AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 7: Nigeria

Guided Reading – Nigeria (Chapter 6, Kesselman 6th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Since we are only taking a “Quest” on this unit, a completed study guide is worth **3 BONUS POINTS** on the Quest.

**This is your LAST ONE!!!!! ☺**

**Section 1: The Making of the Modern Nigerian State**

**Politics in Action**

1. What does the period of President Yar’Adua’s illness and eventual death, when Nigeria went without a functioning president, say about the state of the nation’s politics?

2. What are the important signs that a decade of democracy has had some impact?

3. Define each of the following:

* **Authoritarianism:**
* **Legitimacy:**
* **Unfinished State:**

**Geographic Setting**

4. Nigeria, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people, is the most populous nation in Africa.

5. Nigeria was a British colony from 1914 until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Before 1914, Britain ruled northern and southern Nigeria as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In short, Nigeria was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reflecting British colonial interests.

6. Nigeria includes six imprecisely defined “zones.” Identify key characteristics (ethnicity, religion, etc) for each:

* Northwest (“core North”):
* Northeast:
* Middle Belt:
* Southwest:
* Southeast:
* Southern Minority:

7. Nigeria has more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic groups.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % **Hausa and Fulani** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_% **Yoruba** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% **Igbo (Ibo)**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_% Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_% Christian

**The Precolonial Period (1800-1900)**

8. What shaped the development of each of the following regions?

* North:
  + **Jihad**:
* Southern edge of savannah:
  + **Acephalous societies**:
* Southern:

**Colonial Rule and Its Impact (1860-1945)**

9. The British ruled through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* How did the British keep the Nigerians from developing organized political resistance to colonial rule?
* The British created a dual standard that left a conflicted democratic idea: formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political culture.
* Colonialism fostered political competition among Nigeria’s three largest ethnic groups: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Divisive Identities: Ethnic Politics under Colonialism (1945-1960)**

10. In 1954, the British divided Nigeria into a federation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions with elected governments.

* Each region soon fell under the domination of one of the major ethnic groups and their respective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. What is meant by the quote, “*Nigeria is not a nation. It is a mere geographical expression*.”?

**The First Republic (1960-1966)**

12. The British granted Nigeria independence in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.

* Nigerians adopted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model at the federal and regional levels, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chosen by the majority party or coalition.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to dominate the federal government by virtue of their greater population and set out to redistribute resources to their benefit.
* Northernization brought them into direct conflict with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ counterparts.

13. A key idea that developed during this time period was that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were made aware that

they had a political role to play.

**Civil War and Military Rule (1966-1979)**

14. A group of largely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officers seized power in January 1966.

* General Aguiyi Ironsi was killed in a second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which brought Yakuba Gowon, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to power.
* Because many northern officials had been killed in the initial coup, a tremendous backlash against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flared in several parts of the country. Ethnic violence sent many Igbos fleeing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By 1967, the predominately Igbo population of eastern Nigeria attempted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and form its own independent country, named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Gowon built a military-led government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Biafra in January 1970. The conflict claimed at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deaths.

15. After the war, Gowon presided over a policy of national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which proceeded fairly

smoothly with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Gowon was overthrown by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who was assassinated.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peacefully ceded power to an elected government in 1979 which became the Second Republic.

**The Second and Third Republics, and Predatory Military Rule (1979-1999)**

16. Who was president of the Second Republic?

* How did he capture majorities?
* A few months later, the military led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized power.

17. **Are you catching on to how this went for years in Nigeria?...continue on…**

* In August 1985 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized power.
* In 1993, the election was won by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but the election was annulled.
* General Sani Abacha seized power. He cracked down on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, severely restricted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fomented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a massive scale.
* After Abacha’s death, his successor handed power to an elected civilian government led by President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Fourth Republic (1999 to the Present)**

18. **Obasanjo** was from the North but was a Christian. How did the Yoruba feel about him?

