious festivals	42
Some great religious leaders	43
How religion has affected Nigeria	45
National and international peace and harmony	46

## THEME FOUR

### **National economic life** **47**

The importance of oil	48
Finding oil	49
Drilling for oil	49
Other sources of energy	52
Our manufacturing industry	54
Why we import goods from other countries	56
The importance of human resources	59
Why we live where we do	60
How we find out about our population	60

## THEME FIVE

### **World transport and communications** **63**

Railways	64
Road transport	65
Water transport	67
Air transport	70
Telecommunications	70
Mass media	71
The problems of weak communications between nations	72

## THEME SIX

### **The world and its people** **75**

The seven continents	76
The people of the world	77
The countries of Africa	77
The climate and vegetation of Africa	81
Agriculture in Africa	81
The natural resources of Africa	85
The contribution of Africa to world civilization	88

THEME SEVEN  
**Finding our way**

92

Plans

92

Scales

95

Direction

99



The market is an important part of the community with people coming to buy and sell a wide variety of goods from different parts of Nigeria and from other countries.



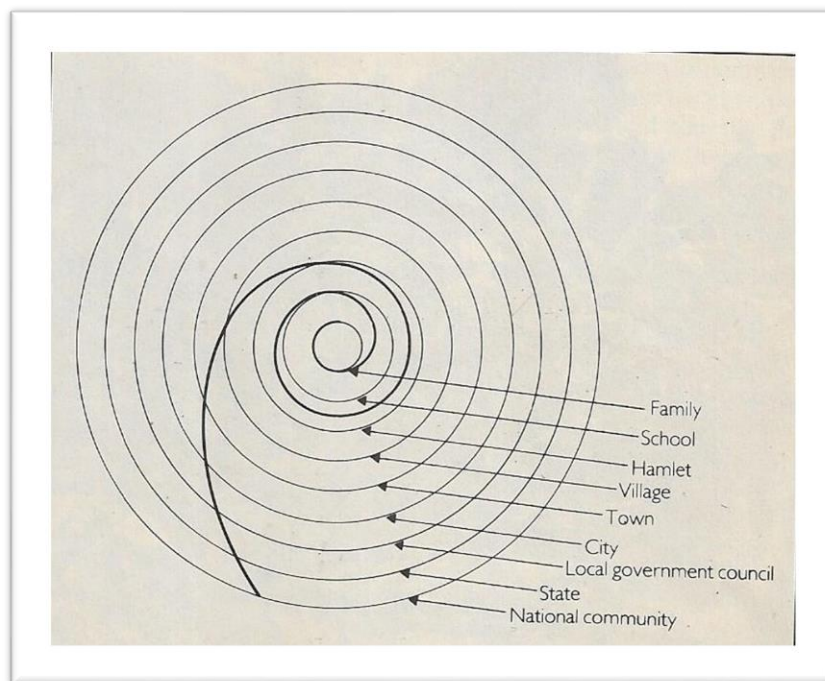
## Living together in our national community

### The development of the community

Most people live together in groups. The groups may be small or large but the people in each group will have certain things in common. The smaller the group the more things people have in common. We call these groups of people communities.

The smallest and closest community is the family: father, mother, or mothers, and children. This is where the community begins but it can be much larger than the family. Your school is a community. The headteacher, all the teachers, the bursar, the clerks, the prefects and every student in the school are members of the school community. Each hamlet, village, town and city is a community. Each state is a community and the Federation of Nigeria is a very large community. The diagram below shows the different communities which exist in Nigeria.

A community then, is a group of people who live together, depend on each other, and who are united by having certain things in common. Members of the community will often share the same interests, religion and nationality. Above all, they will work together for the good of the community.



The diagram shows the different communities in Nigeria with the smallest, the family, at the centre, moving out to the largest, the national community. The diagram also shows that everyone belongs to a family, goes to school, and is part of the national community.

How did the community develop? We have already seen that the family is the smallest community. The family first developed because children needed to be protected and fed if they were to survive. This could only be done if a man and woman worked together; usually the woman looked after the children while the man hunted and gathered food for all the family. Hunting wild animals was a dangerous and difficult task but gradually people found that if they worked together it became much easier and safer. So, the next stage after the family was a group of people hunting together and protecting their families together. This was how communities first began to develop. Everyone wanted the same things: to feed and protect themselves, so they worked together to achieve these things in a community.

Today, the reasons for living in communities are not as Simple as this but, like their ancestors, people still need to work together for the good of every member of the community. We will look at how they work together in the next section.

### **The duties and rights of the individual in the community.**

All the members of the family have their duties. Father is the head of the family and he is normally the main breadwinner. He is assisted by his wife or wives. They will cook and clean, look after the children and often go out and earn some money as well or work on the farm.



We are all dependent on our farmers for food. This farmer is growing maize near Zaria.

As Soon as they are old enough, the children will be expected to help in the home. It is only through everyone carrying out their duties that the family can continue to work properly for the benefit of all the members.

In the school, the headteacher is responsible for running the school. He is assisted by the teachers, the clerks, the prefects and every member of the school. Everyone has his or her duties to perform and if duties are neglected it may affect the whole school operation. A good school is a little like a family. Everyone helps everyone else and through this the students learn not only knowledge but also how to be good friends and citizens.

In hamlet, village, town and city communities there are community leaders and traditional rulers who are responsible for making sure that everything runs smoothly and people can live together in peace and harmony. The community leaders and rulers are supported by chiefs, government officers and the police. The people should show respect and loyalty to those working on their behalf but this respect must be earned by the community leaders, chiefs and others with power. Their responsibility is to the people they represent or protect and if they fail to do their duty well or honestly then they will lose the respect of the community. The community as a whole suffers through this.

In the states, the state governor is responsible for governing the state and for making sure that everyone is treated fairly and justly. He is assisted by commissioners, advisers, the chairmen of the corporations, the head of the service, permanent secretaries and chiefs of various professional areas.



At a national level, Major-General Muhammad Buhari is the head of our country and with his advisers he is responsible for the smooth running of the country you can see that all of the people who hold positions of authority have a major role to play in making sure that our country is governed well and a heavy responsibility to do their jobs well and honestly, But all these people depend on many other people to enable them to do their jobs properly: secretaries, clerks, cleaners, drivers, are just a few. We will look at how we are all dependent on each other in the next section.

All of us have our duties to perform at home, at school, and at work but the community rewards us for doing our duty. The reward at home is to grow up in a happy and well organized family. The reward at school is to be given a good and useful education. The reward for people who go out to work is to be paid enough money to be able to buy food, clothing, shelter and probably a few extra things too. As well as these rewards we can all expect to be protected by the police and the military services.

For a community to survive everybody must co-operate, work hard and perform his duties to the best of his ability.

### **Interdependence in the community**

In our national community we all depend on each other. Let us look at how our interdependence works. The most important need for everyone is food but not everyone produces food. Our farmers grow crops like yams, millet, cassava, bananas, plantains, groundnuts and guinea corn.



The people who work in this factory produce cloth which everyone needs for clothes. The factory workers use their wages to buy food, which the farmer produces, and other goods.

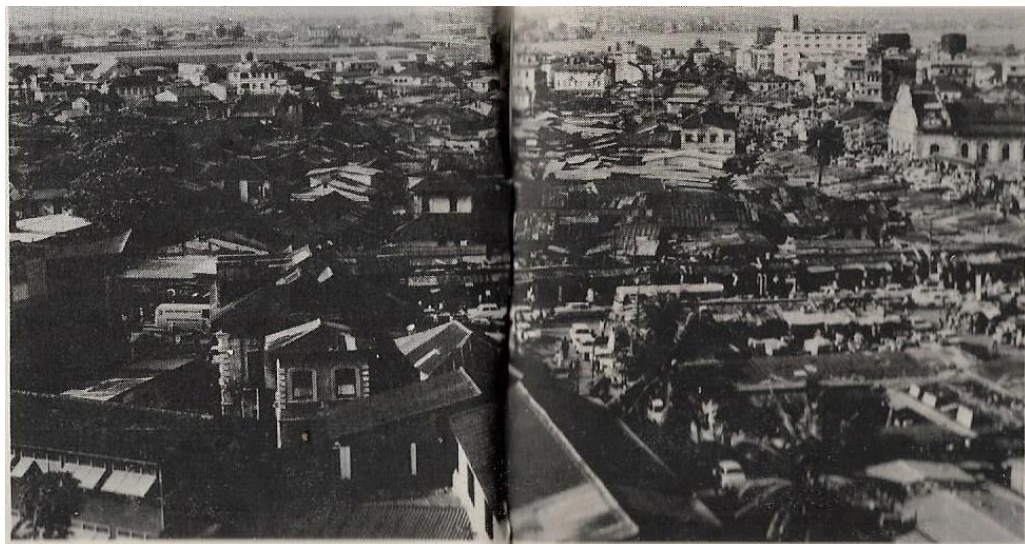
The farmers use some of these crops themselves but the rest is sold to traders. The traders then go to the towns and cities and sell the crops in the markets and shops. The farmer is able to buy all

the other things he needs, like plates, matches, sugar, clothes, household goods, tools and building materials, with the money he gets from the trader.

Most of the things the farmer needs are produced in our factories and so the trader is able to buy these articles from the factories and sell them in the towns and villages. The people working in the factories producing the goods which farmers and other people want are able to go and buy the food which the farmer has sold to the traders.

Farmers, factory workers and many other people need teachers to educate their children, doctors and nurses to look after them when they are sick, and also the services provided by lawyers, engineers, mechanics and others. We all need roads to travel on, water to drink and police to maintain law and order.

When production is organized so that one person concentrates on one type of work this is known as 'specialization'. A farmer who only grows yams or a man who only makes shoes or a nurse who only deals with the sick will be more efficient at their particular task because they develop experience and skill in that job and are able to do it quickly and efficiently. The shoemaker will make many more shoes than he can use efficiently. The shoemaker will make many more shoes than he can use himself but the nurse and the farmer need shoes and so they buy them from the shoemaker.



Many large towns in Nigeria are over-crowded, partly because so many people have moved to the towns from the rural areas.

When the farmer and the shoemaker are ill, they do not expect to treat themselves because they do not have the right skills. They go to the nurse. This arrangement by which we are all dependent on each other for things we cannot do for ourselves leads to Interdependence of the whole community. Even countries are interdependent. Nigeria buys aero planes from the United States because none are made in Nigeria but the United States buys oil from Nigeria because it does not produce enough of its own.

In a factory making cars some men will only install engines, some will only put on the wheels, some will put on the doors. No one will build a whole car but at the end of the day all of the men look at the cars made that day and know that without their contribution the cars would not have been completed.

Society is like the car factory. It will not work unless everyone puts in their contribution and through this everyone benefits.

There is interdependence between government and people. The Government depends on people for support and the people depend on the Government to run the country and maintain peace and harmony.

Interdependence is very important between communities. In Nigeria rural communities, that is our hamlets and villages in the country, and urban communities, that is all our towns and cities, depend on each other to provide everyone needs. It is important that many people continue to live and work in the rural areas. A recent problem in Nigeria has been that people have decided to move from the rural areas to live in the towns. The reason for this is that people in the rural areas believe that the people in the towns have a better life. Many hamlets and villages have no electricity, no health facilities, no secondary schools and no good roads. This has meant that people have moved to the towns to share in these amenities which are usually available. Many people no longer want to work on the farms; they would rather go to the towns where they believe they can earn more money and enjoy a better life. Our towns and cities have developed faster than the rural areas.

This movement of people has created problems both in the rural areas and in the towns. In the rural areas there are fewer people to work on the land and grow the food we all need. Often it is the young people who move to the towns and old people are left in the villages with no one to look after them. In the towns there are too many people and this has led to overcrowding. This in turn means the growth of slum areas, problems of health and sanitation, high unemployment and great poverty. The unemployment problems lead to crime: when people find they cannot earn a living they begin to steal.

The Government has seen the problem and is trying to encourage people to stay in the rural areas by providing some of the amenities which are enjoyed by the towns. Some of the state governments are also trying to introduce modern agricultural machinery to encourage the young people to stay on the farms and use the new machinery rather than drifting to the towns and becoming unemployed. The townspeople need the food and it is important for Nigeria that the food is grown here. If not, enough food is grown in Nigeria, we will have to buy food from other countries and this reduces the wealth of our country.

### **How the states of Nigeria depend on each other.**

Nigeria is a large country with the advantage of having various types of soil, vegetation, and natural resources. This means that all the nineteen states produce different things. Because the states depend on each other we are all able to enjoy the things which only some states can produce. Crops, like kolanuts, are grown in the south of the country and taken to the north, while other



crops, like groundnuts, are grown in the north and taken to the south. This movement of goods is made possible through our extensive transport facilities. Good roads link all the states, as well as rail networks and airlines. Traders are able to move from state to state buying and selling a wide variety of goods.

Our states are also linked through cultural activities. Good transport facilities and the movement of many people mean that we are able to exchange music, food, styles of dress, religions and educational practices. The music of Nigerian artists is played all over the country. People now eat different types of food which may not be found in their state. Our students move from one state to another for things like sports competitions, debates and excursions. So, we can see that although each state keeps its own identity, it can enjoy many things from all the other states.



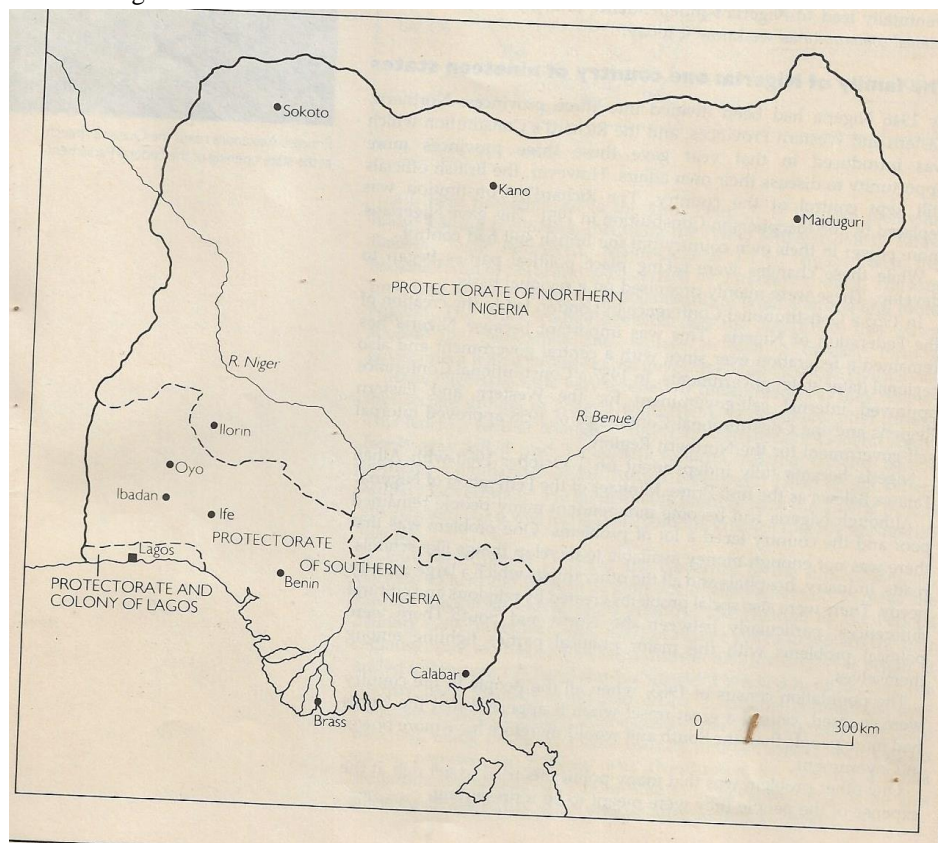
Sunny Ade's music is enjoyed throughout Nigeria, and in other countries as well.

### **The emergence of Nigeria as a nation**

It is hard to believe now that Nigeria did not exist as one united country before 1914. Before 1885 the country was divided into many empires, states and kingdoms, each with its own army and methods of organization and administration. Some of the most important states were Kanem-Borno, Ife, Benin and the Hausa and Yoruba states.

These groups of people traded with each other. They exchanged a variety of goods some of which came across the Sahara Desert from North Africa. After the arrival of the British on the coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the most important item of trade became slaves. Thousands and thousands of West African people were transported to the West Indies to work on the sugar plantations there. When the slave trade was abolished in 1807 other goods began to be traded in large quantities, like palm oil and palm kernels. It was this trade which eventually led to the British trying to occupy large parts of

Nigeria in 1900



what is now Nigeria; they wanted to control the trade rather than allow local people to control it. First of all, Britain declared Lagos a colony in 1861. Then in 1887 the Oil Rivers Protectorate was declared over the Delta area. This meant that Britain controlled this important trading area. Between 1880 and 1905 most of what has become Nigeria was conquered by Britain. In 1900 Northern Nigeria came under the direct control of the British Government as the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, while in the south the colony of Lagos was merged with the Protectorate of



Southern Nigeria to become the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. (See map on previous page).

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were ruled independently until 1914 when the colony and two protectorates were merged to become the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria with Lord Lugard as Governor-General. From that time on, Nigeria became one country.

From this point, constitutional development began which would eventually lead to Nigeria's independence and the existence of our *national community* as we know it today.

### **The family of Nigeria: one country of nineteen states.**

By 1946 Nigeria had been divided into three provinces: Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces, and the Richards Constitution which was introduced in that year gave these three provinces more opportunity to discuss their own affairs. However, the British officials still kept control of the country. The Richards Constitution was replaced by the Macpherson Constitution in 1951. This gave Nigerians more power in their own country but the British still had control.

While these changes were taking place, political parties began to develop. These were mainly organized on a regional basis.

In 1953 a Constitutional Conference in London led to the creation of the Federation of Nigeria. This was important because Nigeria has remained a federation ever since with a central government and also regional (later state) governments. In 1957 a Constitutional Conference approved internal self-government for the Western and Eastern Regions and the Constitutional Conference of 1958 approved internal self-government for the Northern Region.

Nigeria became fully independent on 1 October 1960 with Alhaji Tafawa Balewa as the first Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria.

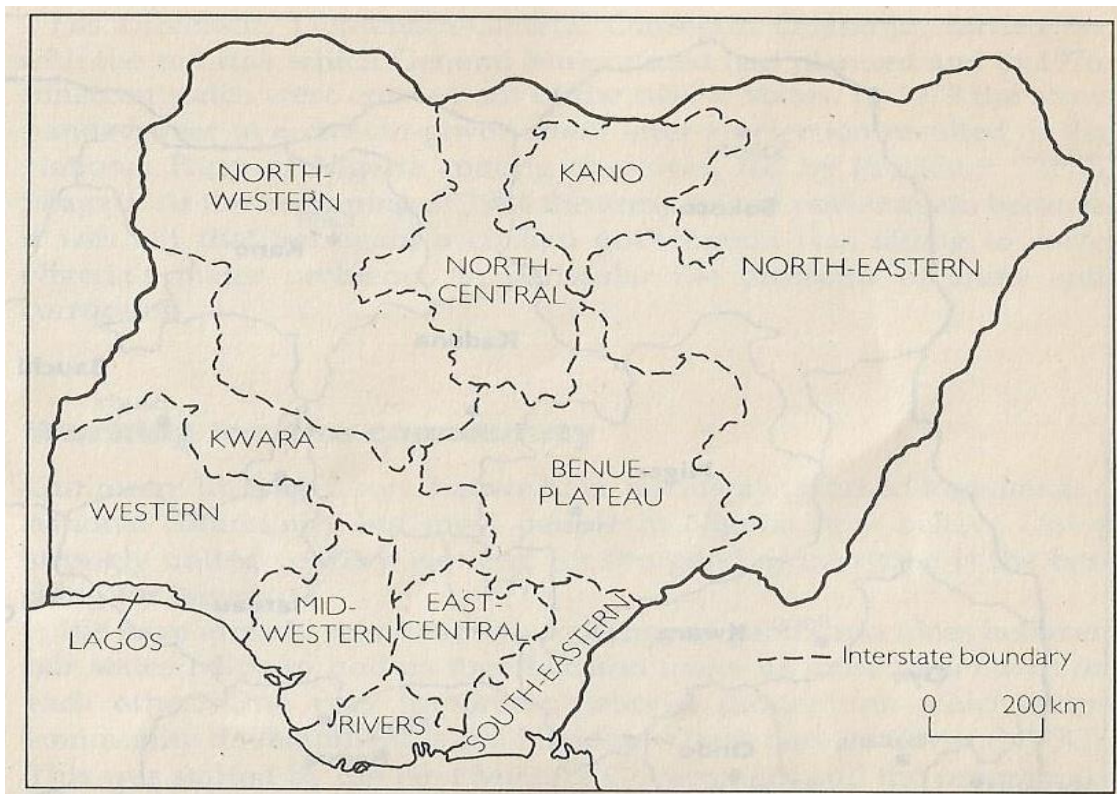
Although Nigeria had become independent many people remained poor and the country faced a lot of problems. One problem was that there was not enough money available to develop things like schools, roads, industry, hospitals and all the other things which a large country need. There were also social problems created by religious and cultural differences, particularly between the North and South. There were political problems with the major political parties fighting among themselves.

The population census of 1963, when all the people in the country were counted, caused a great upset when it appeared that the North had more people than the South and would therefore have more power in Government.

One other problem was that many politicians tried to get rich at the expense of the people they were meant to be representing.



Princess Alexandra reads the Queen's speech at the state opening  
Of the federal Parliament.



In 1967 twelve states were created.

All these problems led to the army coup of 15 January 1966 when many leading politicians, including the Prime Minister, Alhaji Tafawa Balewa, were murdered. Major-General J.T.U. Aguyi-Ironsi then became Head of State and was advised by a military council. The army Promised to solve Nigeria's problems and to build a strong and united Nigeria. The army leaders believed

that the way to do this was abolish the Federation and replace it with a military form of government with a strong central government and a single civil service.

Many Nigerians were very worried by these changes as they believed that certain groups in Nigeria were trying to dominate other groups. This led to a further change in July 1966 when Major-General Aguyi- Ironsi was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon became Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Head of the Federal Military Government. He immediately brought back the federal form of government but it was too late to avoid the greatest tragedy in Nigeria's history.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ojukwu, the Governor of the Eastern Region, decided to lead the Eastern Region out of the Federation to make the Eastern Region an independent country. The creation by the Federal Military Government, in May 1967, of twelve states to replace the four regions, came too late to avoid this disaster and the Civil War began. It ended in January 1970 and the Government worked hard to bring the country back together again and create a national community with everyone working together for the good of the whole country. But there were still many problems in the country and General Gowon was no longer popular. In 1975 he was overthrown by General Murtala Muhammed who had very little time to achieve anything as he was killed by an attempted coup shortly after coming to power.



In 1976 nineteen states were created.





*The NYSC programme ensures that graduates and other qualified students serve the nation for one year. Here a youth corper is teaching agriculture.*

His successor, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, carried on with the reforms which General Muhammed had planned and in 1976 nineteen states were created out of the twelve states. In 1979 the army handed over to a civilian government after an election resulted in the National Party of Nigeria coming to power, led by President Shehu Shagari. At the beginning of 1984 the army seized power again because it was felt that yet again a civilian government was failing to solve Nigeria's major problems, in particular the problems of crime and corruption.

### **Working for the community**

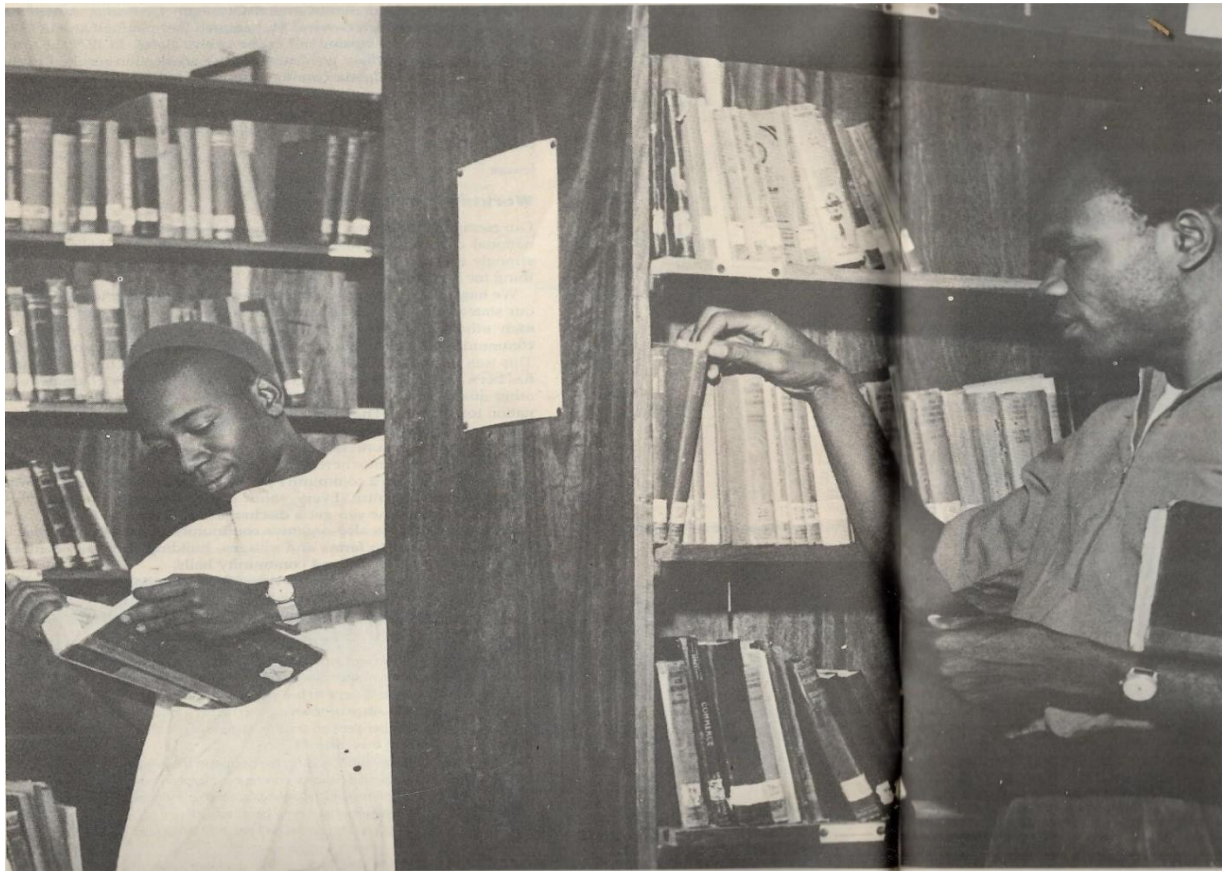
Our recent history shows that we have not always worked together as a national community but most people in Nigeria now believe that a strongly united country working for the good of everyone is the best thing for Nigeria.

