

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
MARKING GUIDE
241/2
HISTORY
WEST AFRICA
PAPER 2
JULY/AUGUST 2015



1. (a) What led to the rise and expansion of Songayempire.

I. Introduction.

- They were a variety of factors
- They were internal and external
- They were political, economic and social.

II. Political

- The decline of Mali gave room to Songay's expansion.
- Songhay had good and effective government.
- It was centralised with the king at the top assisted by a cabinet of ministers.
- The empire had contracts with foreigners who came along with new ideas.
- Songhay had a strong army for defense.
- It was also for expansion, keeping law and order.
- The empire had strong leaders e.g. Sunni Ali and Askia Mohammed (Any1)

III. Economic

- The empire had fertile soils which favoured agriculture.
- There was growth of enough food which sustained agriculture.
- Geographical location of Gao near the 3 trade routes of TST and served as middle men.
- The TST provided the empire with a lot of wealth.
- Fishing was carried out and fish supplemented food.
- Songhay controlled the gold and salt trade as well as ivory and slaves.
- Diverse sources of revenue from taxes, custom duties .hunters, fishermen etc.

IV. Social

- Spread of Islam acted as a unifying factors.
- Islam also improved the administration of Songay through the sharia laws.
- It also boosted trade through the increased
- Songhay people had same origin with a common language and culture.

I=02+P=04+E=04+S=2 (12marks)

(b) Explain the contributions of Askia Mohammed the great for the Songhay Empire.

I. Introduction;

- Originality known as Mohammed Ibn Abu baker Toure.
- Ruled between 1493-1528.
- This was referred to as the ‘golden age’.
- He was the greatest leader of Songhay.
- He was a Soninke by birth.
- He was a prime minister and trusted army general of Sunni Ali.
- Came to power in 1493 after overthrowing Sunni Ali Sori Sunni Baro or Abu baker Dao.
- His contributions were diverse. (1/2 mark)
- Political, economic and social. (1/2 mark)
- Positive and negative but largely positive.
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II. Political

- Abolished past dynasties of Za and Sunni.
- Set up the Askia dynasty.
- Appointed Moslem friends in key government posts e.g. AL-Naghib was a very advisor.
- He enforced Sharia law which promoted justice.
- Used Muslim judges /Khadis to interpret the law.
- Established a formidable army for defense & expansion.
- It was divided into infantry, cavalry and Navy.
- Expanded the empire through wars
- Conquered Mandingo ,Fulani ,Hausa states etc. (any 2)
- Established a strong government
- Appointed ministers e.g. Agriculture, Navy, finance etc.
- Officials’ grades, uniforms and privileges were clearly defined.
- Divided Songhay into provinces under provincial governors.
- The governors kept law and order.
- And collected taxes/tributes.
- Gave cities of Timbuktu, Jenne, Taghaza and Massina their own Mayors (any 2).
- Appointed harbor masters and customs officials for Gao and Kabara.
- Grouped provinces into four regions.
- Bal, Dengel, Dendi and Kumuna.
- Each was under a regional commissioner (victory)
- This was for easy administration.
- State officials were close relatives or were married into his family.
- And could easily be dismissed, promoted or denoted.
- The officials were answerable to the king (Askia).
- Askia exiled or killed members of Za and Sunni dynasties.

III. Economic.

- Controlled Agades salt centres.
- The Takkedda copper fields.
- And Wangara gold producing region.
- Made Songhai have a vibrant economy.
- Promoted agriculture through digging canals
- Promoted local industries e.g. dyeing, weaving, smithing salt mining etc.
- (Any 2)
- Boasted commerce and trade
- He appointed market supervisors.
- Banking and credit institutions were established.
- Development of commercial towns e.g. Timbuktu & Gao
- Songhay had diverse source of income/revenue and produced for the state.
- Each province produced fixed amount per year e.g. corn, rice, bales of fish (Dried) (Any 2)
- Slaves, craftsmen also produced specific items.
- E.g. the DyanTenne and Dyan Mali people supplied the emperor with 100 spears & 100 arrows per family per year.
- These provisions sustained army and surplus was sold.
- Import and export duties were levied.
- Vassal states paid tributes.
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IV. Social

- He had support/friendship of Muslims.
- Gave gifts to Muslim friends.
- Made a pilgrimage to Mecca (1495-1497)
- He was given a title of the 'Caliph of blacks'
- In Cairo, he bought a hostel for Songhay pilgrims.
- Promoted and purified Islam.
- Revived Muslim codes and practices e.g. dress code Zakat, prayers etc.

(Any 2)

- Boosted education.
- Built schools e.g. Sankore University.
- Mosque's constructed.

I=02+P=04+E=04+S=03 (12marks)

2. (a) Describe the origins of Asante Empire.