19. Obasanjo instituted a number of reforms:

* Within weeks, what did he do to the military?
* Obasanjo targeted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector for new management and lobbied foreign governments to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ debts.
* The minimum wage was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commission was set up to address past abuses, fight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and channel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to the impoverished and environmentally ravaged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region where oil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. Despite the reforms above, Obasanjo also faced some challenges:

* Obasanjo had political debts to his party and his political survival required leaving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politicians in place.
* Obasanjo avoided three movements to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
* The PDP political machinery engaged in widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What did Obasanjo fail to achieve in 2005 & 2006?

21. Explain how each of the following came to power during the **4th Republic**:

* President Yar-Adua:
* **President Goodluck Jonathan** (*for additional info see box on p. 273*)**:**

**Yikes, Mrs. Silverman…how can I remember all of these names? You don’t have to – just the ones in BOLD. ☺ The others are there to give you a better understanding of the issues/instability over the years.**

**Historical Junctures and Political Themes**

22. What is meant by the statement, “Nigeria is a unitary system in a federal guise.”?

23. When the military returned to the barracks in 1999, it left an overdeveloped executive at all levels of government

at the expense of weak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institutions.

* Unchecked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power has encouraged the arbitrary exercise of authority and patronage politics, which sap the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and undermine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Nigeria’s Fragile Collective Identity**

24. How have cultural divisions been continually exacerbated?

25. Explain the role of the **clientelism** (revisit this definition) in Nigeria. What effect has it had on its political

culture?

**Section 2: Political Economy & Development**

26. Colonialism bequeathed Nigeria an **interventionist state**, and governments after independence continued this pattern. What does this mean? (see definition on p.252 for more detail)

**State and Economy**

27. Most of the nation’s revenues are channeled through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which controls these

earnings, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Define **rents:**
* Define rent-seeking:
* What happens to those left out of rent-seeking opportunities?

**Origins of Economic Decline**

28. What was the colonial economy centered on?

* What 3 things undermined this?

29. The acceleration in oil wealth spurred increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1n 1993, General Abacha allowed what absurd thing to occur?
* Outside the oil sector, what was a source of corruption?
* How was oil both a blessing and a curse for Nigeria?

**From 1985 to Present**

30. Why did 1985 mark a turning point for the Nigerian state and economy?

31. What role did each of the following play in Nigeria’s economy?

* **Structural Adjustment Program (SAP):**
* **IFIs:**
* **Privatization:**

**Economic Planning**

32. What was Obasanjo’s greatest economic achievement?

**Social Welfare**

33. What effect did the SAP program have on welfare?

* Which groups have been hurt the most?

34. Identify each of the following:

* Life expectancy:
* Infant mortality rate:
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of population live on less than $1 per day
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of population live on less than $2 per day

35. How has the government addressed the AIDS epidemic?

* What role have NGO’s played in the addressing the AIDS epidemic?

**Ethnic and Religious Cleavages**

36. Ethnic cleavages are reinforced by religious cleavages. Explain how:

37. Problems in the Niger Delta:

* Youths from the Niger Delta minorities, primarily the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, have occupied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities to protest their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A host of new militant groups have arisen, engaging in oil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to make money and attack oil installations.
* The largest such group is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which has threatened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Gender Differences**

38. What are women prevented from doing?

* Describe female representation in Nigeria.
* Describe women’s groups in Nigeria. What challenges are there for women who want more rights?

**Nigeria and the Regional Political Economy**

39. What is Nigeria’s role in the Economic Community of West African States (**ECOWAS**)?

**Nigeria and the Political Economy of the West**

40. In addition to its dependence on oil resources, Nigeria remains dependent on Western and Chinese technology

and expertise for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its oil reserves.

* Nigeria remains a highly visible and influential member of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, contributing approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_% of U.S. oil imports.
* NEPAD:

41. Economic Indicators:

* **HDI**:
* **GNP Per Capita:**

**Section 3: Governance & Policymaking**

**Organization of the State**

42. What issues does the “**national question**” address?

**Federalism and State Structure**

43. Like the United States, Nigeria also features a federal structure comprising \_\_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_\_ local governments.

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system also resembles that of the U.S.
* Unlike the United States, however, Nigeria also allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_law courts to function alongside the secular system, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courts in the Muslim communities.