We have already seen that the exchange of goods and ideas between our states helps to pull us together and make us more dependent on each other. One very important national programme which helps community development is the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC). This was started by the First Military Government and the programme has been kept up. Members of the NYSC are university graduates and other qualified students and as youth corps they have to serve the nation for one year. They have two assignments: a primary assignment which is related to the youth corps profession, for example someone who has trained as a teacher will spend a year teaching, and a secondary assignment where each youth corps has to spend at least six weeks of the year on a community project, for example helping to build a local maternity centre. Every youth corps has to do a satisfactory year's work before he can get a discharge certificate.

Local governments also organize community development projects like building roads to farms and villages, building maternity centres, dispensaries, post offices and community halls.

Some schools organize voluntary work in the community and the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys Brigade and Red Cross Society are just some of the organizations which do good work in the community.

1. Describe in your own words what you understand by a community. Describe briefly the different communities in Nigeria.
2. Why do most people choose to live in a community?
3. Describe how your village or town is governed at a local level.
4. How is one state dependent on another state in Nigeria? Give as many examples as you can think of.
5. The people in the towns depend on the people in the villages. Why is this so?
6. Has Nigeria always been a national community? Explain how it came about.
7. What were the problems which Nigeria faced after Independence? Do you think most of the problems have now been solved?
8. Have you been involved in a community project/ What was it and how did it help the community when it was completed?
9. Think of a local project which your school could be involved in and describe how you would organize it.



These students are making good use of the Library.

# Our public services

## Introduction

Public services are all those services which are available to the general public. They are often provided by the Government and if this is the Case, they are publicly owned because taxes collected from the people have been used to provide and run them. Public services can be divided up in the following way: social services Such as health and education; convenience services such as the National Electric Power Authority and the water authorities; *leisure services* such as sports centres, garden parks, libraries and hotels; *financial services* Such as banks, insurance companies and housing corporations and transport and *communication services* (these are covered in Theme four or Book 1 and Theme six of this book). We will look at all the other services here.

## Hospitals and health centres

Health is wealth. People often do not see the importance of this until they are ill but health is of great importance to all of us. We are all likely to be ill, or to need medical care, at some time in our lives and so our hospitals, health centres and clinics are very important.

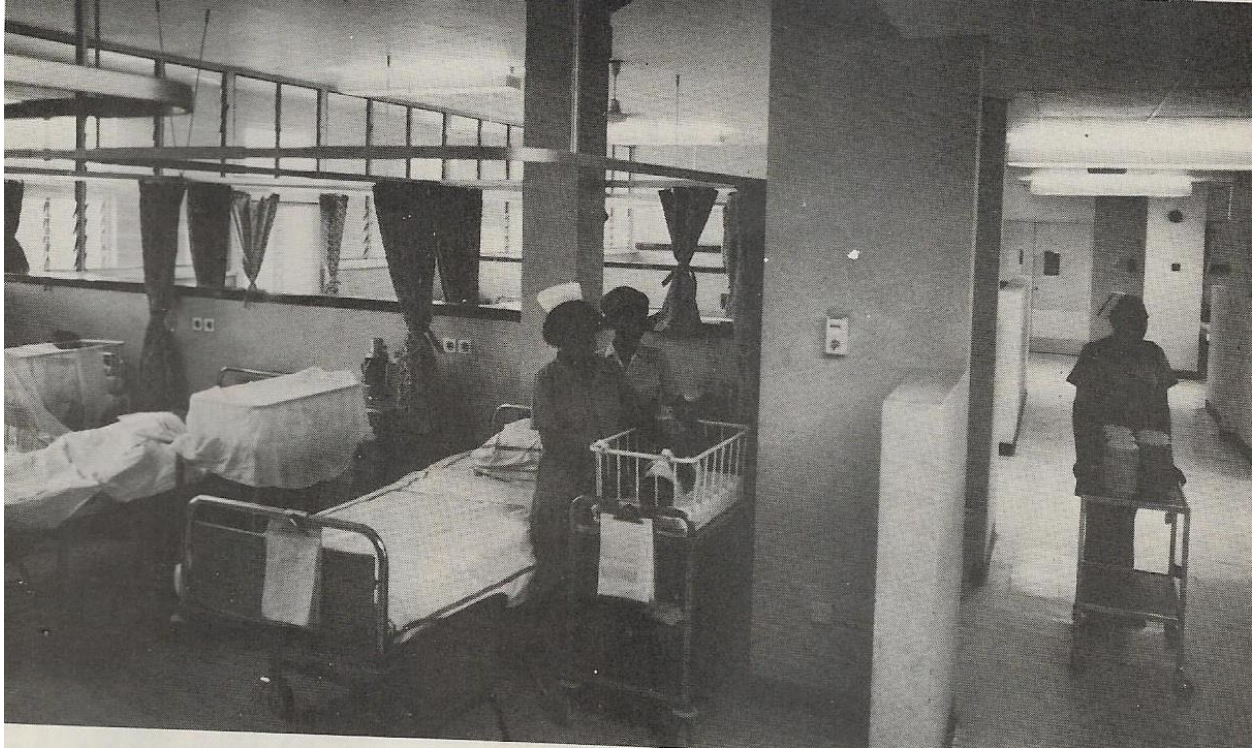
Since 1900 health centres, maternity homes and clinics have been set up in many of our towns and cities and there are dispensaries all over the country. The first University Teaching Hospital was established at Ibadan in 1959. Our modern hospitals are equipped with many scientific instruments and drugs, as well as highly trained staff who work in shifts and are available for twenty-four hours a day.

This progress means that people now enjoy better health and fewer people die from diseases like malarial fever, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, typhoid and many other diseases. Pregnant women are looked after better and fewer mothers and babies die during childbirth. People are more likely to make a full recovery from serious accidents.

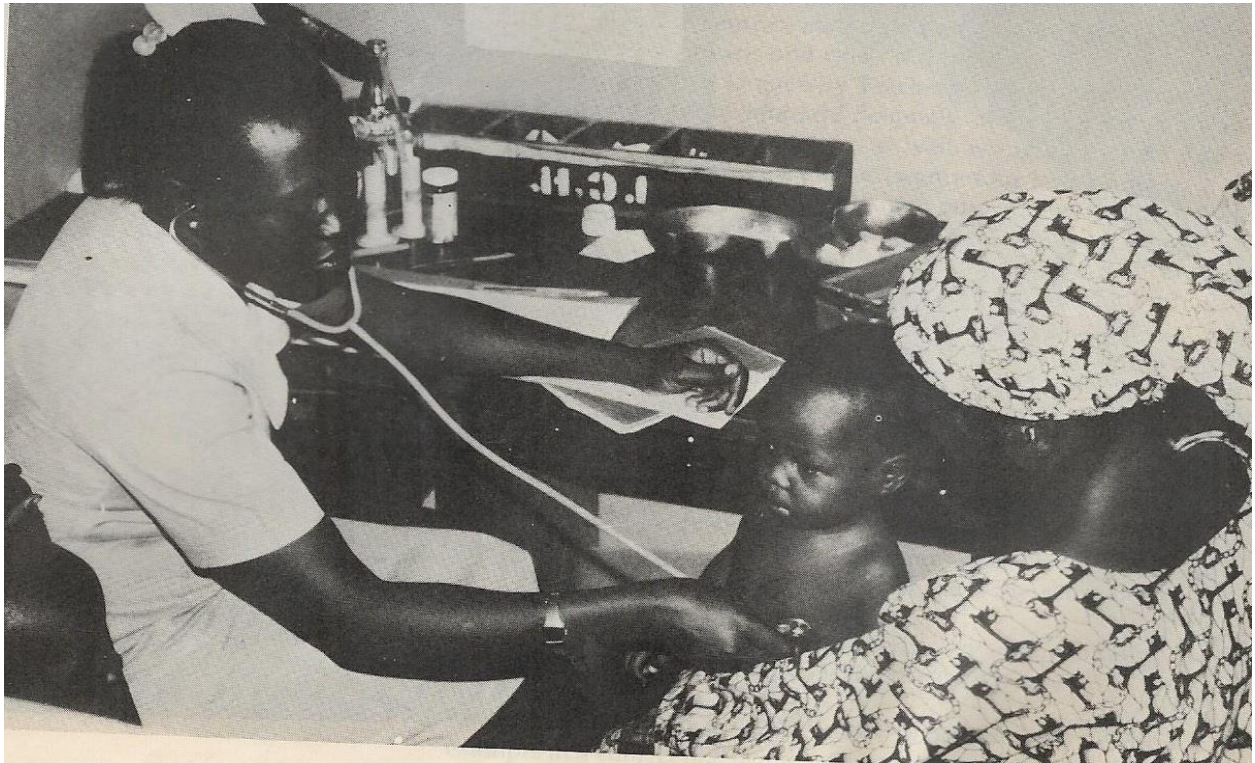
There are two types of health care: *curative health care* and *preventative health care*. Curative health care is the care provided for people to cure them from an illness which they have. It is very important to cure people but it is also important to prevent people from getting ill. This can be done with preventative health care. An example is vaccinating people against things like smallpox, yellow fever and tuberculosis. This has resulted in far fewer people falling ill with these serious diseases and so we now have very few epidemics of a disease. An epidemic occurs when a large number of people catch the same disease at the same time receive. If they are looked after properly, they are much more likely to produce healthy babies and this is the reason why maternity homes are so important.

Some of what you learn in school is preventative health care, for example in a subject like health science you are learning what you need to do to stay healthy and avoid diseases which can be caused by bad sanitation, dirt and rubbish.





Good maternity homes and hospitals mean that fewer mothers and babies die during childbirth.



Health centres help to ensure that children remain healthy.

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like now without hospitals and health centres.

## **Education**

In Theme six of Book 2 we learnt about the different kinds of education which people can get in our country. Here we will look at what effect it has had on our society and why it is so important.

During this century the role of women has changed a lot all over the world, as well as in our country, and this is largely because of education. A lot of women now have important jobs and combine running a family with having a career.

Education has resulted in many people moving to different parts of the country in search of better Jobs. This has helped people to understand and get to know Nigerians from different areas.

Education has created a demand for newspapers, books and journals and more and more people have become aware of their political and social rights in society.

Most important of all, education has meant that we have many qualified people for all the jobs which need to be done in our developing nation.





Today, our young women are competing with the men to do university science courses.

The Government has always given education high priority and many millions of naira are spent every year on developing educational facilities and making education available for more and more people. Already primary education is available to everyone and soon secondary education will be available to everyone. Education is free in most of our states and as well as the Government providing buildings many local communities have worked together to build their own schools. This is because everyone realizes that educating our young people is the key to the future of Nigeria.

### **National Electric Power Authority (NEPA)**

In 1972 the Federal Government took over the electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) and set up the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) to replace it. Its main functions are to develop and maintain electricity supply for the whole of Nigeria. Electricity is vital to our industry as well as being very useful to private individuals so NEPA is very important. There are a number of power plants located in different parts of the country and they use a variety of raw materials: oil, gas, water and coal.

Although NEPA produces huge amounts of electricity it is not enough for the needs of everyone in Nigeria. This is because we do not have enough equipment to run the power stations; demand is always very high and growing very quickly; and one of the major sources of power is water from the Kainji Dam where the water level is sometimes too low to provide enough power. It is hoped that when these problems are solved NEPA will be able to provide enough electricity for everyone but in the meantime essential users, like hospitals and factories, have to maintain their own generators to provide electricity when NEPA is cut off.

### **Water authorities**

There are a number of water authorities in different parts of Nigeria.

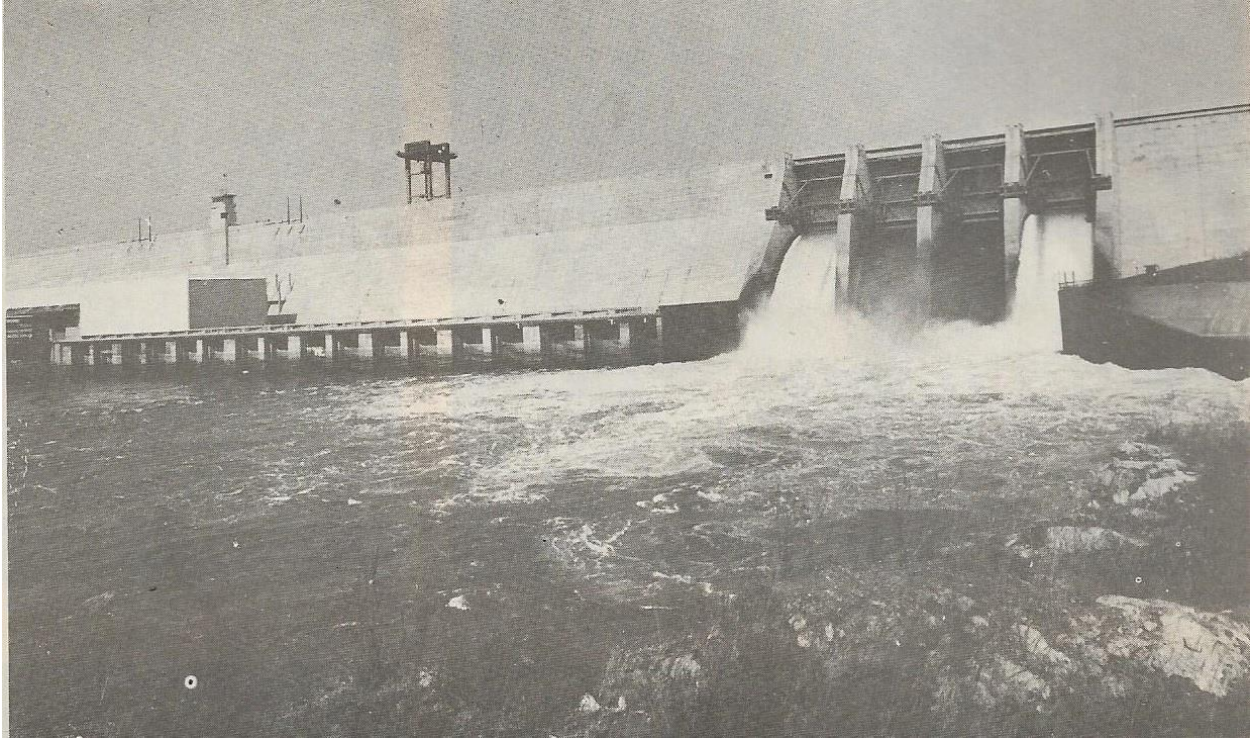
They were established by the Federal Government in 1976 in order to make the best use of all the water resources in the country, the main functions of the water authorities are to look at what water is available and work out the best way to make use of it; to build dams creating reservoirs of water; to provide pipe-borne water for the towns and villages and to help provide irrigation systems for farmers. Much of our land in the north needs irrigating; that is the digging of channels on farms for water to get to the crops, because the rainfall is not high enough to provide enough water for the crops.

Gradually water pipes are being laid in towns and villages, providing people with a constant supply of clean, fresh water. This makes life easier and reduces disease because many diseases are spread by dirty water. You must remember, though, that water is important to us all and should not be wasted.

### **Sports centres.**

The Federal Government, state governments and local governments build and maintain sports centres. The most important sports centre is



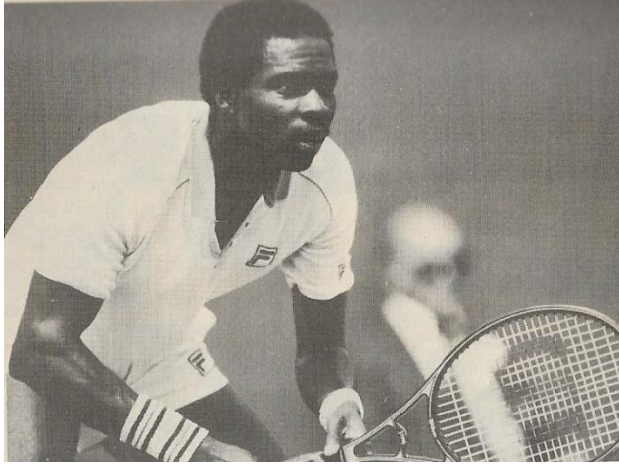


water from Kainji Dam provides some of the power needed by NEPA.



Irrigation channels are essential for farmers to be able to grow crops in the Chad Basin.





tennis

Nduka Odizor is now a well-known, international player.



The national Stadium in Lagos has facilities for most sports.



The pleasant garden park is at Kabba, in Kwara State.

the National Stadium in Lagos where most sports can be played, from table-tennis to soccer. There are other Federal Government sports centres in different parts of the country including Ahmadu Bello Stadium in Kaduna, Liberty Stadium in Ibadan and Enugu Stadium.

Many people play sport and a number of our young people are becoming professional sportsmen and women. They represent our country both here and overseas and when they do well part of their achievement is reflected on our country.

Sport is important to us all because it provides relaxation, exercise and social contact.

### **Garden parks**

People are beginning to have more leisure time and it is good for them to be able to relax outside their homes after a day's work, at weekends or during the holidays. With this in mind, state and



local governments are building garden parks all over the country. These parks may have a small collection of animals, birds and fishes. They will be laid out with flowers, lawns and trees. There may be a swimming pool and swings for children. There will be stands and kiosks for snacks and soft drinks. The idea of the parks is that there should be something for everyone to enjoy. Remember, when you visit a park you should not drop litter; it will spoil the park for other people.

## **Libraries**

The National Library, with its headquarters in the capital, should have a branch in each state of the Federation. It has a number of important functions including assisting state governments in providing library services; preserving and looking after local literature and keeping newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and records and photographs. Libraries are the central store for a lot of useful information which



A swimming pool is the safest place to swim.

should be available to everyone. There are some public libraries where people can go to borrow books from the lending section. They can also use the reference section where books which are not normally lent to readers are kept. You need to register as a member of the library and When

you have done that you will be given a small card with your name, address, number and photograph on it. You will have to show this card before being allowed to borrow books.

The most important rules of the library are to keep quiet and to look after the books.

## **Hotels**

Most of our big hotels are built by state governments and run by staff trained in hotel management. They are often very expensive and at present most hotel accommodation is used by business people, both Nigerians and foreigners. These hotels are usually well equipped with Conference rooms, committee rooms, dining rooms, as well as individual bedrooms containing things like a television, radio, telephone and a fridge. Middle sized hotels are frequently privately owned and provide similar facilities at lower cost.

As well as these expensive hotels there are simple guest houses which are much cheaper and can be used by families and school parties on excursions.

## **Banks**

Today many people keep their money in banks because they know it is safe. Banks exist for their customers and carry out many services for them. Perhaps the most important service is looking after people's money and making it available when it is needed. Anyone can become a customer of a bank by opening an account and putting some money in it.

The *savings account* is for small savers. When you open a savings account, you are given a small book, called a pass book. The bank writes in the pass book the amount deposited and when you withdraw money the amount withdrawn is written in the pass book. The last figure in the book is the balance of your account; that is the amount you have left in the account. Every six months the bank pays interest on the money in the account. Interest is a payment by the bank to the depositor and is a percentage of the money in the account.

The *deposit account* is for people with more money. You cannot take money out of a deposit account until an agreed period has passed.

Interest on deposit accounts is higher than on savings accounts.

The *current account* is an account from which you can take out money by writing cheques. Customers have to pay a small charge for this service but the great advantage is that money can easily be paid to someone else without the customer having to go around with large sums of money.

Another important function of banks is to help businessmen and government contractors by granting them loans over agreed periods. When the borrower repays the bank the borrower also pays interest to the bank. Money loaned for businesses carries a higher interest rate than the rate paid to people with savings accounts and deposit accounts. The bank keeps the extra interest for its own use and pays the rest to its depositors. The money loaned by the bank is the money put in the bank by its customers and they are paid for allowing their money to be used in this way. When

banks make loans, they want to know how the money will be used and they also want to make sure that it can be paid back.

We can keep our valuables in a bank. For a small charge a bank will look after things like the title deeds to landed property, insurance policies and jewelry.

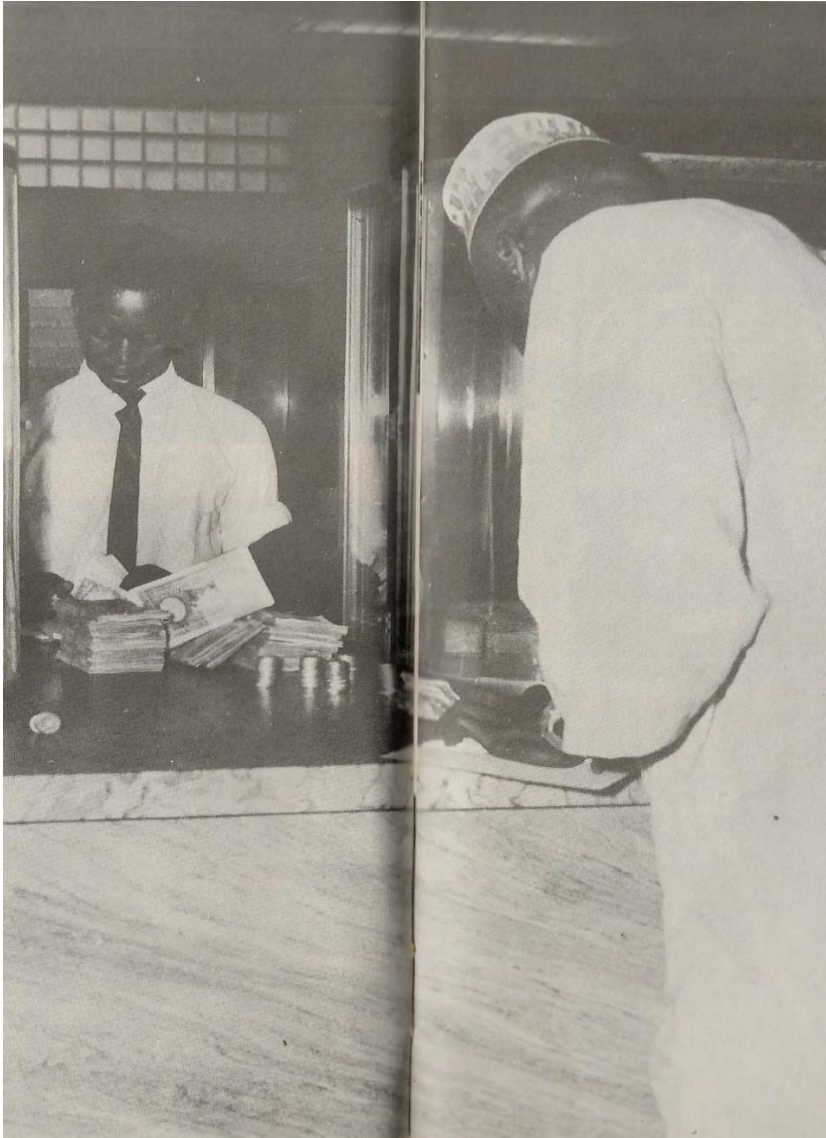
Finally, banks will help customers who are trading with overseas companies or who wish to travel overseas. The bank will provide the necessary foreign exchange within the limits set by the Federal Government.

### **Insurance companies**

Insurance can be made against most asks. For example, you can insure your life, houses and property, goods, and you must insure a motor vehicle. In order to insure something a person has to take out an *insurance policy* with an insurance company. This means that a person agrees to pay a sum of money to insure something and if anything happens to the thing which is insured the insurance company will pay *compensation*: that is, the company will pay the value of the item insured.

A lot of people now have life insurance policies. A healthy person can insure his or her life by paying an agreed Sum at regular intervals, usually monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. If anything happens to that person the insurance company will pay an agreed sum to whoever inherits that person's property or to the person named by the person insured. If the person lives beyond the number of years of the policy, he can collect the agreed sum himself. Life insurance can then become a kind of saving so that the insured person will have money to live on when he is old.





A bank cashier receiving cash from a customer. The customer will probably want to put such a large amount of money in a deposit account so that he receives interest.

It is compulsory to insure a motor vehicle. The vehicle can be insured in different ways: if it is insured third party the owner of the vehicles can Only ask the insurance company to repair any other vehicle involved an accident or compensate for damage to people and property. The vehicle insurance is comprehensive the owner will be compensated for damage done to his car as well as to any other car involved in an accident.

Property insurance covers houses and goods. People can insure the houses against fire, a storm or any other disaster. Clothes, furniture, jewelry and other goods can be insured against fire or theft businesses can insure their property and goods against fire and theft.

More and more people are insuring their belongings because if anything happens to their things the insurance company will pay and the individual has not lost everything. Remember, though, that regular payments have to be made to the insurance company and it these payments are not

made the insurance is no longer valid. Also, the agreement on the insurance policy might contain certain rules which must be obeyed, e.g. car insurance does not usually cover a car when it is used in a race. You must study the insurance policy before signing it.

## **Housing corporations**

Nigeria is a developing country where most people do not have modern homes to live in. Because of this, various state governments have set up housing corporations which build houses at low cost and sell them to people on easy terms of payment. This means that when someone has paid a deposit he can pay the rest of the money for the house by regular monthly payments. Some people want to build their Own house and they can apply to the housing corporation for a loan which is also paid back by regular monthly payments.

The Federal Mortgage Bank helps people who want to buy or build their own house.

The Federal Government also has housing schemes and most towns in Nigeria have a Federal Government housing scheme.

1. Describe the health facilities available in your district.
2. Explain why preventative health care is so Important.
3. Can you think of anything you do which can be called preventative health care? Say why you think it is.
4. Why do most Nigerians think education is very important?
5. List some of the things which need electricity to make them work.
6. Why is it important that everyone in Nigeria should have a supply of clean fresh water?
7. Name one famous Nigerian sportsman or sportswoman and write about his or her achievements.
8. What would you like to have in your ideal garden park?
9. Visit the library and find out how to use it.
10. Find out the interest rates on savings and deposit accounts at your local bank.
11. Why is it better to put your money in the bank rather than hide it at home?
12. Why do people take out life insurance policies?
13. Why do you think that it is a good idea to insure valuable possessions?
14. Where is your nearest housing corporation?

Find out more about how it works.



Masked dancer at a Yoruba festival in Ogun.

## **Our religious institutions**

### **The meaning of religion**

Religion is a system of faith and worship through which man recognizes that there is a power higher than the power of men. Most religions believe in a Supreme Being who has absolute control.