(10marks)

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- a) Its origin is not clear.
- b) Asante was one of the floor forest states.
- c) Alongside Benin, Dahomey and Oyo.
- d) Asante was also known as Ashanti Empire.
- e) Asante people originally settled around Lake Basomtwi.
- f) And called this place “Amanse”.
- g) Meaning the “beginning of the nation”.
- h) Here they built Asante Manso in about the 17th century (1660).
- i) With time population increased.
- j) A number of towns developed around Asante Manso.
- k) E.g. Bekwai, Dweben, Mampon etc. (any 2)
- l) Each grew into an independent state.
- m) But all regarded themselves as Asante people.
- n) Because of common origin of Oyoko.
- o) They became prosperous through trade and farming (Any 1)
- p) Their capital was at Kumasi.
- q) They were invaded by Denkyira whose rule became oppressive and over taxed people.
- r) There was also an influx of Doma immigrants.
- s) OtiAkenten took steps to unite Asante into a loose military union in 1650.
- t) Akenten died and was replaced by ObiriYebo who persued the policy.
- u) He was a great diplomat and military genius.
- v) Obiriyeboa was assassinated by Domas in around 1660.
- w) Osei Tutu replaced his uncle and took over.

(any 10points 1 mark @)

(b) Explain the role played by Osei Tutu in the expansion of this empire between 1695 And 1717.

i. Introduction

- Osei Tutu was a nephew and successor to ObiriYeboa
- He ruled between 1680-1717.
- His roles were diverse.
- They were political, economic and social.
- He was the most famous rules of Asante.

ii. Political

- He was a great statesmen and military leader
- Regarded as a founder of Asante nation.
- Completed the unification of Asante hence were to be direct descendants of Obiri Yeboa.
- Had a personal friend and advisor Okomfo Anjokye.
- Instituted a new constitution.
- Asantehene was the imperial head.
- Future Asantehene were to be direct descendants of Obiri Yeboa.
- Asante was divided into metropolitan and provincial for easy administration.
- Metropolitan Asante was under direct control of Asantehene.
- It consisted of states within 25 – 40 miles radius of Kumasi.
- E.g. Nsuta, Bekwai, Dwaben, Mampon (Any 2)
- They were administered autonomously.
- But had to pay tributes.
- The central government of metropolitan Asante consisted of confederacy council.
- It was made up of amanties of various divisions.
- Asantehene presided over the council.
- It also had an executive council of paramount chiefs of Kumasi divisions.
- Each metropolitan state had its Omanhene & state council
- They were the king making bodies.
- Neither Asantehene nor Omanhene enjoyed outright powers though they were first among equals.
- He could easily be removed if he abused his powers.
- Membership of Asante main council was initially hereditary.
- Later it became appointive.
- It had four wing military structure
- The front, rear, Right and left each member state was attached to a wing.
- Commanded by the Omanhene.
- The chief of staff was the overall field commander.
- Osei Tutu set up a strong army for defence.
- It comprised of cavalry and infantry.
- He posted resident commissioners (Adamtos) to vassal states.
- They ensured payment of tributes.
- The right to declare war remained to Asantehene.
- He maintained law and order.
- Provincial Asante included Akyem, Wassa, and Denkyira etc.

iii. Economic

- Osei Tutu opened up direct trade with the coast.
- Agriculture was boosted.
- Local industries promoted.
- He gave Asante a sound economy.

iv. Social

- He instituted the annual Odwira festival which was attended
- Here prayers were said for the welfare of the empire.
- Future plans were drawn up and recommendations made.
- Vassal chiefs revived their oath of allegiance.
- The golden stool was also instituted.
- It became the symbol of Asante Nation.
- It had to be guarded at all costs.
- Kumasi was made a capital and seat of high court.
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v. Conclusion.

- He was assassinated around 1717 while suppressing Akejem revolt.
I=02+P=06+E=03+C=C=01 (15marks)

3. (a) How was the triangular trade organized in West Africa?

A. Introduction

- It was a trade that was carried out between the Europeans, West Africans and Americans across the Atlantic oceans.
- It was also known as Trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- Was triangular trade because of direction of trade routes.
- Organized in a variety of ways.
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B. People involved

- African chiefs and coastal traders were the main organizers.
- There were European traders and Americans.
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C. Stages in the trade.

- It had three major stages
- 1st stage was between Europe and Africa.
- 2nd stage from West Africa to West Indies.
- 3rd stage from America to Europe.
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D. Goods in the trade.

- European manufactured goods e.g. guns, gun power, mirrors, iron bars, textile, alcoholic drinks etc. (Any 2)
- From West Africa, slaves were the most vital article.
- Other articles included ivory, gold etc.
- Goods from America were Tobacco, cotton, sugarcane etc.
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E. Medium of exchange;

- No currency was involved.
- Barter system was used obtained.
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F. How slaves were obtained.

- They were got through raids, wars, criminals, debtors and domestic Servants (Any 2)

G. (i) Journey from the interior.

- Slaves moved in large Caravans under a slave driver.
- They would be tied by the neck or waist by chain.
- Would move long distances on foot.
- Those who could not manage were either killed or left on the mercy of wild animals.
- At times they would carry African products like ivory, gold etc.
- At the coast they would be kept in large stores called Baracons.
- They would be fed, nursed and clothed to fetch more profits.
- The value of a slave depended on sex, age, sex of origin and physical fitness.
- During the middle passage, slaves were packed in harsh conditions and some died on the way.
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(ii) Work in America;

- Slaves were set to work under hard conditions on cotton, tea and sugarcane plantations.
- Were often severely punished if hesitated to work by the cruel masters.
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H. Major powers in the trade;

- They included the British, Dutch, Danish, French and Portuguese.
- Between 1400-1600, the trade was dominated by Portugal.
- 1600-1700 it was Belgium and Netherlands.
- From 1750 to its abolition it was Britain.
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I. Areas where slaves were obtained.

