

SUMMARY NOTES OF WEST AFRICAN HISTORY:

THE TRANS - SAHARAN TRADE

ORIGIN:

- This was the trade which was carried out across the Sahara desert between the barbers of North Africa and the Negroes (Africans) of western Sudan/west Africa
- It is not clear when the trade started but it is said to have started in the 3rd or 4th century.
- The trade started after the Roman occupation of North Africa and Exploration of Western Sudan.
- Initially the volume of trade was smaller due to transport and communication problems
- Later especially in the 7th C when the Arabs conquered N. Africa and introduced camels for transport, trade also increased.
- The Trans - Saharan trade started due to the desire for certain goods by the Berbers and the Negroes i.e. gold by barbers and salt by the Negroes.
- The barbers employed the Tuaregs who stayed in the desert to guide, protect and at time to send them to Western Sudan for goods'
- Initially there were three trade routes used in the trade i.e. the Western, central and Eastern trade routes. .

FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANS SAHARA TRADE.

- The high demand of salt by the Africans and gold by the Berbers.
- The introduction of horses and camels.
- The development of trade routes.

- Introduction of Islam
- The rise of western Sudanic Empires.
- Political stability in western Sudan.
- Introduction of Arabic language.
- The rise of great leaders.
- The introduction of cowrie shells.
- The conquest of North Africa by the Arabs in 640 and 660 AD.
- The food supply grown on the fertile western Sudan land encouraged traders.
- Lack of geographical barriers like mountains, lakes made the traders to move easily from North to western Sudan.
- The delay in the discovery of gold in other places led to its rise.
- The availability of capital by the Berbers from North Africa
- Presence of Tuaregs who acted as middle men and guides.
- The rise of trading cities like Gao, Timbuktu acted as trading centers.
- The settlement of some Berbers in North Africa and Western Sudan encouraged trade.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE

- It was carried out between the Berbers of North Africa and the Africans (Negroes) of western Sudan.
- The first mean of transport was human portage.
- Later, camels and horses were introduced by the Arabs.
- The medium of exchange at first was barter trade where goods were exchanged for goods.
- Later, cowrie shells were introduced to act as money.
- The Berbers brought goods such as salt, guns, beads etc. and got from Western Africa goods like gold, ivory, slaves etc.
- At first trade was conducted silently i.e. silent trade (dumb trade) due to lack of common language.

- Later, Arabic Language was introduced and used in trade.
- In the Sahara desert the Berbers employed the Tuaregs to guide them and provide security.
- Traders moved in big groups of 50- 200 people for security purposes especially in the deserts.
- The Berbers were the main controllers and financiers because they had a lot of capital.
- The main trading centers were Timbuktu, Gao, Jenne, Kano etc.
- The organizers of the trade in Western Sudan were African chiefs and kings.
- The Berbers also had agents in every trading centre in Western Sudan
- The kings and chiefs ensured safety of traders while in their areas.
- The kings also controlled the gold producing areas and safe guarded the trade routes.
- There were three or four trade routes ie the western trade route which started from Sijilmasa via Taghaza to Timbuktu. It was important for gold.
- There was also the central trade route which started from Tunis through Ghadames to Hausa land.
- There was also the Eastern trade route which started from Tripoli passed Egypt up to Kanem Bornu.
- There was also the Trans Continental trade route to western Sudan.

ROLES PLAYED BY THE BERBERS, NEGROES (AFRICANS) TUARAGES IN THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.

These three groups played great roles in the Trans Saharan trade as seen below;

Berbers

- Served as source of market for the goods from West Africa i.e if gold, ivory etc.

- They were the financiers of trade because they had a lot of capital.
- They organized trade caravans to western Sudan.
- They supplied goods like salt, beads, guns etc
- They introduced camels for transport.
- They spread Islam to West Africa which encouraged trade.
- They acted as middle men between North Africa and Western Sudan.
- They introduced Arabic language in the trade.
- They employed Africans and Tuaregs.

Tuaregs

- They served as middlemen between the berbers and Negroes
- They directed the berbers.
- They provided security to the berbers.
- They controlled the three trade routes in the desert i.e.
- Western, Eastern and central.
- They protected and maintained well the lakes which were the sources of water.
- They provided accommodation to the traders.

Africans (Negroes)

- They provided accommodation and shelters to the traders from N. Africa.
- They also provided the traders with food and water.
- They acted as porters i.e. carrying the goods of the traders. They also provided trade items like gold, ivory slaves etc.
- They also acted as middlemen between the interior societies and the berbers.
- They served as agents in West African cities e.g. Gao, Jenne, Kano etc.
- They guided the traders on their way back to N. Africa.
- They provided security to the traders.
- They organized market places where the trade took place.

- They collected goods to nearby market centers.

PROBLEMS FACED BY TRADERS IN THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.

- Language barrier
- Double coincidence due to barter system.
- Inadequate supply of some trade items like gold.
- Long journeys i.e. from North Africa to West Africa.
- Problem of standard measure of value.
- Transport problem.
- Insecurity i.e. the northern bend of river Niger.
- Desert wind which covered the traders.
- Desert heat.
- Accommodation problem.
- Sand storm which covered and made trade routes to disappear.
- Diseases e.g. influenza, malaria etc.
- Storage problems.
- Threats from local Africans who opposed slave trade.
- Wild animals like snakes.
- Shortage of water i.e. in 1805 around 200 traders and 1800 camels died of thirst.
- Inadequate capital affected trade as some traders could not afford to buy camels for transport.
- Heavy taxes imposed on the traders made goods very expensive.
- Unfavourable climate i.e. Much rainfall in the forest belts.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE / COLLAPSE OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.

- The depletion of resources i.e. gold, salt, ivory etc.
- The Moroccan conquest of Songhai the last Empire of Western Sudan.
- The abolition of slave trade.

- The industrial revolution in Europe made the demand for slave trade to fall.
- The rise of Trans-Atlantic slave trade which was more p The Jihads caused insecurity.
- Wars among the West African states scared the traders.
- The cheap European goods that were brought to west market which were cheap with better quality.
- The Tuaregs attack of the traders threatened them.
- The construction of the railway line from Lagos to Kane in 1913 changed the mode of transport and eased transport instead of horses and camels hence the decline.
- High taxes imposed on the berbers by the African king: The disappearance of oasis made life difficult in the de the collapse of Songhai.
- The colonization of West Africa by the Europeans affected
- Epidermises e.g. plaque proved a threat to the traders
- Failure to pay back credits by some traders in the trade.
- The discovery of the Mediterranean Atlantic sea route coast of Africa diverted the trade to the coast.

EFFECTS/IMPACTS OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE

- Many kings and chiefs became wealthy due to their participation in the trade eg. Mansa Musa and Askia Mohammed etc.
- Led to the rise of empires of West Africa e.g. Ghana, Songhai.
- Led to acquisition of guns in West Africa which led to i wars.
- Arabic language was introduced.
- Islam was introduced.
- Sharia laws were introduced.
- Inter-marriage.

- Many people were killed and taken during slave raids. Led to the development of industries e.g. mining industry Depletion of resources e.g. gold.
- Introduction of new goods i.e. mirrors, clothes.
- Local people lost confidence in their chiefs and kings.
- A new culture was introduced with new ways of eating, beliefs, marriage.
- Led to introduction of horses and camels.
- Trading centers developed into towns like Timbuktu, Gao etc.
- Trade routes developed into high ways and roads.
- Education was introduced based on koranic teaching.
- Trade provided employment to people eg Tuaregs.
- Led to the discovery of the West African coast by the Portuguese in the 15th century.
- It helped the kings and chiefs in West Africa to properly administer their large empires and states because of the taxes imposed on the traders.
- Improved standard of living due to importance of new goods i.e. Mirrors, clothes, soft drinks.
- Arabic architecture was introduced e.g. ways of building using stones, flats etc
- It created trade link between West Africa and the outside world.
- Led to the strengthening of West African armies with guns.
- Many traders later settled permanently in West Africa.

- Led to introduction of cowrie shells.

THE EMPIRES OF WESTERN SUDAN

- ♣ There were basically three Empires of Western Sudan and these included Ghana, Mali and Songhai.

THE EMPIRE OF GHANA

Origins

- It was the earliest empire of Western Sudan which developed on the foundation of the Trans Saharan Trade.
- It is not clear when the Empire was founded but according to the Arab writers like Ali-Faziri, Al-Bakri etc the Empire was founded between 500AD - 1200 AD.
- The Empire of Ghana covered the present day Senegal Mauritania and Mali.
- The other western Sudanic empires included Mali and Songhai.
- The Empire of Ghana was founded by the Soninke people were a branch of Mende speaking people.
- The capital of Ghana was Kumbi Saleh which was a big trading center
- The founders of Ghana (Soninke) had good trading ties with the Berber Chiefs and traders in the north which en it to develop.
- Initially the Soninke called the Empire Wagadu and later Arabs renamed it Ghana because of the king's tittle, Ghana which meant "War Leader".
- The king of Ghana had a title called Kaya Maghan which meant the lord of gold as he controlled all the Gold in Ghana
- Ghana was ruled by Tunkamanin, Basi who expanded included it to areas of Mandika, Wolof etc.

- Ghana developed in the fertile Savanna belt around the I River Niger and Senegal.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF GHANA

- Participated in the Trans Saharan Trade.
- Had a strong standing army
- Practiced iron working i.e. made spears, hoes etc.
- Strong leaders Tunkamanin, Basi etc.
- Had a lot of gold at Wangara.
- It was located in the fertile savanna belt.
- It got revenue from the taxes imposed on the traders.
- Traders got tributes from the conquered states eg silla, Tekn
- Ghana's neighbours were weak e.g. Tekur, Senkizi, Silla, Denkyira etc.
- There were no succession disputes due to the clear system (hereditary) of succession.
- It had a good system of administration headed by the king, assisted by the council of ministers.
- The Soninke were highly united.
- The king was considered Semi-divine (god) and therefore they had powers from the gods that assisted them in controlling the empire.
- The hospitability of the king of Ghana ie they allowed traders, Moslems to stay as long as they respected them.
- Islam led to its development, although the kings were traditional believers, they accepted freedom of worship which brought about the art of reading, writing etc.

THE ORGANISATION GHANA.

- Like any other organized society, Ghana was organized politically, economically and socially as seen below;
- Political organization

- The empire was headed by the king who had both political and religious powers as was considered the chief priest of the empire.
- The king was assisted by the council of ministers in the administration of the empire. The majority were Moslems and others pagans.
- Ghana was divided into two i.e. Ghana proper (metropolitan Ghana) and improper Ghana (provincial Ghana) which were conquered states.
- Ghana proper or metropolitan Ghana was directly ruled by the king and his cabinet.
- Provincial or improper Ghana which consisted of the conquered states was left under the control of their traditional chiefs but had to pay annual tributes to the king of Ghana.
- To ensure loyalty of the conquered chiefs, the king ordered them to surrender their beloved sons each to his royal court at Kumbi Saleh.
- The king stayed in the capital Kumbi Saleh where the high offices existed, it was divided into sections i.e. one used by the king and another used by Moslem traders in Ghana.
- Succession to the throne was matrilineal i.e. when the king died it was the son of his sister to become the next king.
- Ghana had a strong standing army which was under the command of the king. It was an army of about 40,000 soldiers.
- The administration of justice was the responsibility of the king i.e. people who were not satisfied with the judge of other administrators could appeal to the king.
- The king controlled the traders and levied taxes in order to get money to pay the cost of administration.
- Other important offices in Ghana includes the court interpreters, the state treasurer but many of these were educated Moslems.

- The palace was guarded by the soldiers and dogs wearing colours of silver and gold as a sign of wealth.
- The empire was also divided into divisions which were 16 (sixteen) in number each under a chief and a linguist (one who knew many languages), a treasurer to attend to local problems.
- The opening of a royal council meeting was announced by drum (deba) at the sound of the drum (deba) people gathered when the king appeared, they could kneel and throw dusts on their heads which was a way of greeting their king.

Economic organisation

- Participated in the Trans-Saharan Trade It carried out agriculture.
- Imposed taxes on traders.
- The Soninke practiced iron smelting Cloth wearing was practiced.
- Annual tributes from the vassal states

Social organization

- Ghana was a pagan state with many gods worshipped and made sacrifices to the dead
- The Moslems were later allowed to worship as long as they obeyed the law.
- Unity existed among the Soninke people due to the common language, custom and culture.
- They buried their kings with all their properties and in well-constructed tomb.

WHY ANCIENT GHANA SURVIVED UP TO THE 12th CENTURY

- Favourable climate i.e. reliable rain fall.
- Strategically located in fertile soils ie savanna belt.
- Participated in Trans Saharan Trade.
- It had a lot of gold controlled by the king.
- Imposed taxes on the traders.

- Clear succession system.
- Good policies on conquered states.
- Practiced iron working
- Competent leaders ie Basi, Tunkamanin.
- Good system of administration
- The existence of justice.
- Strong army
- Weak neighbors

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF GHANA.

- It became too big which made administration difficult.
- External attacks ie Tuaregs
- Death of capable leaders.
- Outbreak of civil wars. •
- The political and cultural division due to many tribes.
- The breakaway of conquered states.
- The empire lacked natural geographical barrier ie lakes, rivers. The Almoravids under Abu Bekil in 1076 invasion ie they were fanatic Moslems from North Africa.
- The depletion of trade items like gold.
- The rise of Mali in 1240 under Sundiata Keita conquered the remaining Ghana. ^
- Although Islam led to its rise, it also led to its collapse because Moslem administrators wanted to build mosques in the Soninke quarters which led to fighting.
- Decline in trade ie. Wars in the empire affected trade and revenue.
- Outbreak of famine ie activities of the Almoravids diverted people attention.

THE EMPIRE OF MALI

- It was the second empire to develop in Western Sudan.
- Mali Empire developed as a small state of Kangaba which later developed into Mali which meant where the king stayed.
- The founders of the Empire of Mali were the Mandinka speaking people who were middle men in gold trade.
- The empire was founded in around 10th Century.
- Mali was located in the savanna grass land between R. Niger and R. Senegal extending west to the coast.
- When Ghana became weak, Sumaguru Kante of Kangaba captured Ghana in 1203 but the state of Kangaba was already growing powerful.
- Its capital was in Jeriba and this is where the king stayed. Kangaba carried out agriculture because of its location in savannah regions and grew crops like millet, cassava, rice, sorghum etc.
- The prosperity of Kangaba annoyed Sumaguru Kante of Kangaba who invaded it and annexed it in 1224.
- Sumaguru Kante killed the eleven (sons) children of the king of Kangaba and left prince Marijata
- Because he was crippled Prince Marijata went to exile in meama and later became a great hunter and soldier.
- It is said that Sumaguru Kante's rule was so harsh ie capture the Mandinka girls, imposed heavy taxes.
- Sundiata's stay in Exile made him to organize an army which fought Sumaguru Kante and defeated him in 1235 at the battle of Kirina and liberated Kangaba.
- After the liberation of Kangaba Sundiata conquered Kanaga and also the remains of Ghana ie captured Bure, Bambuk hence creating the Empire of Mali.
- Sundiata became the ruler of Mali in 1235 - 1255 after Kante in 1235.

- Unlike Ghana, Mali started and ended as an Islamic State.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF MALI

- It participated in Trans Sahara Trade.
- It had capable leaders e.g. Sundiata Keita, Mansa Musa etc.
- Strategically located in savannah belt.
- The collapse of Ghana.
- It had gold e.g. Bambuk etc.
- It was an Islamic state hence it could not be attacked by the fanatic Moslems.
- It imposed taxes on traders.
- It had a strong army (100,000 soldiers).
- It had a good system of administration headed by the king, ministers.
- Good foreign relationships i.e. Egypt, Morocco, Arabia hence weapons for expansion.
- Weak neighbours
- Good succession system.
- Divided into provinces and districts.