44. What is the “ethnic rotation” principle and what purpose has it served?

* Federal character calls for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and this was formally codified by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Evolution of the Executive Function**

45. How is the President selected?

* What is the significance of this?

**The Fourth Republic: The Obasanjo, Yar-Adua, and Jonathan Admnistrations**

46. What were Obasanjo’s initiatives?

* What purpose does the EFCC serve?

47. As Nigeria’s political elites continue to flout the rules of the system, it is inevitable that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will drive policy more than the interests

of the public.

* What has been an exception during the **Jonathan** administration?

**The Bureaucracy**

48. As the government was increasingly “Africanized” (moved away from colonialism), the bureaucracy became a way

to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the patrimonial system.

* Individuals were appointed on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The salaries of bureaucrats presently consume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all government expenditures.

**Semipublic Institutions**

49. Define **parastatals**:

* Give three reasons parastatals were established in Nigeria:

1.

2.

3.

**Prebendalism**

50. Define **prebendalism**:

* It is an extreme form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* I is an established pattern of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that justifies the pursuit and use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the officeholder and his clients.
* What effect has prebendalism had on Nigeria?
* Which industries were privatized?

**The Judiciary**

51. With the return of civilian rule in 1999, the courts have slowly begun to restore some independence. Explain the

landmark rulings handed down by the Supreme Court in 2002:

**State and Local Judiciaries**

52. The judiciaries at the state level are subordinate to the Federal Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

* Some of the states in the northern part of the country with large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_populations maintain a parallel court system based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some states in the Middle Belt and southern part of the country have subsidiary courts based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law.
* Otherwise, all courts are based on the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tradition, and all courts are ultimately bound by decisions handed down by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* How has implementation of a version of the shari’a criminal code in many northern states threatened to tear the nation apart?

**State and Local Government**

53. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of state incomes are received directly from the federal government.

* Describe local governments.
* Explain the “vicious cycle” between citizens and government in Nigeria.
* What have a number of governors turned to in order to provide security for their states?

**The Policy-Making Process**

54. Explain the “loyalty pyramid” that is part of prebendalism in Nigeria.

**Section 4: Representation & Participation**

**The Legislature**

55. During the second period of civilian rule, 1979-1983, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislature was introduced similar to

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, with a Senate and House of Representatives, together known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Election to the Senate is on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representation with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators from each of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states, plus one senator from the federal capital territory, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Election to the Nigerian House of Representatives is also based on state representation but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reflect the size of each state’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (360 members total)

56. Since independence, the same party that won the presidency has won the majority in the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* One aspect of Nigerian politics has been consistent: the dominance of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In Nigeria, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controls and disburses public revenues, despite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controls the public purse.
* Give 2 examples of how the National Assembly has begun to assert itself:

1.

2.

**The Party System and Elections**

57. An unfortunate legacy of the party and electoral systems after independence was that political parties were

associated with particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* What perception did this foster?

**Old Roots and New Alignments: The PDP and the Other Parties of the Fourth Republic**

58. The parties of the Fourth Republic are primarily alliances of convenience among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Nigeria.

Their sole purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* These parties feature one terribly important innovation that distinguishes them from those of the 1st and 2nd Republics – they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* *Briefly describe the 3 main parties in Nigeria:*
* **PDP:**
* **ANPP:**
* **ACN:**
* What have the multi-ethnic parties “done fairly well at”?

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

59. Explain the influence of each of the following on Nigeria’s political culture:

* Military rule:
* Interaction of Western elements:
* Traditional practices:
* Religion:
* The Press:

**Interests, Social Movements, and Protest**

60. Define **state corporatism**:

* Why do unions have a great stake in the consolidation of constitutional rule in the 4th Republic?

**Other Social Groups**

61. Describe/summarize **civil society** in Nigeria.

**Section 5: Nigerian Politics in Transition**

**Political Challenges and Changing Agendas**

62. What evidence is there that Nigerians want democracy over military rule?

63. What challenges remain?

**WHEW!!! YOU DID IT!!! LAST ONE!! WOO-HOO!! ☺**