- They were mainly got from Ghana and Cameroon.
 - Major slaves trading centres were why dah, port Novo, cape coast, Elmina
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- (Any 2)

J. Means of transport.

- Human head porterage was used from the interior to the coast.
- Ships would carry slave across the Atlantic oceans.
- Africans acted as middlemen because they knew the interior of west Africa
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A=02+B=01+C=01=D=01+E=01+F=01+G=03+H=01+I=01+J=01
(13marks)

(b) What were the effects of this trade on the people of West Africa?

i) Introduction.

- They were many effects
- Political, social and economic.
- Both positive and negative.
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ii) Political.

- It encouraged interstates wars.
- Gave rise to forested states e.g. Benin, Dahomey, Asante.
- Decline of some states due to constant slaves raids.
- Slave trade led to insecurity/political instabilities.
- Dispersal of Africans to America.
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iii) Social

- West Africa was isolated from world progress/civilization.
- Spread of diseases in W.A e.g. syphilis by Spaniards.
- Destruction of morals of rulers of W.A who sold their people.
- Loss of lives due to the wars.
- Massive depopulation.
- Increased misery and suffering.
- Families were separated /Detribalization.
- Many women were left as widows and Orphans.
- It increased human sacrificed.
- Establishment of homes for freed slaves e.g. Liberia and Sierra Leone.
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iv) Economic.

- Disruption of agriculture leading to famine.
- Led to decline of Trans-Saharan trade.
- There was destruction of property, villages, towns etc.
- Cheap European goods flooded W.African market.
- There was decline of local industries e.g. iron working, pottery, cloth manufacture etc.
- African participants' esp. kings become rich.
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I=02+P=02+S=05+E=03 (12 marks)

4. (a) Why was literia founded in 1821?

- Was founded on circumstances identical to the ones which led to the founding of Sierra Leone.
- And these were quite diverse /a wide range.
- Humanitarians, social ,political and economic etc. (any 2)
- To settle the freed slaves.
- Came in the wake of the abolition of slave trade.
- Over 60000 Negroes had been freed by 1790.
- And the number had risen to about 100,000 by 1800
- But the abolition /literation of these American Negroes raised a number of issue/problems.
- They could not fit into American society.
- They were stigmatized.
- And suffered humiliation.
- They were subjected to racial discrimination by the American whites.
- Partly because they were poor/needy.
- And also because they were illiterate.
- Homeless.

- Unemployed etc.
- They were also an embarrassment to the conscience of the slave owning Southern American states.
- In an effort to address these issue the American colonization society was formed.
- It sponsored a scheme to emigrate literated Negro slave to Africa/literoa.
- As England had done in Sierra Leone.
- The USA government was also ready to support the scheme.
- E.g. facilitate the transportation of the slaves
- Equally humanitarian organization were quiet enthusiastic.
- They generously denoted funds.
- And provided equipments.
- The choose of literoa was also partly due to its fertile soil/land
- (Unlike Sierra Leone's)
- Would support agriculture farming.
- It would also benefit the USA (and Africa)
- And put in with the scheme of Christians action.
- The promotion of western values/civilization Education.
- As well as the Pinal suppression of the slave trade in Africa itself.
- Now that the industrial revolution had rendered slave labourundesirable.
- With that replacement of human labour by mechanization machines
- Besides, it would open a venue for they promotion expansion of American trade on West African coast.
- Litena would also be used as a base to promote the American ideas of litely
- Thus on 1820 the pisttatch of settlers arrived.
- Included 88 emogiants and 3American officials.
- They settled on Shetro Island.
- In 1821 the colonization society purchased land at cape Mesurado.
- It was here that the new colony won established91824).
- Was named "listeria"by the Rev.Robert Gurly.
- Meaning "the land of the free".
- But the first site occupied was named "Monnovia".
- After USA resident James Monroe.
- Was to become the soat of government /capital
- Liberian motto. The love of liberty tought ushered.
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(Any 15points – 1mark each.)

(b)Describe the social and Economic development in Liberia up to 1847.

- Were quite diverse/a wide range.
- Social services centered around education health,language,dresscode transport and communications etc. (Any 2)
- While economic developments embraced trade and agriculture mainly
- However, infrastructure was put in place.