SUNDIATA KEITA (MARIJATA) (1235 - 1255)

- ♣ He was one of the strong rulers of Mali who ruled from 1235 - 1255.
- ♣ He was the only one left or spared when Sumaguru Kante killed 11 of his brothers because he was crippled.
- ♣ He later became a famous soldier / hunter; he fought Sumanguru Kante and killed him at the famous battle of Kirina.

HOW SUNDIATA KEITA CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH OF MALI OR WHY IS HE REMEMBERED IN THE HISTORY OF MALI'

- He laid the foundation of Mali after defeating Sumaguru Kante.
- He expanded the empire i.e. Wangara, Bure, Bambuk etc.

- He divided the empire into provinces each under the governor.
Created peace (army)
- He transferred the capital from Jeriba to Niani which was called Mali from which the empire got its name Promoted trade.
- Improved agriculture
- Conquered gold producing Bambuk, upper areas.
- Strengthened the revenue of the empire.
- Encouraged education by building many schools;
- Promoted Islam by building many mosques.
- He liberated the people of Kangaba from the bad rule of Sumaguru.
- He established textile industry by introducing cotton growing and weaving ie Mali.
- He died in 1255 after laying the foundation of Mali.
- United the people through Islam.

MANSA KANKANA MUSA (1312-1337)

He was the greatest and famous king of Mali and he was a grandson of Sundiata Keita who ruled Mali for 25 years i.e. from 1312-1337 and at times called Mansa Musa.

ACHIEVEMENTS / CONTRIBUTIONS OF MANSA MUSA

- He expanded Mali i.e. Walata, Timbuktu, Goa, Taghaza.
- He built a strong army.
- Built schools and others were sent to morocco.
- Encouraged peace and stability.
- Promoted trade Promoted Islam.
- Promoted international relationships.
- Promoted Justice in the empire
- He centralized the government and divided into 14 provinces.
- He improved on the standard of architecture by employing Spanish architects.

- Employed Moslems as civil servants hence won the support of Moslem countries.
- Protected the consumers from traders.
- Made pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324.
- He introduced a system of national honors of trousers to the civil servants.
- United the people of Mali.
- Introduced cowrie shells
- Encouraged industries i.e. making hoes, arrows etc.
- Improved the revenue through taxes imposed on traders.
- Built many schools and the five pillars of Moslems were observed.
- He conquered gold and salt producing areas
- He died in 1337 after achieving a lot for Mali Empire.
- He introduced sheikh's schools in commercial centres.

ORGANISATION OF MALI:

Like any other West African Empire, Mali was organized politically, socially and economically as seen below;

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- Mali was headed by a king who had a title Mansa Musa meaning leader.
- The king's word was final / had all powers.
- The king was assisted by ministers appointed by the king himself.
- Mali was divided into fourteen provinces each under a governor called Kiri.
- Mali was divided into two ie metropolitan and provincial Mali.
- Metropolitan Mali was ruled by the king himself while provincial or conquered states were left under their own chiefs but paid tributes to

the king of Mali maintained fair judgement in courts of law and the king was the final man.

- The empire had an army of around 11,000 soldiers
- Promotion in the army was based on merit or hard work '
- Mali maintained fair judgments in the courts of law and the king was the final judge.
- Some provinces like the Berber provinces were ruled by their own chiefs. .

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

- Participated in trade especially Trans-Saharan trade
- Taxes imposed on traders, crops etc
- Agriculture ie maize, millet, rice etc
- Iron working
- Hunting
- Animal rearing.
- Fishing on R. Senegal and R, Niger.
- Tributes from vassal states.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- Islamic state.
- Disunity due to different tribes i.e. between those of Sumaguru and Sundiata.

FACTORS FOR THE FALL AND DECLINE OF MALI EMPIRE

- Death of capable leaders.
- The empire had become big.
- Power struggle among members of the royal family created disunity.
- The rise of weak and incompetent leaders who lacked Administrative skills ie Mansa Mighan, Mansa Marijata etc.
- Civil wars after the death of Mansa Musa war broke out among the contestants to the throne.

- External attacks ie Tuaregs in the North, Mossi in the south. Financial crisis due to extravagancy.
- The rise of Songhai
- The loss of gold producing areas weakened Mali economically
- Lack of Natural geographical barriers ie big forests.
- The army became weak.
- Break away of the vassal states.
- Religious conflicts between Moslems and non-Moslems
 - **THE EMPIRE OF SONGHAI.**

Origin:

- The Empire of Songhai replaced Mali in Western Sudan.
- Its origin is not clear but based on myth, legend and tradition
- It started from a state known as Gao which was a provincial state of Mali
- It was founded by the people of the Za dynasty.
- The empire of Songhai was founded in the period between
- 7th - 9th Century.
- It is believed to have been founded by Ali Kolen whose name later changed to Sunni Ali Meaning the one who brings Peace and freedom.
- Its original capital was Kukia but was later transferred to Gao. Before 1335, Gao was part of the empire of Mali In 1335, Prince Ali Kolen and Sulayiman who had been hostage to the court of Mali made them to declare the independence of Songhai.
- Ali Kolen became the king of Songhai and assumed the name Sunni.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE SONGHAI.

- Participated in trade i.e. Trans-Saharan trade.
- It was located in the fertile savannah belt.
- Strong leaders eg. Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammed.

- External help from Moslem countries
- Strong army led to its rise.
- The fall of Mali led to its rise.
- Carried out fishing on R. Niger
- Good system of administration hence law and order.
- Islam led to its rise thus many Moslems came in.
- Controlled gold fields ie. Wangara.
- Tributes from conquered states.
- Development of education.
- Taxes imposed on the traders that came to Songhai.

THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF SONGHAI.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

- The Empire was headed by the king who had the title Suni or Askia in the administration of Songhai.
- The king ruled with the help of ministers who were given different ministerial posts.
- Songhai was divided into two.
- Metropolitan Songhai which consisted the province of Gao was directly ruled by the king.
- Provincial Songhai was left under their traditional chiefs but paid tributes to the king of Songhai.
- The Empire was divided into provinces each under a governor who were in most cases relatives of the king.
- Provinces were grouped into region each under a regional commissioner who was advised by the council of ministers.
- The governors were in charge of collecting taxes, maintaining law, order and implementing the king's policies in other provinces.

- The Empire of Songhai had a strong standing army for defence and expansion of the Empire.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

- Participated in Trans-Saharan trade.
- Imposed taxes on traders and crops grown in the Empire.
- Agriculture was practiced ie maize, rice were grown.
- Iron working was practiced in the empire.
- Hunting was practiced on small scale.
- Animal rearing was practiced.
- Fishing was also done on rivers and lakes.
- Tributes from conquered states.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

- The empire was divided into two ie Moslems and non Moslems.
- There was disunity due to different religious beliefs.
- Education in Songhai existed based on Islamic teachings.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SUNNI ALI FOR SONGHAI.

- He ruled Songhai between 1464 - 1492. He was a courageous and magician.
- THE FOLLOWING WERE HIS ACHIEVEMENTS FOR SONGHAI.
- He developed a small principality of Gao into an Empire.
- He built a strong administrative structure of the Empire i.e. divided it into provinces.
- He peaceified the Empire i.e. defeated the Mossi, Fulani who had become a problem.
- He built a strong standing army.
- He promoted trade in the empire.
- He laid the foundation for the Empire of Songhai.
- He defended Songhai against foreign attacks.

- He built a self-sustaining economy.
- He promoted Islam in the Empire.
- He expanded Songhai i.e. conquered Timbuktu.

ASKIA MUHAMMED.

- ♣ He was the greatest among all the kings of Songhai. Before he came to power, he was called Mohammed Toure;
- ♣ He was Sunni Ali's trusted general and prime minister.
- ♣ He was not a member of the royal family but organised a coup d'état which overthrew Sunni Ali who had succeeded his father Sunni Ali and became a king.
- ♣ His achievements can be seen below;

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ASKIA MUHAMMED.

- He strengthened the economy of Songhai.
- He promoted education in Songhai.
- He highly organised the empire.
- He expanded Songhai by conquering what was left for Mali.
- He created a strong standing army.
- He promoted Islam by going to Mecca and Medina.
- He created diplomatic relationship between Songhai and Egypt.
- He conquered the salt producing areas of Taghaza.
- He improved the administration by re-dividing the Empire into four regions each under a commissioner.
- He built schools and mosques in the empire.
- He promoted justice using the sharia law in the Empire. He promoted trade and ensured complete security of the traders.
- He promoted agriculture by digging canals in the desert area. He introduced banking and credit facilities to the traders to boost trade.
- He increased revenue of the empire by imposing tributes on vassal states, road tolls and custom duties.

- He unified the system of weights and measures through the empire to avoid cheating.
- He gave scholarships to young men and study in Egypt, Morocco.
- He created Askia dynasty and eliminated the Za dynasty. He developed towns like Jenne, Timbuktu, Gao the three, major trading towns.
- He provided trade along the trade routes which encouraged traders.
- He developed many industries i.e. iron working, weaving, boat making etc.
- He set up royal estates throughout the Empire and were cultivated by slaves i.e. corn, rice etc.

FACTORS FOR THE COLLAPSE / DECLINE OF SONGHAI EMPIRE.

- The Empire had become too big hence difficult to control.
- Succession disputes led to its decline.
- The weak leaders who succeeded later led to its decline.
- Hatred between Moslems and non Moslems led to its collapse
- The death of capable leaders like Askia Muhammed.
- The constant attack of the Empire by its neighbours.
- The army had become inactive and decayed due to the long period of peace hence weak.
- The Moroccan invasion of the Empire in 1590 led to its collapse.
- The breakaway of the vassal states weakened the empire and led to its collapse.
- Trade was disrupted by internal wars hence reduced revenue.
- The Moroccans who conquered the Empire failed to create an organised administration hence its collapse.

KANEM BORNU EMPIRE.

- It developed in the Eastern part of West Africa.

- It was founded by the Kanuri people who were the central people and their kings belonged to the Sefewa family.

Origin of Kanem Bornu

- It is believed to be one of the oldest kingdoms in the world founded in around 860 A.D.
- It was founded by the Saif (set) of Berber origin.
- Kanem existed in the East of Lake Chad but later colonized Bornu on the West of Lake Chad and came to be known as Kanem Bornu
- The rulers of Kanem came to be known as Mai's and created the Sefewa dynasty.
- The Mai's of-Kanem established their capital city at Njimi.
- In about 1090 Mai Umme jilmi who ruled between 1085-97 converted to Islam and Kanem became an influential state in Central Sudan.
- The Empire became known in the outside world especially during the time of Mai Dudama (1097 - 1150) he was the successor of Umme.
- Later, Mai Dunna II established control over Fezzan hence securing the trade route to Tripoli.
- He also conquered Adamawa, Walata, Kano, in the west.
- After the death of Mai dunama II, the empire was disorganized by the Bulala who drove Mai Daud (1377 - 1386) from his capital.
- The Capital was later transferred to Bornu on the western side of Lake Chad.

How Kanem Bornu was organized or administered.

- The Kanuri were the people of Kanem Bornu Empire.
- The empire was headed by the king who had the title Mai.
- The Mai ruled with a council of twelve advisers.
- The Mai was assisted by some important women i.e. his mother Megira who was the leader of women of royal clan, others were Megara, the senior sister and Gumsu who was Mai's first wife.

- The Empire was divided into four provinces each under a governor.
- All governors lived in the capital and only visited their areas during the time of trouble and to collect taxes.
- There was a class system with the aristocracy on top and the slaves at the bottom of the social ladders.
- All the governors were to be members of the royal family.
- To meet the costs of administration, peasants products were taxed and custom duties from traders were levied.
- The empire had a standing army which defended and protected the king.
- The army commanders were supposed to be nobles and lessi or no rank from the slaves' class.
- Kanem Bornu participated in trade.
- Agriculture was highly carried out in Kanem Bornu.
- Fishing was also carried out on Lake Chad.
- Iron working was practiced.
- Islamic religion was the religion in the empire.
- Unity existed due to Islam and common origin.

FACTOR FOR THE RISE OF KANEM BORNU EMPIRE

- It participated in trade i.e. occupied a middle man's position.
- It had acquired guns from trade hence used for protection and expansion.
- Islam united the people.
- The strong standing army expanded the empire.
- The good and efficient communication network i.e. Roads.
- Fertile soils hence practiced agriculture.
- It had capable leaders i.e Mai Idris Alooma
- Weak neighbours led to her Expansion.
- The good administrative structure i.e. divided into provinces.

- External assistance from Egypt led to the rise of Kanem Bornu.

WHAT WERE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAI IDRIS ALOMA FOR THE KANEM BORNU

- He ruled from 1580 - 1617 and he was the greatest of the Kanem Bornu rulers and did the following.
- He expanded the empire of Kanem Bornu.
- He conquered many trading markets ie Yabo, Balma etc.
- He created peace in the empire.
- He changed the administration system of the empire.
- He promoted Islam.
- He united the two parts of the empire.
- He encouraged trade in gold, kola nuts etc.
- He created a diplomatic relationship with other countries.
- He built schools hence promoting education.
- He encouraged agriculture hence availability of food.
- He built a strong standing army to defend the empire.
- He established a strong judicial system based on Sharia law to ensure justice.
- He made a pilgrimage to Mecca where he got ideas he used for cultural change.

FACTORS FOR THE COLLAPSE / DECLINE OF KANEM BORNU.

- The death of capable leaders like Dumama II , Mai Idris Aloma led to its decline.
- Constant revolts organized by the provincial states weakened the empire.
- Succession disputes also weakened the empire.
- The army had become weak due to long period without fighting.
- External attacks from the neighboring states led to its collapse, i.e. Tuaregs from North, Mandara etc.

- Decline in trade due to internal wars.
- The outbreak of Jihad also weakened the empire.
- Lack of natural geographical barriers like mountains led to early attack of the empire.
- Poor administration later weakened it and led to its collapse.
- The empire later developed political and cultural division which led to its collapse.
- The empire had become too large for effective administration.
- The breakaway of vassal states weakened the empire.
- The invasion of the Bornu by Wadayans who wanted to control trade weakened it and led to its decline.
- The religious divisions between the Moslems and non Moslems.
- The European invasion of the empire particularly the French led to its decline.

THE STATES OF SENEGAMBIA.

- There were majorly two states and these included the Wolof Empire and the Fula state. This area was between R. Senegal and R. Gambia.

THE WOLOF EMPIRE.

Origin

- The origin of the Wolof Empire is not clear.
- It is believed that they were driven to the region they now occupy by the Fulani and Berber intruders in the period between 12th - 14th Century.
- They occupied the area between R. Senegal and R. Gambia.
- The founder of the empire is not clear but according to the Wolof traditions it was founded by Ndyadyana Ndyaye.
- It is believed that the empire emerged due to voluntary association of several small states.

- It is said that Ndyadyana Ndyaye emerged from the lake to solve a quarrel among the Wolof states over wood.
- He divided the wood fairly among the states. They offered him marriage and kingship.
- He became the first king of the Wolof and used this opportunity to unit different states into one empire.
- There were five Wolof states and these included Walo, Baol, Jolof, Cayor and Salum.
- The majority of the empire was Wolof and Serer
- The capital of the empire was at linquere, some 150 km in land.
- The empire participated in trade and by 16th century, it had become very strong.
- In 1506, a Portuguese Duata Pacheco Preira estimated the Wolof army Soldiers as 10000 horsemen and 1,000,000 foot soldiers.
- Wolof Empire had fertile soil which favoured agriculture hence enough food.
- The people participated in fishing on R. Gambia and R. Senegal.

THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF WOLOF EMPIRE.

