

POLI 11D: Week Ten Section

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Announcements

Office Hours: TBD

Review Section: Tuesday 12/12 5-6:30 pm, SSB 104

Paper Assignment: Grades are posted! Comments on turnitin.

Reminder: Please, fill out the CAPE evaluations.

Nigerian parties and electoral systems

- Nigeria's early political parties were influenced by the divisive effects of colonialism, which strengthened regional attachments
- 1976-1979: Obasanjo
- 1985-1993: Babangida
- 1993-1998: Abacha
- 1998: Transition government under Abubakar
- Nine parties. Highest number of votes: PDP, APP and AD (these two formed an alliance)
- Obasanjo (PDP) x Olu Falae (APP/AD)
- 2003: Obasanjo reelected
- 2007: Umaru Musa Yar'Adua was elected
- 2010-2015: Jonathan
- 2015-present: Buhari (defeated in 2003, 2007, and 2011)

Nigerian parties and electoral systems



Parties today

- PDP has mostly dominated – presidency, most governorships, and comfortable majorities in the National Assembly for sixteen years
- But the current President is from APC party. APC won states in both North and South
- APC was formed in 2013 and won the elections in 2015
- 54% of the votes for president Buhari
- 212 seats in House of Representatives (vs. 140 PDP) and 60 Senate seats (vs. 48 PDP)

Fitting it Together

What factors - cultural, historical, or otherwise - explain Nigeria's ongoing underdevelopment despite its tremendous oil wealth?

Fitting it Together

How have Nigeria's constitutional structures and political traditions attempted to deal with the country's tremendous ethnic and religious diversity?

Fitting it Together

After so many failed democratic transitions, why did the one in 1999 succeed?