- Indigenous Africans did not benefit much from it.
- Promoted education.
- But higher education was the preserve of the mulattoes.
- While indigenous, Africans only stopped at power and technical education.
- Thus they turned out to be clerks and technicians.
- To support the settler administration.
- Their wages were also meagre/inadequate.
- There was also social tension between the mulattoes and the blacks.
- The mulattoes dominated trade, education, etc.
- This angered the blacks.
- The freed slaves embraced Christianity.
- And spread it to the interior
- Where they built churches
- Schools, hospitals.
- Consequently there was a cultural exchange as settlers lived among Africans.
- And adopted their way of life/culture.
- In terms of food, language, art, religion, manners etc. (any 2)
- The Africans also did like use.
- But in all these developments the settlers benefited more than the indigenous Africans.
- And this continued to be a source of little relations between the Africans and the settlers.
- Largely because the Africans felt exploited since their land was grabbed.
- And they were excluded from commerce.
- And the politics of literacy.
- Initially, agriculture was the main economic activity.
- Unlike in Sierra Leone, it had proved to be more successful here;
- Partly because of the fertility of soil/land.
- And partly because the American Negro settlers were more hard working.
- And had better knowledge of tropical agriculture than their Sierra Leonean counterparts.
- There over (cheap) African labour was more readily available in literacy
- But with the death of earlier settlers the initial encouragement given to Agriculture also declined.
- Consequently many of the settlers turned to trade.
- Because it was more profitable.
- Nevertheless the economy/trade was greatly dependent on the American colonization Society.
- By 1830's there was a flourishing foreign trade.
- In palm oil, coffee, sugar, cane wood and raffia palm trees (any 2)
- Towards the end of the 1840's sugar and coffee were being exported.
- And effort was made to develop sugar and coffee plantations.
- But the exports were in form of raw materials.
- And so earned little foreign exchange.
- The finished products from these exports were sold to literates clearly.
- From the trade government generated revenue.
- And so was able to finance administration.
- As well as providing essential services.
- Education, health, housing, transport etc. (any 2)

- In the process literians enjoyed remarkable, economic prosperity(generally)
- And nowalporgies
- But until JJ Rotertsbecome President (July 26 1847) government had lost much revenue to European traders.
- They requested to pay taxes.
- Questioning listeria's legitimacy as a government.
- Construction of roads and railways facilitated trade with in Liberia.
- And with coastal region.
- However internally Liberia faced a boycott of her products from the Dicila and Peru.
- This greatly affected revenue collection.
- Since no taxes would be collected from the trade with the interior.
- Externally there was also stiff competition.
- E.g. from Brazilian coffee, German dye, and brolish sugar beet (any 2)
- Such a situation led to reduced demand for Liberian exports.
- And consequently reduced its foreign earnings.
- Ultimately leading to unemployment.
- Since farmers were discouraged by the local prices for their exports.
- Monrovia was set up as a capital.
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(Any 10pts: 1mark each)

5. (a) Why were Christian missionaries interested on west Africa during the 18th and 19th centuries.

- The group involved included the (Roman) Catholics, Methodists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Church of Scotland etc.
- Showed interest for a variety of reasons;
- Were religious ,humanitasian,social economic ,political etc. (any 2)
- Revival of the evangelical movements in Europe.
- Became a stimulant to the spread of the gospel
- Especially to the less fortunate people.
- Particularly in Africa.
- As well as in Asia (and Latin America)
- Need to convert literated Negro slaves
- Would also help the propagation of the gospel.
- The need to spread western values /civilization.
- Considered to be superior to other people's
- There were connotation of racial arrogance/white superiority.
- Introduction/promotion of western education.
- Africa regarded as a dark continent.
- Was primitive/backward/uncivilized.
- The desire to wipe out undesirable practices.
- Witch craft/ human sacrifice worship of idols / ancestors ,throwing away of twins,etc (any2)
- Introduction/spread of Christianity was a mean of atoning for crimes committed against Africa (by the Europeans).

- Notably slave trade.
- Thus humanitarian consideration.
- The desire to eradicate slave trade.
- And in turn to replace it with/ promote legitimate trade.
- Through Christian teaching they hoped to create a conducive/peaceful atmosphere for economic development.
- Through agriculture trade.
- By encouraging the cultivation of cash crops.
- Cotton, rubber, palm oil, indigo, groundnuts etc.
- As well as trade in forest products.
- As a substitute for slave trade.
- Minerals ivory, kola, honey etc. (any two)
- This was toward Buxton's famous "Bible and plough theory"
- Summed up in the 3cs of "commerce Christianity and conquest"
- In a way the missionaries were an indirect product of the industrial revolution.
- Need for raw materials.
- Search for a consumer market.
- As well as areas of potential investment.
- They were alarmed by the rapid spread of Islam (in West Africa).
- And its revival (thru the Jihads)
- Therefore the need to control this.
- Especially since it threatened European interests
- The discovery of quinine (and other drugs)
- Boosted the fight against tropical diseases.
- Especially Malaria.
- The missionaries were also seen to be representatives of their respective home countries imperial / political interests.
- As reflected in the rivalries in Europe.
- England Vs France Vs Germany Vs Italy Vs Portugal etc. (any two)
- In a way they were forerunners of colonization.
- Thus the adage "the flag follows the cross".
- The pretext of seeking protection against hostile African chiefs/tribes.
- E.g. this party justified British intervention in Lagos (in 1852)
- Culminated in its annexation (1861)
- Exploration/Adventure.
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(Any 12 points: 1 mark each)

(b) What problems did they face?

i. Introduction.