- The empire was headed by the king with little Jolof.
- The position of the king was elected i.e. elected by the nobles.
- In the Wolof Empire the king could be removed by the nobles if he failed to please them.
- The death of the king was always kept secret to avoid succession wars.
- Some women like the queen mother and the king's sister solved women's problems i.e. cases of adultery.
- The chiefs collected taxes which was in form of cattle, grain etc.

- To guard against the powers of the nobles, the kings usually made themselves strong and rich.
- Also the kings surrounded themselves with warriors and dependents usually of slave origin.
- With such measurers, the king could suppress any attempt by the noble king makers to displace him.
- The empire had an army consisting of infantry and Calvary armed with guns.
- The king once elected, possessed Magical powers i.e. divine power each conquered state retained its traditional rulers but paid tributes to the king.
- The empire carried out trade since it was near the coast.
- Taxes were imposed on traders and herdsman.
- They carried out fishing on rivers and lakes.
- Farming was practiced and grew crops for food.
- Hunting was done on small scale.
- They also kept animals such as cattle, goats etc.
- Local weaving leather industries were in place hence had a strong economy.
- Socially, the Wolof Empire was divided into classes i.e. royals, free men, Artisan, blacksmith, wearers and slaves.
- Rituals were always done on the king to make him semi-divine
- Inter marriages between classes was not allowed.
- The king was the leader of ceremonies in the empire.
- Wolof people were originally pagans but later in the 19th century few adopted Islam.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF WOLOF EMPIRE

- Internal wars weakened the empire hence leading to its collapse.

- The French interference by removing Lat Dior the only strong king led to its collapse.
- Weak leaders led to its collapse.
- Wars disrupted the economic activities like trade, agriculture
Outbreak of famine weakened the people and led to its collapse.
- The abolition of slave trade led to its collapse.
- Divisionism created by cultural decline in the Wolof led to its collapse.
- The introduction of Islam affected the empire as it led to hatred between the Moslem and non Moslems.
- The political conflicts between the princesses and the prince led to its collapse.
- The army became weak due to wars hence its collapse. The empire had become too big for effective administration.
- The breakaway of the vassal states weakened the empire i.e. Mandika.
- Finally the French desire to colonise the Wolof Empire led to its collapse.

THE FULA STATE

- The Fula lived in Sierra Leone, they were Negroes of the West Atlantic group.
- The state began in early 17th century.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF FULA STATE.

- It participated in trade since it was near the coast.
- Islam created unity and led to its rise.
- The good climate encouraged agriculture in the area.
- Fertile soils ensured enough food.
- They got guns which they used for expansion.

- Strong army led to its rise and expansion.
- External help from European traders i.e. Portuguese, French.
- The good administration based on sharia law.
- Capable leaders i.e. Alfa Ibrahim, Sambegu, Ibrahim Seri yero, Suleyman.
- The state was divided into provinces, districts hence easing administration.
- Weak neighbours led to its rise.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FULA STATE.

- It was headed by the king whose title was Alman.
- The administration was based on sharia law.
- The Alman had political and religious powers.
- The Alman was always harsh on the conquered states i.e. the
- Fula rulers killed many people in Solima.
- The Fula state was divided into provinces, districts and villages under subordinate rulers.
- They administered and collected taxes on behalf of the Alman. The state had a strong army armed with guns.
- The rebellious provinces were put under the strong administration of strong rulers.
- Justice was strictly maintained i.e. there were judges, courts of appeal. There was complete security for traders and inhabitants and robbers were executed.
- Economically, the Fula carried out trade especially in slaves. Agriculture was practiced since it had fertile soils.
- Small scale industries like weaving existed, black smithing.
- They were nomadic pastoralists and moved from place to another with their animals.
- They carried out hunting where they got ivory, skins and hides.

- Fishing to supplement on food from rivers and swamps was done.
- **Socially** the state was divided into classes i.e. rulers, peasants and slaves.
- The language spoken by the Fula was popular.
- They practiced Arabic culture and believed in Islam and Tijaniyya brotherhood.
- They wore long colourful flowing robes with decorations. The women used Henna around the mouth and put tattoos on their bodies.
- They had a musical culture using traditional drums.
- The Fula lived in towns and villages.
- Koranic schools were established based on Islamic teachings.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE FULA STATE.

- The Fula state had become too big hence difficult to administer.
- The Jihads and wars of conquest weakened the army.
- Disunity as many societies with different ideas were annexed.
- The breakaway of the conquered states led to its collapse.
- The external attacks weakened the state i.e. Solima, Koranko.
- Decline in the economy due to war led to its collapse.
- Outbreak of famine as agriculture was put to a standstill due to wars.
- Wars scared traders who shifted to other areas hence its collapse.
- The army became weak due to over fighting hence its decline.
- The rise of weak rulers such as Almani Banbakar Biro Bary.
- The death of capable leaders led to its collapse.
- The invasion of the European imperialist's led to its collapse.

ISLAM IN WEST AFRICA

Islam is a religion which follows the teachings and principles of a holy book known as Quran / Koran and puts Allah as the creator.

HOW WAS ISLAM INTRODUCED AND SPREAD IN WEST AFRICA

- Through the Trans Saharan trade.
- From person to person.
- By Muslim scholars (writers)
- Through the activities of rulers in Western Sudan i.e. Askia Muhammed, Mansa Musa.
- Through the establishment of mosques.
- Forceful Islamisation of non Moslems.
- Through Inter marriages.
- Through bribes i.e. giving commodities.
- Through Jihad movements
- Through the ways of dressing which attracted non - believers.
- Through teaching the principles of Islam.

WHICH IMPACT DID ISLAM HAVE ON WEST AFRICA?

- It promoted brother hood.
- Led to effective administration.
- Pilgrimages led to the growth and development of states.
- It brought people into contact with technology.
- Introduced literacy and Moslem education.
- Introduced a cord of law i.e. sharia law.
- Increased wealth of prosperity.
- Enabled states to establish diplomatic relationship with outside world.
- Enabled rulers to write inviting judges in their empires.
- Arabic language was introduced in West Africa.
- Islamic literacy or education helped in the preservation of the history and oral tradition of some states in the books.
- Led to urbanization in West Africa.
- Islam displaced traditional religious beliefs.

- Led to development of infrastructure e.g. Roads, mosques.
- The standard of living in West Africa increased since Islam was introduced together with trade.

THE HAUSA STATES (FOREST STATES) OF WEST AFRICA

- ♣ The Hausa lived between the Kanuri in the East and Songhai in the West.
- ♣ The states that were in the forest region included Oyo, Benin, Dahomey and Asante.

THE OYO

- It was founded by the people known as the Yoruba and that is why it is at times called the Yoruba kingdom in the forest region of West Africa.
- It was founded by Oranmiyan who was the grandson of Oduduwa the great Yoruba ancestor.

ORIGIN OF OYO KINGDOM.

- It was the earliest and biggest of the Hausa states in West Africa
- It is said to have been founded between 1388 - 1438.
- It was founded by Oranmiyan who was the grandson of Oduduwa the great Yoruba ancestor.
- The capital was at Ile-Ife the ancestral state of all the Yoruba's.
- Oduduwa's eldest son Okanbi died and left seven children,
- it is said that the seventh son Oranmiyan founded Oyo and became its first Alafin (king)
- Oduduwa's sisters and brothers founded other Yoruba states ie Owu, Popo, Ketu etc.
- Originally Oyo was a small state to the northern borders of the Yoruba near R. Niger.

- From the 16th century, Oyo fought wars of expansion south wards
- Oyo was located in the fertile savanna which enabled agriculture and easy defence against foreign attacks.
- Therefore Oyo's location, climate, participated in trade, by 18th century had extended as far as R. Niger, south to the gulf of Guinea, West to modern Togo and East to the state of Benin.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE AND EXPANSION OF OYO KINGDOM.

- It was located in the fertile savannah belt.
- It participated in trade and got a lot of wealth.
- The Yoruba were highly united because of the same origin.
- The kingdom had a strong army for defence.
- It had strong leaders e.g. Oranmiyan, Sango etc.
- There were no succession disputes as the system was clear.
- Good system of administration i.e. centralized.
- The desire to expand the state by its leaders led to its rise.
- The introduction of horses from Sudan eased transport.
- Got revenue from the conquered states.
- The good climate favoured economic activities which led to its rise.
- The Yoruba skills of iron working enabled them to make weapons and tools were made for defence and expansion.
- Oyo's industrial and craftsmanship skills i.e. wearing, decorative arts led to its rise.

DESCRIBE THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF OYO KINGDOM.

- Oyo was headed by the king who had the title Alfin.
- The king had both political and religious powers in the empire.
- The king was assisted by ministers in the administration.

- The position of the king (Alfin) was appointed by a body of seven king makers known the Oyo - Messi.
- The seven members were led by the prime ministers known as Basho run.
- This body of Oyo Messi checked in the powers of the king i.e. they could remove him if he became weak.
- The Prime ministers (Basho run) could present to the king (Alafin) an empty calabash or the parrots e.g. to show that his people and the earth have refused him and had to commit suicide.
- The Alafis (kings) first son was not to succeed his father but instead forced also to committee suicide to avoid succession disputes.
- There was also a secret body of old and experienced members known as Ogboni that checked on the works of the Oyo Messi and the Alfin.
- The Empire was divided into two i.e. Metropolitan (original) Oyo and provincial (conquered states).
- The metropolitan Oyo was directly ruled by the, minor or the chiefs but paid tribute to the king or Alafin and miserable to him.
- Oyo had a strong standing army for defence and expansion.
- *Economically*, he participated in trade i.e. trans-Saharan trade and trans- Atlantic trade.
- Agriculture was greatly practiced and grow crops like millet, yams, maize pepper etc.
- Animal rearing was carried out in Oyo.
- Local industries funds and wearing, craft man ship existed in Oyo.
- Oyo imposes taxes on farmers and traders who came to the kingdom.
- The kingdom also got tributes from the conquered states.
- *Socially*, the Yoruba were highly united due to the same ancestral origin.

- They were highly civilized as seen in their array of products i.e. giving sculptures.
- They believed in traditional religions and their god was Olurun and believed, in life after death.
- They had annual festivals called beer festival where people feasted and celebrated.
- Oyo was divided into classes i.e. aristocrats or royalists,

THE YORUBA CIVIL WARS (1821-1893)

- ♣ These were wars fought within the Yoruba states of Ibadan, Ilorin, Ekoti, Egoba and Ijebu.
- ♣ These wars occurred after the weakening of the Oyo Empire.

WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF THE YORUBA CIVIL WARS IN WEST AFRICA?

- The decline of Oyo's administration and army led to wars in Yoruba land.
- Love and power by some army commanders i.e. Kakanfo Aforia who organized revolt independence led to civil wars.
- Some organizers followed Kakanfo Afonja's examples to break away their states i.e. Ijebu, Egba, Owu etc led to fighting hence civil wars.
- The external aggression by the Fulani from North led to civil wars. They attacked the pagan Yoruba states which included Oyo hence the civil wars.
- The desire to dominate one another by the leaders led to civil wars.
- The Fulani played off one king against the other which increased the civil wars.
- The death of capable leaders like Alfin Atiba led to civil wars.

- Constitutional disagreements led to civil wars as some leaders like Kakanfo Karumi refused to recognize the elected Aremo Adelu as the new Alafin after the death of Alafin Atiba in 1659.
- The expansion policy of Dahomy towards Oyo led to civil wars in 1821.
- State raiding of one another for slaves led to civil wars,
- European support of some states led to civil wars i.e. the British supported Ibadan against others.
- The desire to control trade routes by some states led to war i.e. between Abeokuta and Ibadan.

QN. *What were the results/ effects of the Yoruba civil wars?*

- Led to the capture of Ilorin by the Fulani in 1831.
- Oyo lost her independence as the Fulani captured the metropolitan Oyo.
- The wars led to misery and suffering among the Yoruba people
- The Yoruba unity was destroyed by the wars as they fought each other
- The wars weakened the traditional beliefs of the Yoruba.
- The civil wars created a good environment for Christianity and western civilization.
- Slave raiding increased.
- Led to displacement of many people.
- Led to famine as agriculture was on stand still due to wars.
- Led to loss of properties and lives as many people died during the war.
- The war led to the under development of the area due to destruction of properties and loss of lives.
- Led to British intervention to end fighting and introduced legitimate trade.

- Led to the signing of treaties between the British with Abeokuta, Oyo and Ibadan in 1893 which led to peace.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF OYO KINGDOM.

- The kingdom had become too big for effective control.
- The death of capable leaders like Alfin Abiodin.
- The stopping of slave trade affected its revenue and led to its collapse.
- The rise of weak leaders led to its collapse.
- Break away of the vassal states like Dahomy in 1821 led to its collapse.
- The poor supervision of governors had a lot of freedom who sometimes declared their states independent.
- Political mist abilities created by ambitions Basho runs led to its decline.
- The policy of forcing the defeated commanders in wars to commit suicide discredited Oyo among the soldiers and led to its collapse.
- The Fulani Jihads attack weakened Oyo and supported vassal states.
- The army had become weak due to over fighting.
- Outbreak of famine since agriculture had been neglected during the fighting.
- The shifting of the trade from North to South affected Oyo.
- Disunity which developed later among the Yoruba led to its decline.
- The final blow came from the British who annexed Oyo in 190's hence making the end of the once mighty Oyo that had existed for long.

WHY DID THE EMPIRE OF OYO LAST FOR SO LONG?

- It was located in fertile savannah area that ensured supply of food.
- It participated in trade and got all of wealth.
- Slave trade made Oyo accumulate a lot of wealth.

- Conquered states paid tributes to the Oyo kingdom.
- Strong army led to long existence.
- The system of checks and balances i.e. of Alfin by Oyo Messi led to long existence.
- Weak neighbors in early days led to her long existence.
- It had stable economy due to economic activities.
- String king (Alfins) kept the Empire together.
- The Yoruba were highly united in early day's hence long existence.

THE KINGDOM OF BENIN.

- ♣ Benin were one of the forest states of West Africa.
- ♣ Its people were called the Bini, Noho spoke the Edo language.

ORIGIN OF BENIN

- The origin of the Benin is not clear.
- Some historians believe that Benin emerged because of slave trade.
- According to the tradition, the Benin migrated from the area around river Niger and settled around River Benin where it started as a small state.
- Therefore the founders of the kingdom were the Bini or Edo speakers in around the 11th century.
- It is said that by the 1300A.D the kingdom was already in existence.
- At the first, it was ruled by kings known as Ogiso's i.e. Ogiso was Igodo and lost Owodo.
- The administration of Ogiso's was too dictatorial and harsh which led to a rebellion and over throw of the Ogiso dynasty.
- A republic administration was temporarily set up.
- However, it is said that the republican administration was also harsh and un popular and was rejected.

- This forced the Bini or Edo in the 15th century asks Oduduwa of Ile-Ife to get them a king.
- It is said that Oduduwa sent his grandson Oranmiyan to Benin.
- But it is said that Oranimiyan found it hard to rule the Edo and discovered that the only person to rule the Edo was a prince from the Edo people.
- He therefore decided to marry a daughter of one of the chiefs and bore him a son who was to call Eweka I.
- He therefore decided to appoint his son Eweka I to rule his people.
- Oranimiyan's son was crowned Oba Eweka I hence the first Oba (king) in the Oba dynasty.
- Oranimiyan then returned to Yoruba land after giving the king its name of Benin.
- Benin was located in the area with fertile soils and favorable climate
- The Benin also participated in trade with North and West African coast.

FACTORS THAT LED TO RISE AND EXPANSION OF BENIN.

- Benin had a strong army which conquered Ekiti, Western Ibo etc.
- Able leaders i.e. Oba Oware led to its rise.
- It had a good system of administration.
- It had fertile soils which favored agriculture hence its rise.
- Participated in trade with the North and the West African coast.
- The good climate favored settlement and economic activities, hence its rise.
- The art of Benin, They were artists and sold their sculptures to different traders.
- The Benin were highly united with a common language.
- It was free from external aggression i.e. its neighbors were weak.
- There were no succession disputes hence its rise.