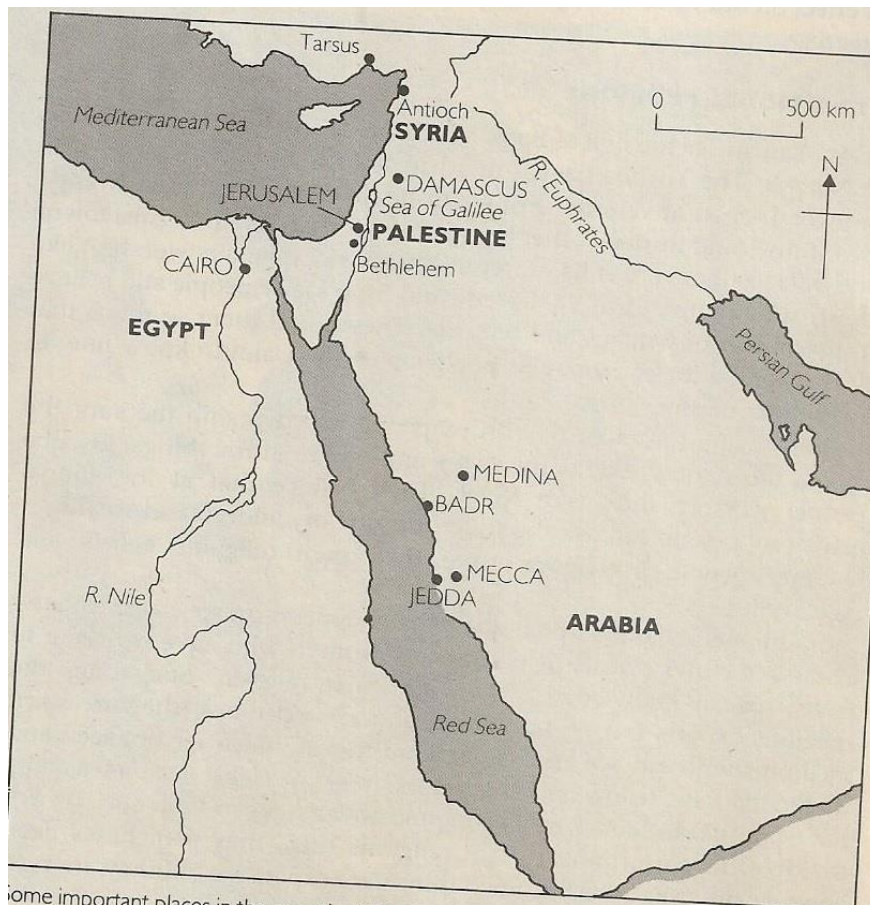
There are many religions in the world and they all have special words related to them. Some examples are *sacred*, *rites*, *worship*, *faith*, *holy* and *prayer*. Some words occur in almost all religions. Three of these are *faith*, *belief* and *doctrine*.

Faith cannot be completely separate from belief. It is a system of belief. For example, we have the Christian faith, Muslim faith, Traditional faith and Jewish faith. These faiths are all founded on the belief in God and faith is the trust in this Supreme Being.



Belief is in the mind. When someone is totally convinced of a truth then he believes in it absolutely. The stronger his faith the greater is his belief.

Doctrines are the beliefs and principles of a religion which are taught to the followers or believers of the religion.



Some important places in the growth of Christianity and Islam.

### **The beginning of religious beliefs**

Early man saw that fire gave him warmth and cooked his food. It gave him light at night and kept wild animals away. He was grateful to the fire for making his life easier and so he looked upon it as a god to be worshipped. He showed his gratitude by making offerings to it.

Man watched the sun rise and set. At night he saw the moon and stars. He saw day turn into night; he saw the seasons follow one another each year, but he did not know how these things happened. Sometimes there were storms, thunder and lightning, floods and earthquakes. Some of these things made him afraid and he thought that certain gods were angry. Knowing that he was helpless he thought of pleasing these gods who were ruling the world. He began to worship the gods or spirits whom he thought he might have offended. He prayed to them to keep him safe and thanked them for helping him to survive. Sometimes he offered them gifts so that they would continue to keep him safe.

As people began to live together some people, who were thought to have special powers for keeping the gods happy, were chosen to worship them. These people became known as priests. They had great power over their fellow men and their work was to teach and advise people on how to gain the favor of the gods.

Religion has a great influence on how people behave and on their ideas and values in society. We will look at this question of religion and its effect on our lives through studying three major religious groups in Nigeria.

## **Traditional religions**

As we saw in Theme one of Book 1 there are many traditional religions in Nigeria. The Yoruba have a number of gods and goddesses which are worshipped at various shrines. In Ile-Ife there are at least twenty-two shrines and thirteen other interesting sanctuaries. In Yoruba towns and villages there are cults (different systems of religious worship) like those of Egungun, Oro, Ifa, Gelede and Eyo. Many people still believe in the power of witches and wizards. They dread them so much that they spend a lot of money to pay people who claim to know how to keep them happy.

Quite a large number of Yoruba people still worship the sun, the moon, the stars, the hills, the rivers and other natural things. Osogbo people worship the Osun River. They believe that at the annual ceremony people can ask the River for gifts of children and wealth.

Other people in Nigeria have their own religious beliefs and ceremonies.

Traditional religions in Nigeria usually depend on specialist leaders. These are either priests or old men or women who have, or claim to have, special knowledge of the particular religion. Sometimes the religious experts can be traditional dancers. At times, they are spirit mediums who can see and understand things which are not seen and understood by fellow worshippers. These specialist leaders usually have political influence and economic advantages in their society. For example, in performing certain religious rites, they sometimes need special clothes and masks. Such things are expensive but they are paid for with money contributed by the followers.



This is part of a shrine at Arochukwu in Imo State.



This is part of a shrine to Osun, One of the Yoruba gods.



*Divination* is another characteristic of many traditional religions in Nigeria. This means that the priests or experts claim to know the future by some supernatural means, and since many Nigerians are anxious about their future they have great respect for the diviners. The diviners attempt to explain misfortunes like sickness, financial losses or even deaths, during or after such events.

The recognition of many gods in any traditional religion, rather than one Supreme God, needs some explanation. Followers believe in the existence of an Almighty God, Olorun to the Yoruba, Chineke to the Igbo, and Oghene to the Urhobo. They regard him as Maker of heaven and earth. But He is too high and exalted to bother Himself directly with people's affairs, and so there are many gods who act as go-betweens. Followers reach God through these go-betweens who are many and varied. Looked at in this way we can see that traditional religion is not far from *monotheism* - the belief in only one Supreme God who is the cause of all that happens in the world.



There are many churches all over Nigeria. They are all slightly different but you will find the cross. The symbol of Christianity in most of them.

## **Christianity**

Christians believe in one Supreme God who created the world. God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to earth to save mankind. The word Christian comes from his name. The teachings of Jesus Christ are in the New Testament of the Bible, the Holy Book of Christians.

Jesus Christ went about the countryside preaching to the people about the greatness of God. He taught love and humility and He performed many miracles through God. He healed the sick and fed the poor. Jesus taught people to love God and to Love your neighbor like you love yourself and he used parables, stories with a lesson, to get his message across to the people. Church leaders were afraid of Jesus and they didn't like the fact that he had such a great following among the

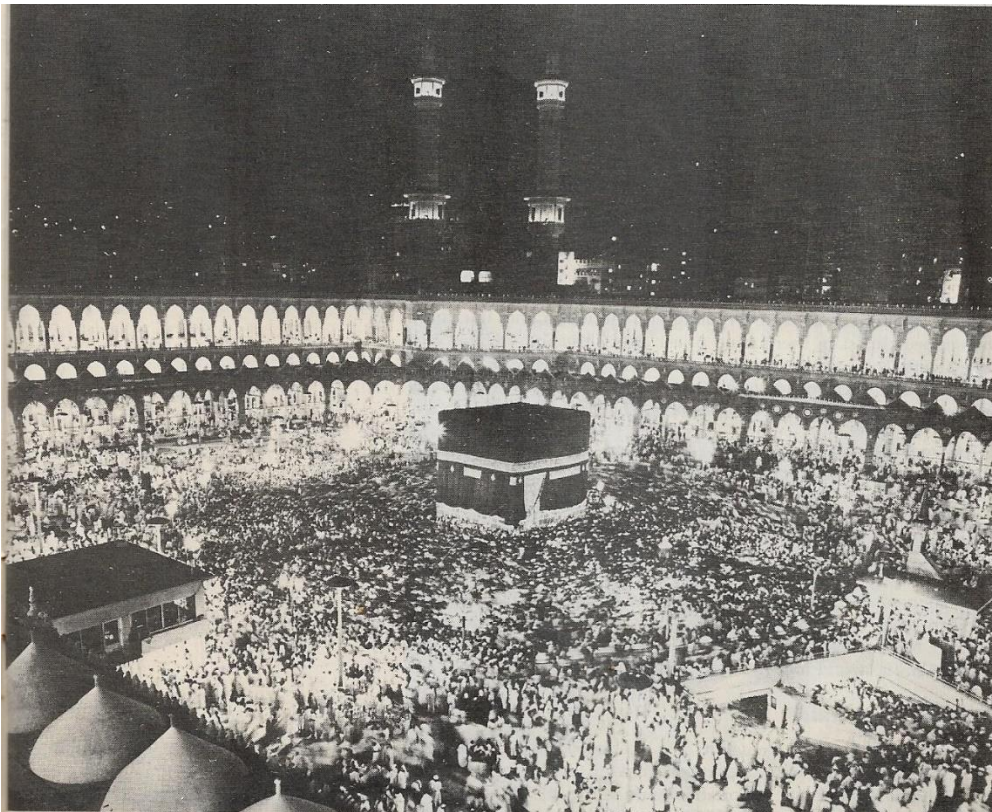
people so they plotted to have him put to death. He was finally put to death by being nailed to a wooden cross but he rose from the dead after three days. His teachings lived on after his life on earth and his disciples continued to spread the word about Christianity. Today Christianity remains one of the world's major religions.

## **Islam**

Mohammed lived about six centuries after Jesus Christ. He was the founder of Islam. In his travels he had met many Jews and Christians from whom he had learnt about the worship of one God. He thought that such a religion was much better than the worship of idols, which most of his people in the Arabian Desert practiced at that time.

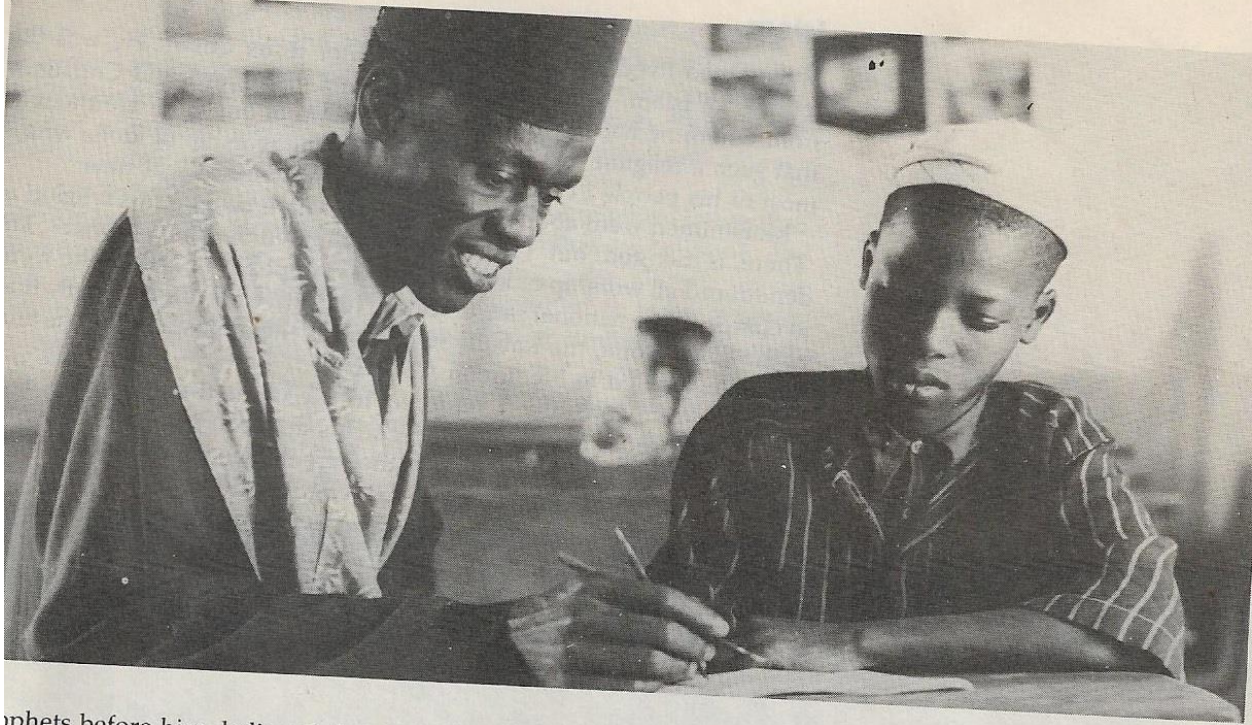
Mohammed went about preaching. The main belief of his religion is There is no god but God, and Mohammed is His prophet. He denounced all worship of idols but he was opposed by those who were in charge of the national sanctuaries in his native Mecca, especially that of the Black Stone, the Kaaba. So great was the opposition that he and his followers fled to Medina in AD 622.

In AD 630 Mohammed returned to Mecca in triumph and Islam began to spread far and wide. Despite his desire to purify the national shrines of Mecca he had to retain the ceremonies connected with the Black Stone as a cardinal point in his religion. Mohammed, like many



Many Nigeria Muslims make the haji (pilgrimage) to the Kahbah at Mecca.





prophets before him. There are many Koranic schools in Nigeria where students learn about Islam as well as learning other subjects.

Prophets before him, believed that he had some heavenly revelations. These he caused to be written down as dictated by the Angel Gabriel, and they make up the *Koran*, the sacred scriptures of Islam. Apart from those divine revelations which make up the *Koran*, there were certain important utterances made by Mohammed himself. These were written down in the *Hadith*. Muslims use them both in the religious and moral guidance of their lives. Yet the main teaching of Islam is that God is above everything and He is the only one to be worshipped. In Islam there is no priest class specially ordained and vested with authority to perform sacrificial functions as with some other religions. It claims to teach the equality of all men as typified by the worship at Mecca and in the mosques. The five pillars of Islam are:

1. The repetition of the Creed: There is no god but God, and Mohammed is His prophet.
2. The five daily prayers
3. Fasting
4. Alms-giving
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca

Mohammed lived the life of a religious leader and prophet. His followers never regarded him as a god; they called themselves Muslims and not Mohammedans. It is estimated that there are 300 million Muslims in the world today.

## Religious festivals

The great events of most religions are celebrated through festivals. Christian festivals celebrate important events in the life of Jesus and Muslim festivals celebrate important events in the life of the Prophet Mohammed. The chart on page 35 shows some of the main festivals.

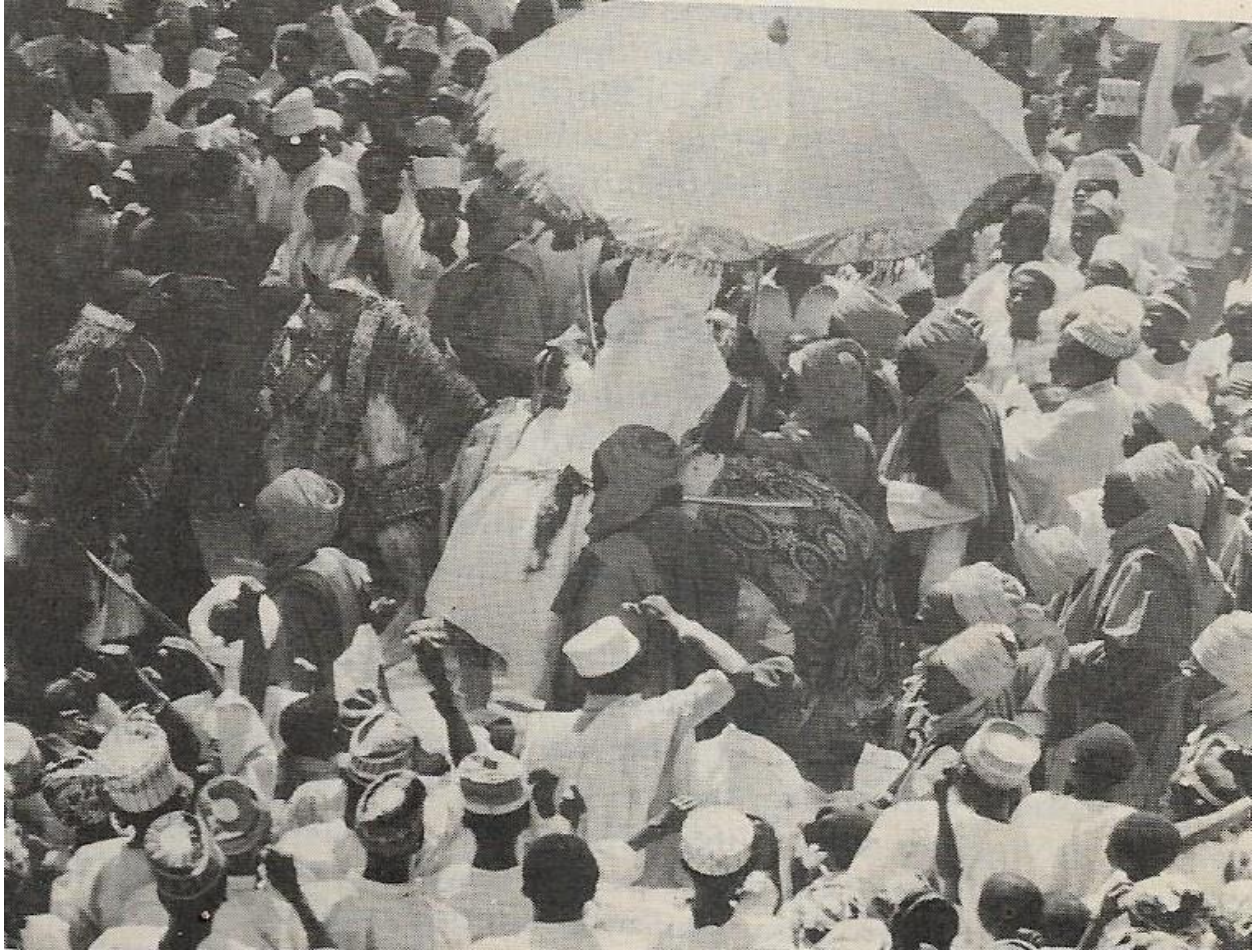
Christian Festivals	Muslim Festivals	Yoruba Festivals
Christmas	Muslim New Year	Ifa
Ash Wednesday	Id-el-Maulud	Egungun
Ascension	Id-el-Kabir	Oro
Palm Sunday	Id-el-Fitr	Gelede
Easter		Eyo
Good Friday		Obatala
Easter Monday		Ogun
		Oranmiyan

Local traditional festivals are very exciting and colorful with the use of drums, bells, flutes, horns, gourds, gongs and rattles. The Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Efik, Gwarri, Nupe, Fulani, Kanuri and other groups celebrate their own local festivals in accordance with their rich tradition and culture.

## Some great religious leaders

We have read about Jesus Christ and Mohammed. They were not only founders but also leaders of religions. There have been many great religious leaders and we will look at just three Nigerian leaders.

*Usman dan Fodio* was born in 1754. His ancestors had migrated from the west and settled amongst the Hausa. Dan Fodio was made a teacher to the royal court of Gobir. When he saw that some Hausa Muslims were mixing Islamic practices with traditional worship, he tried to introduce Islamic reforms. Yunfa, the Sarkin of Gobir, and one of Dan Fodio's former pupils, threatened to have him arrested. He fled to Gudu and from there he declared a jihad, or holy war, on the Hausa rulers.



The Emir of Katsina riding among his people during the Sallah celebrations.

Gradually the Hausa rulers were defeated and the Islamic Empire spread. Usman dan Fodio then set about getting rid of bribery and corruption and other bad social and economic practices and turning the people into better Muslims. He died in 1817.

*Samuel Ajayi Crowther* was born at Osogun (now in Oyo state) in 1808. Ajayi was captured as a slave in 1821. On being set free from a Portuguese slave ship by the British he was sent to Freetown. There he became one of the foundation students of Fourah Bay College in 1827. Between 1830 and 1864 Samuel Ajayi Crowther was a teacher, pastor and bishop for the Church Missionary Society. He became the first African bishop of modern times in 1864. As a missionary worker he taught and preached among the people of Onitsha, Bonny, Brass, Bida, Lokoja, Abeokuta, Ota and Lagos, and many other places. He converted many people to Christianity.

Bishop Crowther participated in the 1841, 1854 and 1857 expeditions that brought Western education and agriculture to the peoples of the lower Niger. He produced an Igbo vocabulary and translated the Bible and the Anglican Prayer Book into Yoruba. He believed strongly in founding schools for spreading religion. He died in 1891.



*Moses Orimolade* was born in 1877 at Ikare, now in Ondo state. He was the founder of the Cherubim and Seraphim Society of Nigeria. His most well-known disciple was Captain Abiodun Emmanuel, who claimed she was co-founder with him. He went about preaching and quoting from the Bible. At Ilorin, Muslim people called him Alhaji-N-Yisa. Many priests from well-established Missions joined his campaigns in all parts of Nigeria.

The Society makes prayer the basis of religion. Idols and charms can never be more effective than prayer. The Society claimed to have cured diseases and even raised the dead through prayer.

Moses established some societies within the Cherubim and Seraphim Society. Later some of his followers broke away to form another faction. This upset him very much and damaged the Cherubim and Seraphim Society. When he died in 1933 at Ojokoro, near Agege, his faction gave his mantle of leadership to Elder Abraham Onanuga. There are now many groups, factions and societies under the canopy of the Cherubim and Seraphim Society.



**The Reverend Samuel Ajayi Crowther**

### **How religion has affected Nigeria**

Before the introduction of Islam and Christianity the people living in what is now Nigeria had their own traditional religions, as we have seen. They worshipped the Supreme Being through lesser gods like Obatala, Ogun, Sango, Soko and Osambiwa. However, none of these indigenous religions had any written documents like the Koran and the Bible.

The introduction of Islam led to the founding of Koranic schools where converts learned to read, write and translate the Koranic scripts. This began the change of a non-literate society to a literate one.

Islam brought with it oriental dress and customs and introduced new ideas into Nigerian social life. The desire of converts to make the pilgrimage to Mecca led to more people travelling outside Nigeria and so returning with new ideas and a broadened outlook.

Christianity brought with it Western education. It began with Learning to read the Bible but led to a more formal education for a few Nigerians as schools were opened up. As the British gradually became rulers they needed literate Nigerians to help run the bureaucracy which they were setting up. Anyone who was literate could find paid employment in the British administration. At that time, it was considered a great advantage, both socially and economically, to work for the British.

As education developed so the number of Christian converts grew but the Muslims also began to found schools and colleges teaching more than the Koran. This helped to strengthen the cause of Islam in Nigeria. Today about forty-five per cent of Nigerians are Muslims and about forty per cent are Christians.

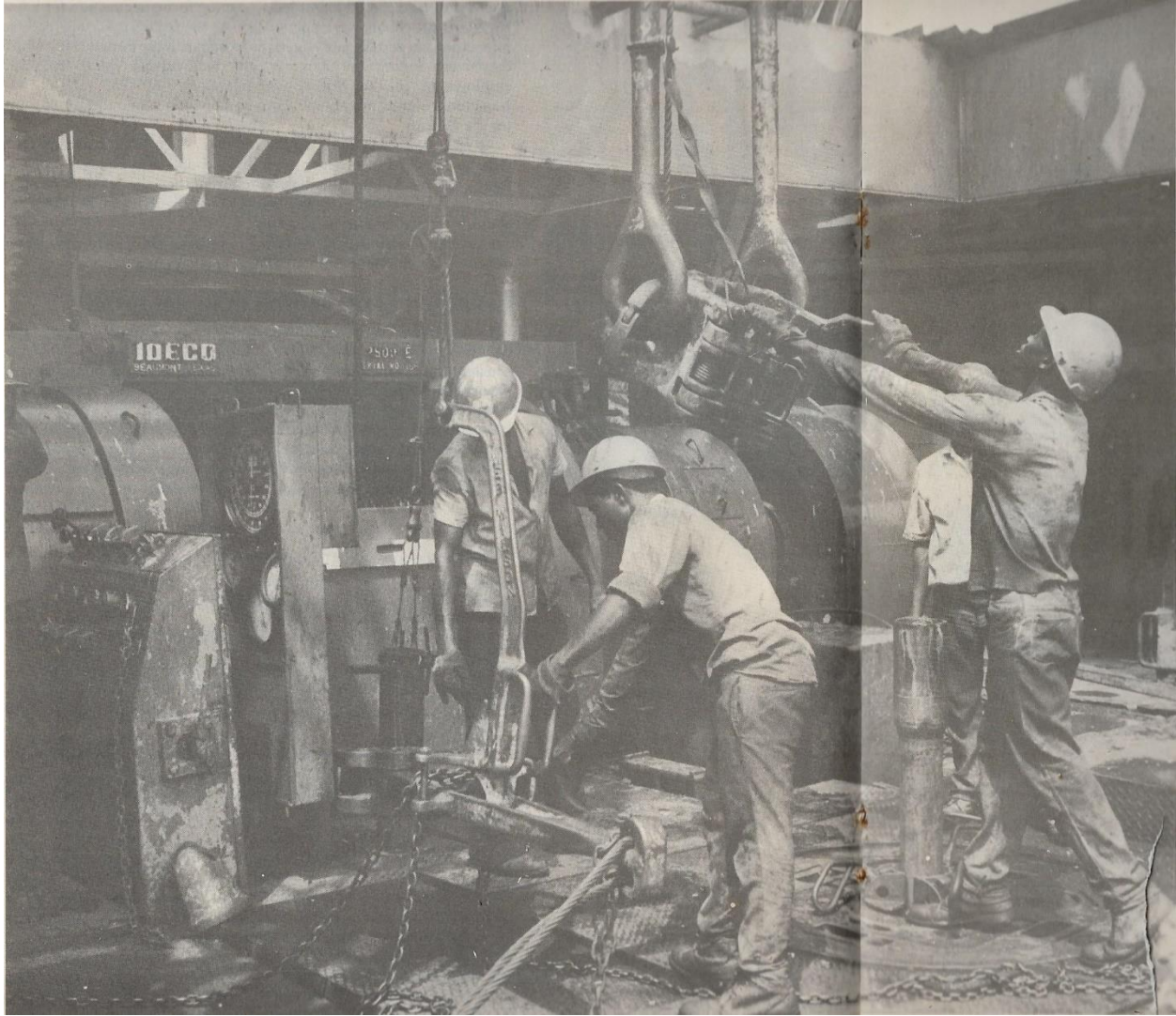
Educated Christians and Muslims have been among the pioneers of development in Nigeria in its political and economic growth.