- They faced many problems.
- They were social, economic, geographical and political.

ii. Social

- Inadequate suppliers e.g. food ,medicine etc. (any 2)
- They suffered from tropical diseases e.g. malaria, small pox etc. (any 2)
- Hostility with the Arabs who had spread Islam.
- Missionaries were few in number.
- Christian practices often conflictedwithAfrican traditional customs e.g. polygamy Vs monogamy.
- Wild animals e.g. leopards, lions etc. scared them.
- Language barrier.
- Unfaithful porters disappeared with the missionaries properties.
- They were mistaken to be slave dealers.
- Misunderstandings between the missionary groups.
- Hostile tribes.
- Communication barriers with their home governments.
- Shortage of Christian literature e.g. Bible, hymns.
- Shortage of accommodation.
- Missionaries denied land for mission stations.
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iii. Economic

- Insufficient funds from their home governments
- Poor transport means.
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iv. Geographical.

- Thick impenetrable forests impeded their movements.
- W.African terrain was difficult i.e. always met rapids and falls, valleys, mountains.
- The African climate was unfavourable i.e. at times too hot or too cold.
- Lack of geographical Knowledge of the interior & at times got lost.
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v. Political.

- Hostility from some kings and chiefs.
 - Opposition from colonial administrators e.g.Lugard in Northern Nigeria.
- I=02+S=06+E=01+G=02=P=01 (12marks)

6. (a) How was the French policy Assimilation applied in West Africa.

- a) Assimilation comes from the French word/verb Assimillar
- b) Meaning cause to resemble.

- c) The policy aimed at turning the peoples of French colonies into French citizens or French men.
- d) By substituting their indigenous culture with Frenchmen.
- e) Through language ,religion, Education law etc. (any 2)
- f) The policy is said to have started in French History during the 19th century with French attitude towards colonies.
- g) The ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality.
- h) Born in 1789-1815 French revolution.
- i) Which ideas were to be applicable to all people in the world.
- j) In 1883 French parliament passed law granting full political and civil rights to all born free in French colonies.
- k) Belief in superiority of French culture to be extended outside France/French culture was the Best.
- l) Colonies were regarded as overseas provinces/extensions of France
- m) Not merely as areas of imperial exploitation.
- n) Policy was fully applied in four communes/quatre
- o) Notably Dakar, St.Rufisque, St Louis, Goree.
- p) Senegal during the 19th century between 1848 and 1905.
- q) Because of long contacts until the French settlers, it was easier to assimilate French culture.
- r) In 1848, Senegal was given right to elect and send a deputy to the French parliament.
- s) First being Blaise Diagne.
- t) In 1872 the four Communes government in Senegal.
- u) Each commune had its own elected council.
- v) With the mayor as the president.
- w) Also a general council for four communes elected in 1879.
- x) In 1883 the French government citizenship to all citizens of four communes
- y) With right of French citizenship many Africans received Education and worked in France/French scholarship.
- z) Were not subjected to the harsh indigenous law /were protected by French law.
- aa) got employment in France.
- bb) Senegalese economy was modelled on French firm in Bordeaux
- cc) Laws formulated in Paris and passed to Governor General Dakar.
- dd) The Senegalese were to export their produce to France only.
- ee) Only consumed French imports.
- ff) The French divided the colony into circles/provinces each.
- gg) Under a provincial commissioners.
- hh) Each circle was made of decisions under a District officer.
- ii) Collected taxes law and order built roads etc. (Any 2).
- jj) Governors were based in Dakar
- kk) The seat of Governor had an advisory council.
- ll) Which could only discuss financial matters like taxation.
- mm) Was answerable to the governor general Dakar
- nn) Who was himself answerable to the minister for colonies.
- oo) But all decisions were reached at Dakar and Paris.
- pp) Education was managed by catholic missions.
- qq) Taught French ,History, Literature morals etc. (any 2)

- rr) Senegal economy was based on ground nuts.
- ss) French used direct rule in local governments.
- tt)
- uu)
- vv)
- ww)
- xx)
- yy)
- zz)
- aaa)
- bbb)
- ccc)
- ddd)
- eee)
- fff)
- ggg)

Any 12pts = 13mks

6. (b) Why was the policy not successful?

- a) Failed due to political economic social and religious factors.
- b) It was based on wrong assumptions.
- c) It was largely a failure in the interior
- d) It was referred to as being unwise and unrealistic.
- e) That it was wrong to convert French colonial people in Africa into Frenchmen.
- f) Because therefore people of different races.
- g) With their distinctive culture and tradition which needed to be preserved.
- h) Also argued that assimilation contained the seed of eventual liquidation.
- i) Resistance from highly organized states in the interior.
- j) Differences between French and African concept e.g. Land tenure, marriage, land ownership inheritance etc.
- k) Difference in religion e.g. Catholicism verses Islam.
- l) Except for 3 communes e.g. Rufisque, Dakar Goree.
- m) Africans had to give up their rights under the native laws.
- n) Those who had reached the age of 18.
- o) The condition for assimilation were hard to attain.
- p) To be monogamous.
- q) Must have worked in the French civil service for 101years.
- r) Must have done military training for 10yrs.
- s) Educated in French language.
- t) And possessed good means of live hood and having goods character
- u) Education system not favourable to Assimilation.
- v) Even in Senegal, it was controlled by catholic missionaries
- w) Hence rejected by Senegalese Muslims.
- x) Therefore very few Muslims embraced secular Education by 1903.
- y) French merchants and colonial settlers feared Economic competition from African citizens.
- z) Colonial representation in the chamber of deputies was a minority
- aa) Diguments cropped up that indirect rule was cheaper.