- They also did metal works and produced things such as spears, hoes, arrows which they sold and used for defence.
- Taxes collected from the traders led to its rise.
- Tributes from the conquered state hence leading to its rise
- The good diplomatic relationship with the Europeans led to its rise
- The kingdom had a strong army which protected and expanded the Empire.

The Political Social and Economic Organization of Benin.

- The kingdom was highly centralized headed by the king called Oba.
- The king was both political and spiritual i.e. had powers to offer sacrifices.
- The king was assisted a council known as Uzaama in the administration.
- The Uzaama could elect a new king and carried out judicial functions
- The kingdom was divided into two i.e. metropolitan and provincial Benin.
- The kingdom was further divided into provinces headed by governors who collected taxes.
- There was also a palace chief who took care of Oba's family and finances.
- The Empire had a strong army and all men hence ready to defend the Empire.
- Benin City was fortified with walls and ditches for defence purposes.
- Economically, the Bini were skilled in art and craft and got a lot of wealth from its products.
- They also carried out trade with the north and Europeans at the coast.
- The kingdom imposed taxes on the traders who came to Benin Made the conquered states to pay tributes which increased the revenue.

- Agriculture was practiced and grew crops like yams, Groundnuts etc
- They also kept animals such as cattle, goats sheep etc.
- They also did fishing on river and swamps to supplement food. They also did iron working ie made things like hoes, arrows they sold to other states.
- Hunting was done on small scale.
- Socially, they believed in the god known as Oruru and their worshipping places were decorated with art work.
- The king had divine powers which made the people fear and respect him.
- The art works formed their social life as they were united by their art works which made them interact.
- Benin was divided into classes ie royalists, free commoners and slaves.
- What was the importance of the Benin art?
- It provided employment opportunities to the people.
- The remains of art helped the Historians to study on the ancient kingdoms in the West Africa.
- Their art showed the level of civilization that existed in West Africa before colonialists.
- The art helped in the digging of minerals.
- The art was used in the decoration of royal palaces in the kingdom.
- Helped in the manufacturing industry which provided a variety of goods such as pottery, weaving etc.
- They were at sometimes used for amusement or breaking boredom of daily life.
- They were placed at services of social and spiritual customs. They acted as tourist attraction and income generation.

- They were sold or traded with the Europeans who came to the kingdom.
- The art products showed Benin's cultural pride and beauty. The art made the king politically powerful i.e. made guns and accumulated wealth hence making him strong.

KING OBA OWARE.

- He was one of the greatest kings of Benin and assumed the title "Oware" meaning the troubles are over.
- What were the achievements of Oba Oware for Benin kingdom?
- He expanded Benin i.e. conquered ekiti, kare etc.
- He increased revenue of the states by imposing taxes on conquered states.
- He made the city beautiful i.e. built roads.
- Promoted diplomatic relationship with foreign countries i.e. Portugal.
- He reduced powers of ambitious chiefs who created confusion in the kingdom.
- He organised the administration of the kingdom hence law and order
- He promoted trade and encouraged traders to come to the kingdom.
- He promoted unity of the Benin hence leading to prosperity.
- Promoted Agriculture and encouraged people to grow enough food.
- He created a strong army to defend the kingdom and expansion.
- He promoted peace in the kingdom of Benin.
- He promoted the art of the Benin hence leading to civilization.

REASONS FOR THE LONG EXISTENCE OF BENIN.

- Weak neighbours hence could not attack the kingdom.
- It was surrounded by forest hence could not be attacked by the savannah states.

- Got tributes from the conquered states and became strong i.e. cattle, food etc.
- Traders who came to the kingdom were taxed.
- Benin had acquired guns from the European traders which were used for protection.
- It was located in the fertile soils which favoured agriculture to sustain her population.
- It also had local industries i.e. weaving crafts, iron and bronze works which made her self-sustaining.
- They also kept animals like cattle, goats which made the economy strong.
- It participated in trade with the north and the coast hence got a lot of wealth.
- The strong army led to her long existence and for defence.
- Strong leaders who administered effectively i.e. Oba Eweka, Oba Esigie.
- There were no internal conflicts or wars due to the love and respect for Obaship.
- Unity existed due to the same language and culture.
- The unwritten constitution of Oba made her to long exist i.e. the chiefs had no right to overthrow Oba, balanced powers of Oba, the palace and town chiefs of Oba, the palace and town chiefs.
- The artworks of the Bini were of value to Europeans who exchanged it with their guns and enabled it to exist for long.
- The good relationship with some European countries made her exist for long.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF BENIN.

- In its later period, there developed frequent succession disputes hence weakening the kingdom.
- Too much freedom given to conquered states made them to break away.
- At the peak of its rule, there was poor military organization hence making the army weak.
- Benin lost the middle man's position in trade.
- The rise of Oyo kingdom affected Benin.
- Civil wars also led to the decline of Benin.
- The coming of the colonialists led to decline in 19th century.
- Disunity later emerged due to constant fighting and led to its collapse.
- The loss of revenue from the conquered states that broke away i.e. Wari.
- Slavery depopulated people as many people were sold away. The abolition of slave trade also affected its revenue and led to its collapse.
- Outbreak of famine due to civil wars which affected agriculture.
- Decline of the Trans Saharan trade.
- The death of capable leaders like Oba Oware, Oba Esigie etc. The rise of weak leaders led to its decline.
- The kingdom had also become too big and made the administration difficult.

THE KINGDOM OF DAHOMEY.

It was founded by the clan known as the Fon. This was the kingdom of one of the many small states of the Fon.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE / EXPANSION OF DAHOMEY.

- Dahomey had able leaders e.g. Gezo ghele etc.
- Dahomey started small hence easy to administer.

- It was highly centralized and had efficient system of government
- It had a strong standing army for defence and expansion.
- The policy of Dahomeanisation led to its rise.
- The need to break away from Oyo led to creating of a strong army to defend Oyo's attacks.
- The good geographical areas i.e. forest zone led to its rise.
- Dahomey had a strong economy based on agriculture, hunting.
- It participated in trade hence her rise.
- Had no succession disputes hence law and order that led to her rise.
- The Fon were highly united and led to her rise.

DESCRIBE THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF DAHOMEY.

- Politically, Dahomey was highly centralized headed by a king.
- The king was assisted by a council of ministers.
- The kingdom had a secret organization responsible for preaching propaganda.
- The kingdom was divided into six provinces each under governor.
- Each governor and chief had a female counter-part to work with called Naye who acted as a king's spy.
- To ensure peace in the kingdom, the king removed all laws and customs of the conquered states and replaced them with those of Dahomey i.e. Dahomenisation policy.
- Communication between the provinces and the central government was carried out by strong body of runners known as half heads.
- All the appointments i.e. political and military were done by the king.
- The king named his successor from the ruling family and it was patrilineal.
- The king ruled the metropolitan province of Abomey.

- The five remaining provinces were ruled by provincial chiefs assisted by village chiefs.
- The governors collected taxes and enforced the king's decrees. Dahomey had a strong army to defend and expand the kingdom.
- The army had guns, drums, and flags of different colours making that look dangerous from far.
- The army had to raid weak neighbours for slaves.
- Economically the king got revenue by taxing goods passing through the kingdom.
- Taxes were also paid by everyone according to one's status and level of income.
- Farmers were taxed according to level of their agricultural production.
- Agriculture was practiced in Dahomey.
- They also kept animals such as cattle, sheep etc.
- They also had local industries i.e. iron working, cotton spinning etc.
- Dahomey also produced palm oil.
- Socially, the Fon also believed in small gods.
- The king was divine being who was highly respected.
- Why did Dahomey survive for so long?
- Dahomey was a small state and made administration easy.
- Dahomey had powerful kings ie. Gezo, Ghele etc.
- It had a strong army.
- Had weak neighbours.
- Had an efficient administrative system.
- The policy of Dahomenisation led to her long existence.
- It was not subjected to serious attacks until 1890's.
- European feared to engage in military contest with great Dahomey.

- Had a strong stable economy.
- It took part in slave trade.
- The system of succession was clear hence no succession disputes.
- Fertile soils encouraged agriculture.
- Tributes from the conquered states made her strong.
- It had local industries hence self-sustaining.
- Unity existed among the Fon hence her long existence.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE I COLLAPSE OF DAHOMEY.

- The wars between Dahomey and Yoruba weakened the army.
- Dahomey army was attacked by small pox.
- Constant slave raiding by the army reduced its size.
- Abolition of slave trade affected Dahomey's economy.
- The collapse-of quidah (Dahomey major port). Led to reduced revenue.
- The policy of Dahomenisation was not liked by the conquered states.
- Break away of the conquered states led to its decline.
- The death of capable leaders eg. Ghele.
- The rise of weak leaders such as king Agongolo.
- Outbreak of famine due to wars as agriculture was put on a stand still.
- The French invasion of Dahomey led to its decline.
- Succession disputes later emerged which led to disunity.

THE EMPIRE OF ASANTE.

- ♣ Asante was located in the present day Ghana.
- ♣ The empire was founded by the Akan (Oyoko clan) under Obiri Yeboa and its capital was Kumasi.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND EXPANSION OF ASANTE.

- Unity existed in the empire hence its rise.

- Capable leaders eg. Obiri Yeboa, Osei Tutu, Opuku Ware etc.
- It participated in trade ie the Trans-Atlantic trade.
- It had a strong standing army.
- Her neighbours were weak.
- Had a good system of administration i.e. centralized.
- There were no succession disputes in the Empire.
- It participated in agriculture hence enough food.
- It got tributes from the conquered states.
- It also had gold areas which earned a lot of wealth.
- The rise of many states of the same origin around Kumasi made it easy to unite and form an empire.
- It imposed taxes on traders who came to Kumasi.
- The harsh rule of the Denkyira made the Akan people create an empire to get rid of oppression.
- Asante also got guns during trade which she used to defeat her* neighbours.
- The Europeans activities at the coast weakened many states and gave chance to inland states like Asante to grow.
- The golden stool and Odwira festival at Kumasi gave the people courage as brothers and sisters and respect to the king.
- The Constitution of Asante made by Osei Tutu and his chief priest okomfo Anokye led to its rise.

THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF ASANTE.

- The empire headed by the king known as Asantehene who was the highest political figure in Asante was.
- The Empire had a centralized system of administration.
- The empire was divided into two i.e. metropolitan and provincial Asante.

- The metropolitan Asante consisted of the original capital Kumasi and the surrounding area with a radius of 40miles and was Asantehene.
- The provincial states were left under the control of their chiefs but had to respect Asantehene.
- The central government of the metropolitan Asante consisted of the union Council of kings of various states known as omanhences.
- Asantehene chaired the council of the omanhences which gave him greater control of the empire. .
- Even if each state had a king in the metropolitan Asante they recognized Asantehene as their leaders.
- Asantehene's position at first was hereditary but later appointed.
- The golden stool was highly respected as a symbol of unity in which the strength of Asante depended. It was believed to have come from heaven and fell at the feet of Osei Tutu.
- The conquered states such as Denkyira paid tributes to the central government.
- The conquered states were also not represented on the union council since they were left independent.
- The conquered states only communicated to the king through the chief of Kumasi.
- The Asantehene appointed governors to monitor activities in the conquered states.
- The Asantehene had an organized army .and each state contributed to the army of the empire.
- The governors supervised the collection of taxes and tributes.
- The chiefs, queen and queen mother checked on the powers of Asantehene.
- Economically agriculture was practiced i.e. maize, yams etc.
- They participated in the triangular trade.

- Imposed taxes on commodities hence source of income.
- It carried out art and craft industry.
- It highly produced gold which was on demand by Europeans.
- The empire also got tributes from the vassal states.
- They also kept animals such as goats, cattle for food mostly.
- Fishing on rivers and swamps was practiced.
- Hunting on small scale was done.
- Black Smithing i.e. making hoes, arrows etc.
- Socially the Asante practiced traditional religion and later Islam introduced.
- They had a strong belief in the golden stool said to have come from heaven and it was a symbol of unity.
- The Odwira festival was celebrated annually and prayers were said for the entire kingdom.
- Asante was divided into classes i.e. royalists, commoners and slaves.

IMPORTANCE OF OSEI TUTU IN THE HISTORY OF ASANTE 1695-1712.

- He ruled Asante from 1695 - 1712 and was the greatest among the Asante kings and his importance can be seen below.
- He laid the foundation for the empire of Asante.
- He completed the union of Akan states through conquest to form a single empire.
- He defeated the Denkyira and the Fante who were a problem to Asante.
- He introduced the idea of Odwira festival celebrated annually by all the Akan states and prayers were conducted. He introduced the golden stool which acted as a symbol of unity.

- He made the constitution for Asante hence creating law and order. He re - organized the army i.e. formed army battalions and each, had a commander.
- He divided Asante into two i.e. metropolitan and provincial Asante.
- He promoted trade in Asante hence increasing its revenue.
- He made Kumasi the capital of the empire.
- Osei Tutu introduced a cabinet chosen from a council of
- Omanhences especially those from metropolitan states.
- He set up a strong economy for Asante when he started direct trade with the coast.
- He also encouraged local industries and the growth of palm trees. He expanded the empire of Asante leading it to highest level of greatness.
- Osei tutu was killed in 1717 in one of the wars against the Akyem. - He was succeeded by his grandnephew Opuku Ware.

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE / COLLAPSE OF ASANTE EMPIRE.

- The death of strong leaders ie Obiri Yeboa, Osei Tutu, Opuku ware.
- The empire had become too big hence difficult to control.
- Break away of the conquered states ie Denkyira, Dagomba, Gonja led to its decline.
- Asante lost the tributes from the states that had broken away.
- The Anokye constitution also contributed as it only catered for the people of Asante origin
- Leaving the conquered states under their leaders led to its decline as they were not absorbed in Asantehene the golden stool was not important to them.
- Civil wars and power struggle later weakened the empire.
- The abolition of slave trade lost a lot of revenue.

- Weak leaders who later came to power ie Osei Yawa Akoto.
- The army became weak due to internal and external wars.
- Asante Fante wars also led to its Decline.
- Outbreak of famine as there was no time for cultivation due to wars.
- The king's appointment of Moslems in his government caused division hence disunity
- Decline in trade because of wars which scared the traders led to its decline.
- The final blow came from the British - Asante wars towards the 19th century completely destroyed Asante's economy.

CAUSES OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE ASANTE BETWEEN 1824-1870'S.

- The British failure to respect the Asante laws and customs led to wars
- Asante's first victory in the war against the British in 1824 gave Asante confidence and increased war.
- The British never wanted any strong African society hence wanted to weaken Asante which led to wars.
- The Dutch exchange of forts with the British led to wars. The British took the fort of Elmina that the Dutch used to pay rent to the Asante and again the British refused the Asante to trade at the coast.
- The British traders wanted to increase their area of trade into the interior hence clashing with Asante,
- The desire to recover the Southern territories of Denkyira by Asante led to wars with the British.
- The missionaries also led to war as they put pressure on the Asante's government as they wanted to introduce Christianity and formal education.
- The British alliance with the Fante led to war with Asante.

- The refusal of Asante to release the French traders and the two missionaries requested by the British led to war.
- The refusal of the British to allow the Asante free trade at the coast led to wars.
- The death of Governor George Mclean led to more wars

CAUSES OF WARS BETWEEN ASANTE AND THE FANTE.