### **National and international peace and harmony**

Recently there have been events, both in Nigeria and in other countries, which showed religious intolerance and persecution. True Muslims and Christians believe in working together in peace and harmony to create a united Nigeria. It is important that in all societies everyone has the right to choose his or her religion without fear of persecution. Wise men believe that no religion is better than another, but some of the people practicing a religion may be better than others. Most religions share the objective of making each person a better person and through this helping our fellow men.

1. Describe the origin of one traditional religion in your community
2. Why is it impossible to be truly religious and have no morals?
3. Where can you find the teachings of Jesus Christ?
4. Write out the words of the Islamic creed.
5. Choose two Christian festivals and say what they are celebrating and how they are celebrated.
6. Choose two Islamic festivals and say what they are celebrating and how they are celebrated.
7. Describe a traditional festival which you have seen and explain what it was celebrating.
8. What have Islam and Christianity contributed to education in Nigeria?

9. What is religious toleration Why IS It so important?
10. Describe your own religion. If you belong to a particular sect say what is special about it.



Working on an oil rig. It is hard, dirty and sometimes dangerous work.

## **National economic life**

### **Introduction**

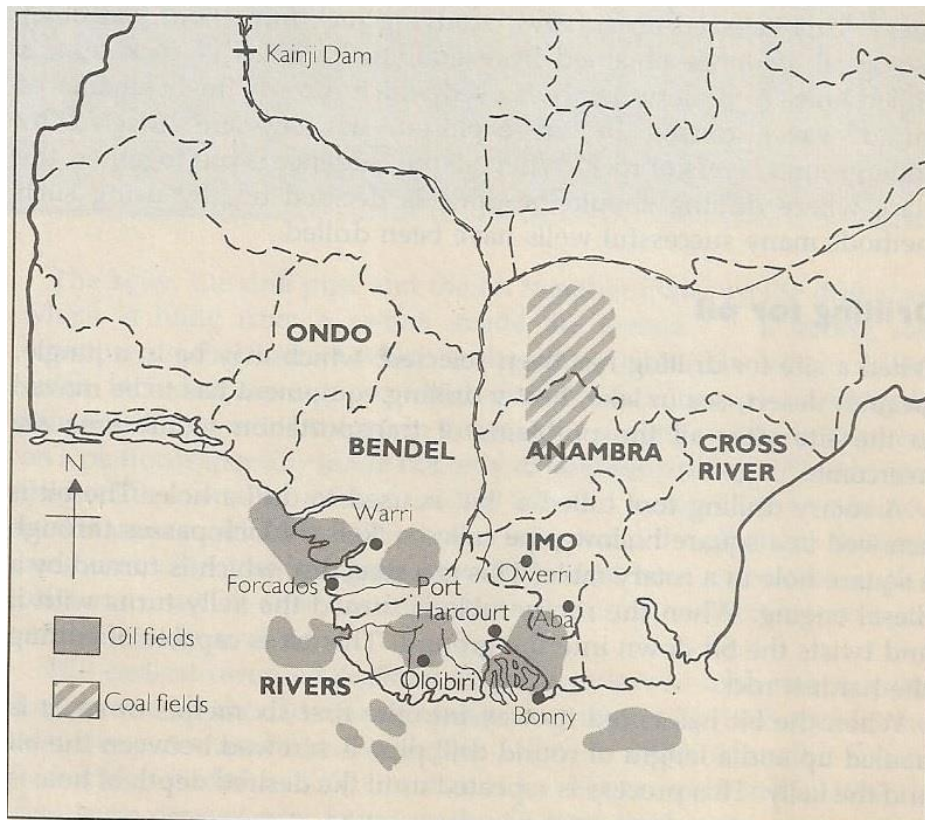
Our national economy is made up of all the things we do, the things We make, the things we grow, the natural resources we get from our country, and all the buying and selling of goods produced here and abroad. Economic life, therefore, includes agriculture, natural resources, manufactured goods and human resources. We have already looked at agriculture in Theme five of Book 1 and here we will be mainly concerned with natural resources, particularly energy resources,



manufactured goods and human resources. We will begin with our most important natural resource oil

### **The importance of oil**

Look at the map and find Oloibiri. Soon after production began at Oloibiri a lot of other oil fields were found in the same area; that is in the Delta region and in 1960 the search for oil off the coast of Nigeria began. Unfortunately, just as the oil industry was about to take off the Civil War broke out. However, one good thing was that oil exploration continued in other parts of Nigeria and oil fields were discovered in Bendel State and Cross River State, as well as Imo State. In 1971 the Nigerian National Oil Corporation was established by the Federal Military Government.



### **Energy resources in Nigeria.**

The oil is obtained from both *on-shore areas*, that is oil fields on land, and off-shore areas, that is oil fields in the sea around the coast of Nigeria. There are now many oil fields and more are being discovered all the time. Oil, sometimes called petroleum or rock oil, is found deep in the earth where it lies trapped under pressure between layers of rock. It started forming millions of years ago before man came on this earth. At that time much of the land was covered with water and there were larger seas. In those seas lived vast numbers of plants, animals, fish, shrimp-like creatures

and many more different kinds of water creatures. When these plants and creatures died, they sank to the bottom and formed layers. These layers were then covered over with layers of rock, sand and sediment washed down into the seas by the rivers. After a period of thousands of years, because of the pressure of the layers of rock above the dead plants and animals, oil and gas were formed from their remains.

Occasionally the trapped oil was forced upwards due to the pressure of the earth above so that it came out on the surface and caught the attention of man. At first not much use was made of oil but as science and technology improved man found that it was a most valuable and useful product. Therefore, deliberate attempts were made to find it. The first modern well was drilled in 1859 by Edwin L. Drake at Titusville in the United States and from then on there was no turning back.

### **Finding oil**

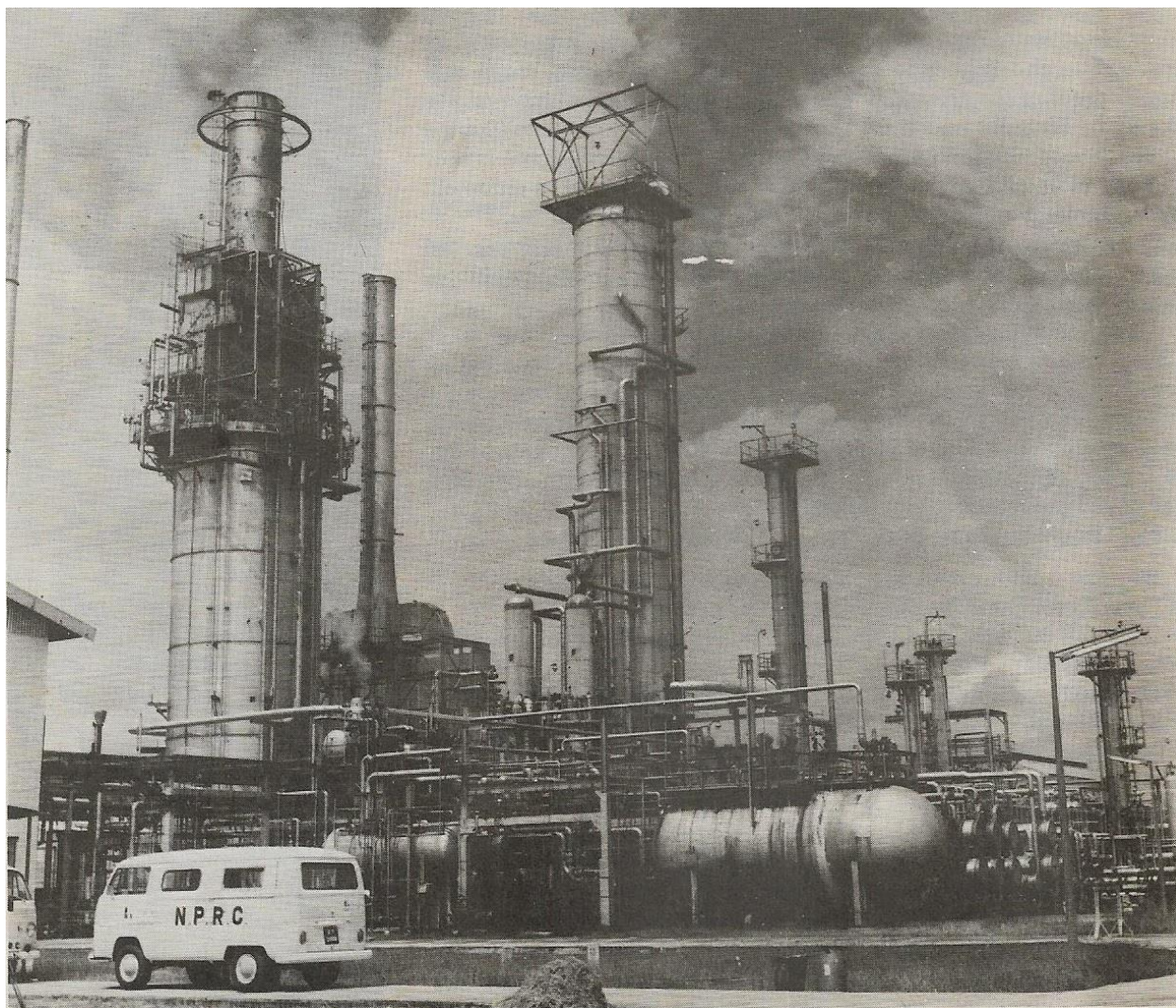
Searching for oil is expensive as there is no way of being sure that oil exists in a particular area. However, prospectors can make an educated guess. This is based on surveys, studying rock formation, and other geological evidence obtained by examining samples of rock from a drilled hole. A modern device is used which records the behavior of sound waves caused by an explosion as they are affected by underground layers of rock. When all the evidence is put together, the place where drilling should be done is decided on. By using such methods many successful wells have been drilled.

### **Drilling for oil**

When a site for drilling has been selected, which may be in a jungle, swamp, desert, sea or lake, heavy drilling equipment has to be moved to the site after all the problems of transportation to the area are overcome.

A rotary drilling tool called a 'bit' is used to drill a hole. The bit is screwed to a square hollow pipe called a 'kelly' which passes through a square hole in a rotary table. This is a steel disc which is turned by a diesel engine. When the rotary table is turned the kelly turns with it and twists the bit down into the ground. This bit is capable of cutting the hardest rock.

When the bit has bored its way into the first six meters or so, it is hauled up and a length of round drill pipe is screwed between the bit and the kelly. This process is repeated until the desired depth of hole is made.



Nigeria is able to refine more and more of its own oil. This is in Port Harcourt.

The kelly, the drill pipe and the bit together make up the drill string which is hung from a swivel inside the derrick - a strong steel structure on the floor of which is the rotary table, The whole drilling outfit, including the engines which power it, is known as a drilling rig When drilling has to be done in the sea, the drilling rig has to be placed on a platform specially made not only to hold the drilling rig but to have the facilities for a number of men to live and work there, In addition, facilities are required to collect, store and pump the oil or gas that may be found. One can imagine how large and how expensive such a platform must be as it has to withstand storms and huge waves and remain steady at all times.

The earliest recorded exploration in Nigeria was undertaken in the Lagos area by the German Bitumen Corporation in 1908 and further searches were made in. the Benue valley in 1937, After the Second World War ended in 1945 the search for oil increased and in 1956 the first large deposit was found in the Oloibiri field to the west of Port Harcourt.



The oil that comes out of the ground is *crude oil* and it cannot be used in its crude state; it has to be *refined*. A lot of our oil is exported in its crude state and it goes to other countries to be refined. When it is pumped out of the ground it is sent by pipe-line to an oil terminal like Bonny or Forcados and from there it is shipped to countries like the United States, Britain, France and Germany. However, Nigeria is now refining more and more of its oil rather than exporting it as crude oil. There are large refineries at Port Harcourt, Warri and Kaduna.

Oil is transported by pipe-line to the refinery, after refining, the different products are usually transported by road to filling stations, factories and other users of oil products.

The oil refining process by which the crude oil which comes out the ground is broken down into these different products is highly technical. The crude oil is heated to high temperatures and because the different products in the crude oil have different boiling temperatures, they separate into different substances. The lightest, being gas, moves to the top of the refining or fractionating column while the heaviest, called residue bitumen, stays at the bottom.

Here is a list of some of the products obtained from oil:

1. Bitumen used for road building, roofing and water proofing.
2. Fuel oils for ships, factories and central heating.
3. Lube oils for lubricating, making candles, chemicals, ointments and polishes.
4. Diesel oils for railway engines, buses, trucks and tractors.
5. Kerosene (paraffin) for jet fuel, lighting and heating.
6. Naphtha to make petrol for cars.
7. Bottled gas for stoves and heating.
8. Chemicals for making plastics.

Looking at the above list one has no doubt as to the value of oil to the modern world.

There are great advantages in having our own refineries around the country.

1. We can produce enough petrol for our own use and avoid petrol shortages which have often occurred in some parts of the country.
2. Instead of importing petrol we can now export it and so earn more foreign exchange
3. Refined oil provides a source of power which has helped other industries to grow in Nigeria.
4. The refineries create a lot of jobs for our people.
5. We can use the by-products of oil in the manufacture of other goods as noted above.

Although the discovery of oil in Nigeria has provided great wealth for our country which has made it possible for us to develop faster, it has proved to be unreliable as a source of wealth. There was a serious slump in the sale of oil in 1975 and again in 1981. There are many reasons for these slumps connected with the world economy and completely out of the control of Nigeria. These slumps show us that it is dangerous to be too dependent on our earnings from oil. It is important that we use the money we are earning now to develop other industries for the future, to improve Our agricultural production and to improve



this huge turbine drives a generator at the Niger Dam and so helps to provide some of our electricity. Read page 46 to see how it works.

education and so provide the skilled people for the future development of your Country. No one is quite sure how much oil there is but everyone knows that it will run out one day and we will depend on those industries set up using the wealth obtained by selling oil now.

### **Other sources of energy**

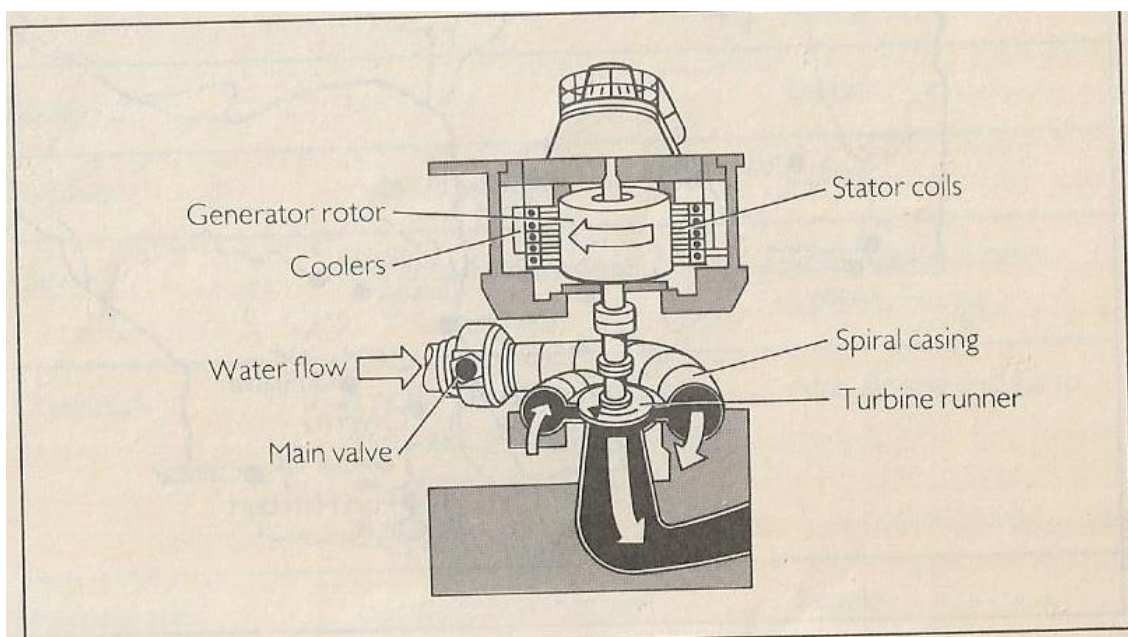
When oil is taken from the ground a lot of natural gas has to be brought out at the same time. Until recently much of this natural gas was burnt off because we had not developed ways of storing it and using it. It was very wasteful as natural gas providing a good source of Power. Fortunately, we are now beginning to make use of it. A plant has been built to turn the gas into liquid by compressing it. It can then be stored in huge containers for use in Nigeria and for export to other countries. Some natural gas is used by NEPA to provide the power for electricity. We will soon be able to make use of all our natural gas and so have access to another cheap source of power in

order to help develop our other industries. Natural gas can also be used to make fertilizer and other chemicals.

*Coal*, most of which is found in Anambra, Imo and Bendel States, used to be an important source of power in Nigeria. But since the oil industry has developed it has become less important. Oil has the advantage of being much easier and cheaper to transport than coal.

Because it is so expensive to transport coal to different parts of the country it is only used in a few industries near to where it is produced.

The Kainji Dam provides much of the country's *hydro-electric power*. The power is created by the great force of the water going through the specially constructed spillways of the dam and dropping down to the level of the water the other side of the dam. This power is harnessed which is a special wheel turned by the water. The water makes the which is really the and turned into electricity by passing the water through a *turbine* ---- which is special wheel turned by the water. The water makes the turbine spin rapidly. This spinning --- motion which is really the energy of the water passing through the turbine --- is changed into electricity by another machine called a generator, As the generator spins electric current is produced.



A diagram showing how hydro-electricity is produced.

So what we have done is to use water to make movement (the turning of the turbine), and movement to make electricity. From the generator the electric current is led (or conducted) by wires held above the ground by huge towers or poles to various sub-stations from where it is distributed to homes and factories by more wires.

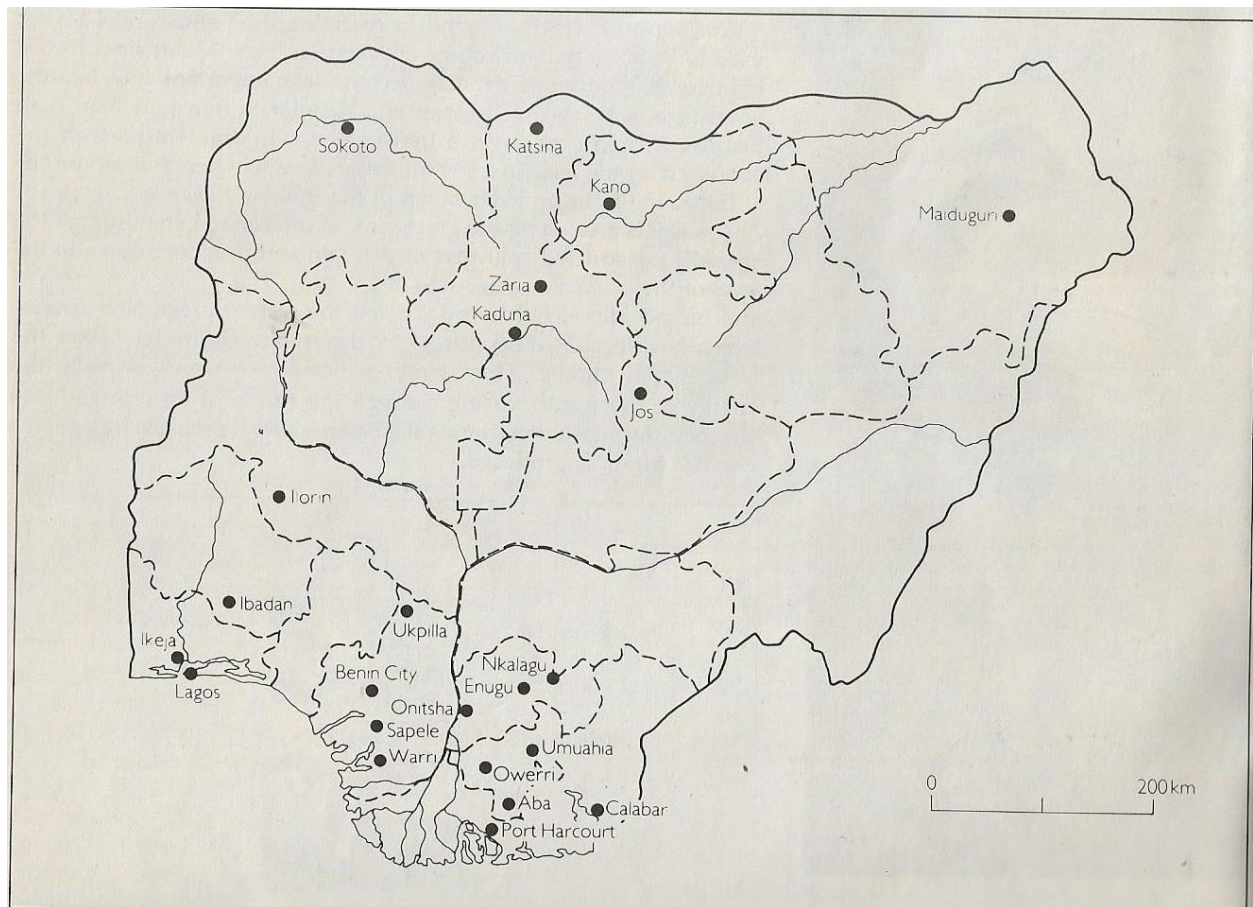
The diagram on page 43 illustrates all these things. Look at it carefully and read the description again.



When the Kainji Dam was planned it was expected to be able to provide as much electricity as would be needed but demand has increased by so much that, as we saw on page 22, NEPA has great problems maintaining a supply to all those people wanting electricity. The Kainji Dam is supplemented by the hydro-electric power from a station at Jos.

## **Our manufacturing industry**

A lot of people think of our manufacturing industry as a modern development but there are some things which we have been making for many years. These things form our local craft industries where we have many skilled craftsmen making attractive and useful goods. Some



Important industrial towns in Nigeria. Look at the table in the next page to see what each town produces.



This woman is making pots on a pottery wheel. Look at how she uses her hands to shape the pot as it spins on the wheel.



these men are using the dye pits in kano to produce the traditional blue-patterned material which has been dyed in this way for many years.

These workers are assembling Volkswagen cars using imported car parts.



This huge machine is able to produce plywood from local timber.

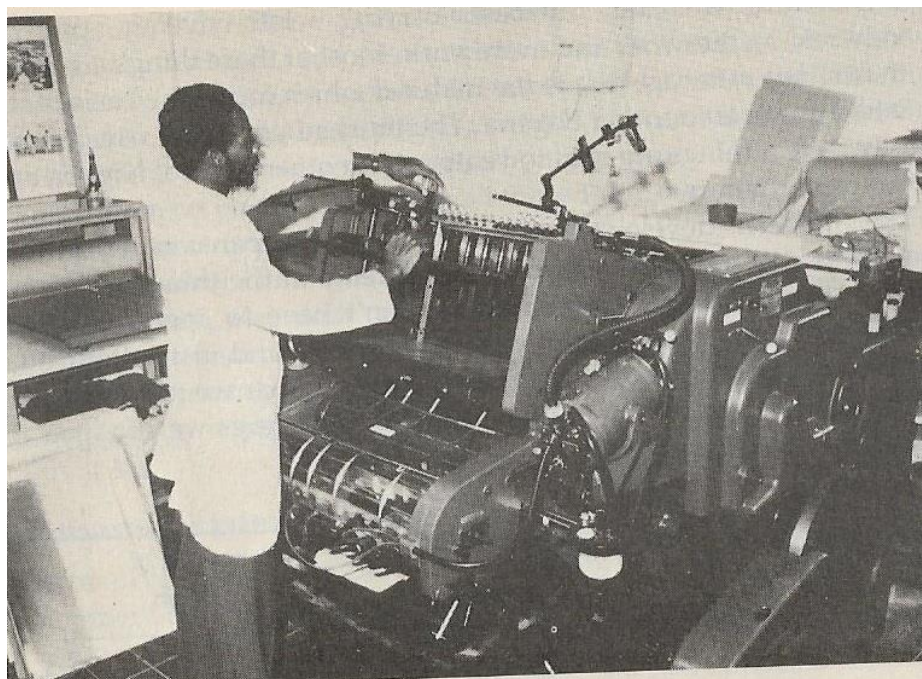


examples are weaving, calabash carving, cloth dyeing, pottery, woodwork, leatherwork and metalwork. Most of these things are made with local raw materials; that is the material which forms the basis of the finished goods is found in Nigeria. The finished goods are usually sold locally. A few things are sold to visitors from other parts of Nigeria to overseas visitors.

The modern development has been the expansion of factory industries. We are now able to produce many of the things which we used to import. This means that we don't have to spend so much money on goods imported from other countries and instead our own workers are kept busy producing many of the goods we need and they learn new skills at the same time. Some of the things we produce are shown in the table below.

<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>Raw materials used</b>	<b>Main areas of production</b>
Cotton textiles	Locally produced cotton	Kaduna, Ikeja, Jos, Zaria
Cigarettes	Locally produced tobacco and imported tobacco	Zaria, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Ilorin
Beer and soft drinks	Imported hops and other ingredients	Lagos, Aba, Umuahia and many other large towns
Rubber tyres and soles for shoes	Locally produced rubber	Port Harcourt, Sapele, Benin City
Soap and margarine	Locally grown palm produce	Lagos, Aba
Groundnut oil	Locally grown groundnuts	Kano, Zaria, Maiduguri and Katsina
Cement	Limestone	Nkalagu, Ukpilla, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Sokoto.
Bricks	Local clay	Ibadan
Fertilizer	A by-product of refined oil	Warri
Cars	Imported car parts	Ikeja, Ibadan, Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu.
Chemicals	Locally produced things like palm oil, a by-product of refined oil and other things	Aba, Apapa and Kano

Plywood and hardboard	Locally grown timber	Sapele
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More and more books are produced in Nigeria with the help of expensive and complicated machines like this one.