- bb) And more profitable than Assimilation.
- cc) Because of such difficulties, assimilation was abandoned in favour of Association.
- dd) Association was identical to the British policy of indirect rule.
- ee) Opposition from the merchants.
- ff) Opposition from the French assembly.
- gg)
- hh)
- ii)
- jj)
- kk)

Any 12pts = 12mks.

7. (a) Explain the causes of the Franco-Mandinka war between 1871 and 1898.

- a) It was between the Mandinkas led by Samorintoure and the French imperialists.
- b) The war lasted for 7 years.
- c) Was one of the longest resistances in west Africa against French colonial rule
- d) It broke out due to complicity of factors.
- e) Which were political, military, social economic and religious (any 2)
- f) Was as a result of French colony ambitions
- g) Following humiliations in the Franco Prussian war 1870-71.
- h) Where France lost Alsace and Lorraine.
- i) Which were so rich in coal and iron.
- j) French had sought to compensate for this by seeking territories in Africa.
- k) And West Africa fitted into this scheme.
- l) The French aimed at conquering Tokalar Empire.
- m) And linking it to the northern western and Equatorial Guinea states (any 2).
- n) This would have been difficult with the existence of Samori/Mandinkas Empire.
- o) To the establishment of France colonial rule.
- p) And subsequent loss of their independence.
- q) So they fought to safeguard their sovereignty.
- r) And to guard against French exploitation of their resources.
- s) I.e. land minerals, labour etc. (any 2)
- t) It was also regarded as a Jihad against infidels.
- u) At the time the war broke out the Mandinkas enjoyed immense economic resources/wealth.
- v) Through trade.
- w) In cattle, Gold, horse, slaves etc. (any 2)
- x) Adequate food supplies Agriculture.
- y) So they felt secure/strong enough to face French challenge.
- z) Sense of unity gave Mandinka confidence.
- aa) Tools common pride in the glorious Mali empire
- bb) And likened SamonToare to the great Mansa-Musa.
- cc) Islam was another unifying factor.
- dd) Especially the Tyamyy brotherhood.
- ee) Which emphasized equality and dignity for all.
- ff) Strong military position and confidence of the Mandinkas
- gg) Continued getting arms and supplies from free town till 1893
- hh) Also supply of horse gave an added advantage to the strengths of the army.

- ii) Existence of a strong standing army of about 2000 to 3000.
- jj) Composed of 200 – 300 soldiers in each province.
- kk) And Samon's special brigade.
- ll) Besides there was a regular call up from the villages every six months.
- mm) Even when the stocks of arms from free towns were cut off the Mandinka relied on Samon's ammunition.
- nn) Samori's attack on Sukasso (1887-8) alarmed the French.
- oo) They sent supplies to Tubbe-Traore
- pp) Following Sukasso's request for protection.
- qq) The French also caused the great revolt of 1888-90
- rr) By invading the northern Mandinka provinces.
- ss) The French had proved treacherous tendencies.
- tt) This forced Samori to repudiate Bissandouye treaty (of 1886)
- uu) Kong's support for the alliance with the French infuriated Mandinkas
- vv) Justifying Samori's attack on Kong (1895)
- ww) Efficient Mandinkas spying network.
- xx) The Dyula traders provided useful information on the strengths and weaknesses of the French.
- yy) As well as African enemy states
- zz) Samori's international diplomacy.
- aaa) Played the British off against the French.
- bbb) Hoping to buy time to strengthen his own position.
- ccc) Mandinka's false belief in external support.
- ddd) E.g. the creoles of free towns
- eee) And the British in Sierra Leone.
- fff) On their part, the French were determined not to suffer another military humiliation.
- ggg) And they were backed by a strong industrial economy.
- hhh) Compared to the subsistence economy of the Mandinka.
- iii) Had confidence in their heavy artillery.
- jjj) In contrast to the inferior Mandinkas weaponry
- kkk) Were also aware of conflicts/dissunity
- lll) Among African empires/states.
- mmm) Capitalize on this to forge alliance with Mandinkas Empire.
- nnn) E.g. Sekasso, Kong, Tokolar, Maccino etc. (any 2)
- ooo) In the process weakened Mandinkas position
- ppp) Strong leadership/personality of Samori Toure.
- qqq)
- rrr)
- sss)
- ttt)

Any 10pts = 10mks.