- The Asante wanted direct trade with the coast which the Fante refused hence leading to wars.
- The desire by the Fante to maintain its middleman's position in trade led to fighting.
- Asante's need of fire arms from the coast which was blocked by the Fante led to wars.
- Asante wanted to safeguard the trade routes through Fante to the coast.
- The Asante traded with the Dutch at Elmina which the Fante wanted to disrupt and led to wars.
- The need to regain the former vassal states like Denkyira and Akyem which were now under the Fante led to wars.
- Aggressive leaders like Osei Bonsu who loved fighting led to wars.
- The refusal of Fante to handover Asante's fugitives led to wars i.e. Otibu and Aputa the two rulers of Assin who had killed Asantehene's messenger.
- The Fante's action of mixing Asante gold with dust before selling to Europeans annoyed them as it's gold lost market and led to wars.
- The British support of the Fante gave them courage to fight the Asante and led to wars.

EFFECTS OF ASANTE FANTE AND BRITISH WARS.

- Led to loss of lives of both Africans and Europeans.

- Led to depopulation in Asante and Fante.
- Led to displacement of people.
- Led to widespread misery and suffering as wars took long.
- Led to destruction of properties i.e. farm land, houses.
- Led to famine as agriculture was disrupted.
- Trade declined due to wars.
- Trade routes shifted to safer areas.
- Led to break up of the great Asante Empire.
- Many Asante's states broke away i.e. wassa, Accra etc.
- Later, Northern states of Asante also revolted and declared independent i.e. Dagomba, Gonja etc.
- The wars made Fante states more united than before.
- It led to development of the Fante confederation in 1868.
- Led to growth of British influence over the Fante and other coastal states.
- The south states became the British colony of gold coast in 1842.
- The British occupied the Asante in 1901.
- Many Asante's chiefs and leaders were deported in 1896.
- These wars costed the British a lot of resources.
- The British sent a committee to investigate its activities in the gold coast because the war was very expensive.

GIVE THE ACHI EVENTS AND REFORMS OF GEORGE MACLEAN IN THE HISTORY OF WEST AFRICA (GHANA)

- He was an army officer sent to the gold coast (Ghana) as president (Governor) of the council of the British merchants at the cape coast in 1830.
- He arrived at the coast during Asante - Fante and British wars.
- His achievements can be seen below;

- He established an effective administration in the gold coast.
- He established peace between the British and the Asante for some time.
- He opened trade routes for Asante to the coast.
- He introduced the British system of justice.
- He abolished human sacrifice and other barbaric cultures. He stopped slave trade at the gold coast of West Africa.
- He made sure that raids on traders were stopped by providing security He promoted agriculture i.e. palm oil, maize, and coffee.
- He built roads in Western Africa.
- Encouraged missionaries to come to the gold coast. He maintained law and order in Western Africa between 1830-1843.
- He introduced Western civilization i.e. formal education. Introduced new methods of farming and agriculture developed.
- He died in gold coast (Ghana) in 1847 but after laying a strong foundation for British rule in the gold coast (Ghana).

THE TRANS- ATLANTIC TRADE (TRIANGULAR TRADE)

- ♣ This was the trade carried out by the Europeans across the Atlantic Ocean involving the continents of Europe, Africa and America.
- ♣ It majorly traded in slaves from West Africa and the commodities like sugar, Cotton etc form Europe.
- ♣ It was at times called the triangular trade because it connected the three continents of West Africa, Europe and America. 3

ORIGIN OF TRANS-ANTLANTIC TRADE

- The trans-Atlantic slave trade began in 1441 by the Europeans.
- The Portuguese discovered the coast of the West. Africa who started trading with West African coast in slaves.
- The first cargo of 10 slaves was taken by a Portuguese explorer called Gonzales from West Africa to Lisbon in Portugal.

- At first, the volume of slaves was very small as they were taken for domestic use.
- Later, Spain in 1492 discovered Western Indies and America which had vast land.
- There was need for slave labour due to the discovery of the West Indies and America to work in the plantations of tobacco, cotton, sugarcane etc
- The native red Indians were not enough to work in the mines and plantations in America.
- Therefore West Africa was seen as the alternative source of labour, The Africans were strong and resistant to harsh conditions.
- In 1510, a large number of slaves were exported from Lisbon in Portugal to West Indies.
- By around 1540, the Lisbon (Portugal) market was exporting to America more than 10.000 Negro slaves annually.
- By 17th century, more European countries i.e. France, England, Denmark, Holland and Sweden joined the trade.
- The Europeans looked at the Africans as inferior race and that increased the trade.
- In Africa, the chiefs and kings got slaves and took them to the coast of West Africa where they could be got by the European buyers before taking them to America and West Indies.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRANS-ANTLANTIC TRADE

- The profitability of the trade led to its rise.
- Easy transport i.e. development of steamship facilitated the movement of Europeans to Africa.
- The willingness of the African chiefs and kings to trade due to their need of European goods.

- The development of armed conflicts in Africa increased raids for slaves and prisoners of war who were sold as slaves.
- The desire to acquire guns for expansion by the African chiefs. The growth of new and potential merchant's class in Europe sponsored the trade.
- The need for slaves in the plantation farms in Africa led to its rise.
- The existence of domestic slaves who could be sold to get rid of undesirable elements in the society i.e. thieves, robbers etc.
- The industrial development led to the high demand for raw materials i.e. sugarcane, tea, cotton, palm oil etc needed slaves to provide labour.
- The discovery of the new world i.e. America and West Indies by the Europeans led to its rise.
- The existence of strong states like Oyo, Dahomey, Asante and Benin led to its rise.
- The fall of Trans-Saharan trade led to its rise.
- The participation of more European powers like France, Britain, Spain etc.
- The weakness or non-existent of labour in America and West Indies.
- Greed as African rulers wanted to accumulate wealth.
- Moral degeneration i.e. slave dealers saw nothing wrong with the slave trade.
- Slave trade was also seen important to national strength or portrayed national night.

ORGANISATION OF THE TRANS- ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE.

- It was organized in a triangular form involving three continents i.e. Africa, Europe and America.

- Initially, the trade was started and dominated by the Portuguese. Later, other countries like Britain, France, and Sweden etc joined the trade.
- The British later took over the trade from the Portuguese who lost this position as the largest exporter of slaves from West Africa.
- Initially, slaves made up a small portion of the trade as commodities like Gold, ivory etc were in great demand and more profitable.
- Ships sailed in three stages i.e.
- The first from Europe to West Africa and brought cheap goods like knives, guns, liquor, clothes and exchanged with Africans for slaves, gold ivory etc.
- The second was from West Africa to America and West Indies where slaves were taken and sold to plantation owners to work on rubber, cotton, tobacco farms.
- The third was from America to West Indies to Europe with rice, rubber etc.
- There were trading ports and centers at the coast i.e. port Novo, Elmina
- Slaves were provided by African chiefs and middle men who sold to Europeans traders.
- Slaves were got through raiding, prisoners of war, some were domestic slaves and other criminals i.e. thieves, robbers.
- The slaves brought from the interior were chained together and marched to the coast where they were sold to the Europeans.
- While waiting for the buyers, the slaves were kept in warehouses or compounds called Baraccon
- Slaves were either sold in groups or single.
- The medium of Exchange was barter trade as commodities from Europe were exchanged with those from West Africa.

- Later cowrie shells were introduced as money.
- Slaves were packed in crowded ships and taken to America and the voyage took about fifty five days.
- Many slaves died on the way due to harsh treatment by the Europeans and those who became weak due to suffocation or fell sick were thrown in the water.

EFFECTS OF THE TRANS - ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE.

- Led to endless wars in West Africa i.e. Asante and the Fante. Led to misery, suffering, due to slave raiding.
- Led to depopulation of most parts of West Africa.
- Led to introduction of new cultures.
- The trade delayed the introduction of cash crops in West Africa.
- The local industries declined due to slave trade.
- The local people lost trust in their chiefs.
- The Europeans continued looking at the Africans as backward class.
- Agriculture was put on a standstill due to wars of raiding hence famine.
- African chiefs became rich.
- The Africans tasted the European goods which looked superior i.e. guns, clothes etc.
- Led to the rise of some kingdoms i.e. Asante, Oyo.
- Some kingdoms collapsed in West Africa.
- It marked the beginning of the African colonization by the Europeans.
- Led to the building of ports which later developed into towns.
- Led to detribalization i.e. tribes were mixed and broken up by the raids.
- Led to inter marriages which resulted in half caste communities' i.e. upper Guinea.

- There was wide spread of insecurity as people lived in total fear for their lives.
- It affected development of West African economies as strong people were taken as slaves.
- Legitimate trade was encouraged after the abolition of slave trade.
- The Trans-Atlantic slave trade led to the collapse of Trans-Saharan trade.
- Moral degeneration as women and girls were raped.
- Led to emergency of trading coastal states like Bonny, Brass, and Opobo etc.
- West Africa became known to outside world i.e. in America.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

- Slave trade had far reaching negative effects in Europe, America and Africa .this forced the Europeans to abolish slave trade and slavery during the 18th century and 19th century.

Factors that led to the abolition of slave trade.

- The industrial revolution in Europe i.e. England in 1650 - 1850 led to the abolition.
- The effects of American war of independence /revolution of 1776-1783.
- The increasing costs of slaves in America and Britain.
- The decreasing profitability of slaves.
- The writings of economists and philosophers like Adam Smith.
- The emergence of people of good will i.e. William Wilberforce, Thomas dark.
- The rise of humanitarian bodies or groups like the Christian organization who complained against the trade.
- The growth of European colonization in Africa.

- Population increase in Europe and America.
- The British parliament by 1807 decampaigned slave trade.
- The French revolution of 1789 in France which preached equality, fraternity and liberty of all men.
- The bad social behaviour of slaves taken to Europe, America i.e. thieves led to the stopping.

STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

- The abolition of slavery and slave trade was spearheaded by Britain in 1772.
- The trade was declared illegal in England and all slaves who were working on plantations were set free in 1772 by Mansfield who was the lord chief justice of England.
- In 1787, a group of reformers who wanted change formed a society for the abolition of slave trade led by Granville sharp.
- The other important people who condemned the practice of slave trade were William Wilber force, Thomas Clarkson through public lectures, mass media.
- Anti-slavery committee was formed in 1807 and patrols put in the Atlantic Ocean to check on the slave smugglers.
- Sierra Leone and Liberia were founded as homes for resettling freed slaves from England, Jamaica and America.
- Britain was the first to declare slave trade illegal. Later Spain, Sweden USA and France joined Britain to stop slavery.
- Britain also built banes in free town and Fernando to effect the campaign against slave trade.
- Britain signed treaties with Spain and Portugal to ensure the end of slavery.
- Britain also signed treaties with African chiefs to end slavery i.e. with Nama Olumu of itsekiri, Jaja of Opobo etc

- By 1833, Slavery was denounced according to the law. The slave owners were compensated.
- Missionaries greatly helped Britain in the struggle to stop slave trade as they preached the brotherhood, developed western education which helped to stop slave trade.
- The Europeans later entered the interior of West Africa and built roads and railway lines used to transport goods instead of slaves and by the 19th C. slave trade had almost stopped.
- The final blow to slave trade was European colonization of West Africa, Britain, France and Germany put an end to slave trade in the areas where they controlled.

EFFECTS OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE ON WEST AFRICA.

- Led to decline of some states that depended on slave trade. ie Oyo, Asante.
- Led to unemployment of freed slaves.
- Increased European influence on the interior of West Africa.
- Many Europeans came to West Africa as settlers, missionaries.
- Led to the colonization of West Africa by Britain, France, and Germany.
- Led to scramble and partition of Africa.
- Led to the introduction of legitimate trade to replace slave trade.
- The population increased after the abolition of slave trade.
- Africans gained dignity and lived a settled life.
- Africans started participating in trade in commodities
- Agriculture developed in cash crops i.e. palm oil, cotton etc.
- Led to the development of modern towns like Lagos, Accra and free towns.
- There was improved standards of living in West Africa.

- Led to the foundation of Sierra Leone in 1792 and Liberia in 1822 as colonies for settling freed slaves.
- Led to the rise of Negro race due to the inter marriages between the native Africans and the freed slaves.
- Led to peace and security as slave trade was no more.
- Led to end of civil wars that were common in West Africa.
- Social services were established in West Africa i.e. schools, hospitals.
- Trading companies were introduced like royal Niger Company.
- Led to exploitation of minerals in West Africa.

WHY SLAVE TRADE LASTED FOR SO LONG OR WHY IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE?

- It was too profitable and therefore the participants never wanted to stop it.
- Some countries still wanted manual labour i.e. Britain, Spain, USA, Portugal.
- Slave labour was cheap and therefore some people wanted it.
- Lack of substitute for slave trade made it difficult to stop it.
- Slave trade meant quick money by the sellers than crops that would take long before selling.
- African societies looked at slave trade as a way of removing wrong doers in societies i.e. thieves, murderers.
- Britain was first left alone to carry out the abolition yet the area to cover was too big.
- Portugal and Spain had not yet industrialized and took long for them to accept the British idea of the abolition.
- Some traditionalists also resisted abolition because slaves were used as sacrifices to their gods.

- Some of the European ships carrying slaves used USA flags and because America had just got independence from Britain could not be disturbed.
- The long African coastal line also made the Exercise take long; this was because Britain had few ships and man power to patrol.
- The Exercise was very expensive and needed enough money.
- Slave trade continued in the interior because the British were mostly at the coast hence domestic slavery.

EFFECTS OF LEGITIMATE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

- Human dignity was restored.
- Two social classes emerged in West Africa i.e. traders and the working class.
- Led to the creation of large trading centres and stations e.g. Lakojo.
- Led to the Exploitation of minerals and naturals.
- Led to colonization of West Africa by European powers.
- The trade led to under development of Africa.
- It led to development of new communication lines like road, railways.
- Led to improvement in the standard of living due to importation of European goods in West Africa.
- Led to commercialized farming.
- New crops were introduced in West Africa.
- Trading company was introduced in West Africa.
- Led to colonization of West Africa by the Europeans.
- It destroyed the development of African art and craft.
- Led to introduction of new economic system in West Africa like Banking, credit facilities.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL STATES OF SIERRA LEONE AND LIBERIA.

SIERRA LEONE.

- ♣ It was a colony founded by the British for the freed slaves (Negroes) after the abolition of Slave trade and slavery.

ORIGIN OF SIERRA LEONE:

- Originally, Sierra Leone was inhabited by tribes such as Mende, Temne and Kru.
- The land was found at the coast of West Africa which attracted the British to acquire it for freed slaves.
- The land was bought from the local tribes around the current capital of free town.
- All the slaves from Jamaica and England were settled in Sierra Leone.
- The country was founded by humanitarians led by Granville sharp, William Wilberforce and Thomas Dickson.
- They had formed an organization or society for the abolition of slave trade and when they got the land, Granville persuaded the
- British to resettle some of the freed slaves there.
- In May 1787, around 450 freed slaves and 60 prostitutes led by Captain Thompson arrived in Sierra Leone and settled in Free town.
- Captain Thompson built a town and named it" Granville" in honor of Granville sharp.
- The name Granville was later changed to free town.
- More freed slaves arrived in 1772 and 1796 from Nova Scotia. In 1800, the Maroons from Jamaica arrived in Sierra Leone.
- The British government provided free transport to the freed slaves to Sierra Leone.
- In 1808, Sierra Leone became a crown colony.
- Among the freed slaves were Maroons who had successful rebelled against their masters in Jamaica.

- From then, the Ex - slaves and white officials in Sierra Leone were known as settlers and Free town as its capital city.

REASONS WHY SIERRA LEONE WAS FOUNDED.

