

GEOGRAPHY

THE ENVIRONMENT

The environment is the totality of the internal and external factors (both living and non-living) which affects organisms (both plants and animals).

COMPONENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

There are two components of the environment.

Biotic environment refers to the living things of the environment. Examples include plants and animals. The abiotic environment refers to the non-living things like climatic: temperature, rainfall, wind, soil, sunlight etc.

TYPES OF THE ENVIRONMENT

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: This is biotic and abiotic surroundings of an organism that influences their survival and development.

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

It provides land areas for agriculture.

It provides land areas for building houses.

It provides necessary nutrients for plants growth.

It provides oxygen for all living things.

It helps to control the climatic factors.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

This is the type of environment that involves the cultural and lifestyle of people in environment. It is the environment created by man through his different social and cultural activities and thinking.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Social environment is the immediate physical and social surroundings that people live or in which something happens or manifest. It is the environment created by human activities to change the phase of the landform. Examples of social environment includes schools, market places, church, banks etc.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The development of a child highly depends upon culture and the society.

It promotes human relationship.

It provides unity among people of the same social or cultural background.

It helps a child to know the norms of the society.

The socialization of a child is part of the cultural and social environment.

DOMAINS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The domains of the environment are the various physical (abiotic) and biological constituents of the environment.

There domains of the environment.

The physical constituents are made up of three domains

The lithosphere

Atmosphere

Hydrosphere.

Biosphere (The only biological constituent)

THE LITHOSPHERE

This is the solid parts of the earth's crust.

IMPORTANCE OF LITHOSPHERE TO MAN

It provides land for agricultural activities.

It provides land for construction purposes eg, roads.

It is a source of some mineral resources like coal, gold, etc.

It provides land areas for human settlement.

It provides land area for sports activities eg football etc.

THE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere is the part of the earth's surface that are enveloped with different types of gases.

These gases include: oxygen-21%, nitrogen 78%, carbondioxide 0.03% and noble gases about 1%.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ATMOSPHERE

It provides oxygen for combustion or burning.

It contains ozone layers which acts as a productive cover for living organism against the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

It is a habitat for some micro-organisms.

It provides oxygen for animals and plants respiration

It provided necessary nutrients for plants use.

THE HYDROSPHERE

The hydrosphere is the liquid portion of the earth's surface that are made up of all the natural bodies of water example oceans, rivers, sea and lakes.

IMPORTANCE OF HYDROSPHERE TO MAN

It is a source of aquatic food eg fishes, crayfish, etc.

It provides water for domestic and industrial uses.

It is used to generate electricity example hydroelectric power.

It provides employment for fishermen.

It helps in the establishment of sea ports in various countries.

THE BIOSPHERE

The biosphere are the zones that are made up of biological constituents which are mostly living things examples plants, animals and micro- organisms.

IMPORTANCE OF BIOSPHERE TO MAN

It provides raw materials like timber, hides and skin, cotton etc.

It provides food for man example fruits, bush meat.

It is a sources of energy for man example firewood.

It provides income and employment for man example lumbering for timber production.

It helps in the purification and balancing of the atmospheric gases example plants remove carbondioxide from the atmosphere during photosynthesis.

THE POPULATION OF NIGERIA

Population is defined as the total number of people living in a given geographical area at a particular time.

The population of Nigeria was last collected in 2012 by the Nigeria Bureau of statistics, the total population of citizens in Nigeria was around 166.2 million people. The current population of Nigeria is about 205,430,839 million based on the projection of the latest United Nations data.

THE SIZE OF NIGERIA

In forms of size, the area of Nigeria is about 923,768 square kilometres (km²). Nigeria is the fourth largest countries in Africa. In terms of population, Nigeria is the largest populous country in Africa.

POPULATION STRUCTURE

Population structure refers to the total number of males and females within different age groups in the population. This information is displayed as an age-sex structure.

AGE STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA UPDATED 2018.

0-14 years 42.45%(children), 15-24 years 19.18% (early working age), 25-54 years 39.44% (prime working age), 55-64 years 4.04% (mature working age), and 65 years and over 3.26% (elderly).

The age structure above provides the distribution of the population according to age. The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socio-economic issues. Countries with young populations need to invest more in schools while countries with older populations need to invest more in the health sectors.

POPULATION QUALITY is the number of people in a particular population that are capable of contributing to the wellbeing of the total population. Adequate population quality of a country determines the standard of living of a population.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR POPULATION QUALITY

Quality education.

Large number of working population.

Absence of sickness or diseases.

High level of technology.

Presence of basic infrastructure.

