

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY  
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT  
OMEGA SEMESTER*

**PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY**

**COURSE: SOC 124**

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## **SOC 124: NIGERIAN HERITAGE**

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1. What do you understand by the term culture
2. What is ethnocentrism
3. What is justification for ethnocentrism
4. The kinship system in Nigeria has undergone a lot of changes. Discuss
5. What is the place of Elders, in Nigerian heritage?
6. What is your opinion represent the world view of Nigerian peoples
7. Discuss social practices peculiar to Nigerian people using four major ethnic groups
8. Explain in details the essentials in a museum layout?
9. Culture is static. Do you agree? State reasons for your stand.
10. Do you agree that Nigeria had history before the colonial master arrived. If so. Brief outline this history.
11. Identify the brief system of the Yoruba
12. What do you regard as the indigenous Art and Craft of Nigeria peoples
13. What is the place of peer group in Nigerian heritage
14. What are the basic elements underpinning the kinship system in Nigeria?
15. Identify changes if any that have occurred over time in Nigeria's indigenous economy from pre-colonial times.
16. What is social practice?
17. Critically analyze Nigeria's traditional health care delivery system in pre-colonial and colonial times.
18. Identify and explain in detail. Nigerian's indigenous economy from pre-colonial times to 1960
19. What is the place of culture in Nigerian heritage?
20. Trace the origin of the dominant ethnic

**ANSWERS**

1. Culture is a totally learned, socially transmitted customs, knowledge, material objects and behavior. It includes the ideas, values, customs and artifacts of a groups of people. Mitchell (1979) defined culture as the total repertoire of human actions and its products as opposed to genetically transmitted ones.
- b. Some of the common features of culture are the:
  - Culture is shared by members of a society
  - Culture is not genetically transmitted.
  - Culture is acquired through the process of socialization
  - Culture is universally found in every society
  - Culture is dynamic, it changes over time.
2.
  - Ethnocentrism is justified on the ground that it provides confidence and faith in ones culture.
  - It discourages the penetration of outsiders into the group thereby ensuring the unity and solidarity of the group.
3. Under the Nigerian heritage, elders are held in high esteem. They are highly respected. They are as the repository of all wisdom. Age is associated with knowledge especially among the Yoruba, where unquestionable obedience to elders is cherished.
4. The museum serve a lot of functions for the Nigerian people. The essentials in a museum layout are these:
  - Library/documentation section
  - Ethnogenic /Archeological museum
  - Archival section
  - Exhibition section
  - Visitation area
  - Records.
5. Basic elements underpinning kinship system in Nigeria are:
  - The kinship system is a mechanism for arranging relatives in relation to particular individuals.
  - The ordering implies a system of Norms and rules that govern behavior

- The principle of unity of the sibling group generation difference and sex difference form the basis of the classification of kinsman
6. Culture is not static: back up your answer with relevant examples.
  7. The kinship system in Nigeria has undergone a lot of changes
  8. Social practices are a way of doing things peculiar to a group of persons. In other words, many members of the society share the practices' social practices are the customarily approved ways of doing certain things in a community.
  9. Nigerian societies from time immemorial have engaged in one form of economic activity or the other. Traditional occupations of Nigerian peoples included: farming, weaving, and dress making.
  10. The origins of Nigerian peoples are wide and varied. Trace the origin of four ethnic groups of your choice.