- The British determination to end slave trade in West Africa led to its foundation.
- The role of some personalities like Granville sharp, William Wilber force led to the foundation of Sierra Leone as a home for freed slaves.
- To provide employment to freed slaves who had become unemployed.
- To reduce crime rates in former European cities i.e. theft, robbery.
- The former slaves were unwanted in England after industrialisation hence the foundation of Sierra Leone.
- Lord Chief Justice Man field's ruling in 1772 declared that the British law and constitution were against slavery hence the government founded a new colony for slaves.
- Freed slaves were discriminated in England hence the foundation of Sierra Leone for them.
- The good natural harbours near free town led to the foundation of Sierra Leone.
- The favourable climate and fertile soils suit able for Agriculture could provide raw materials for their industries.
- There were fresh water provided by streams and rivers in Sierra Leone hence suitable for settlement and farming.
- Sierra Leone was well known in England for being the centre of British slave trade before the abolition.
- The need to establish the European civilization to West Africa through a colony led the foundation of Sierra Leone.

- Sierra Leone provided market to the European manufactured goods i.e. clothes, guns hence Britain wanted to exploit this through a colony.
- Britain wanted to begin effective patrols against slave traders in West Africa and wanted to use free town as their headquarters hence the foundation.
- Increased population in Britain hence needed to reduce the population.
- Freed slaves were idle and disorderly in Europe hence need for a colony for them.
- The need to spread Christianity to the freed slaves and Africans led to the foundation of Sierra Leone.
- Rebellion and demonstrations organized by the freed slaves in Europe created disorder hence the foundation of Sierra Leone.
- The role of Thomas Peters who was an ex-slave but joined the British army put pressure on Granville sharp to create a colony.
- The British wanted to give a permanent settlement for the former slaves.
- Fear of polluting the white race by the blacks as the blacks would become many.
- The freed slaves were very expensive to maintain in Europe hence the formation of Sierra Leone.

Problems faced by the freed slaves in Sierra Leone.

- Many died of malaria, by 1807 out of 3000 half were alive.
- They did not know how to plan for farming in Africa and therefore their crops failed to yield hence starving.
- They were not used to the food in West Africa and at first food was brought from England.

- The local Africans i.e. Temne and Mende never wanted to part away with their land.
- Lacked labourers on their plantations
- In 1794 during the Napoleonic wars, the French destroyed Free town because Britain was at war with France.
- The white administrators in Sierra Leone segregated against the Negro settlers.
- They lacked shelter on arrival to Sierra Leone.
- Financial problems and depended on the whites.
- Lacked capital to begin economic activities like trade.
- The unfavourable climate i.e. too much rainfall destroyed their tents and shelters.
- Failure of the Temne to sell their land permanently i.e. in 1789, the Temne wanted back their land.
- Communication with the local people was a big problem.
- Threats of recapture by slave dealers who threatened to recapture them.
- Lacked educational institutions where their children could learn from.

THE CREOLES

Who were the Creoles?

- They were half-casts between the liberated Africans slaves and the white settlers in Sierra Leone after the abolition of slave trade by Britain.
- They were composed of many relations in West Africa taken to Europe (Britain) and brought back to Sierra Leone.
- They comprised of the Yoruba, Ibo, Asante etc.

- The name Creole was used to mean the "Re-Captives" children born in the colony. '
- Their culture was a mixture of Christian Europeans and African traditional culture.
- The Creoles were mostly Christians dressed like Europeans.
- They practiced the European style of life i.e. homes and practiced Monogamy.
- They spoke their own type of English, kept traditional customs, diet and dances of their native land.
- It is their culture that gave Sierra Leone National identity.
- The Creoles are said to have emerged in Sierra Leone by 1850.

Why are the Creoles remembered / importance in the history of West Africa?

- They strengthened the relationship between Africa and Europe.
- They helped to spread Education e.g. in 1827 Fourah Bay College was founded and became a university in 1876.
- They worked as administrators in Sierra Leone.
- They helped in the development of Sierra Leone.
- They wrote many books e.g. Samuel Ajayi Crowth wrote Grammar and Vocabulary language.
- They helped in the spread of Christianity i.e. in Nigeria, Gambia.
- They promoted civilization in West Africa i.e. discouraged bad practices like sacrificing people.
- Promoted trade i.e. acted as middle men e.g. R.B Blaize.
- Improved on the general standard of living in West Africa.
- Helped in the spread of colonial administration in West Africa.
- Improved transport i.e. built roads, railways in West Africa.
- They promoted justice in Sierra Leone by developing the Judiciary in West Africa.

- They established medical services which reduced tropical diseases like malaria.
- They translated books from English to local languages i.e.
- A holy bible into local languages.
- They promoted the building of urban centres in West Africa
- They developed the mass media i.e. Newspapers since others were editors and writers.
- They agitated for African representation in the councils and later independence.
- Why did the Creoles influence decline in West Africa after 1900.
- The appointment of the British governor Cardew who was against the Creoles policies led to its decline.

The Creoles were later segregated in the colonial politics which they had dominated for long as by the new British policy. (Decline).

- The hatred of the Creoles by the interior tribes who considered them as foreigners.
- Decline of trade in Freetown especially after conquest by the French.
- The establishment of the British trade companies out competed the Creoles in trade.
- The denial of the Creoles higher education and Creoles teachers were stopped from employment.
- The Creoles were blocked from entering the interior by the British for fear of collaborating with the interior tribes to fight them.
- The Creoles were hated by the Temne and Mende tribes. They were seen as the cause of the hut tax war of 1898.
- The dismissal of the Creoles medical doctors in 1902 i.e. 20 doctors were stopped hence a way of keeping them insignificant.
- The dismissal of the Creoles from the judiciary by the British claiming that they were corrupt.

- The dismissal of the Creoles from the mission churches i.e. bishop Ajayi Crowther was forced to resign.
- Segregation of the Creoles by the British i.e. no working together, no intermarriage etc.
- The Creoles were also out competed in trade by Syrian and Lebanese traders in 1890s.
- They were dismissed from the colonial army hence weakening them.

THE FOUNDATION OF LIBERIA.

- ♣ Liberia was also a product of the abolition of slave trade.
- ♣ It was founded by the Americans in 1882.

Reasons for the foundation of Liberia as a colony.

- The high rate of criminal activities i.e. robbery, theft by the former slaves.
- The former slaves were idle and disorderly in America hence bringing them back to Liberia.
- The mass unemployment by the Negro slaves in America.
- The increase in population in America.
- Political problems like demonstrations organized by the former slaves.
- American government also wanted a colony for stopping slave trade.
- The Negroes were openly segregated as unwanted people in American society.
- The need to spread Christianity and civilization needed an area to base from.
- To get employment opportunities for the unemployed Americans who became administrators in Liberia.

- Liberia had good climate that favoured agriculture and settlement hence its foundation.
- The fertile soils in Liberia led to the foundation as a colony.
- The Natural harbours of Liberia i.e. in Monrovia which became a calling station for ships.
- There was fresh waters in Liberia from her many rivers and streams.
- Liberia was to provide market for the American manufactured goods i.e. clothes, guns etc.
- The former slaves were economically expensive to American which had just got her independence.
- Their involvement in the American war of independence by helping the British against the Americans annoyed them hence the foundation of Liberia for them.
- The need to get a permanent home for the former slaves hence Liberia was founded.
- The desire to get a source of raw materials for their industries using Liberia.
- Liberia had a lot of vacant land for settlement and agriculture to support the people.
- It was near America i.e. Liberia coast was adjacent to the American continent.
- It was near the ocean hence convenient area to settle freed black slaves.
- The role of humanitarian organs in America looked at slavery as an evil and supported the deportation of former slaves.

Problems faced by the early settlers in Liberia.

- Disease like malaria killed many
- They lacked shelter on the arrival
- Transport was a problem since there were no roads.

- They were few in number
- It took time for them to adjust to the new environment of West Africa.
- They were attacked by the local people i.e. Mamba, via etc
- Financial problems i.e. depended on African colonization society which lacked funds.
- Power struggle between the leaders of the society i.e. Ayres and Jehudi.
- The leaders of the society were arrogant and favoured only the half castes
- There were constant threats from those who continued with slave trade.
- Lacked capital to start trade
- They arrived during the rainy season which destroyed their tents and other properties.
- They were not used to tropical climate of high rainfall of temperatures
- The inadequate lands as the natives were not willing to part away with their land hence overcrowding.
- The unfair constitution which gave much powers to the colonization society.
- There was wide spread unemployment and poverty.
- The settler faced a problem from European colonization threats i.e. Britain, France etc.
- There was no proper education for their children.

Describe the political, economic and social development in Liberia by 1900.

- It was founded in 1822 by the American colonization society. The colony expanded inland from its base of Monrovia.

- Politically, Liberia was under the direct rule of the American colonization society.
- Liberia had a constitution which was modeled like that of America.
- The interior was administered through indirect rule system i.e. by the Monrovia government.
- Liberia was divided into political parties i.e. the Republican Party for the half castes and the time whigs party of the full blooded Negroes.
- In 1847, a referendum was granted and the majority voted for self-rule.
- In the same year, the Americans granted the settlers independence.
- Elections were organized and two political parties were in place i.e. republican and the whigs party.
- In 1848, Joseph Roberts of the Republican Party was elected the first president of the republic of Liberia and the whigs took the opposition seat.
- In 1869, the opposition under J. Roye a true whigs with full Negro blood won the election as the elected president.
- He unconstitutionally increased the presidential term limits from 2 years to 4 years. He was arrested by the republican mob and died shortly.
- After the death of Roye, J. Roberts was again re-elected for two more terms from 1873 - 1877.
- In 1877 election, the whigs party won elections.
- Economically, they depended on the American colonization society since they were poor.
- By 1830, the settlers carried out trade internally and externally.
- They also carried out agriculture for food mostly.
- The government also imposed custom duties on the ships trading in their ports.

- By 1850s Liberia exported palm oil, coffee etc
- Manufacturing industries were built to produce sugar, molasses.
- Transport and communication lines developed between the interior and the coast to transport goods.
- Companies were put in place by prosperous traders i.e. Francis Devany.
- Socially, they lived together to settle their problems.
- Schools were built based on Western education i.e. Liberia college in 1862.
- Hospital were built to treat malaria which killed many people.
- Many churches were built and many settlers converted.
- Adopted English language as the official language.
- Many settlers got employment in government civil service and others carried on with trade.
- Later due to politics led to disunity between the Mullc the full black Negroes.
- The Americans discriminated the settlers and mostly the Mullatoes.

HAUSA STATES IN WEST AFRICA.

- ♣ The Hausa states were located in the present day Nigeria and they were seven in number i.e. Daura, Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Rano, Gobir and Hiram.

Factors for the rise and growth of Hausa states.

- Fertile soils which favoured agriculture
- Islam united the people and led to its rise
- The death of Askia Muhammed enabled them to break away.
- Trade also generated a lot of wealth
- Peace in the state led to its rise
- Justice i.e. legal system led to its rise
- Weak neighbor e.g. Nupe, kororofa

- Favourable climate through the year
- Strong army which defended and expanded the empire led to its rises.
- Able leaders who provided the required administration.
- The Moroccan invasion of Songhai which led to confusion in the empire led to full independence of Hausa states
- Early contacts with Moslems scholars.
- Taxes imposed on the traders who came into the states.

Factors for the decline and collapse of the Hausa States.

- Interstate wars i.e. fought each other and led to its decline.
- External attacks led to its decline
- Decline in agriculture due to wars
- Decline in trade due to civil wars
- The armies became weak due to over fighting
- Disunity and hatred among the Hausa leaders
- Religious conflicts between moslems and non-moslems
- The Fulani Jihad's led to the decline
- Dictatorship of Hausa rulers made them to become unpopular

THE JIHADS IN WEST AFRICA.

- ♣ A Jihad is a holy war fought by the Moslems against non-moslems.
- ♣ In West Africa, they were mostly organised in Hausa land against the pagan leaders.
- ♣ They were organized by Uthman Dan Fordio.

Causes of the 19th C Fulani Jihads in West Africa,

- The Moslems wanted to purify Islam
- Religious oppression i.e. Moslems were not allowed to worship, preach etc.
- Segregation against the educated Fulani in employment and politics.

- Slave trade practiced by the Hausa rulers annoyed Moslems
- Forced pagan marriage i.e. forcing Moslems girls to marry the pagans
- Forced army service of the Moslems to torture fellow Moslems led to a jihads
- The influence of leader like Uthman Dan fordio.
- Heavy taxation and the harsh means of collection led to a jihad
- Injustice in courts of law i.e. corrupt, took bribes, tortured the Fulani Moslems
- The high level of corruption of Hausa states rulers annoyed the Moslems
- The dictatorial system of Hausa kings led to the jihad war.
- Arrests without trial of the Fulani Moslems
- Yunfa's attack of Uthman Dan Fordio's camp between 1794 - 1808 led to jihad. Yunfa was a king of Gobir state.
- The Jihad's wanted to restore trade and Agriculture which had decline.
- The long term enmity between Moslems and non-moslems led to a jihad
- The desire to revive education as it was in the empires western Sudan.
- The need to form states based on Sharia laws led to jihad:
- The desire to over throw pagan leaders led to the jihad
- The need to spread Islam led to a jihad
- Discrimination of Fulani Moslems in land ownership by the Hausa rulers
- The wealth of the Fulani town traders were not safe under pagan rulers.
- The jihads were inspired or influenced by the early Islamic movements Dan Fordio's Jihad

- He was inspired by his former teacher at Agades called Jabril and when he returned in Gobir in 1774 wanted to put in practices what he had learnt.

Reasons for the success of Jihads in West Africa.

- The Hausa kings were not united i.e. Gobir was against Katsina
- Lack of support from the vassal states by the kings of Hausa states.
- The personality of Fordio who was well educated and liked by his people
- The Jihadists isolated the Hausa states and conquered one by one
- The jihad soldiers had experience in fighting
- The Hausa kings lacked enough support of their peasant population
- The Nomadic Fulani were well organized and formed a big part of the army than the Hausa armies.
- Fordio promised the flag bearers to become Emirs after the war hence fought with determination.
- The books written by Fordio and his preaching changed many people to support him
- Fordio's brother Abdullah and his son Bello were good military leaders and led to success.
- Civil wars had weakened the Hausa states hence the success of jihads
- Financial support from the rich Fulani led to the success of the Jihads
- The surrendering of Fulani Moslems soldiers from Hausa pagan army to join Fulani jihadists gave useful information to the fighters.
- The superior war tactics i.e. the use of square formation during the battlefield
- The Hausa states had also been weakened by the external attacks i.e. Kwararata

Effects of the Fulani Jihad's in the 19thC in West Africa.

- Led to the creation of large political units e.g. the Sokoto caliphate, Tokolor Empire.
- Led to deposition of Hausa leaders e.g. Yunisa
- Led to the establishment of the Fulani over Hausa land
- led to the spread of Islam in West Africa
- Increased education and learning in West Africa
- Law and order was restored in West Africa
- Led to the inspiration of other jihads in West Africa i.e Macina Jihads
- Led to loss of lives and property
- Taxation was made fair
- Administration was now based on the sharia law
- It influenced the career and policies of other leader's e.g. Samoure Toure.
- Hausa language became the official language
- Trade increased in Hausa land as many Moslems came in West Africa.
- Led to peace in West Africa
- Education was developed i.e. great Libraries were established
- Arabic culture was revived i.e. way of dressing, praying five times.
- Led to the creation of unified empire with a strong system of governance
- Led to the end of corruption and bribery, unfair arrests.
- Led to depopulation in some areas
- It led to the collapse of Bornu when the jihads attacked and defeated its army.
- Manufacturing industries developed e.g. cloth wearing
- It also led to the collapse of some small states like sise
- The Fulani gave up their nomadic life of moving and settled down to practice agriculture as well

- Led to the rise of men of low status to rise to power i.e. the
- Fulani became the dominant and wealthy ruling class in Hausa land.

THE CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF UTHMAN DAN FORDIO.