MIGRATION

POPULATION MOVEMENT OR MIGRATION Is the movement of people from one geographical area to another either for permanent or temporary resident or settlement.

TYPES OF MIGRATION

EMIGRATION: This is type of migration in which people leave their own countries.

IMMIGRATION: This is the type of migration in which people go into another country.

POPULATION DATA

Population data is the use of statistics to analyze changes in population. Example changes due to war or death rate. National population statistics are usually collected by conducting a census.

POPULATION CENSUS refers to the official head count of the people in a population. **OVER-**

POPULATION: Over-population is defined as a situation whereby; the population is considered too large for the available resources for people to enjoy the highest possible standard of living. **UNDER-**

POPULATION: This is the type of population that is less than the available resources of a country. It then means that the size of the population is so small that when combined with the available

resources of a country and given the level of existing technology, it will secure a minimum return per head.

OPTIMUM POPULATION- Optimum population is the number of people that can be supported by the available resources in an area, so as to achieve the highest possible standard of living.

POPULATION DENSITY- Population density is defined as the number of persons per unit area of land or per square kilometre of land. The population density of a country can be expressed mathematically as: total population/land area.

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE OF NIGERIA

Relief means the surface features of the land above the sea level. Or it is the elevation of the land above the sea level. There are two types of relief:

**Lowland and
Highland**

Lowlands

Lowlands are areas below 300metres above the sea level. Areas where lowlands are found in Nigeria include:

The Chad basin or Borno plains (100-300m).

The Niger-Benue trough/valley (100-300m).

The Sokoto plains in the north-west (200-300m)

The Cross river basins (100-180m).

The Niger delta basins (0-100m).

The coastal plains (0-100m).

These areas are made up of sedimentary rocks.

HIGHLANDS

Highland refers to areas that are over 300 metres above the sea level. They include:

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS: These highlands lie in the Northern Nigeria around Kaduna, Kano, Bauchi, Katsina and Plateau States. The highest highland in this area is Jos plateau (about 1650m) on the Sherehills. In this area, Jos plateau is a great hydrological centre or watershed with radial pattern of drainage. It contains volcanic rocks.

The rivers that take their sources from these highlands are: river Hadeija, river Kaduna, and Sokoto.

THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS

These highlands are found in Western parts of Nigeria around Ondo, Oyo, Kwara and Osun states.

Important hills in this area include:

Idanre hill (950m)

Apata hill (400-700m).

Epeme hill (350-600m).

The rivers that take their sources from these highlands include, Ogun, Osun and Osse which flows directly into the Atlantic Ocean.

THE EASTERN SCARPLAND

These highlands are found within the Eastern region of Nigeria, especially around Enugu and Nsukka. The major highland in this area is the Udi-Nsukka Plateau (300-600m). They are made up of

carboniferous sedimentary rocks. Rivers that take their sources from this highland include-rivers Anambra, Imo and Cross river.

THE EASTERN HIGHLAND

These highlands are found in borders between Nigeria and Cameroun. They represent the highest peak or zones in Nigeria. The mountains are:

Mandara mountain (1200-1500).

Biu plateau (800-1000m).

Adamawa mountains (1800-2400m).

Alantika and Shebshi hills (1600-2000m).

Obudu and Oban hills (1200m).

The rivers that take their sources from these highlands include-rivers Gana, Ngoda and Yedseram which flows into lake Chad.

LOCATION, POSITION AND POLITICAL DIVISION OF NIGERIA

LOCATION OF NIGERIA

The location of places on map is done by using longitudes and latitudes. Nigeria is located between latitudes 4°N and 14°N of the equator and between longitudes 3°E and 15°E of the Greenwich meridian.

THE POSITION OF NIGERIA

Nigeria is the fourth largest country in West Africa in terms of land area. It is bordered by cameroun republic to the East, Niger republic to the North, Benin republic to the West, Chad republic to the North-East and Atlantic Ocean to the South.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF NIGERIA

Nigeria came into existence in 1914 as a result of the amalgamation of the northern and southern protectorate. Nigeria became independent in 1960. As at independence, Nigeria had three regions namely: North, East and Western regions. The Northern region had its headquarters in Kaduna, East in Enugu and West, in Ibadan.

In 1963, Nigeria became a republic and the Fourth region known as mid-west was created from the then Western region with its headquarters in Benin City. The political division remained fourth until 1967 when the country was further divided into 19 states.

In September 23rd, 1987, two more States were created making the total number 21 states. Presently, Nigeria has thirty-six states and a Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja which is the Federal Capital of Nigeria.