The table does not represent all the industries in Nigeria. it cannot do that as new ones are starting all the time. It does help to show the Variety and number of different goods now made in Nigeria.

Why we import goods from other countries Although we are able to make many things locally, we do not always have the raw materials which are needed to produce the finished a goods. An example is beer. We make a lot of beer but we need to import one of the main ingredients-the hops. It is better for us to import the hops, which are a relatively small part of the beer and make the beer ourselves, than to import all our beer. Every country has to import some raw materials and also some finished goods. We import most of our electrical goods. This is because at present we cannot make enough locally and it is sometimes cheaper to import things rather than try to make them locally. Some countries are better at producing certain items than other countries and it is therefore a good idea for countries to specialize in producing the things that they can make best. They can then exchange some of their goods for something from another country which they are not good at making. This is why world trade is so important. Most countries now specialize in making certain things and exchange them for all the other goods they need. Here are some of the reasons why countries specialize in making certain goods.

1. The industry may need to be located near a raw material; for example, cement factories are usually near limestone quarries.
2. Certain raw materials are only available in some countries and it can be difficult to transport them.
3. Highly skilled workers may be needed and there may not be enough trained people in some countries.
4. A particular type of climate may be needed, for example palms and groundnuts can only be grown in a hot climate so the industries associated with these crops will be in the countries where they are grown.
5. The production of some goods is capital intensive: this means that a lot of money has to be spent before production can begin for example car plants require huge amounts of money to set up in all countries can afford to set up expensive factories
6. Sometimes cheap energy is needed by an industry and therefore factories are placed where cheap power is available. For instance, making aluminum requires lots of electricity and therefore the factories are usually in countries such as Norway and Scotland where, because of the mountains and the plentiful supply of water, hydro-electric power is very cheap.

These are some of the reasons why world trade is so important and why we will always import some goods and export other.

### **The importance of human resources**

We have been looking at industry and the importance of raw materials. Another essential item for establishing a successful industry is adequate human resources. Good workers are important in all types of industries, agricultural industry, extractive industry (obtaining raw materials) and manufacturing industry, without adequate and suitably qualified people to work in an industry it cannot function properly. We have already seen what can happen if the right human resources are not available. In Theme one we looked at the urban-rural problem where too many young people have migrated from the rural areas to the towns and in some places, there are now not enough workers on the farms. This lack of human resources means that Nigeria has to import food to feed the people in the towns because not enough food is being grown in the country, The Federal Government recognizes that this is a serious problem which has to be solved This is why the Federal Government has launched campaigns such as 'Feed the Nation' and the 'Green Revolution'.

We have just seen that countries have to import goods and one reason is that there may not be enough technically qualified staff for a particular industry. In developing countries this can often be a problem and it is one of the reasons why the Government is prepared to spend so much money on education. We must have people with the right skills if we are to develop certain industries. The technical schools and polytechnics will play an important part in producing skilled workers You will have seen from the table on page 45 that most of our factories are situated in large towns. One reason for this is that the right kind of human resources are more likely to be



available in towns. Most factories need three types of labor: *skilled labour* --- people who have been trained in a particular skill, for example engineers *semi-skilled labour* people who require some skill to do the job but who have not necessarily had a specific training as engineers have and *unskilled labour* people who have no particular skill but are prepared to follow instructions and do whatever is required. Skilled and semi-skilled workers are unlikely to be found in the rural areas or be attracted away from the towns to a rural area if a factory were to be opened in a village.

These examples show some of the reasons why human resources are so important to industry.

### **Why we live where we do**

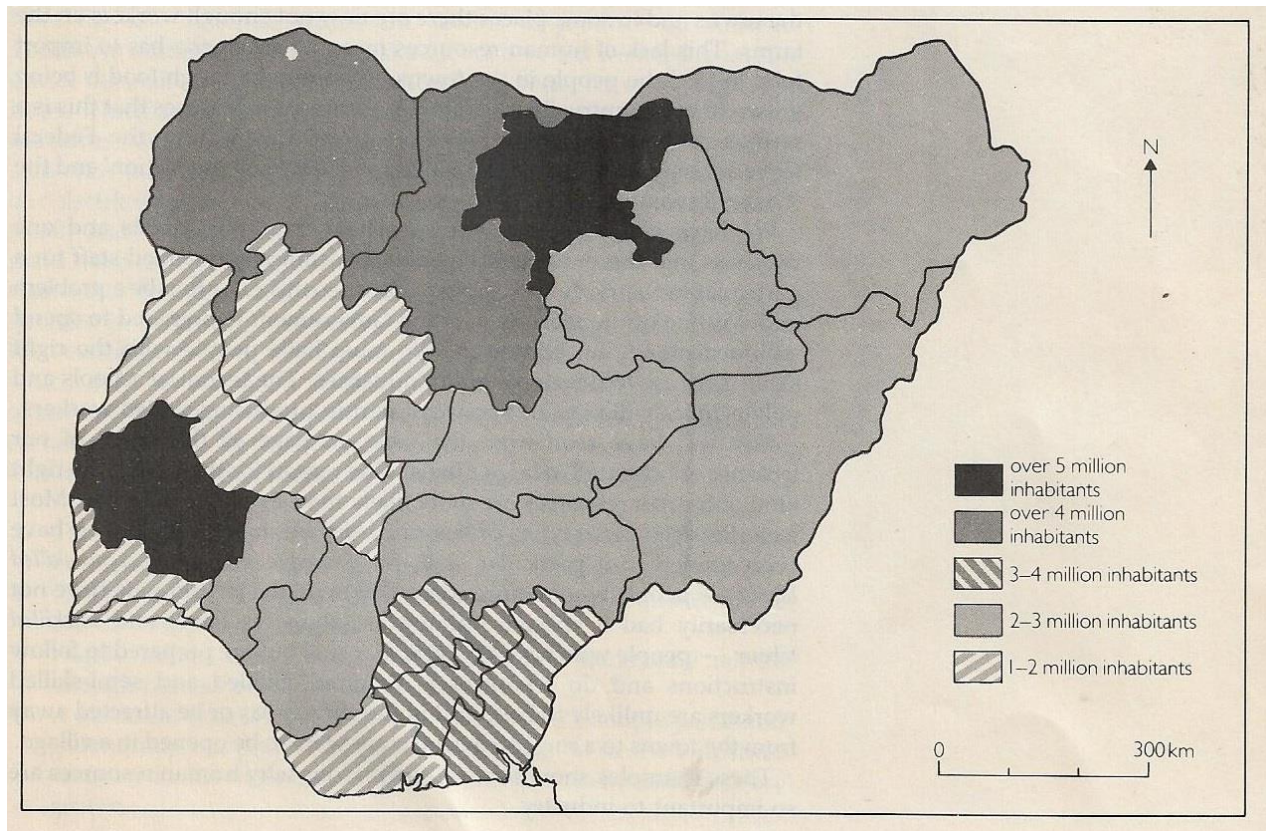
If you look at the population map of Nigeria you will see that some areas are more densely populated than others; that is more people live in certain areas than in other areas. There are a number of reasons why this should be so. When people first settled in an area they would have been looking for a supply of water, good farming land, security through not being too exposed, and a tolerable climate. Today people still want these things, although security is no longer a problem, and they will also want other things:

1. Good schools so that children can be educated.
2. Health facilities.
3. The chance to earn a living.
4. Modern amenities like electricity and running water.
5. Entertainment, such as cinemas and television.

Factories are usually placed where transport facilities are good and where the population is dense. Because the factories provide jobs they attract even more people to the densely populated areas.

When looking at where people live in Nigeria you should consider all these things; both the historical factors and the modern factors, and you will then understand better why people have chosen to live in particular areas.

## How we find out about our population



*Where people live in Nigeria.*

It is important that the Government has information about the population: the number of people living in particular areas, the movement of people from one area to another, the number of old people and the number of children. Before looking at the reasons for this we will look at how the Government gets this information.

In most countries, usually every ten years, the government arranges for the population to be counted. The exercise of counting the population is called a *census*. The government employs people, called *enumerators*. The enumerators go from home to home and *register* people; that is, they make a note of all the people living in each home.

When all the information has been collected and put together the government should have enough information to plan amenities for everyone who lives in the country; for example, they will know how many schools and health centres are needed in particular areas. The census will also provide the government with important information about the population which may influence government policy. To take again the example of rural-urban migration: the census would show that this is happening and so enable the government to take action. A census will show the number

of old people, young people and people of working age. This is important because the number of old people and children may be increasing much more than the number of people working thus creating an unbalanced population. The number of old people affects the need for health centres because older people are more often ill and need looking after.

If the government has all the information, it can think of ways of solving problems which may be highlighted by the census.

In Nigeria, the Federal Government has had to rely on estimated figures because there has not been a census since 1963. You will remember from Theme one that the 1963 census caused a great upset and since then governments have been reluctant to have another one. The result is that it is very difficult to plan in Nigeria because there are no accurate population statistics.

1. Why is it better for Nigeria to refine its own oil than to send it all overseas as crude oil?
2. Why Is It important that Nigeria does not become totally dependent on its oil resources?
3. Many people today are concerned about conserving natural resources like oil. Why do you think that is?
4. If you live near an oil refinery try and make a visit and find out what happens to crude oil Write a description after your visit.
5. What is natural gas being used for?
6. Why has coal production gone down in recent years?
7. What local crafts are made in your area try to talk to a local craftsman about his work and then write an account of what he does.
8. Make a list of the factory industries and raw materials for factories found in your state.
9. Visit your local market and make a list of all the imported goods you can find Say where each one came from.
10. Describe six jobs and say what skills are needed for each one.
11. Find out how your community (the town or village where you live) was originally founded. List the reasons why you think people chose to live there.





**Zimbabwe**, being a land-locked country (see page 52), is dependent on railway engines like this one to transport goods to and from the coast.

## **World transport and communications**

### **Introduction**

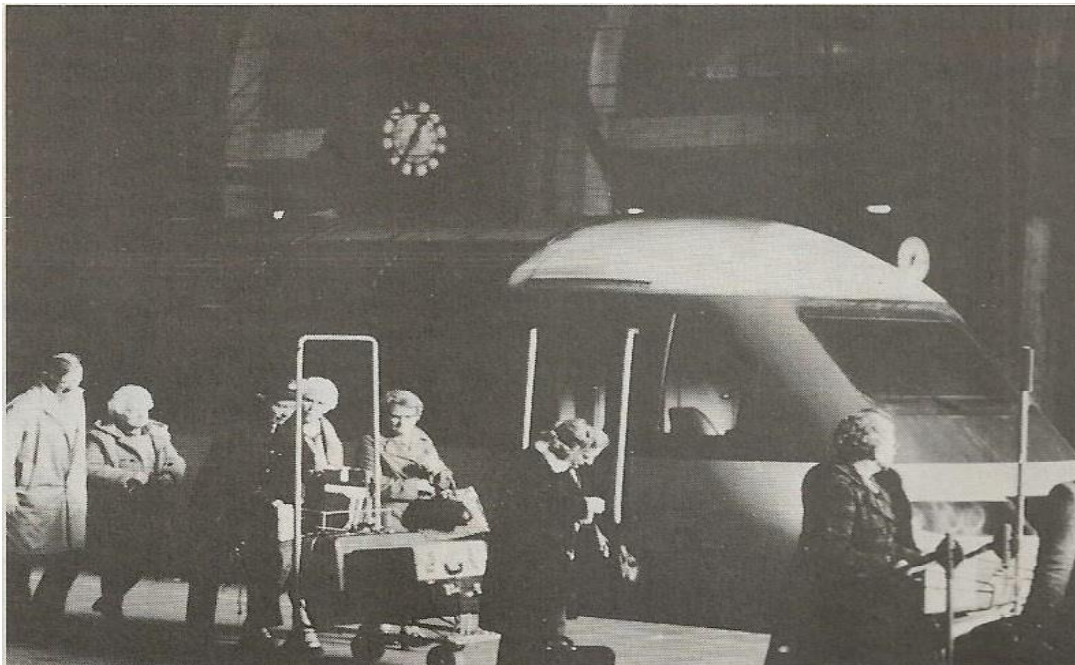
World transport and communication systems have made the world a 'smaller place'. People often say this because it is now easy to travel very long distances in a few hours. We are all getting to know more about each other because a lot of people travel to different parts of the world. Knowing more about each other's ways of life usually means better understanding of other people and an acceptance that there is more than one way of doing most things in life. Here, we are going to look at major international transport systems and see how they help to create a world community where

we are all dependent on each other. We will then look at the advantages of the world communication system and consider the problems created by weak communications between nations.

## **Railways**

Railways are an important form of transport in many parts of the world. However, many countries have not developed their rail networks beyond what was built many years ago. This is because they are expensive to develop and it takes a lot of planning and a long time to build the thousands of kilometers of track which is needed. Also, trains themselves are expensive to build and maintain.

Another problem with railways is that they often do not cross national boundaries and so they can only be used for internal trade.



**Holiday**-makers as well as people travelling to work use the train service in Britain.

However, even where this is the case, they remain important because they are able to transport large quantities of goods from one part of the country to another and in a large country like Nigeria this is very important.

Where railways do cross national boundaries, they are important to land-locked countries; that is countries which do not have a coast line. These countries are dependent on the railway to transport goods for export to the coasts of other countries and to bring imported goods back. Examples of land-locked countries which are dependent on their railways are Zambia and Zimbabwe.

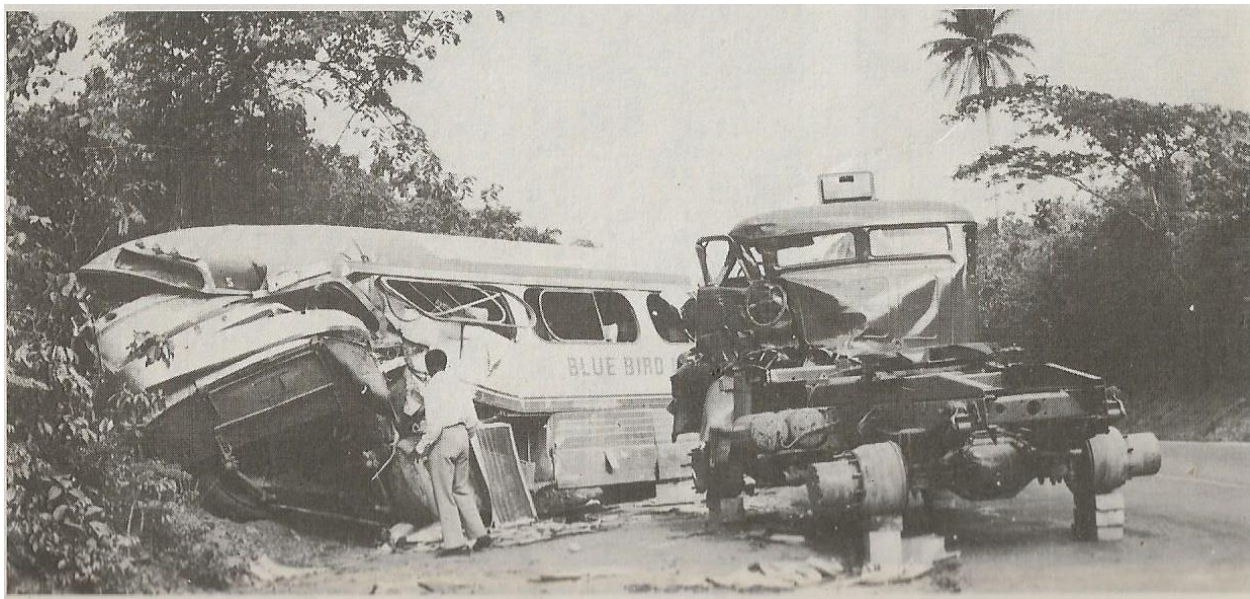
Another advantage of a good railway system is that in densely populated countries like Britain and Japan many people travel to work by train and so help to avoid the roads becoming congested

In very large countries, like the USA, a good railway network helps to link different parts of the country and a lot of people are able to travel long distances at a relatively low cost.

### **Road transport**

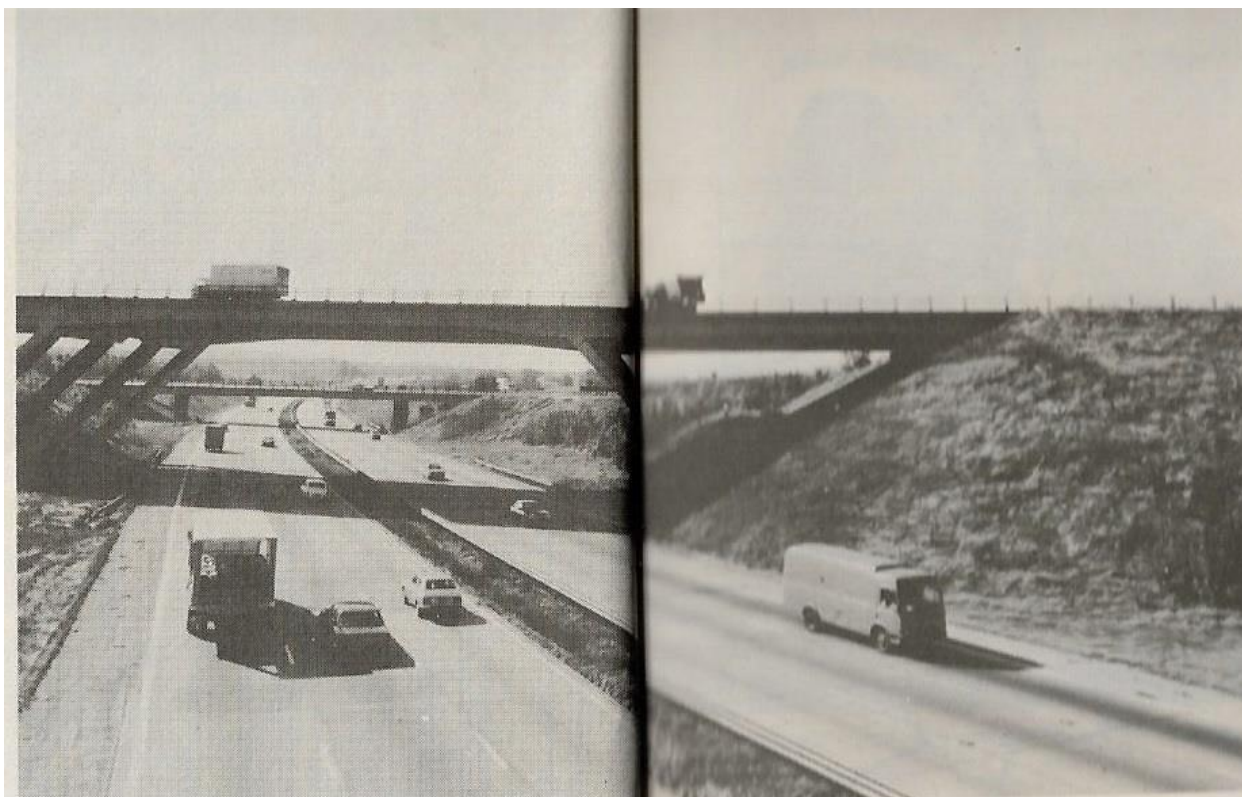
In recent years there have been great developments in road systems in many countries of the world. Nigeria is a good example of this because we now have good, fast roads linking most parts of the country, just a few years ago it was impossible to travel quickly by road, especially in the rainy season, but now, with our modern road system, it is quite easy all year round.

A major advantage of road transport is that goods can be moved from door to door. This reduces the chance of goods being lost or stolen. Large countries without adequate rail links are dependent on roads for transporting goods from one part of the country to another part. An example is Australia where only the south of the country is linked by railways. Goods being moved from the south to the north or from the north to the south have to go by road. If you look at an atlas you will see what a long distance this is.



One disadvantage of road transport is that it can be dangerous, particularly if people do not drive with great care.





Many countries, including Nigeria, have good fast roads linking the main towns. This motorway is one of many leading in to London, the capital of Britain.

Even when other forms of transport, like rail or sea, are used, goods still need to be moved to their final destination by road.

Although road transport will always be important all over the world there are some disadvantages. Moving goods long distances by road takes a long time and so it is not suitable for moving *perishable* food, that is food which will not stay fresh, over long distances.

Road transport cannot handle very bulky things as easily as railways. Raw materials, like coal, usually have to go by rail. Roads can become congested; the go-slow in Lagos is an example of road congestion. This can mean that goods do not reach their destination in time.

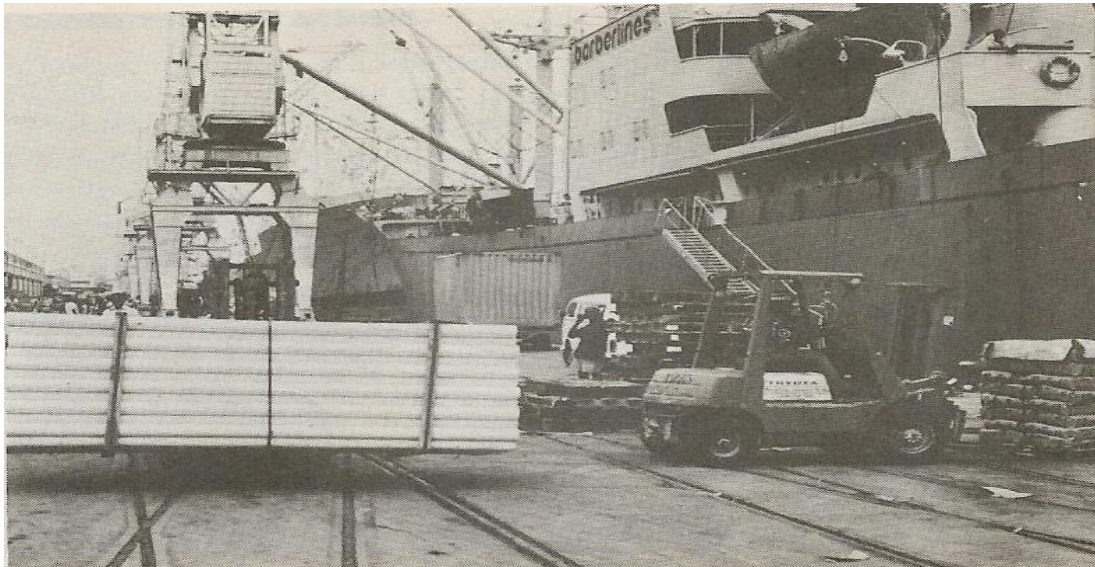
We have a particular problem in Nigeria with road accidents. These are a waste of life and resources. Many of them could be prevented with greater care and consideration for road users.

Despite these disadvantages the world's roads have helped to bring people together, to increase trade and make life easier for the millions of people who live in rural areas around the world.

## Water transport

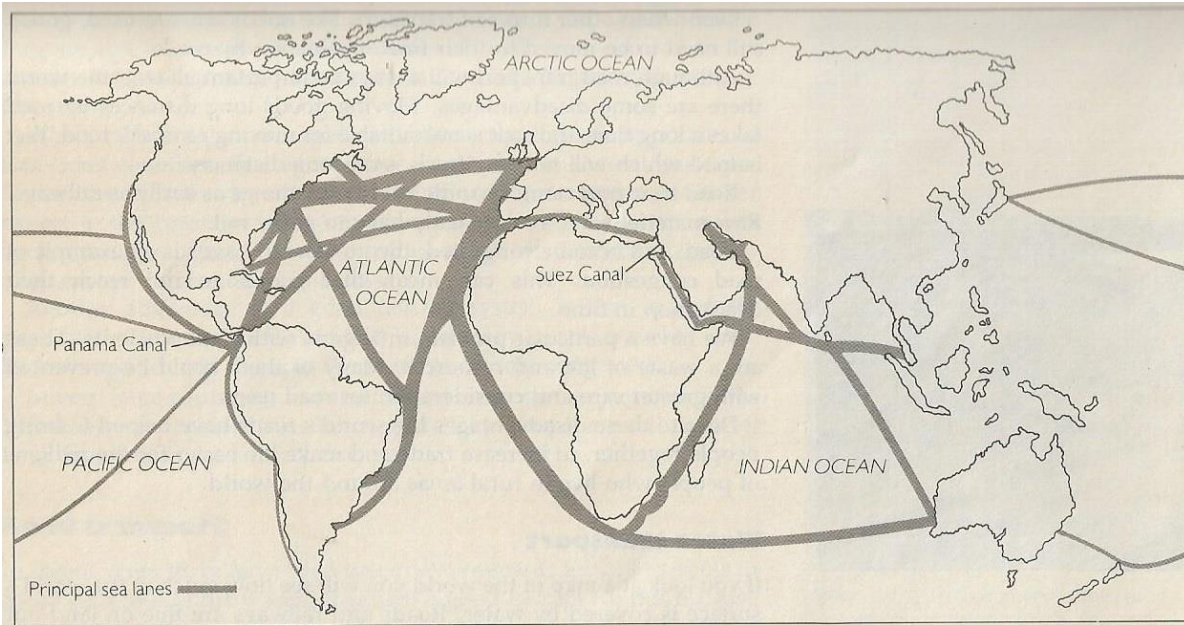
If you look at a map of the world you will see how much of the world's surface is covered by water. Roads and railways are fine on land but when it comes to crossing oceans and large areas of water, we need ships. Countries like Nigeria are very dependent on water transport. Most of our exports are bulky goods like cocoa, palm oil, timber and oil and they can only be transported to other countries by ship. International trade is heavily dependent on water transport.

There are a number of major sea routes which link different parts of the world. The North Atlantic routes link the ports of Britain and Western Europe (for example Liverpool and Amsterdam) with the ports of Canada and the USA (for example Montreal, New York and Philadelphia). Other routes in the Atlantic link the islands of the West Indies with North America and Europe; and the South American ports



Most heavy goods are transported to and from other countries by sea. Apapa docks in Lagos is a busy port where many ships are loaded and unloaded.





The main sea routes of the world.

(like Rio de Janeiro) with North America and Europe. Another route in the Atlantic is through the Panama Canal to the west coasts of North and South America. The Mediterranean-Suez route links Western Europe with South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The Cape route is a longer route, via the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, linking Western Europe with South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. On this route some ships call at the main West African ports of Lagos, Accra, Monrovia, Freetown and Dakar. The Pacific Ocean routes link the west coast of America and ships travelling through the Panama Canal with South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Look at the map and follow all these routes.



Oil is transported on tankers which have been specially designed to carry a liquid cargo.





Nigeria Airways has a modern fleet of large, fast aero planes.



