

Name: Osigbemhe kelvin

1. Define Federation.

Answer

A federation is defined as an association of state formed voluntarily for certain purposes in which the component unit are ideally independent but coordinate with one another

2. Enumerate and explain five 5 needs for federal system of government.

Answer

1. To prevent tyranny: Federalism ensures that no single entity has too much power, which can lead to tyranny.
2. To allow for greater public participation in politics: Federalism allows citizens to participate in politics at both the national and state levels.
3. To use the states as "laboratories" for new ideas and programs: Federalism allows states to experiment with new policies and programs, which can then be adopted by other states or the national government.
4. To prevent the spread of conflict: Federalism can prevent the spread of conflict by allowing national leaders to prevent the spread of conflict through the states.
5. To safeguard individual and local liberties: Federalism emphasizes the virtues of dispersed power centers as a means for safeguarding individual and local liberties.

3. What is courage?

Answer

Courage is defined as the quality of being brave when one is in a difficult situation danger or pain

4. State and explain five 5 types of courage.

Answer

1. Physical courage: This involves proceeding despite fear of physical harm. You would exercise physical courage when entering situations where your body may be under threat. At times, you know you will be harmed, but you feel you have to proceed regardless because of a moral, personal, or social obligation to do so. Examples include protecting someone on the street from an attacker, walking over hot coals, or entering a lion's den to save a child who fell in.

2. Social courage: This is the courage to expose yourself to social situations where you may be vulnerable to embarrassment, ridicule, or discomfort. People who have social anxiety might need this type of courage. They need to muster this courage whenever they enter a social situation. Others may need social courage when in a leadership situation. They have to ask people in their teams to have faith in them and follow their lead. Examples include going on a first date, taking a leadership role, or giving a public speech.

3. Moral courage: This is the courage to stand up for your convictions despite the sense that it may end badly for you. This is a type of courage that is often exercised when your morals conflict with mainstream social views. People with moral

courage may expect to be ridiculed or socially excluded because of their views, which may even be taboo. Examples include civil disobedience, standing up for the oppressed, or conscientious objection.

4. Emotional courage: This is the courage to face your emotions and feelings head-on, even when they are difficult or painful. Emotional courage is about being honest with yourself and others about your feelings, even when it is hard to do so. Examples include admitting to a mistake, apologizing, or confronting someone who has hurt you.

5. Spiritual courage: This is the courage to explore and develop your own spirituality, even when it is not the norm. Spiritual courage is about being willing to question your own beliefs, as well as those of others, and to seek out a deeper understanding of the world around you. Examples include exploring a new religion, questioning your own beliefs, or seeking out a deeper connection with nature.