- He was born in 1754 in Gobir to the family of the Toronkawa clan of the Fulani.
- He attended muslim schools in different places including Agades where he was taught revolutionary ideas to free the muslims in form of holy wars
- He later graduated and became a teacher and a preacher.
- He started teaching and preaching in Degel the capital of Gobir at the young age.
- He also made missionary visits to other parts of Hausa land i.e. Kebbi, Zafara where he criticized pagan practices of the Hausa kings.
- He became too popular that the king of Gobir Bawa employed him in his court as a tutor in 1781 to the royal family but continued criticizing the pagan ways.
- His teaching attracted many people in Degel which became a threat to the government, after the death of king. Bawa, his successor Nafata restricted conversions except Fordio.
- Nafat died in 1802 and was succeeded by Yunfa who attempted to kill Fordio who left Degel for Guda in 1804 and formed a jihad military camp and declared a jihad against the Hausa rulers which he later defeated.
- Uthman Dan Fordio is therefore seen as a liberator who overthrown the oppressive rule of the Hausa kings.
- He purified Islam based on the principles of the Koran
- He created a strong administration with him as the leader
- Promoted justice in courts of laws based on the sharia

- He created peace and stability in Hausa land
- He appointed capable administrators i.e. his brother Abdullah, his son Bello
- He ended slave trade and slavery which had led to the suffering of people
- He built a strong and holy army with discipline.
- He promoted trade in Hausa land and many foreign traders came in
- He promoted Education hence leading to literacy

What were the achievements of Muhammed Bello in the Jihad Movement of the 19th C.

- ♣ He was a son of Uthman Dan Fodio who participated in the Jihad movement as one of the commanders.
- After the Jihad movement, he was appointed the head of the Sokoto Caliphate between 1817 - 1827. His achievements can be seen below.
- He defeated king Yunfa's army at Gudu
- He liberated Zangarewa and Kebbi
- He built the Sokoto capital in 1809.
- He built a strong army with maximum discipline,
- He promoted peace in the Sokoto Caliphate
- He defeated the external attacks i.e. Tuaregs and Bornu
- He ended political and social segregation in his administration
- He created a good administration in the Sokoto Caliphate
- He also negotiated Peace with Hausa rebels who had not accepted the Muslims' rule
- He promoted trade and commerce within and also with other Muslim countries.
- He ended corruption in the Sokoto caliphate
- He promoted justice for all people

- He promoted democracy i.e. replaced military chiefs with educated Moslems.
- He promoted education which improved literacy
- He civilized the Fulani nomads and encouraged them to settle in a permanent place.
- He built forts which served as barracks for soldiers
- He spread Islam i.e. any person who joined Islam could not pay tax

AL-HAJJ UMAR'S JIHAD IN THE TUKOLOR EMPIRE.

- ♣ He was a Tokolor born in 1794 and a strong Tijaniya Moslems due to Uthman Dan Frodo's success in his jihad inspired him to organize a jihad to overthrow the pagan Tokolor rulers which he succeeded.

Achievements of Al-Haji Umar in the Tokolor Empire.

- He created a strong army
- He conquered the states of Banbara
- He liberated the people from the oppressive rule of Tokolor harsh rulers.
- He promoted Islam
- He built forts for protection
- He captured Timbuktu and made it a centre of trade and education
- He promoted education based on the Islamic principles
- He promoted justice of all people
- He promoted trade in his Empire
- He created a good system of administration
- He created peace in the empire
- He created good relationship with other foreign countries

Why did Al-Haji Umar succeed in establishing the Tokolor Empire?

- Superior arms got from the French traders.
- He was a good mobilized and got many followers in his preaching.
- He manufactured his own ammunition in his Empire

- He had a strong army
- The defeat of Bambara states of Bambuk and Karta gave morale and determination to the fighters
- Determination to overthrow the pagan rule
- He isolated the French from his enemies
- Tokolor rulers were harsh and people hated them and lacked support
- Appointed trusted relatives in administration and military operations
- Disunity of the Tokolor states
- He used expansionist policy to create his Empire
- Wealth from trade especially after the capture of Timbuktu which was a trade Centre.
- The personality of Al-Haji Umar as a good leader

Effects of Al-Haji Umar's Jihad

- Led to the overthrow of pagan rulers
- Led to loss of lives and property
- Led to peace and order in the Empire
- The sharia law was highly used
- Many Moslem schools were built
- Led to division between the Tijaniya and Qadiriya Moslems sects
- The Empire later received many Moslems foreigners
- It delayed the French conquest of the area
- The Tokolor and the Bambara were united
- He expanded the Tokolor Empire to the east of Timbuktu
- It marked the end of pagan worship
- Trade increased in Tokolor
- Tijaniya Moslems brotherhood spread in the empire
- Led to the oppression of non-Tijaniya
- Discrimination in the government by the Qadiriya ended.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN WEST AFRICA

- ♣ Missionaries were soldiers of Christ who came from different countries to spread the word of God.
- ♣ They came in groups i.e. Moravian mission and the society for propagation of the gospel but their work failed in the 18th C; the ones that succeeded were those that campaigned against slave trade i.e. Wesleyan. Missionary society, the Basel missionary society from Switzer land, the united Presbyterian church of Scotland.

Why did the missionaries come to West Africa?

- They came to spread Christianity
- They came to stop slave trade
- They wanted to indirectly explore areas of economic importance for their countries
- To establish legitimate trade
- To get ways on how West Africa would be colonized
- The success of the first missionary groups encouraged other missionaries to come
- They wanted to civilize the people of West Africa who were considered barbaric
- They wanted to control the spread of Islam
- They wanted to spread European culture as opposed to traditional practices i.e. sacrifice of human beings, killing of twins.
- To provide good settlement of freed slaves in west Africa
- Some missionaries came to adventure i.e. to see the dark continent
- Some came to establish hospitals to check on the killer tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness etc
- To remove the guilty consciousness of European participation in slave trade hence wanted to cleanse themselves.

- Some missionaries were sent to complete the work of early missionaries who died before completing their work.

Missionary activities / work in West Africa.

- They taught Christianity
- They promoted education i.e. set up primary and secondary schools and colleges
- 3. They built hospitals to treat diseases -
- They engaged in trade and set up trading companies.
- They engaged in agriculture and introduced new crops
- They stopped barbaric practices like human sacrifice especially in Asante.
- They introduced new architecture e.g. brick laying, stone houses
- They undertook the study of languages and committed African languages to writing
- They preached against slave trade and slavery as evil 0. They introduced plantation agriculture to change the economy
- They encouraged colonization of West Africa i.e. did ground work
- They/built roads hence improved transport and communication
- Introduced printing press to print and distribute religion and grammar books

Problems faced by the missionaries in West Africa

- 1 Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness threatened them
- The harsh tropical climate
- They were few in number hence lacked enough manpower
- Inadequate supply of resources e.g. food, drugs
- Poor transport and communication system in West Africa
- There was a problem of language barrier
- Hostile tribes in some place made their work difficult
- Competition and antagonism among themselves

- Wild animals in the area they passed e.g. lions, Leopards etc.
- The vegetation and drainage of West Africa which could not allow smooth crossing i.e. swamps, rivers etc.
- Hostile leaders that could not allow them carryout their work in their areas.
- Inter-tribal wars existed in West Africa i.e. Asante - Fante wars.
- The first missionaries were not welcomed in some parts because of the early engagement in slave trade.
- Stiff competition and rivalry from slave traders who never wanted the abolition
- Establishment of missionary stations sometimes created conflicts and resentment among the people who lost land to the mission
- Moslems opposed Christian missionaries in West Africa
- Conflicts between Europeans and African clergy i.e. Samuel Ajayi Crowther
- The strong belief in African culture i.e. Asante with the Golden stool
- Their home countries were very far and could not get what they needed in time.

The results / Importance / effects of missionary activities in West Africa.

- Many Africans were converted to Christianity.
- Led to development of agriculture
- They encouraged legitimate trade in West Africa
- They introduced new architecture i.e. brick laying, iron roofing
- Bad practices were stopped i.e. sacrifice of twins
- They introduced formal education
- Led to reduction in inter-tribal conflicts and wars
- They set up medical centres i.e. hospitals, dispensaries
- This education led to the rise of African Nationalism
- Missionaries divided the Africans due to their different religions.

- Led to European colonization of West Africa
- Slave trade was stopped in West Africa
- They translated the scriptures into local languages
- They introduced new crops and food varieties in West Africa
- They introduced new languages in West Africa e.g .English, French
- Led to employment of Africans i.e. in missionary schools, churches, companies
- Africans adopted European way of life i.e. dressing, marriage

BISHOP SAMUEL AJAYI CROWTHER HIS CAREER:

- ♣ He was born in around 1806 in the village of Oshoguni in Yoruba land and was the first Bishop in West Africa.
- ♣ Unfortunately during the Yoruba civil war of 1821 - 29, this village was raided and young Ajayi was taken as a slave.
- ♣ Ajayi Crowther was sold to the Portuguese slave traders and was together with other to be shipped across the Atlantic to the new world.
- ♣ Fortunately, the slave ship was captured by the British ant-slave troops and taken to Sierra Leone where Ajayi was freed which marked a turning point in his life.
- ♣ In Freetown, Ajayi's intelligence attracted the attention of missionaries who sent him to school where he was able to read the Bible.
- ♣ On 11th/Dec/1825, Ajayi was baptized with names Samuel Ajayi Crowther
- ♣ After his baptism, he was sent to Britain where he attended a x parish school at Islington in 1826 and came back in 1827.
- ♣ When he came back, he joined the fourah bay College where he again excelled highly and became a tutor in the very college.

- ♣ In 1841, Ajayi and Bishop J.F Schom represented the missionary arm of the Niger expedition
- ♣ He was later sent to England again after his good missionary work in the Niger region and ordained a priest.
- ♣ He founded missions in Onitsha, missionary work in 1864 he was ordained a bishop. He was the first African Bishop in West Africa.
- ♣ He also made a missionary journey to Abeokuta where he converted many people and also met his mother and sister in Abeokuta whom, he converted to Christianity.
- ♣ He was later appointed the leader of the C.M.S for the Niger mission
- ♣ Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther died in 1891 frustrated by the white missionaries

The importance / roles of Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther in the history of West Africa.

- He was the first African to become a bishop i.e. from Ex-slave to Bishop.
- He founded missionary Centres i.e in Onitsha, Niger in 1854, Gbebe in 1857.
- He promoted local languages i.e. he wrote Yoruba Grammar and Yoruba English dictionary.
- He also translated the bible into African local languages
- Ajayi also promoted literacy through emphasis on schools and through him a number of schools were built.
- He established many hospitals and health Centres hence improved people's standard of living.
- He broke away from the C.M.S and formed the united Native church and fought the European discrimination in their churches.
- He spread Christianity and converted many people in West Africa.
- He taught morals and the love for one another among Africans.

- He promoted trade and encouraged the establishment of trading Centres.
- He changed the barbaric African cultures and traditional practices and sacrifices i.e. the killing of the twins
- He taught against slave trade and encouraged legitimate trade.
- He taught against the activities of European colonialists i.e. preached against oppression, exploitation.

Problems faced by Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther during his career in West Africa

- Poor transport from one place to another.
- Civil wars and inter-tribal wars made his work difficult.
- African traditionalists challenged them.
- Lacked manpower and Ajayi almost worked alone
- Influence of Islam in some places hence difficult to preach in such places.
- He was discriminated by the Europeans
- It was hard to change African cultures.
- Illiteracy among Africans who could not read and write
- Bad weather conditions in some periods
- Rivalry for converts with other missionary groups from France, America.
- The policy of colonial government of denying Africans and Creoles from preaching
- Close supervision from the European which made him uncomfortable
- Lacked funds to finance his activities in West Africa.
- Hostility from some African rulers who wanted to continue with slave trade

THE CAREER AND IMPORTANCE OF BISHOP JOSEPH SHANAHAN.

- He was born in 1871 in the village of Glankeen in Ireland
- He was the first catholic Bishop in Nigeria,
- He joined the Holy Ghost fathers when he was 12 years and ordained a priest in 1900 after which he volunteered for the missionary service in southern Nigeria.
- After the death of father Lejune in 1905, father Shanahan was appointed prefect apostolic of the lower Nigeria mission.
- Shanahan became the first vicar apostolic general from Tirland in the north to Calabar in the south and from Onitsha to Ogoja missionary work in southern Nigeria.
- The vicariate of Shanahnan was turned into a diocese on the 6th June 1920 by Rome hence needed a bishop.
- Shanahan was therefore consecrated as a Bishop of southern Nigeria in 1920 in maynooth Ireland
- He therefore became the pioneer Bishop who loved Africans hence his remembrance
- He greatly spread Christianity in southern Nigeria
- He established a school almost in every area he preached the gospel
- He opened a teacher training college in Igba in 1913 to train manpower
- He founded the native clergy i.e. created the first seminary in Eastern Nigeria.
- He transformed African traditional culture.
- Moved from village to village teaching them the Western culture
- On 8th December 1930, he produced and ordained the first Ibo father John Cross Anyugu who became the first Bishop of Enugu Catholic diocese.
- He also founded the congregation of the holy rosary sisters in 1923

- The great Bishop died on Christmas day in 1931 eleven years after he had left Nigeria.

THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF WEST AFRICA.

- ♣ Scramble means struggle whereas partition means dividing.

Therefore it was the struggle for colonies by European countries in the 19th C and later dividing them among themselves

Causes of the European scramble and partition of West Africa

- The Europeans wanted raw materials for their industries
- The desire for market for their goods which could easily be got in West Africa
- They wanted to invest the surplus capital in West Africa.
- The need to get employment for the unemployed Europeans
- The need for prestige i.e. the more colonies a country had, the more respected it was.
- The pressure from the traders who wanted their home government to take over areas they operated.
- Strategic reasons controlling West Africa meant controlling trade.
- The need to stop slave trade led to scramble and partition.
- The need to spread European civilization culture.
- The Berlin conference of 1884 - 85 encouraged the scramble and partition.
- The rise of Nationalism in Europe, America where Britain lost some colonies hence rushed to Africa for colonies.
- The Franco-Prussian war where France forced here to rush for colonies to show that she was still strong.
- The need to settle the excess population in Africa led to the scramble and partition

- The Missionary activities and need for their protection led to the scramble and partition.
- The Darwin's theory of evolution also led to the scramble and partition
- The British occupation of Egypt in 1882 encouraged the French to rush for colonies in West Africa
- The discovery of minerals in south Africa i.e. Diamonds in 1867 and Gold in 1885
- The Anglo-Germany rivalries in West Africa led to the scramble and partition

Methods used by the European powers establishment of colonial rule.

- They used treaties i.e. the British signed treaties with Yoruba chiefs.
- Through chartered companies (traders) that operated in West Africa i.e. the royal Niger company under George Charles Goldie's.
- Through missionaries was preached love for one another encouraged African to sign treaties.
- Through explorers who explored all areas of West Africa and gave reports.
- Europeans also used gifts to win African leaders.
- They also used the policy of divide and rule to win Africans
- The use of gun display at the borders of an African state which made African leaders fear i.e. the British used on of King Prempe I of Asante.
- Through the construction of roads, railways which made the transportation of troops easy to trouble some areas.
- Europeans also used collaborators who were mainly chiefs or kings i.e. chief Tieba of Sikaso collaborated with the French, Fante with the British.
- Through the use of force i.e. Asante Mandika

- They also used European settlers who came and settled in West Africa
- Through the use of dear and trickery i.e. promising Africans things but could not be fulfilled.

Effects of the scramble and partition of West Africa.