The international telephone exchange in Paris. Much maintenance work has to be done in order to ensure that the system works well all the time.

All these routes are busy carrying goods and people from one part of the world to another. Most goods are carried on *cargo ships*. these ships may have special refrigeration units for carrying things like butter and meat or they may be designed to carry *containers*. These are special very large, cases which are transported whole to make loading and unloading easier and to avoid parts of the shipment being stolen. transported on *tankers* which have been specially designed to carry liquid cargo. People travel on liners which have been designed to make people comfortable on

long trips. Fewer people now travel by liner because it is much faster to fly. Liners are only used now when the passengers want a holiday because liners have many different kinds of entertainment on board and the sea journey itself becomes a holiday

## **Air transport**

The development of air transport in modern times has done more to bring the people of the world together than anything else. It is possible to travel to New York or London on business or to attend a conference and be home again within a few days.

Most countries have their own airline and at least one international airport. Large countries, like Nigeria, also have an internal service to the larger towns in their country. The major advantage of air transport over every other form of transport is speed. This is important to businessmen who have busy schedules and need to spend as little time travelling as possible. Sometimes it is also important to transport goods quickly; an item may be urgently needed somewhere or goods may be perishable and spoil if they do not reach their destination quickly. Letters are often carried by airmail to speed delivery.

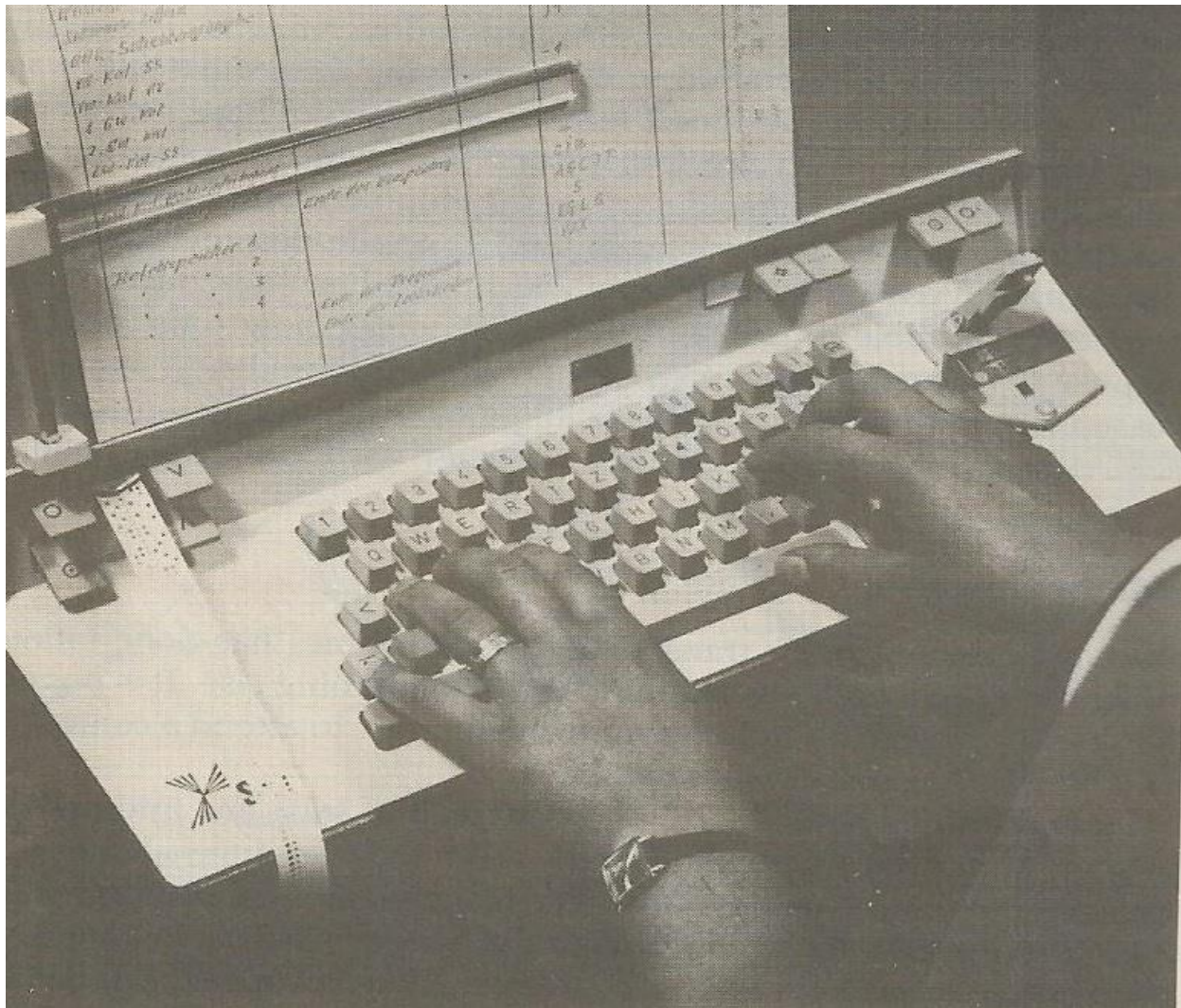
The major disadvantage of air transport is that it is expensive. It is also not possible to transport heavy goods by air. Despite these problems we are becoming increasingly dependent on air travel for communication and trade.

## **Telecommunications**

In Theme four of Book 1 you learnt what telecommunications are. Here we will consider the role they play in the world today.

The telephone has made it possible for people all over the world to get in touch with each other very quickly. In some countries it is possible to dial a number in another country and be connected immediately. In other countries it is necessary to go through an operator first but in both cases, it is usually quick and easy. There are major advantages in having this immediate form of communication

1. Businessmen can contact each other and sort out problems.
2. Governments can get in touch and resolve disagreements which may avoid major international incidents.
3. Families can keep in touch when some members are working or studying abroad.
4. If someone has to change travel plans it is possible to let people who may be affected know about the changes.
5. If a member of a family is ill or has died it is possible to contact family overseas and give them the news.



The German operator is sending a message on a telex machine.

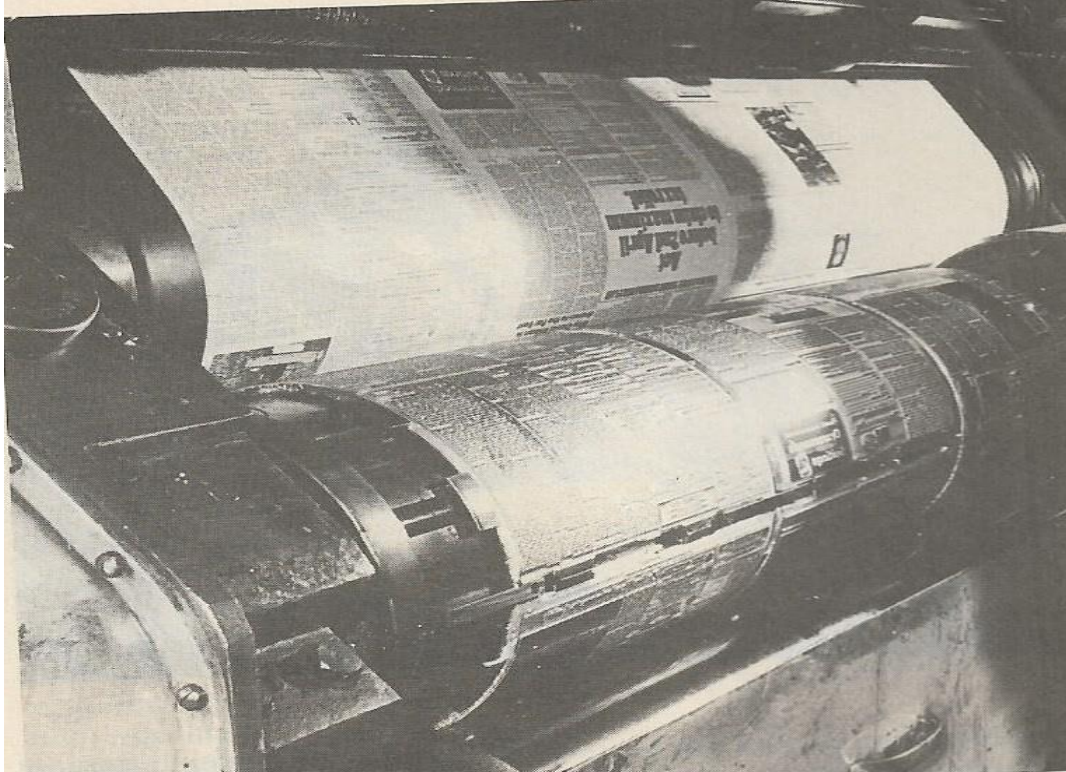
Sending telexes and telegrams has the same advantages except that there is no personal contact and so it is possible for misunderstandings to arise. This can happen because people try and send as short a message as possible to keep the cost down. The advantages of sending a telex or telegram are that it is cheaper than a telephone call and it provides a written record of the message. This can be important a misunderstanding comes up at some future date and it is necessary to refer back to the message. Another advantage of telegrams is that they can be sent to anyone regardless of whether or not the person has a telephone or telex machine. When a telegram is received at a post office it will be delivered to the person it is addressed to within twenty-four hours.

Compare the situation today with the situation a hundred years ago when it was impossible to get in touch with most people in the world quickly. Even letters had to go by sea and could take months to arrive at their destination.



## Mass media

Today most of us take the daily newspaper very much for granted and even radio and television have become part of many of our lives. If we read a newspaper, listen to the radio or watch television, we find out a lot about what is happening in Nigeria. We find out what the Government is doing, what crimes are being committed around the country, where new schools and hospitals are being opened, what is happening to people in different parts of the country, and many other things. All this information helps us to know more about our country



Newspapers are printed every night on large machines like this one. The following morning, they are sold on the street so the news in them is as up-to-date as possible.

and to understand more fully how things function. It may give us ideas for doing things in our own areas. Altogether, the mass media, that is newspapers, television and radio, help to create a more united country where people have a better understanding of the whole country rather than just the small area where they live. Most newspapers, radio and television programmes are in English and this has helped more people to use English as a second language and so enabled them to communicate with Nigerians who speak different languages.

The mass media not only tells us about our own country but also about other countries in the world. Government changes, disasters and important world events will all be reported in the media. We can read about major sporting events like the Olympics and we can watch them on

television. It is interesting to realize that through satellites something like the Olympics is watched on television by millions of people all over the world at the same time.

Satellites in space are used to bounce telephone calls, television pictures and other signals around the world. The message is sent to the satellite by an aerial in our country and the satellite sends the message back to another aerial near the person being contacted. The aerial passes on the message to the telephone or television.

### **The problems of weak communications between nations**

We have looked at the advances which have been made in recent years and we have seen that there are many advantages in having good communications between nations. What happens when communications are weak?



*Efficient telephone links are vital for business to prosper.*

If businessmen cannot get in touch by telephone or telex important information cannot be communicated quickly and this can lead to delays which could affect the production or the export of goods. Vital goods may not be available in the right place at the right time.

Lack of communication between governments would be even more serious. If there were a misunderstanding and it could not be discussed it could lead to two countries being on bad terms with each other and in a very serious incident, it could lead to war. The President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union have a 'hot line', i.e. a telephone link which will enable them to speak to each other directly in times of tension to avoid the possibility of conflict.

If the people in a country are unable to communicate with people in other countries they become isolated and they may be unable to see world events in a balanced way. This can happen in countries where there is not a free press. The government will only allow people to read what the

government wants them to read and this often means the people get a very biased view of situations.

The newspapers of the world share information through news agencies which rely on telephones, telexes and telegrams to distribute news around the world.

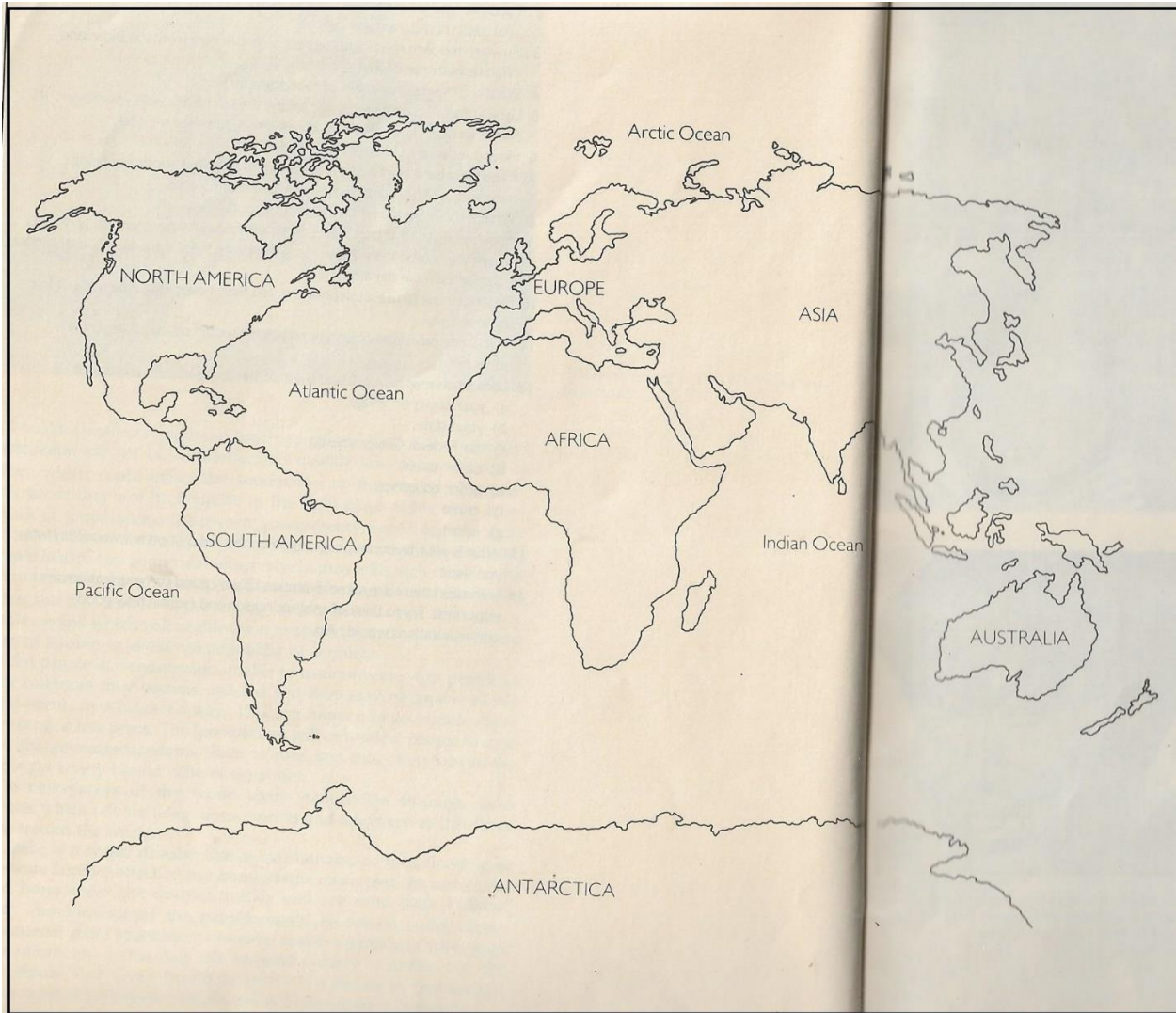
If there is a major disaster like an earthquake, serious flooding or wide-scale famine, effective communications mean that the rest of the world hears about the disaster quickly and can send help. Without speedy communications the people would be left to suffer alone. International relief agencies are usually based somewhere with good communications so that they can respond quickly to needs, e.g. the International Red Cross headquarters is in Geneva in Switzerland though most of its disaster relief work is in developing countries.

These are just some examples of why good communications are so important to our world community.

1. Why have many countries not developed their railway system in recent years?
2. If you live near a railway line find out how many trains pass each week and what each train is transporting.
3. How are modern roads and expressways different from the old roads? Which is better and why?
4. What are the disadvantages of road transport?
5. Look at the map on page 54 and follow the sea routes with your finger Name six ports in different countries where the ships may call.
6. How does water transport help trade?
7. If you live near a port make a visit and find out what goods are being transported Afterwards, write an account of your visit.
8. What is the major advantage of air transport?
9. If you live near an airport make a visit and find out where aircraft go to and where they come from. How many flights are there each day? Are any goods transported from the airport?
10. Describe how to use a telephone. If you have never used one find out from someone else.
11. Give three examples of occasions when it would be useful to send a telegram.
12. Look at a newspaper. Make a list of the things it tells you about
  - a) your town or village
  - b) your state
  - c) the Federal Government
  - d) other states
  - e) other countries
  - f) crime
  - g) sport



13. What is your favorite program on the radio or on television! Say why you like it.
14. In the text there are some examples of why good communications are important try to think of another reason and explain how good communications would help.



The continents of the world

## The world and its people

### The seven continents

If you look at a world map in your atlas you will see how many Countries there are in the world. In Africa alone there are fifty-two different countries. Most of the countries in the world are on seventh huge areas of land: these are the seven continents. They are Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Look at the map and see where each continent is located.

*Africa* is the second largest continent in the world. As we have seen, it is made up of many different countries. Each country has its own languages and culture. Nigeria has the largest population of any country in Africa.

*Antarctica* is different from the other continents because no one lives there permanently. It is always covered in snow and ice. It is too cold for man. Some people, like scientists and researchers, live there for short periods to do their work but no one settles there. Antarctica does not belong to any country though it is divided into areas under the control of Australia, Argentina, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and a number of other countries.

*Asia* is the largest continent and much of Asia is very densely populated. Asia includes India and China, both of which have huge populations to support. The USSR is one of the few countries to be on more than one continent. About three-quarters of it is in Asia and the rest in Europe. The most densely populated part, and the capital Moscow, are in Europe. Many different languages are spoken in Asia.

*Australia* is the only continent which is just one country. It is a very large land mass with only a small population. The federal capital is Canberra and, like Nigeria, the country is divided into states. Much of the Centre of Australia is desert where it is difficult for people to live. English is the language of Australia.

*Europe* is a densely populated area of the world. There are many countries in Europe including Britain, France and Germany. It is highly developed industrially. Many different languages are spoken in Europe.

*North America* is the third largest continent. The United States of America is the largest country on the continent and a very important country because it is so rich and powerful. Canada and Mexico are the other two large countries on the continent. English is the language of North America except for Mexico where Spanish is spoken.

*South America* is joined to North America by a very thin strip of land by far the largest country in South America is Brazil in the middle of the continent. Other large countries in South America are Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Columbia and Venezuela. Spanish is the first language of all the countries of South America except for Brazil where Portuguese is spoken.

<b>Continent</b> (biggest area given first)	<b>Area in square km</b>	<b>Population</b>
Asia	44 391 000	2 052 000 000
Africa	30 258 000	400 000 000
North America	24 000 000	315 000 000
South America	17 817 000	189 000 000
Antarctica	13 000 000	
Europe	10 400 000	458 000 000
Australia	7 687 000	14 000 000

## **The people of the world**

The people of the world can be divided into three major races: Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid. This scientific classification is based on the way people look.

Caucasoid people have pale skins, straight and wavy hair which is usually light colored and straight, narrow noses. Mongoloid people have yellow or brown skin and straight, dark hair. Negroid people have dark colored skin, coarse, curly hair and broad noses. Although people have these physical differences everyone comes from the same human family called *homo sapiens*. A lot of people do not fall distinctly into one of these categories and as many people in the world travel around more and settle in different areas, the classification will become less clear.

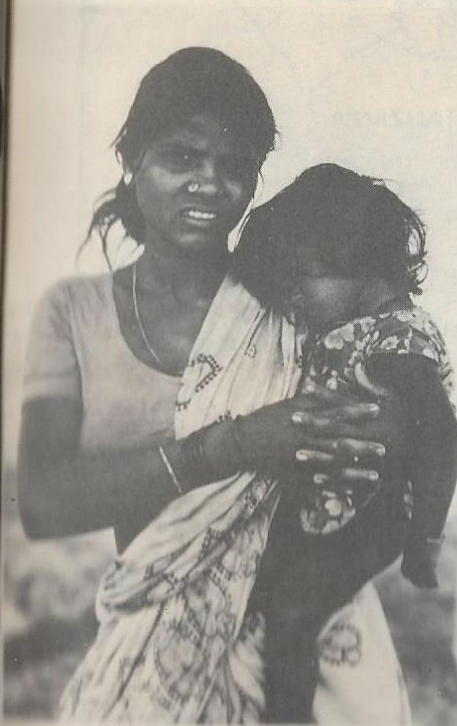
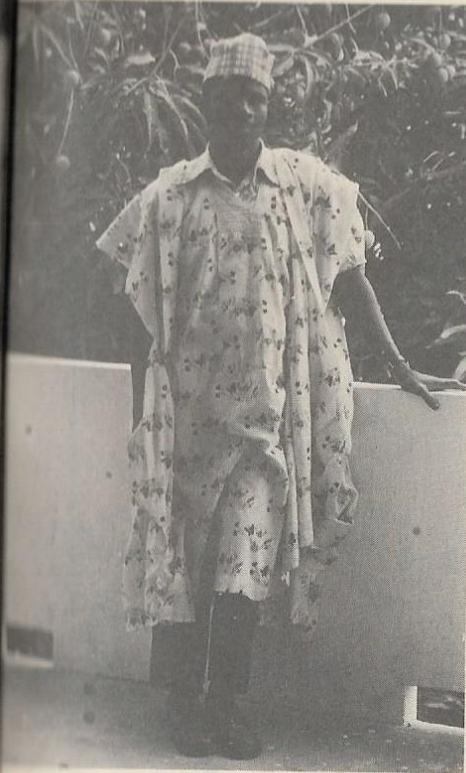
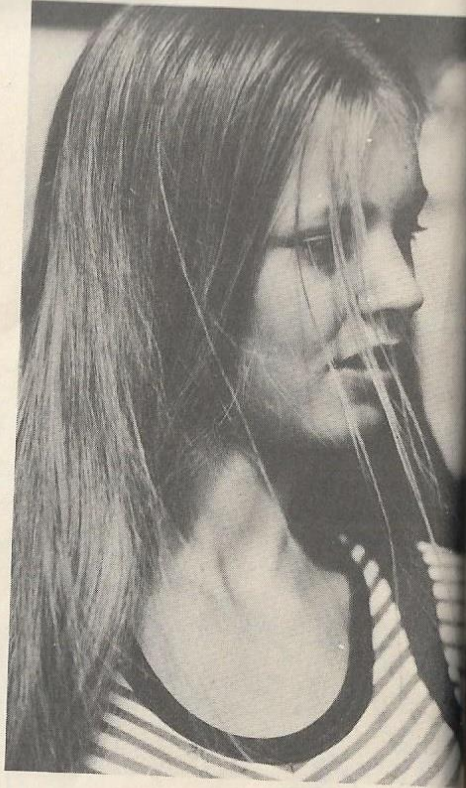
The people of the world have been affected by many major events in the past. One of the most important was the Industrial Revolution which began in Europe, and in Britain in particular, in the late eighteenth century. This revolution created great wealth for the countries affected by it and completely changed the way people lived. Before the Industrial Revolution most people lived in rural areas and worked on the land. The Industrial revolution made many people move to the large cities which grew up, and instead of working on the land they worked in factories. In many countries of the world this change is still going on as developing countries become more industrialized.

Another important event in the past was the Russian Revolution. This revolution turned Russia into a communist country. This is where the wealth of the country and the means of production are owned by the state. Another large *communist* country is China. Many other countries of the world are *capitalist*. This is where a lot of the wealth of the country and the means of production are owned and operated by private individuals. Today, most capitalist countries are not completely capitalist because the state owns and runs certain industries. For example, in Nigeria the state owns and runs the oil industry. When this happens, the country is said to have a 'mixed' economy.

## **The countries of Africa**

Africa has a population estimated at over 400 million with about 1,000 ethnic and linguistic groups. Most of the fifty-two countries of Africa are made up of several ethnic groups. Opposite is a list of the countries of Africa with their capital city.



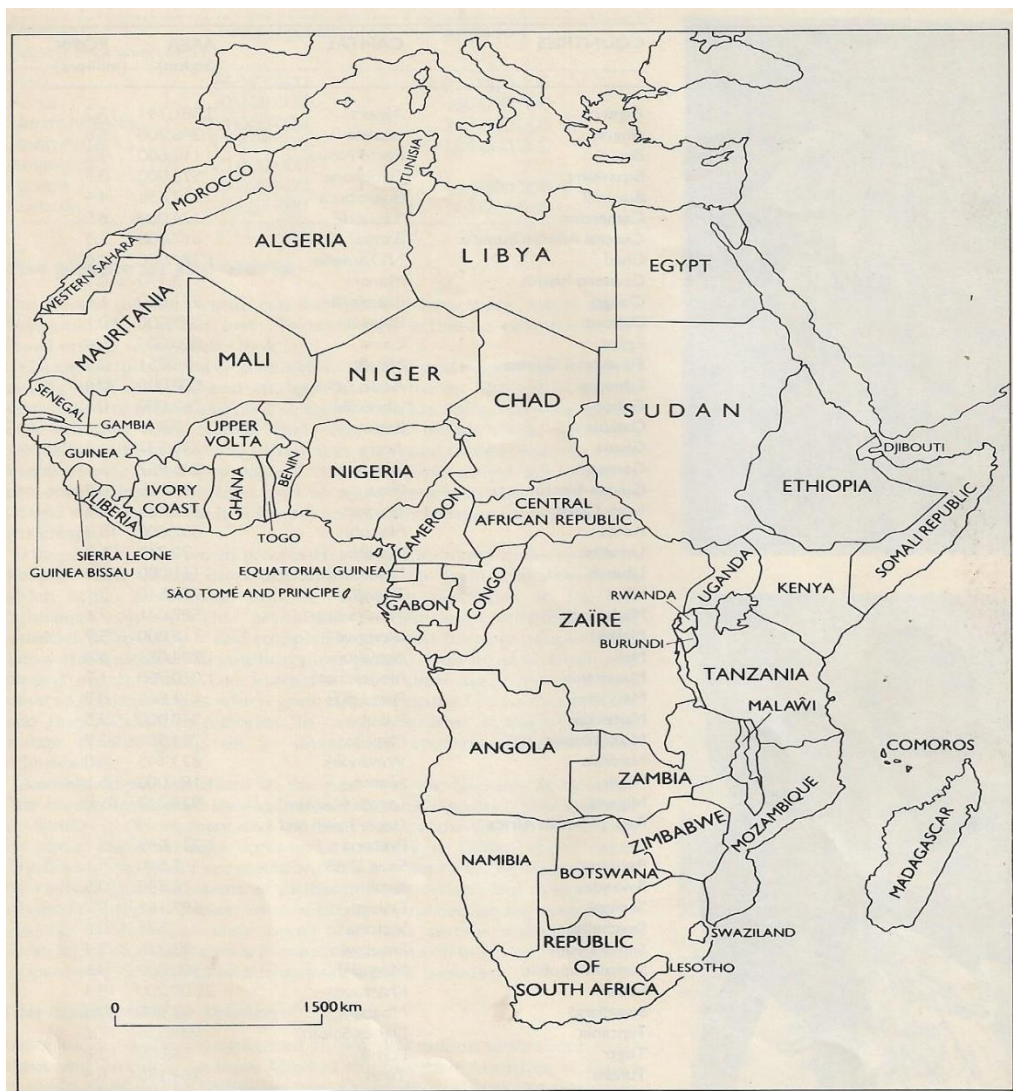


These photographs show how people from around the world look very different. Read the text on the left and then study the photographs.