7. (b) **Why were the Mandinka defeated in 1898?**
- a) The defeat of the Mandinka was gradual.
 - b) and resulted from a combination of factors
 - c) Which were both internal and external.
 - d) Were political, Economic, social and military (any 2)

- e) The capture of SamoriToure in the Liberian hinterland in (1898)
- f) and his deportation to Gabon where he died in 1900.
- g) Marked the defeat of the Mandinkas
- h) During the war, Samori was accused of being.
- i) And so gradually lost Mandinkas support.
- j) The sale of people into slavery further alienated some tribes.
- k) The sale of people into slavery also drained human resources.
- l) Contributing to depopulation.
- m) And loss of lives
- n) Disunity within Mandinka society killed the spirit of resistance.
- o) Partly due to religious differences between Muslims and non-Muslims/infidels/pagans.
- p) Samon's military tactics/strategies were sometimes unpopular.
- q) The scorched earn policy was disastrous/misfired
- r) Led to destruction of farm land/crops
- s) And consequently food shortages/famine
- t) Thus leading to frustration/resentment among many Mandinka(and subject peoples)
- u) The removal of men from the villages/land for military training also contributed to food shortages
- v) The war lasted unnecessary long (7years)
- w) This caused fatigue/war-weakness among the Mandinkas soldiers/weakening of the army
- x) Especially since they were constantly on the run
- y) Lack of natural defensive barriers to sustain prolonged guerilla war/armed resistance
- z) Natural disasters undermined Mandinka resistance.
- aa) Disease, drought, famine etc.
- bb) Samori's Siege of Sikasso (1887-8) was a (military) blunder.
- cc) Sikasso was heavily fortified
- dd) Consequently Samouri lost 10000 men.
- ee) And all his horse/Cavalry
- ff) But this also lost Samouri/the Mandinka the support of TiebaTraore (of Sikasso)
- gg) And held back a potential SikassoMandinka alliance against the French.
- hh) Traore/Sikasso was instead forced to sign a treaty of protection with the French.
- ii) Samouri was sometimes non-selective in his attacks/military campaigns.
- jj) E.g. the attack of Kong (1895) ,a fellow Muslim state was shocking to Muslim communities
- kk) Internal revolts weakened Mandinka resistance
- ll) E.g. the revolts of Kong and Sikasso
- mm) External isolation.
- nn) Disunity /lack of Co-operation among African states.
- oo) As well as Samori's abortive diplomacy
- pp) The Mandinka were let down by the British.
- qq) Who entered into an alliance with the French against the Mandinka.
- rr) European arms embargo (1885) made arms importation difficult.
- ss) E.g. no arms importation from/through Sierra Leone.
- tt) Kong and Sikasso alliance with the French.

- uu) Tukolar's/Ahmed Seku's rejection of Samori's offer of friendship/alliance against the French.
- vv) Ahmed Bello and the Asante never came to Mandika's rescue when approached.
- ww) Military disparities.
- xx) The French possessed destructive weaponry/heavy artillery/superior weapons.
- yy) While the Mandinka had light machine guns/inferior weapons.
- zz) French army was better/organized.
- aaa) Hence resorting to hit and run tactics guerrilla warfare.
- bbb) Vast nature of Mandika territory
- ccc) Effective control was difficult.
- ddd) As was the evacuation of the peasants/civilians from the battle fields.
- eee) Many were caught up in the crossfire.
- fff) New geographical location of the empire at Dabakala/Eastwards was disadvantageous.
- ggg) The Mandika had lost the gold fields (and wealth) provided by the west.
- hhh) Were cut off from the arms supply source (Sierra Leone).
- iii) And were all forced to depend entirely on the state munitions workshops.
- jjj) While the Southern frontiers had been protected by Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- kkk) The Mandika were now vulnerable to attacks from the French forts on the Ivory Coast (cote d'Ivoire).
- lll) To the North-East Kong remained suspicious.(and watchful)
- mmm) In the South-East the Asante were ready for a caution alliance.
- nnn) Along the Gold Coast were the unpredictable (and equally imperialistic) British.
- ooo) The French capture of Sikasso and BoboDioulasso (1898) cut off the Northern trade route.
- ppp) And opened another frontier against the Mandika.
- qqq) Thus with enemy advance from all directions Samori was forced to evacuate Dabakala as well.
- rrr) French treachery/dishonesty.
- sss) Repudiated all treaties with the Mandika.
- ttt) E.g. the Bissandugu Treaty (of 1886)
- uuu) The French divide and rule policy
- vvv) Were aware of differences among African states.
- www) And so capitalized on this.
- xxx) E.g. had provoked Sikasso into attacking the Mandika.
- yyy) While laying out their own plans for advance.
- zzz) By so doing, the French had prevented a possible African alliance against them.
- aaaa) Had isolated them.
- bbbb) And subsequently destroyed one after the other.
- cccc) French determination.
- dddd) "Colonization is for France a question of life and death....."
- eeee) They had also tricked Samouri Toure into accepting safe conduct to his home village.
- ffff) Economic decline
- gggg) E.g. in trade.
- hhhh) And agriculture.
- iiii) France had a strong Economy
- jjjj)

