




Question(s) **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Describe the location of Nigeria


Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

Situated in W Africa – just north of the equator
Borders 4 countries – Benin, Chad and Cameroon
Extends from Gulf of Guinea to the south of the Sahel
Nigeria is 3x the size of the UK.

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Describe the global importance of Nigeria.


Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

- One of fastest growing economies in the world
- 7th biggest population in the world
- Supplies 2.7% of the world's oil
- The 5th largest contributor to UN global peacekeeping missions.

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Describe the regional importance of Nigeria.


Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

- Gone from being a LIC to NEE in 21st century
- Known as "Giant of Africa" – one of fastest growing economies – now the largest economy in Africa with highest GDP
- Has highest farm output in Africa
- Largest population in Africa.

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Describe the political context of Nigeria


Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

Nigeria was a UK colony BUT gained independence in 1960
– was followed by political instability & widespread corruption (held back development)
Since 1999 relatively stable democracy
Some conflict in North (Boko Haram) – want to abolish government
Only 8 died in Ebola crisis – sign of development led to better management of crisis.

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Describe the social context of Nigeria

Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

Multi-racial society – over 500 different ethnic groups.
South mainly Christian and North is mainly Muslim
Inequalities between these two areas and ethnic divides has led to conflicts
This led to Boko Haram causing serious trouble (militant Islamic group in North)

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Describe the cultural context of Nigeria


Answer(s)  ST. IVS GERRARD

Nigerian cinema (Nollywood) is the second largest film industry behind India
Nigerian football team has won the African nations three times.
Both well known in Africa and the world.

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Describe the environmental context of Nigeria


Answer(s)  ST. IVS GERRARD

South – high temps and high rainfall (mainly rainforest)
North – drier with mainly savanna grassland
Much of natural vegetation been replaced by agriculture (cocoa/ oil palm in south & peanuts – north)

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Give two ways in which Nigeria’s economy has changed.

Answer(s)  ST. IVS GERRARD

Gone from mainly agricultural to over 50% of GDP from manufacturing and service industries
Nigeria’s GDP doubled in 2011 reflecting increased contribution of manufacturing and services
Some of the fastest growing industries include telecommunications, retail, wholesale and the film industry.

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Why has manufacturing been so important to Nigeria’s changing economy?


Answer(s)  ST. IVS GERRARD

- provides regular paid work
- creates large home market for goods made in Nigeria (reduced need for imports)
- attracts foreign investment
- greater employment means more taxes paid – improvements to standards of living
- leads to the multiplier effect – manufacturing stimulating growth of other companies.

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Why have TNCs been attracted to Nigeria? Name an example of a TNC operating in Nigeria.

Answer(s)  ST. IVS GERRARD


Nigeria’s cheap workforce and proximity to raw materials (in particular oil) has made it popular with TNCs

Shell is a TNC operating in Nigeria – one of world’s largest oil companies – began exporting oil from the Niger delta in 1958.

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Give 2 advantages to Nigeria of TNCs such as Shell operating there.


Answer(s) 

Brings new foreign investment into country
Has provided new technology helping economic development
Shell has made contributions in taxes – investment made infrastructure & education
Local companies in industries related to the oil industry benefit
Earns valuable export revenue – gives access to world markets
New skills development – Shell provides employment for 65,000 Nigerian workers.

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Give 2 disadvantages to Nigeria of TNCs such as Shell operating there.


Answer(s) 

Working conditions are sometimes poor
Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air
Environmental impacts from the oil industry – e.g. oil spills causing water pollution (and damage to fishing industry)
Local workers are sometimes poorly paid

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Describe Nigeria's main political links

Answer(s) 

Nigeria is a leading member of ECOWAS (Economic community of West African States) trading group. It is also a member of the African Union and the UN (Nigeria plays a key role in peace keeping). Nigeria is also a member of the British Commonwealth.

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Describe how Nigeria's trading links have changed.


Answer(s) 

As part of the British Empire up until 1960 Nigeria has a long trading relationship with the UK
It still trades with the UK but now much more with other world economies.
Oil dominates exports – India is its biggest customer for oil
China is now one of its main import partners (for mobile phones)
China is increasing its investment in Nigeria as well.

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Outline two examples of environmental impacts of industry in Nigeria.


Answer(s) 

- Industrial growth has led to Oil Spills in Niger delta causing damage to aquatic ecosystems and 70-80% of Nigeria's forests have been destroyed through industrial development /urban expansion
- Commercial farming has led to water pollution due to chemicals added to soil / soil erosion has silted up rivers.
- Deforestation has led to loss of species – e.g. giraffes / cheetahs
- Urban growth associated with industrial development has caused problems such as waste disposal and traffic congestion
- Mining and oil extraction has led to some contamination of local water supplies with toxins and oil spills can result in fires – sends CO₂ into the

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What is meant by short-term international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)  ST. IVY CHURCH

Short-Term International Aid – provided immediately after disasters.

Example: Following severe flooding in 2017 which led millions displaced and hungry – **Oxfam and the Red Cross provided disaster response providing relief items / emergency supplies.**

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What is meant by long-term international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.



Answer(s)  ST. IVY CHURCH

Long-term international aid – aims to improve quality of life over time.


Example: As a member of the commonwealth – Nigeria gets **aid from the UK** (provision of health care in rural areas – e.g. **Aduwan Health Centre – supported by Action Aid**). **Providing vaccinations and health care for mothers.**

Nets for Life – funded by the World Bank / USA government – **provided education on malaria prevention and distribute anti-mosquito nets.**

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What is meant by 'Bottom-up' international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.



Answer(s)  ST. IVY CHURCH

Bottom-up Aid - This is money / goods donated to locals to help fund small-scale community projects


Example:
Local projects are often more successful – because the poor are target directly (this also avoids corruption in the government)

e.g. **Neighbourhood Hotspot project in Makoko** – Lagos.

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What is meant by 'Top-Down' international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)  ST. IVY CHURCH


Top-down Aid – this is where governments / large organisations provide money and the government decides how to spend it.

Example: In 2014 – the **World Bank approved a US\$500 million loan funding development projects in Nigeria.**

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Outline 2 possible problems with aid used to help reduce the development gap.


Answer(s)  ST. IVY CHURCH

Corruption can mean aid doesn't get to where it should.


Donors also may have political influence over what happens to aid.

There are concerns that sometimes countries / areas can become dependent on aid.

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Describe the regional inequalities in Nigeria.


Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

There is also regional inequality – most wealth is in the south near Lagos – there is greater poverty in the north.

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How successful has rapid economic development been in improving quality of life in Nigeria?

Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School


Quality of life has risen for the average Nigerian (Life expectancy gone from 45-53; access to safe water from 46%-64% and expected years in school increased 6.7-9 years)

Not all have benefited – many are still poor – the gap between rich and poor has increased, and corruption is a major problem

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What are the major challenges which need to be overcome for continued improvements to quality of life in Nigeria?

Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

Need to address corruption
Need to address threats to disease due to tsetse fly and environmental issues such as oil spills
Basic service provision for ALL needs to be a priority
Need to address religious / ethnic conflicts and keep a stable government

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What is the capital city of Nigeria?

Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

Abuja
(do not confuse it with Lagos!)

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Question(s) **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust
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Where in Africa is Nigeria located?

Answer(s)  St. Ivo Grammar School

West Africa

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