Those photographs show how people from around the world look very different. Read the text above and then study the photographs.

COUNTRIES	CAPITAL	AREA (sq.km)	POP (millions)
Algeria	Algiers	2,381,741	18.2
Angola	Luanda	1,246,700	5.8
Benin	Porto novo	112,600	3.2
Botswana	Gaborone	575,000	0.8
Burundi	Bujumbura	27,834	4.4
Cameroon	Yaoundé	474,000	8.5
Central African empire	Bangui	617,000	2.4
Chad	N'djamena	1,284,000	4.6
Comoro islands	Moroni	2,170	0.3
Congo	Brazzaville	331,850	1.6
Djibouti	Djibouti	23,000	0.1
Egypt	Cairo	1,000,000	36.4
Equatorial guinea	Malabo	28,051	0.3
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	1,000,000	30.4
Gabon	Libreville	267,000	0.6
Gambia	Banjul	9,300	0.6
Ghana	Accra	238,537	11.3
Guinea	Conakry	245,857	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	36,125	0.8
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	322,463	8.6
Kenya	Nairobi	582,600	15.8
Lesotho	Maseru	30,340	1.3
Liberia	Monrovia	111,000	1.8
Libya	Tripoli	1,759,540	3.1
Madagascar	Tananarive	587,041	7.6
Malawi	Lilongwe	118,000	5.9
Mali	Bamako	1,204,021	6.8
Mauritania	Nouakchott	1,070,700	1.7
Mauritius	Port louis	1,865	0.9
Morocco	Rabat	540,000	19.5
Mozambique	Maputo	784,961	12.7
Namibia	Windhoek	823,145	1.0
Niger	Niamey	1,187,000	5.1
Nigeria	Lagos (Abuja)	923,773	85.0
Rep. of South Africa	Cape Town and Pretoria	1,221,042	23.9
Reunion	Saint-Denis	2,510	5.1
Rwanda	Kigali	26,330	0.5
Senegal	Dakar	197,161	5.7
Seychelles	Victoria	375	0.6
Sierra Leone	Freetown	73,326	3.4
Somali republic	Mogadishu	700,000	3.6
Sudan	Khartoum	2,500,000	18.4

Swaziland	Mbabane	17,400	0.6
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	939,936	17.6
Togo	Lomé	56,000	2.8
Tunisia	Tunis	164,150	6.4
Uganda	Kampala	236,037	13.2
Upper Volta	Ouagadougou	274,200	7.1
Western Sahara	El Aaiun	266,000	0.08
Zaire	Kinshasa	2,345,409	28.3
Zambia	Lusaka	752,262	6
Zimbabwe	Harare	390,622	7.5



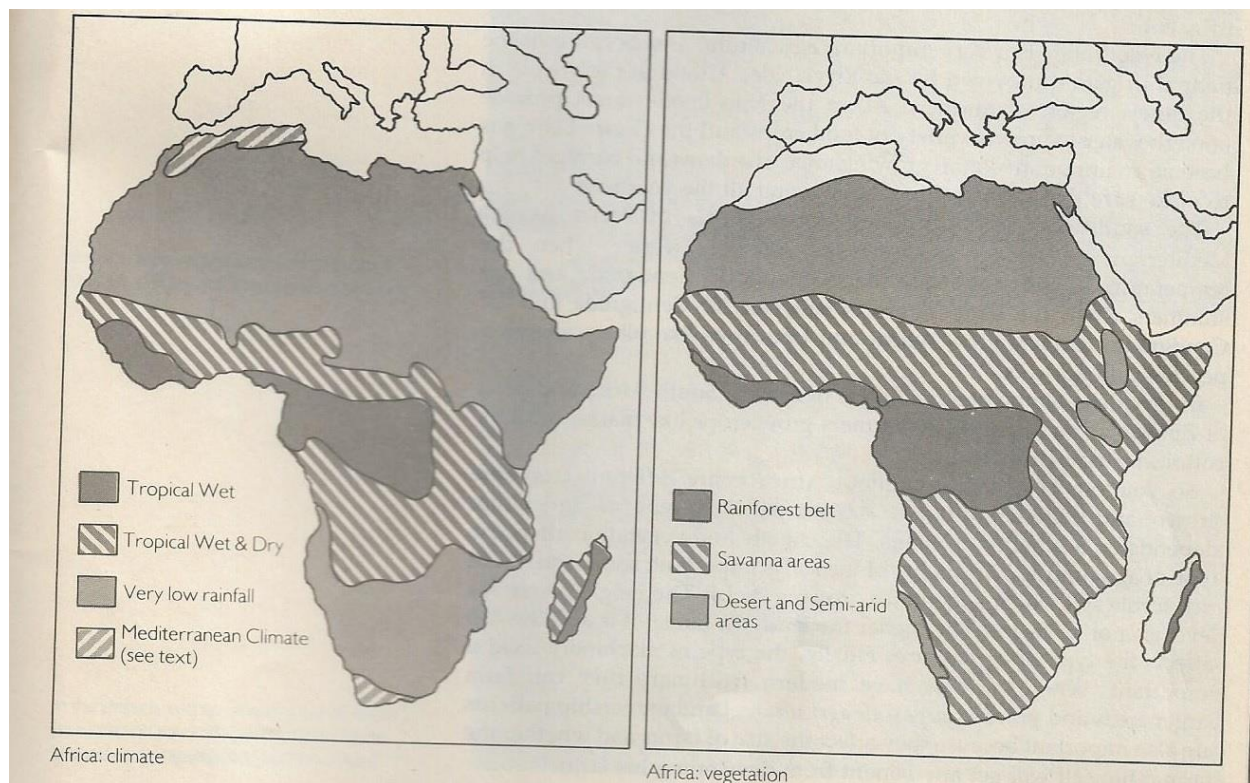
The countries in Africa.



The people in each country are identified by the name of their country and not by the ethnic group. For example, although there are the Yoruba, Igbo, Fulani, Hausa, Tiv and so on in Nigeria, all these people live in Nigeria and are known as Nigerians.

### **The climate and vegetation of Africa**

If you look at the two maps below you will see the main climatic regions of Africa and the vegetation. As you can see the vegetation is closely linked to the climate. The tropical rainforests around the coast of West Africa have a very hot wet climate. The desert areas are very hot with little or no rain. The areas of savanna, that is areas of tall grass and scattered trees, have a lower rainfall than the tropical rainforests but higher than the deserts.



Africa: climate

Africa: vegetation

### **Agriculture in Africa**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Africa. The type of agriculture practiced in different parts of the continent depends on the climate, vegetation and soil of the area. As you can see from the maps on page 65 there are a number of different climatic and vegetation belts in Africa and each of these belts affects the type of farming in the area in the rainforest belt, which is found for example along the coast of West Africa, in the Congo Basin and along the east coast of Madagascar, the temperature is high and rainfall heavy. This area is therefore suitable for

growing food crops like yams, cassava, bananas and plantains and cash crops like oil palms, cocoa, coffee, kolanut and rubber.

The savanna area, mainly to the north and south of the rainforest belt, covers large areas of Africa. Here, the rainfall is not so heavy and tall during one part of the year: the rainy season. The farmers in these areas grow food crops like yams, cassava, millet and guinea corn and cash crops like cotton and tobacco. A lot of cattle are reared in this area. Typical of the cattle-rearing people are the Cow Fulani in Nigeria and the Maasai of East Africa. These people usually move from pasture to pasture looking for good grazing land for their cattle. The cattle not only provide meat for their owners and for sale, but they also provide skins which are made into various leather goods like shoes and bags.

In the desert and semi-arid areas the type of farming is mainly animal rearing. Here, people move around with camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Crops are being grown more and more through the use of irrigation.

The Nile Valley is a very important agricultural area because of the natural irrigation provided by the River Nile. Although the area is in the desert region of northern Africa the Nile flood waters provide enough water to grow a variety of food crops and the Gezira Plain has become an important cotton growing area. The dams and barrages help to make sure that there is a supply of water all the year round.

The south-west and north-west coastal areas of Africa have a Mediterranean climate which means rain in winter when the temperature is between 10 Centigrade and 15 Centigrade and dry summers when the temperature is between 20 Centigrade and 25 Centigrade. Farmers grow wheat and tree crops like olives, oranges, peaches and apricots.

In the warm temperate grasslands of eastern South Africa and parts of Zimbabwe and Zambia the farmers grow crops like maize, tobacco, cotton, tea and citrus fruits.

So you can see that throughout Africa many different crops are grown and different animals are reared. The type of agriculture depends on a number of things. The climate and vegetation affect the type of agriculture. The quality of the soil is important; some areas have rich fertile soil which is good for growing crops. The height above sea level is another factor. The higher the land, the cooler it is and this too affects the type of agriculture. Finally, the type of machinery used is important. Where farmers have modern machinery, they can farm larger areas and practice *large scale agriculture*. Land ownership patterns are also important because they affect the size of farms and whether the farmer himself will get any benefit from developing his farm. Many governments in Africa are trying to increase the amount of agricultural output by encouraging more people to work on the land

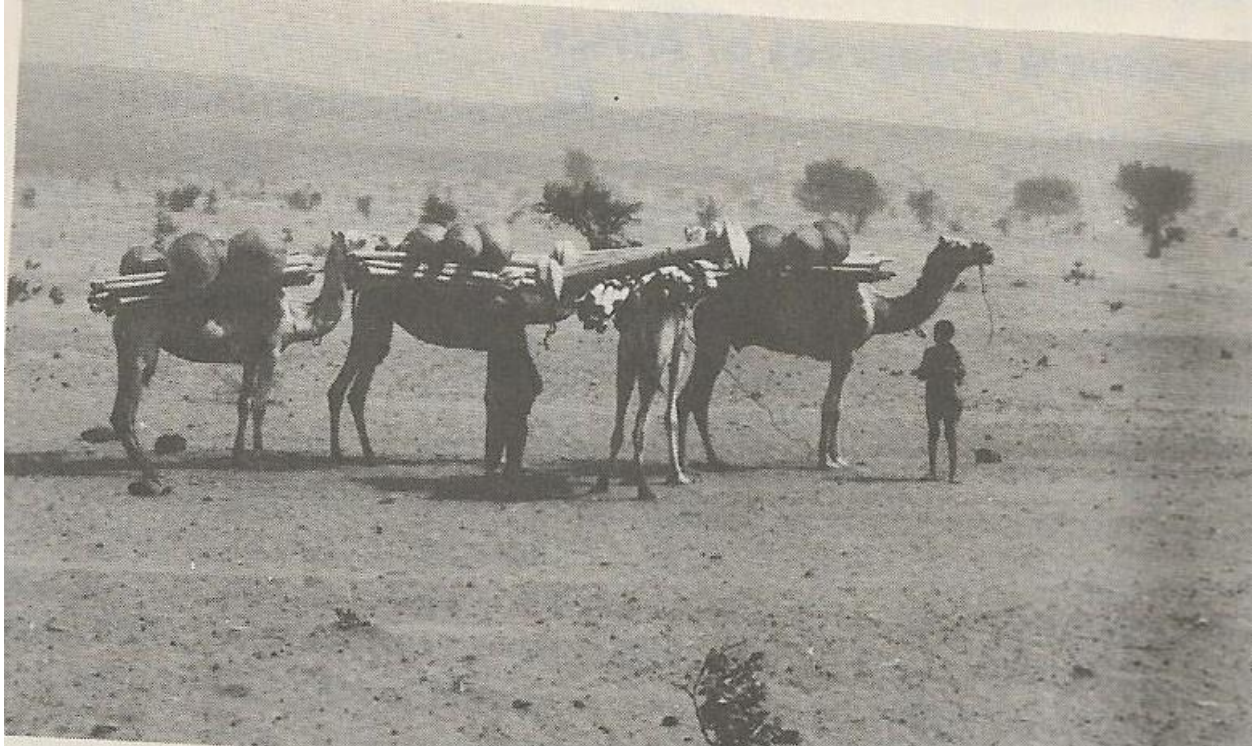


**Dense** tropical forest occurs in the rainforest belt (see opposite).



Savanna-type vegetation covers much of Africa. It is grassland, shrub and small trees.





In the deserts and semi-arid areas of Africa (see map on pg 74) people often move around using camels. Do you know why?



This farmer, working near kano, has to rely on his oxen to pull the plough. The oxen do the job well but they are slow.





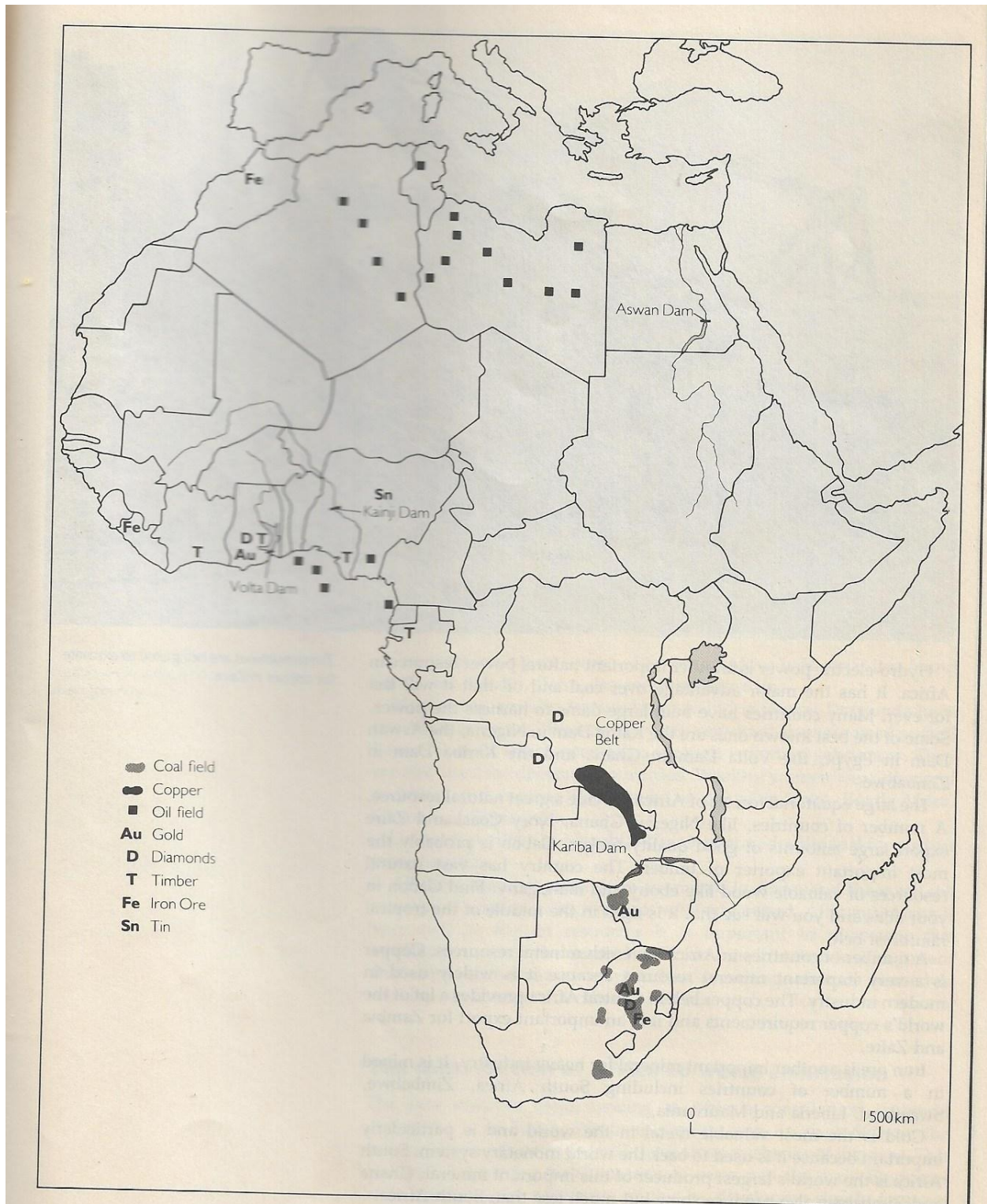
This farmer, working in western Nigeria, is lucky enough to have a tractor. It is expensive to buy but will do the work much faster.

and also helping to provide things like fertilizers and modern machinery. It is important that farmers in countries like Nigeria provide all the food that the people need. This will mean that we will no longer need to spend money importing food.

### **The natural resources of Africa**

The continent of Africa is rich in natural resources, many of which have not yet been fully exploited. In Nigeria we are lucky enough to have oil and as we saw earlier on page 42 this has provided the country with great wealth. The other important oil-producing areas are mainly in North Africa. The two most important, with Nigeria, are Libya and Algeria. Both these countries have been able to export large quantities of oil and this has helped them to develop their other industries.

We have already seen on page 43 that Nigeria's coal industry is in decline but in other parts of Africa coal remains an important source of power. Apart from Nigeria, most of the coal found in Africa is in Southern Africa. South Africa has good supplies of coal and it has formed the basis of industrial development in that country. Zimbabwe also has good supplies and because it is a land-locked country coal has proved to be an important source of power.



**Africa:** some major natural resources.





These machines are being used to evacuate for copper in Zaire.

Hydro-electric power is another important natural power resource in Africa. It has the major advantage over coal and oil that it will last forever. Many countries have built large dams to harness the power. Some of the best-known ones are the Kainji Dam in Nigeria, the Aswan Dam in Egypt, the Volta Dam in Ghana and the Kariba Dam in Zimbabwe.

The large equatorial forests of Africa provide a great natural resource. A number of countries, like Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Zaire export large amounts of good quality timber. Gabon is probably the most important exporter of timber. The country has vast natural resources of valuable wood like ebony and mahogany. Find Gabon in your atlas and you will see that it is right in the middle of the tropical rain forest belt.

A number of countries in Africa have rich mineral resources. Copper is a very important mineral resource because it is widely used in modern industry. The copper belt in Central Africa provides a lot of the world's copper requirements and it is an important export for Zambia and Zaire.

Iron ore is another important mineral for heavy industry. It is mined in a number of countries including South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Liberia and Mauritania.

Gold is the most valuable metal in the world and is particularly important because it is used to back the world monetary system. South Africa is the world's largest producer of this important mineral. Ghana and Zimbabwe also produce some but much less than South Africa.



**Tin** mining on the Jos Plateau. It is mined on the surface so there is no need for underground pits.

The most important source of tin ore in Africa is Nigeria. It is found on the Jos Plateau. Zaire also produces some tin. Most of the world's diamonds are found in Africa. Diamonds have two main purposes. Because they are very hard, they are used as drill heads for drills which need to go through very hard substances. They are also used for decorative purposes. Wealthy women wear diamond necklaces and earrings. Diamonds are found in Zaire, South Africa, Ghana and Sierra Leone.

Uranium is mined in Namibia. Uranium provides the fuel for nuclear power stations.

All these minerals and others are mined in Africa and there are still reserves of minerals which are not yet being mined. Although Africa is very rich in natural resources it is important to remember that eventually some of the minerals will run out. It is therefore important that some of the money earned from exporting minerals is used to develop agriculture and other industries.

### **The contribution of Africa to world civilization**

The best place to begin looking at Africa's contribution to world civilization is in Egypt. We have already seen on page 66 how the annual Nile floods provide fertile land along the banks of the river. This has been happening for thousands of years and the early Egyptians were quick to take advantage of this by developing simple forms of





An example of Egyptian hieroglyphics (see below)

irrigation. Before long, Egypt became a land of plenty and many people moved to the Nile Valley. The Egyptians were therefore the first to make use of irrigation.

They also invented a type of paper. They used papyrus, a kind of plant, which was shredded and pressed into sheets of paper. They had already invented a form of writing in pictures, called hieroglyphics, and the invention of a form of paper meant that writing could be developed further.

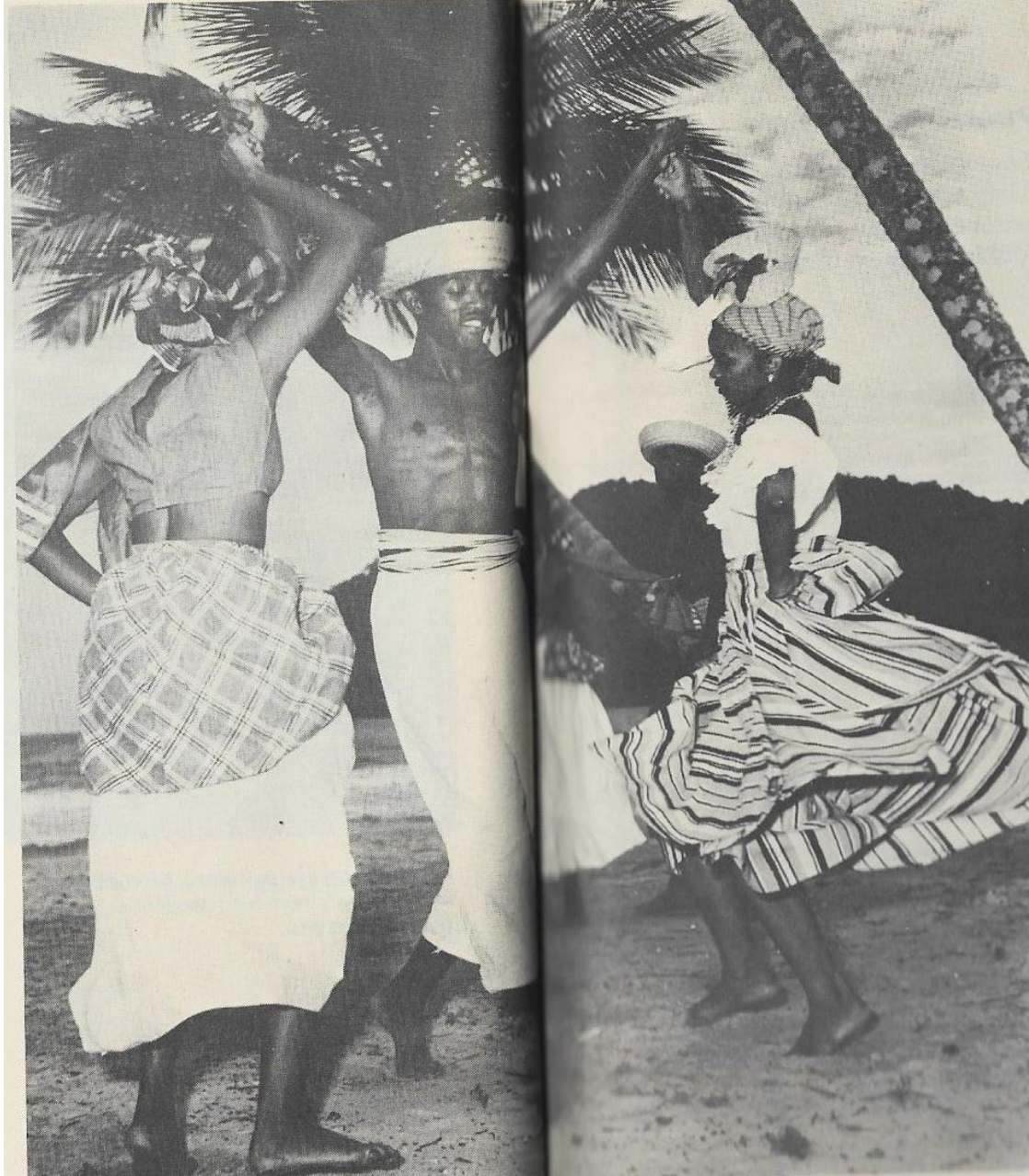
They were one of the first civilizations to have a strong central government. The rule of the pharaohs showed the world the advantages of strong government.

Arab scholars made great contributions to knowledge, particularly in mathematics and astronomy. It is through Arab travelers a thousand years ago that we learn about the impressive early states of West Africa such as Ghana and Mali.

Moving on in history, the slave trade, though a terrible thing for many Africans, meant the spread of African culture to many parts of the world. Today, in parts of South America, North



America and the Caribbean, where many Africans were sent to work on the sugar plantations, African culture is very important. The music, religions, languages and way of life of the people are all based on their African background. Many famous Blacks from the United States, the Caribbean and South America have made their mark in history; for



Africa culture is still very important in the Americas and the Caribbean. The dancing and singing of this group in Trinidad is based on their African background.

example, Martin Luther King, the civil rights campaigner; Nat King Cole, the singer; Mohammed Ali, the boxer; Pele, the footballer and Bob Marley the singer.

All the natural resources, which we have just been looking at, have helped the development of the world's resources are essential for the maintenance of man's way of life.

Today, Africa is able to make a major cultural contribution to the world. The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) held in Nigeria brought together Black people from all over the world. This festival showed the great talents of Black people in fields like music, dance and literature.

In music there are various types of drums and also more modern developments like jazz, juju, high-life and disco music. Often today's Black musicians combine the traditional African instruments with modern European instruments to create a unique kind of music.