Any 15pts = 15mks

- 8. (a) Describe the role played by the following in the struggle for independence in WestAfrica.**
- a) Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (code k)
 - b) Dr.Kwame Nkrumah was born in 1909.
 - c) After his primary and secondary education, he trained as a teacher in Achimota College.
 - d) He left for USA in 1935 for further education.
 - e) He lectured at Lincoln University after his university.
 - f) His experience in USA of racism and hardships made him devote his life against colonialism.
 - g) Had many roles.
 - h) Political, social and economic.
 - i) But largely political.
 - j) He took part in Pan African movement held in Manchester in 1945.
 - k) Together with Padmore, they spear headed Pan African conference in 1945.
 - l) He became involved in politics while he was a student in England.
 - m) He was inspired by Marcus Garvey.
 - n) And later by MahmatGhandi.
 - o) While in Manchester with others, they expressed their determination to be free.
 - p) He came back to Ghana in 1947.
 - q) He became the general secretary of UGCC.
 - r) Protested against the 1946 undemocratic constitution.
 - s) He embarked on mass mobilization.
 - t) There were economic grievances against colonial government.
 - u) Many people railed under UGCC.
 - v) It opened up a branches country wide.
 - w) In 1948, there was wide spread riots due to the government order to cut down diseased Cocoa trees.
 - x) High price for consumer goods and unemployment
 - y) Danquah and Nkrumah were imprisoned but this helped to foster national consciousness.
 - z) An African commission of inquiry recommended revision of the constitution to include more elected members on the LEGCO.
 - aa) And 8 of 11 posts to be held by Africans
 - bb) He broke away and formed CPP in 1949 as a mass political party.
 - cc) Top on its agenda was ‘‘Self-government now’’.
 - dd) This was after misunderstandings over leadership approach
 - ee) He called for positive action as opposed to force to bring political change.
 - ff) He organized boycotts and strikes.
 - gg) He was later imprisoned but his dynamism and oratory skills won him more support.
 - hh) While in prison, he won 34 of 38 seats during the general elections.
 - ii) He was released to lead the first responsible government.
 - jj) He became the leader of government business.
 - kk) Nkrumah and CPP organized education and development projects.
 - ll) He established ‘‘Accra evening news’’.
 - mm) It became a mouth piece of nationalist movement.
 - nn) For mass mobilization.
 - oo) He demanded for the white paper.

- pp) In 1953, CPP submitted proposal for new constitution to expand legislative assembly.
- qq) In 1954 general elections were organized
- rr) Nkrumah won 72 out of 104 seats.
- ss) He led Ghana to independence.
- tt) In 1957 march 6th Nkrumah became the first prime minister.
- uu) After independence the name changed from Gold coast to Ghana.
- vv) To honour the great ancient empire of Ghana.
- ww)
- xx)
- yy)
- zz)
- aaa)

Any 12pts (12marks)

8. (b) Felix Houphouet –Boigny

(CODE H)

- a) He was born in 1905 in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast
- b) Received education at Bingerville and at the Dakar medical school.
- c) In 1925, he qualified as a medical assistant.
- d) After 15 years practice , he became a chief of home district
- e) He resented the humiliation and suffering brought by forced labour.
- f) As well as racial discrimination by white settlers.
- g) founded syndicate Agricola African (SAA) in 19th
- h) It was kind of a farmer's trade union.
- i) It became a protest movement against forced labour.
- j) Soon Ivory Coast became the centre of Anti-colonial activity.
- k) Full political career began in 1945.
- l) Was elected to represent Ivory and Upper Volta in post war French constituent Assemblies.
- m) The assemblies drafted the constitution of the fourth republic
- n) The first draft was defeated in a referendum.
- o) The 2nd one came out with less liberal proposals for the colonies.
- p) Disappointed, African deputies met in October in Bamako to form a political party for more progressive proposal.
- q) The meeting gave birth to rassemblement Democratique African (RDA)/African Democratic Party.
- r) Houphouet became its first president.
- s) Consistently re-elected till 1960 (Independence)
- t) Ivory coast became the party headquarters.
- u) The party had branches in other French African territories (except Senegal)
- v) By 1950, RDA had over 70000 members.
- w) He allied RDA with the French communist party.
- x) This bitterly angered the colonial government.
- y) He changed tactics in 1951.
- z) Broke with the communist party.
- aa) He began to co-operate with the colonial government.
- bb) By 1956, he had rebuilt RDA.
- cc) In the same year, the party won 9 seats to the French National Assembly.

- dd) One of the seats was for Boigny.
- ee) In Nov 1956, he became the mayor of Abidjan.
- ff) The French government made him a cabinet minister.
- gg) And he held this post till 1959.
- hh) He believed in independence of French W.African colonies
- ii) He was important in the formation of Loi cadre.
- jj) This marked the 1st major step towards decolonization of French West Africa.
- kk) And the beginning of decentralization/break up to federation.
- ll) There was a split between him and supporters of a strong independent federation
- mm) I.e. Ahmed Sekou Toure and Modibo Keita
- nn) His policy finally succeeded.
- oo) He was influential in Charles De Gaulle's constitution of the 5th republic.
- pp) Boigny led Ivory Coast to independence on 7th August 1960.
- qq) He became its first president.
- rr)
- ss)
- tt)
- uu)
- vv)
- ww)

Any 13 points (13marks.)