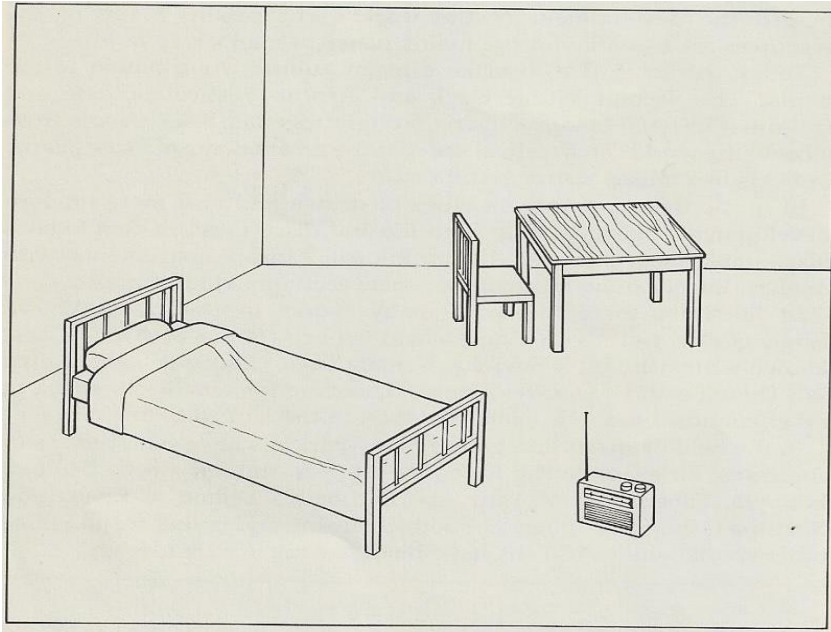
In literature there are now many works in the main African languages as well as in English and French. Some of Africa's best-known writers are Wole Soyinka, Camara Laye, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o and Ayi Kwei Armah. There are famous Black writers in other countries too, e.g. James Baldwin in the United States.

In the field of sports and games many Africans have achieved major successes; for example Kip Keino the Kenyan runner, Abebe Bikilo of Ethiopia, Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, Elizabeth Chelimo of Kenya and Modupe Oshikoya of Nigeria. Football, boxing and tennis are just three other sports where Africans have made a name for themselves.

1. Name the seven continents. Say which is the largest and why one of them is different from the rest.
2. Which is the most densely populated country in Africa?
3. What great event in history changed the way many people lived?
4. Find out more about the word **communist**. Explain what it means and say how a communist country is different from a capitalist country.
5. Name three countries in West Africa, three countries in North Africa, three countries in East Africa and three countries in Central Africa.
6. Describe the climate and vegetation of the area where you live. What food crops are grown in your area?
7. Why do crops not grow well in desert areas?
8. Why is the Nile Valley an important agricultural area?
9. Name the things which affect the type of crops which can be grown in an area.
10. Why are many African governments trying to increase agricultural output?
11. What advantage does hydro-electric power have over other sources of power?
12. Why is it important that countries look after their natural resources and use them carefully?
13. Name one Nigerian musician and say something about his work.
14. Name one Nigerian writer and say something about his work.
15. If you have a FESTAC building near you make a visit and afterwards describe what you saw.

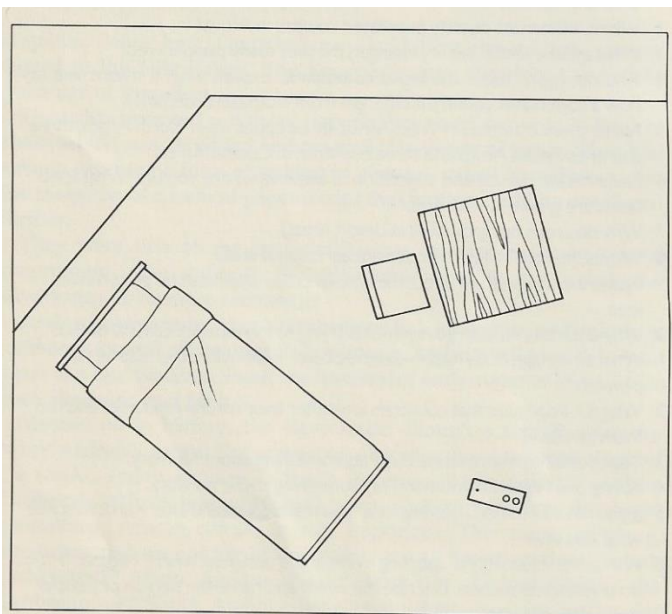
16. Name one international sporting event in the past year where Nigeria achieved some success. Describe the event and name the person or people who were involved.

### Finding our way



### Plans

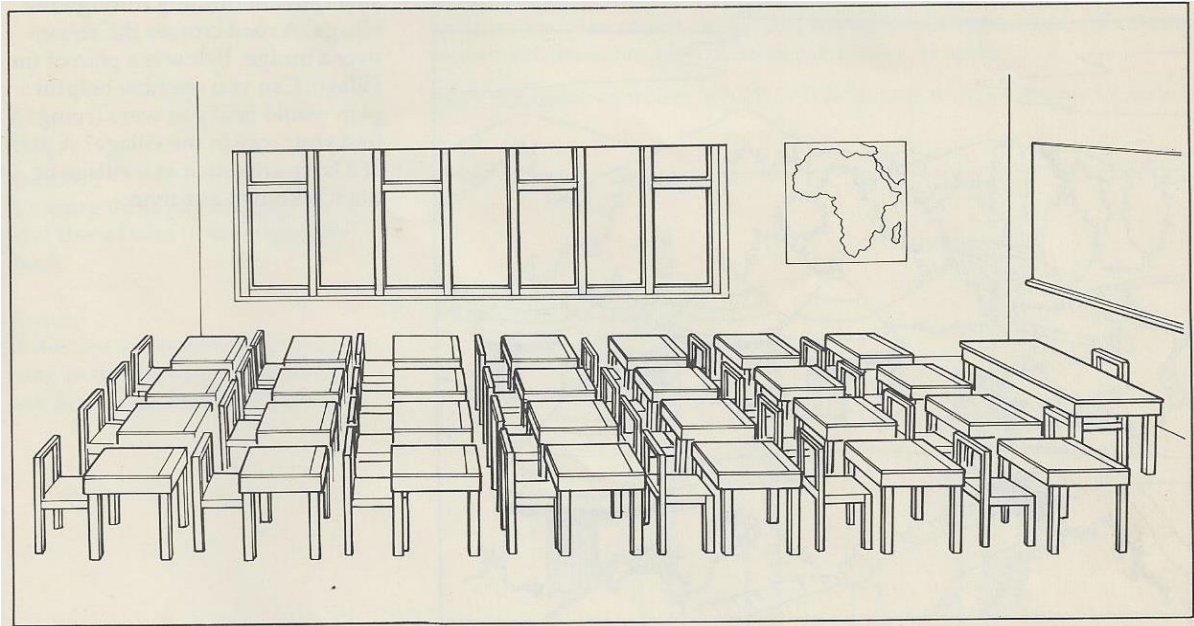
Look at the drawings on the left. They are all simple objects which we see at home or at school. We are looking at them from the side.



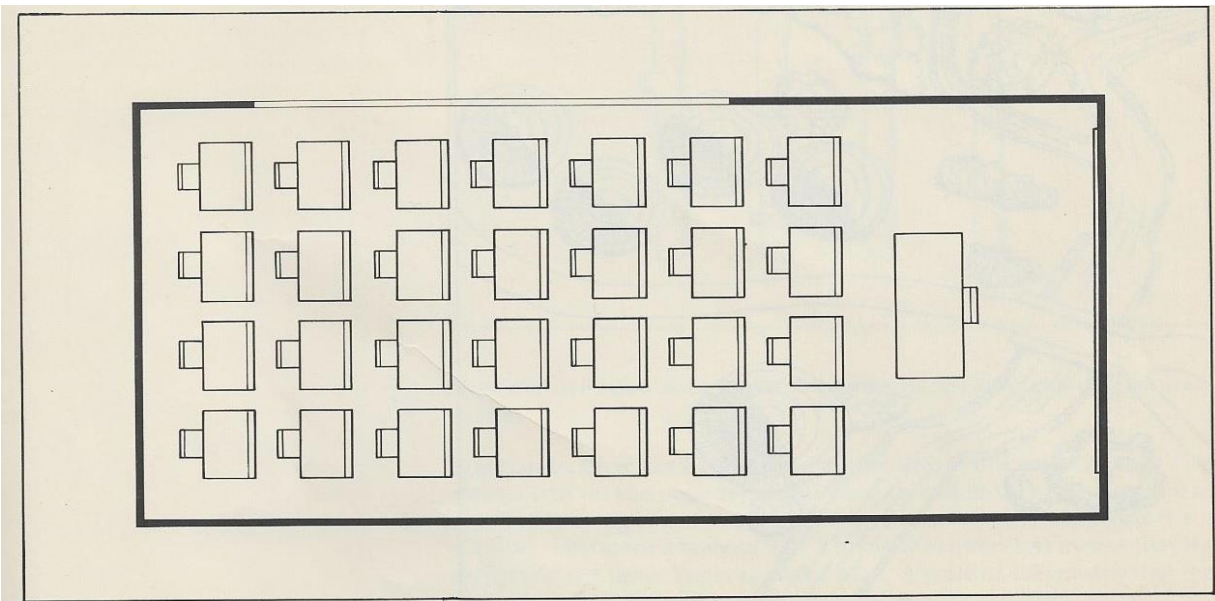
If we look at these objects from above, we see that they have different shapes. Here are the shapes of the same objects when looked at from above. See if you Can match the side views with the Views from above.

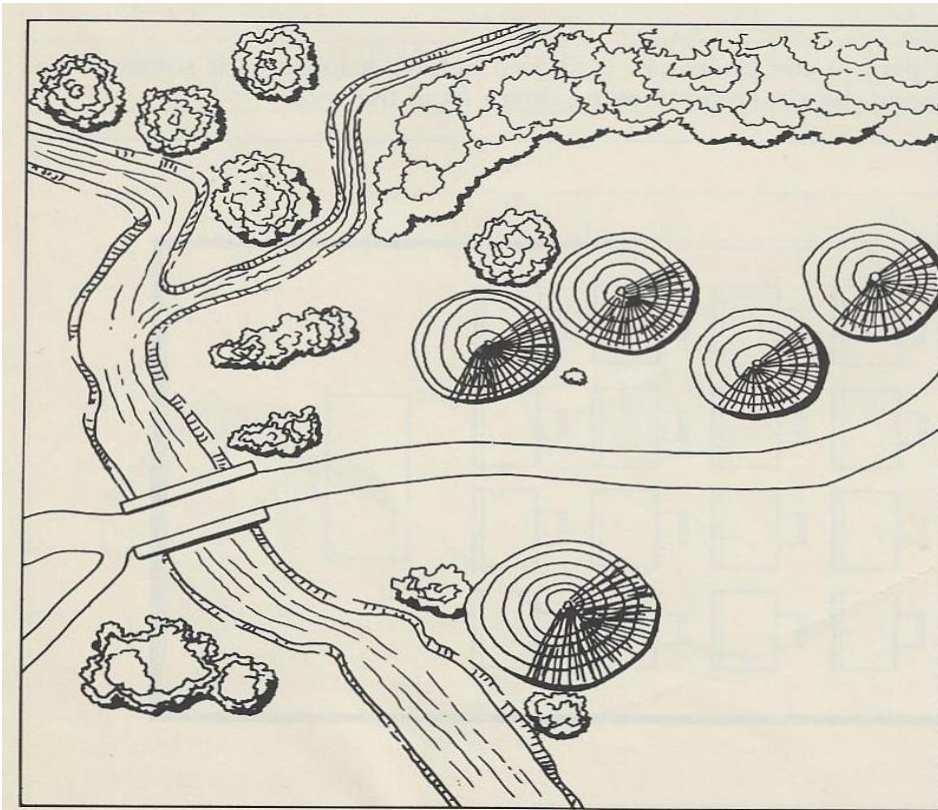
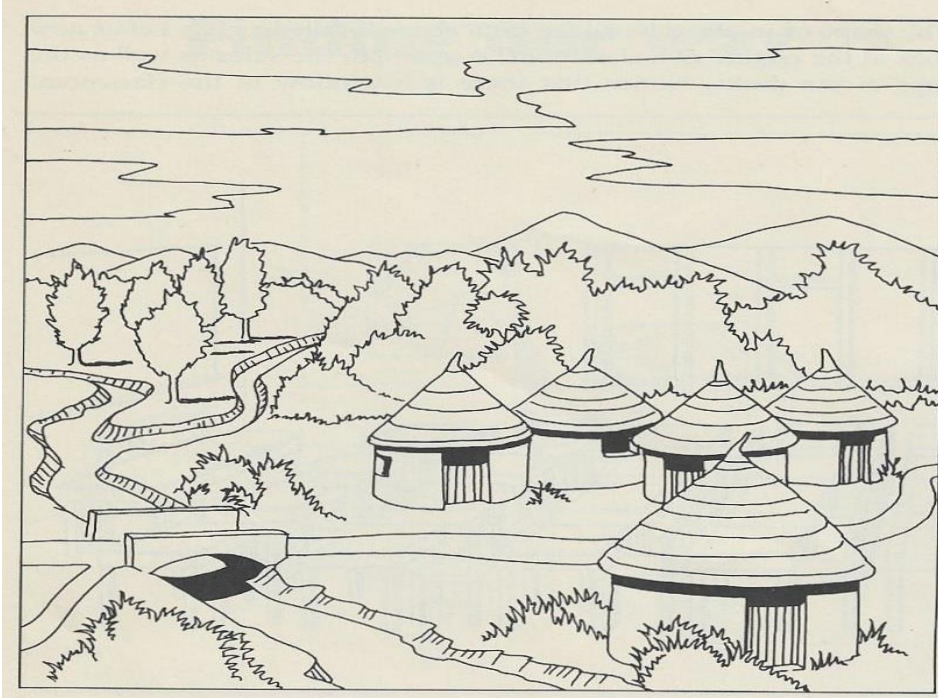


The shape of an object looked at from above is called a plan. Let us now look at the picture of a classroom. We can see the sides as well as the tops of the desks. Notice that there is a window in the classroom.



A plan of the classroom is shown below. It looks as if someone has drawn the classroom looking down from the roof.





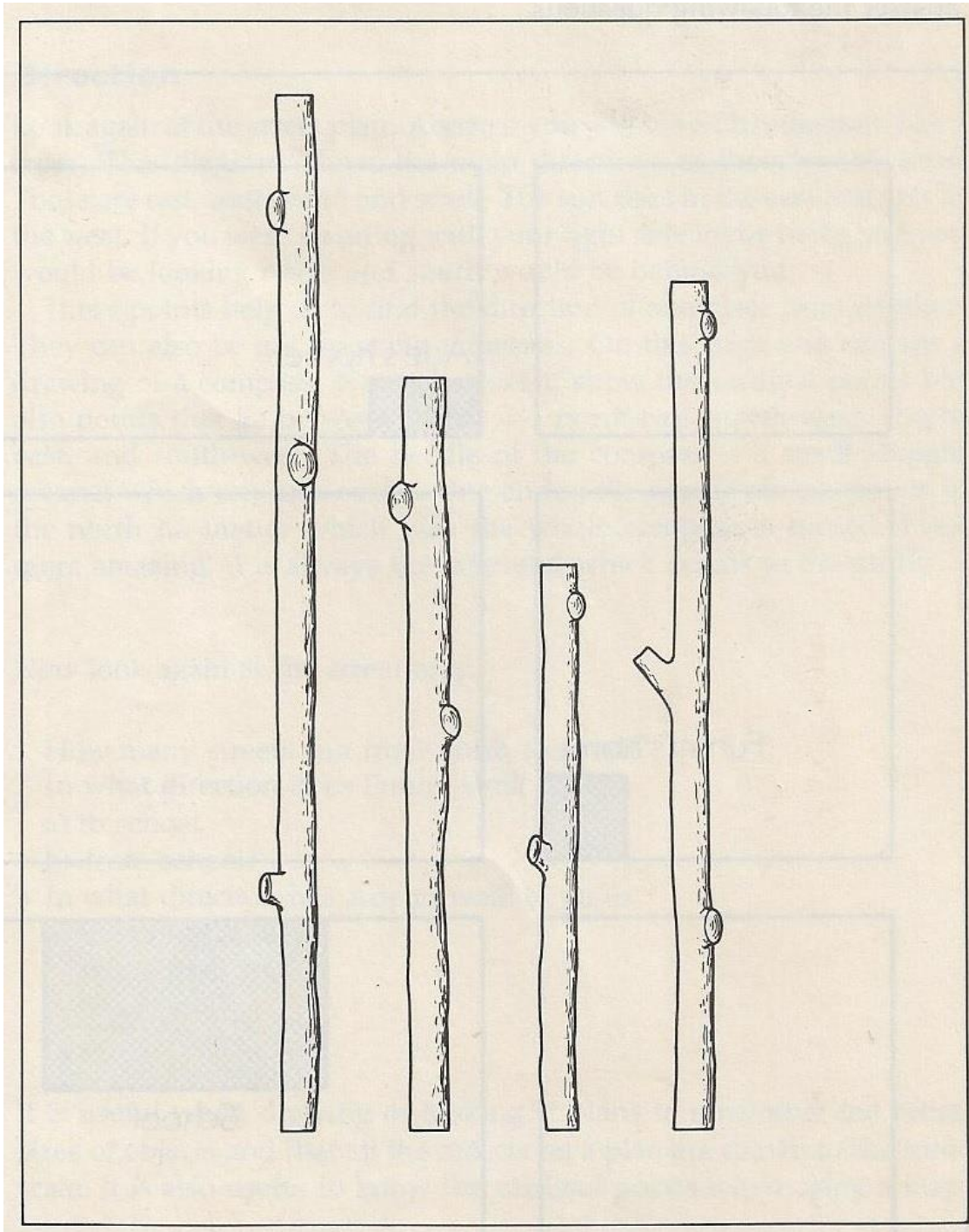
Here is a picture of part of a village. Look at it. You will notice that there are five houses. There is also a small stream running through the village. A road crosses the stream over a bridge. Below is a plan of the village. Can you see how helpful a plan would be if you were trying to find your way in the village? A plan of a large area such as a village or town is known as a map.



## Scales

It is important when drawing plans and maps to make certain that if a table is twice as wide as a chair; the plan of the table should be twice as wide as the plan of the chair. This is called *drawing to scale*. All objects shown on the same plan or map are drawn to scale.

Here are some exercises which will help you to draw things to scale:





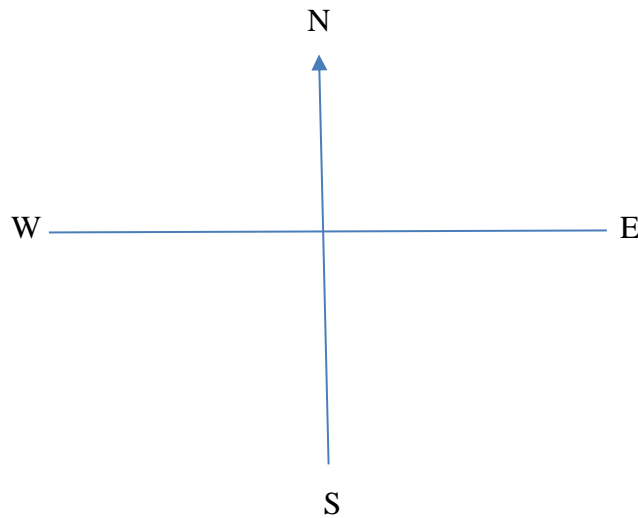
Now that we have done these things let us see how drawing to scale works.

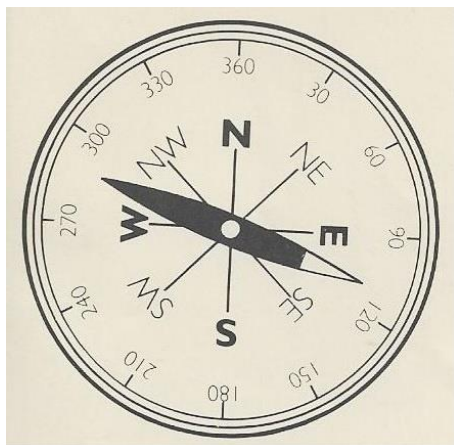
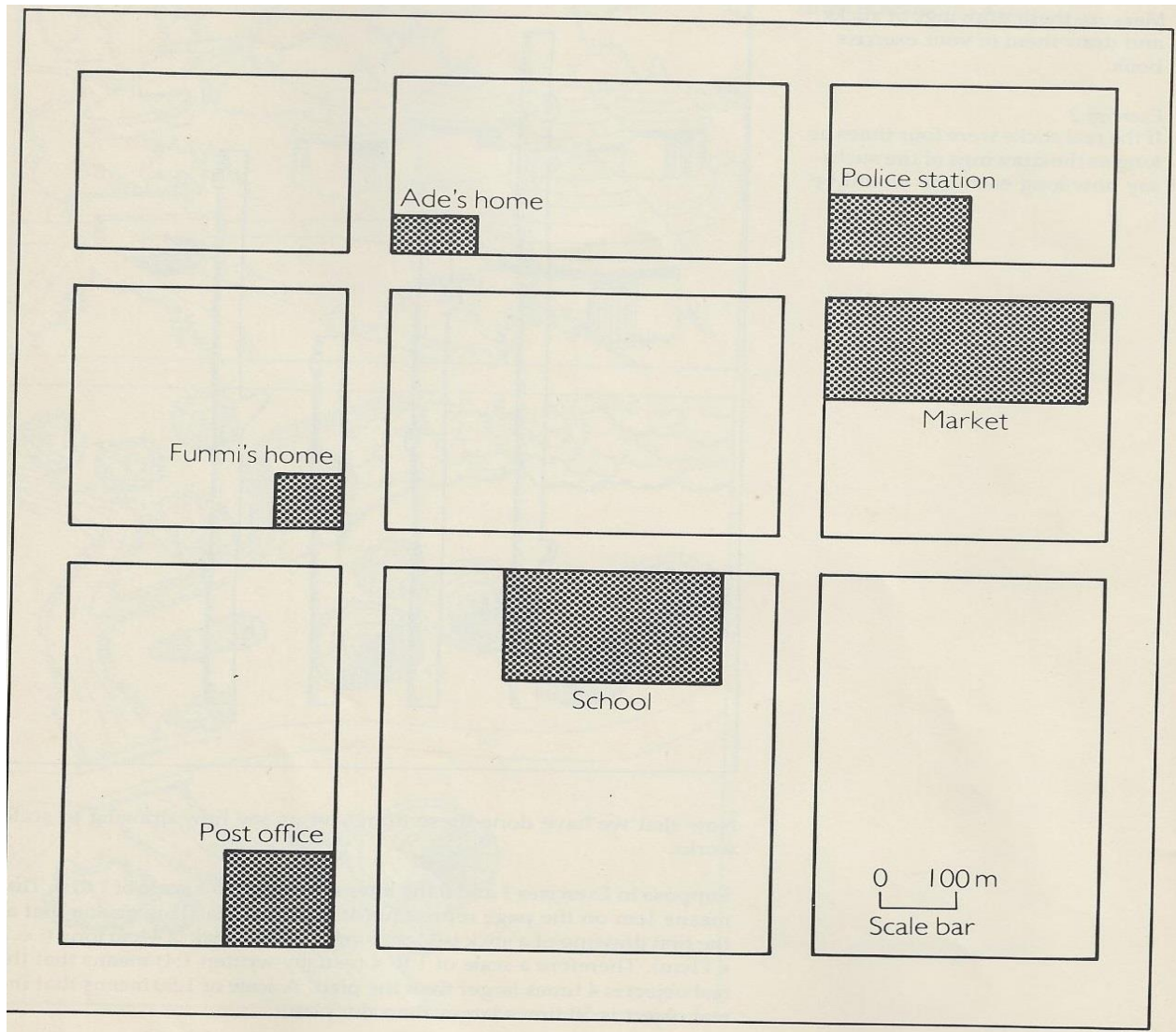
Suppose in Exercises 1 and 2 the lines are drawn to a scale of 1 to 4. That means 1cm on the page represents 4cm in real life. This means that as the first drawing of a stick is 11cm long, the real stick is 44cm long (i.e.  $4 \times 11\text{cm}$ ). Therefore, a scale of 1 to 4 (usually written 1:4) means that the real object is 4 times larger than the plan. A scale of 1:50 means that the real object is 50 times larger than the plan.

### **Street plan**

Look at the street plan. This is drawn to a scale of 1cm to 100 meters. Usually a line is drawn on the map giving the scale. The line has the real measurements marked on it so you can compare the distance on the map with the distance on the scale. From this you can work out the real distance. Look at the scale drawn on this map.

You will notice that there are streets running in two directions. Public buildings and some homes are marked. Study the plan carefully and answer the following questions.





1. guess the actual distance from Ade's home to Funmi's home No measure the distance with your ruler find out the real distance by Comparing your measurement with the scale, and see how good your guess was.
2. How far is Ade's home from the post office?
3. How far does Funmi have to walk to go to the market?  
Is this distance more or less than 400 meters?
4. How far is Funmi's house from the village school?

## Direction

Look again at the street plan. Above it you will see a little diagram like a cross This diagram shows the main directions or the *cardinal points*. These are *east, west, north* and *south*. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. If you were standing with your right side to the rising sun you would be looking north and south would be behind you.

These points help us to find the direction of one place from another They can also be got by using a *compass*. On this page you can see a drawing of a compass. Not only does it show the cardinal points but also points that lie between them north-east, north west, south east, and south west. The needle of the compass is a small straight magnet which can tum easily One end of the needle always points to the north no matter which way the whole compass is turned. Even more amazing, it is always the *same* end which points to the north.

Now look again at the street map

1. How many streets run from north to south?
2. In what direction does Funmi walk
  - a). to school
  - b). from school?
3. In what direction has Ade to walk to go to
  - a). the police station
  - b). the market and
  - c). the school?

It is useful when drawing or looking at plans to remember the actual sizes of objects and that all the objects on a plan are drawn to the same scale. It is also useful to know the cardinal points when using a map.

1. Draw a plan of your classroom You can use different colors to show different objects
2. With the help of your teacher and classmates make a wall chart of the area in which your school is situated You should use colored paper to show the different buildings in the area.



3. Locate where you live on a map of Nigeria. Note other villages or towns and their direction from your home town.
4. On a map of the world locate countries to the east, west north and south of Nigeria.
5. Find the direction of the following places from Nigeria:
  - a) the United Kingdom
  - b) the United States
  - c) India
  - d) Venezuela
  - e) Australia
6. Look at a map. Find out what the symbols mean. Symbols are used because we cannot draw everything exactly as it is on the map.
7. Talk about the town in which you live or the town in which your school is located. Is there any reason why your town is located where it is! Perhaps some of the people in the town can tell you.
8. Japan and China are often called the 'Far East'. Find these places on the map and say why you think they are called this.
9. Australia and New Zealand are sometimes called 'Down Under', Find these places on the map and say why you think they are given this name.