- West Africa states lost their independence
- Led to peace and stability as it reduced intertribal wars
- It led to the rise of modern states
- Led to the collapse of kingdoms and empires like Oyo, Asante
- African traditional politics ended and leaders lost their positions
- Led to the spread of Christianity in West Africa.
- Led to the introduction of European cultures to replace African traditional cultures i.e. dressing, language
- Led to depopulation of West Africa due to loss of lives during wars.
- Led to the end of slave trade in West Africa.
- Led to the drawing of borders and respect of territorial boundaries.
- Led to increase in trade through companies which out competed Africans.
- Led to the development of transport and communication network
- Led to the introduction of western education i.e. schools were set up.
- Hospitals were established in West Africa to treat diseases.
- New crops were introduced i.e. cocoa, coffee etc.
- Extensive agriculture was introduced in West Africa.
- Led to loss of land by the Africans.
- Many European settlers came to West Africa hence increasing population.
- Led to the exploitation of African resources in West Africa.
- Many processing industries developed e.g. cocoa industries in Ghana.

- Africans were forced to work on European farms.
- Exploitative taxes were introduced in West Africa. .
- Led to development of new towns and urban Centres e.g. Accra, Dakar etc.
- Led to introduction of the new currency in West Africa.

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE.

- ♣ African leaders and their societies reacted differently majority in two ways i.e. some collaborated with the Europeans and others resisted the Europeans.

Reasons why Africans resisted the whites in their areas.

- They wanted to preserve their independence.
- Some Africans resisted because they felt they were militarily strong.
- Some resisted because their rival enemies had collaborated i.e. the Fante had collaborated with the British against Asante.
- The need to protect African cultures and practices led to resistance
- The need to safeguard their position in trade by the African leaders led to the resistance.
- The influence of traditional African leaders led to resistance.
- The Africans in West Africa never wanted to pay heavy taxes imposed by the whites
- They resisted forced labour imposed by the whites.
- They wanted to pressure their land against the whites.
- The influence of some courageous fearless leaders like Samoure Toure.
- Some states resisted to preserve Islam and looked at Europeans as infidels
- The harsh Europeans policies were harsh and oppressive i.e. the French system of Assimilation in Senegal

- Racial segregation practiced by the Europeans in all sectors against the Africans led to resistance.

Reasons why African resistance.

- Disunity among African states and rulers led to their defeat.
- Africans were militarily weak i.e. African fighters were not well trained.
- African economies were weak and poor and could not finance the wars to success.
- The use of divide and conquer policy led to the defeat of the Africans
- African civil wars had weakened the African Armies.
- Effects of slave trade and slavery led to their defeat.
- The role of chartered companies that had troops, finances led to the defeat of Africans.
- Missionaries also softened the hearts of the Africans through their teachings.
- The Europeans had strong arms than the African fighters.
- Africans had been weakened by famine due to the decline in agriculture to wars.

SAMOURE TOURE AND THE MANDIKA EMPIRE.

- ♣ He was the founder of the Mandika Empire, he was born in around 1830 from a poor and non Moslem family but he later became a Moslem.

How did Samoure Toure build his Mandika Empire?

- Through conquering the neighbouring states e.g. Humadugu.
- He used Islam as a tool of unity in the Mandika
- He built a strong army which protected and expanded the empire.

- He created friendship with the British in Sierra Leone who supplied him with arms against the French.
- He built his own gunnery which produced his own guns and repaired the old ones.
- He provided an effective system of administration.
- He fought tribalism and promoted National loyalty.
- He used diplomacy and trickery on the Europeans i.e. British and the French.
- 9: He encouraged trade by removing custom charges on small states.
- He encouraged education based on Islamic principles even in conquered areas.
- He had a good spy network against his enemies using Dyula.
- He imported guns from the coast which he used to equip his army.
- He created a stable judiciary system using the sharia laws which solved all the conflicts.
- He promoted agriculture to feed the army and the population.

Why did Samoure Toure conflict with the French from 1891 - 1898

- He wanted to defend the independence of the Mandika.
- He wanted to protect Islamic religion since the French were Christians.
- He wanted to protect the trade which he had defended on for long.
- He wanted to protect the Mandika culture against the French
- The French colonial rule was harsh and oppressive hence could not accept them.
- He wanted to defend the Mandika land against the French.
- He was annoyed by the French when they blocked the importation of arms into his empire.
- Toure's willingness to hand over his empire to the British than the French annoyed them and led to war.

- Samoure Toure's invasion of Sisoko which was under the French led to fighting.
- The French propaganda about the Bisandugu treaty of 1886 that he had officially given them the Mandika Empire.

Why was Samoure Toure defeated by the French?

- False foreign assistance i.e. by the British, Creoles Tokolor to fight the but later left him alone.
- The resistance against the whites in some places i.e. Asante Vias Samoure Toure defeated by the French.
- He lacked the support of African leaders hence fought alone.
- He lacked powerful weapons like the French i.e. Maxim gun.
- The arms Embargo by the Europeans into West Africa affected Toure.
- The co-operation that later developed between the British and the French affected Toure i.e. his retreat to the East was later blocked by the British.
- Toure lost the gold field which used to give him a lot of revenue.
- The scorched earth policy used by the French led to Toure's defeat.
- Slave trade i.e. selling becomes unpopular and lacked support.
- The army became weak due to over fighting and movement from one place to another.
- The period was for colonization and therefore the French were determined to conquer the Mandika
- The French army was well trained than the ill trained Mandika army.
- The Mandika Empire was economically poor and could not finance the war to success.
- The use of divide and conquer policy i.e. the French got the support of the Kongo, Sikaso against Samoure Toure.

- The French used propaganda i.e. that they wanted to liberate the Mandika from the dictatorship of Samoure Toure which made him lack support.
- Non- Moslems in his empire supported the French against him. This was because of his hatred of non-Muslims.
- He had no mountains and forests to hide as the Mandika land was open and flat.

Why was Samoure Toure able to resist the French for so long?

- He had a strong standing army.
- His diplomacy and tricking i.e. got the support of the British. His military battles i.e. avoided pitched battles and used small engagements.
- He used scorched earth policy hence making the British to suffer. He imported guns from free town in Sierra Leone.
- He had enough food supply to feed the army in the early stage. He had his own gunnery that produced and repaired guns.
- The Mandika was united during the war.
- He divided the army into three groups which led to his long resistance.
- He had a sound income in the early stage i.e. gold hence financed the war.
- The British failure to support the French and instead supported Toure in the early stages of the war led to his long resistance.
- Toure's personality i.e. courageous and good in organization let to his long resistance.
- Islamic unity among the Mandika the Dyula traders to spy for him among the French.
- The tropical climate was harsh on the French fighters hence his resistance for long.

- The Bisanduggu peace treaty enabled him to resist for long as the French now believes that Toure was handing over the empire to them.
- 16. The vacation method used by Samoure Toure i.e. could evacuate all the people to other areas hence the French could not get army information.

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES IN WEST AFRICA.

- ♣ There are basically two administrative policies used in West i.e. indirect rule used by the British and assimilation policy used by the French.

INDIRECT RULE USED BY THE BRITISH.

- ♣ This was a system of administration where African chiefs were used at the lower levels to implement the policies made by the British administration in their colonies i.e. Nigeria. Ghana etc.

Why did the British use indirect rule system of administration.

- It was cheap i.e. used African chiefs
- The British were few in number hence provided manpower.
- The system had worked successfully in other colonies i.e. India.
- African chiefs could act as shock absorbers against African resistance.
- Africans solved the problem of language barrier.
- Some colonies had similar way of organization as that of the British government hence using indirect rule.
- The British never wanted to remove the system got in Africa hence respect for African societies.
- The British believed that colonies were not part of British hence used their chiefs.
- The system could not cause resistance from the Africans.

- Africans respected their own chiefs.
- They were training Africans to become future leaders for self-government.
- They believed that Africans were barbaric and hated change hence using indirect rule.

How was indirect rule applied in the British Colonies in West Africa?

- Indirect rule was headed by the British secretary for colonies based in London who was answerable to the British central government.
- In West Africa, colonies were under the governor general who was in charge of the British federal colonies and protection.
- Then came the governor who was in charge of a particular colony and was answerable to the governor general and appointed by British colonial government.
- There were also the provincial commissioners who were British senior officers who headed provinces in the colony.
- Then came the district commissioners whose role was to oversee the work done by the local appointed chiefs.
- Then below the district commissioners were African chiefs, elders who were elected by the local people but appointed by, the British.
- The British made policies which were implemented by African chiefs
- The local chiefs collected taxes on behalf of the British government.
- The local chiefs were also allowed solve cases which concerned the local people.
- The British administrators were not allowed to interfere in the traditional religion of the natives and mostly Islam in northern Nigeria.
- Even if the chiefs were elected by the traditional leaders, the local chiefs had no powers to remove them

- The local chiefs had their police force which they used to implement orders.
- The local chiefs were to pay maximum respect to the senior officers i.e. the British as their masters.

Why did indirect rule succeed in northern Nigeria?

- It did not interfere with the Islamic religion embraced by everyone in the area.
- It did not interfere with the local traditional system i.e. worked with the Emirs.
- It did not interfere with the local courts i.e. Alkali courts were allowed to function to administer the sharia laws.
- It was cheap to run by the rulers of the area.
- It promoted peace and order among the people.
- It succeeded because the Emirs were given authority to collect taxes and some taxes remained with the Emirs to develop the villages which made them happy.
- The willingness of the Emirs to work with the British led to its success.
- The British built roads, railways, schools, which made people happy.
- Lugard limited the activities of Christian missionaries to only non-moslems.
- The British respected the Borders hence northern Nigeria was isolated from other nations which could have promoted alliance against the British.
- Decline in the trans-Saharan trade. Traders were not coming to Nigeria who could have influenced the area to resist the British.

ASSIMILATION POLICY USED BY THE FRENCH.

- This was a French administrative policy in its colonies in West Africa.

- It was practiced in the four communes of Senegal i.e. Dakar, Rufisque, Goree and St. Louis.
- This policy was based on the principle of creating "a white man in a black skin". This is because assimilation came from a French word "Assimiler" which meant to cause to resemble.

How assimilation policy worked or applied.

- There was a minister responsible for French colonies abroad based in France and reported to the French government.
- In the colonies in West Africa were headed by the Governor General who headed all the colonies based in Dakar.
- There were also governors who were in charge of a specific colonies and each reported to the governor general.
- Colonies were divided into provinces under a provincial administrator.
- The provinces were also sub-divided into districts under French chiefs.
- At the lowest level were the village cantons under the African chiefs who were loyal, Catholics, could speak French.
- The system succeeded in four colonies i.e. the four communes of Senegal namely Dakar, Rufisque, Goree and St. Louis, they exercised the same political rights as the French in France.
- In administration, there was resemblance or the same arrangement with that of France.
- The Senegal communes sent their representative to the assembly of France and operated on equal status
- For one to be accepted by the French had to speak fluent in French, adopt the French culture.
- The French integrated their economies with those of Senegal & communes.

- The same official languages i.e. French to be used.

Why assimilation policy failed in West Africa.

- It failed because of many difficult conditions for one to be assimilated i.e. speak fluent French, catholic etc.
- The educated Africans preferred their cultures.
- The Moslems also opposed the catholic religion and monogamy.
- The French occupied administrative post meant for assimilated Africans i.e. subdivisions and commandant of communes.
- The governors were dictatorial hence hated.
- The French failed to develop their communes i.e. roads, railways, schools etc were poor.
- Assimilation policy failed and was replaced by association policy which was like indirect rule.

The similarities and differences between the British system of indirect rule and the French system of Assimilation.

Similarities

- Both looked at colonization as a civilizing mission.
- Both worked against African traditional cultures and was clearly shown by the British who only allowed African chiefs to work as ' puppets and work by consultation.
- They all fought resistors who were called anti-development
- Both exploited colonies through forced labour, heavy taxes.
- Following the failure of Assimilation, the French also adopted association which was like indirect rule.
- Both systems had centralized government system although that of the French was not so pronounced.
- Both led to the division of the Africans i.e. collaborators and resistors.

- In both, education was left in the hands of missionaries.
- The authority of traditional chiefs was undermined in both as they only took orders.
- In both native laws were undermined as Europeans favoured their Western laws.
- Both mistreated the Africans i.e. taxation, forced labour.
- Both made African traditional chiefs become dependents on European colonial masters.

Differences

- Attitudes towards their colonial people differed i.e. Britain looked at colonies as different from Britain but the French with Assimilation looked at colonies as part of France.
- The French accepted African representation in the chamber of deputies /parliament but the British did not.
- Different administrative structure i.e. the British created a decentralized while the French centralized.
- The British used African methods to get chiefs but the French accepted only those who could speak French, Catholics etc.
- The British welcomed African elites but the French looked at them as a threat.
- Religious policies were different i.e. the British opposed missionaries because their work would institution but the French welcomed missionaries.
- The British respected African culture and asocial way of life but the French did not and. attacked African culture.
- Assimilation policy was more expensive as compared to indirect rule.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN WEST AFRICA.

- Nationalism refers to the love for one's country and the people who fight for the freedom and liberation of their countries are called nationalists, in West Africa, there were various nationalists i.e. Kwame Nkrumah, Nandi Azikiwe etc.
- Factors for the rise of Nationalism in West Africa.
- Growth of Pan African movement among African elites.
- Effects of World War II i.e. diluted the dignity of the white man.
- The formation of U.N after world war II
- Development of elite class of people
- Return of ex-service men from World War II
- Harsh colonial labour policies on the Africans
- Development of political parties i.e. C.C.P of Kwame Nkrumah
- Low prices of agriculture products which was assign of exploitation".
- Land alienation by the whites.
- Influence of mass Media and News papers
- Rise of able leaders i.e. Nkrumah Azikiwe etc.
- The emergency of super powers like America that supported
- African liberation.
- Urbanization brought people together and shared ideas. Interference with African cultures by the whites
- The granting of independence to Asian countries i.e. India, Pakistan
The formation of trade unions as a solution to exploitation of workers.
- Emergence of co-operative movements
- Development of common language i.e: Swahili, English etc.
- The Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935- 1941
- Unemployment by the former ex-service men
- The example of the Egyptian revolution of 1952.
- The formation of OAU which united the Africans together

- The Chinese communist victory in China in 1949 led to the rise of African nationalism.
- The role of independent churches after 1945.

THE CAREER AND CONTRIBUTION OF SOME WEST AFRICAN NATIONALIST/ LEADERS WHO TAUGHT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

- ♣ *NKWAME NKRUMAH*
- ♣ *NNANDI AZIKIWE*
- ♣ *FELIK HOUPHOUT BOIGNY*
- ♣ *LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR*

i. DR. KWAME NKRUMAH

- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was born in 1909 and was one of the greatest leaders of black Africa.
- After his primary and secondary education in Ghana, Nkrumah left for the United States in 1935. After graduation, he lectured at Lincoln University.
- During his stay in America, he was inspired by the Marcus Garvey's philosophy of "no other salvation for the Negro but through a free and independent Africa". With the determination to liberate Africa from colonial rule and unite her.
- When he went to London in 1945, he got involved in active politics and became vice-president of the West African students Union (W.A.S.U)
- He was also one of the organizers of the fifth pan African congress of 1945.
- At the congress, a plan to use mass party organization and positive action to achieve independence of African states was first mooted.

- Nkrumah's connection with Ghana's nationalist movement began in 1947-when he was recalled to become General Secretary of the united gold coast convention (U.G.C.C).
- After, Nkrumah revealed the radical nature of his leadership which alienated him from the moderate (U.G.C.C)
- In Sept, 1948, founded the "Accra evening news" as the official mouth piece of the nationalist movement..
- Nkrumah also founded a committee of youth organization in the whole of Gold coast
- On June 12th 1949, Nkrumah founded the convention people party (C.P.P) after breaking away from (U.G.C.C)
- The economic grievances against the colonial government and the discontent among the ex- service men relied the people behind the C.P.P
- In 1952, there were wide spread riots due to the government order to cut down cocoa trees, high prices for goods, unemployment among X- service men etc. increased peoples discontent.
- Six leaders were imprisoned and these included Danguah and Nkrumah. This action reused international concern.
- The C.P.P in an attempt to take more positive action and force the change in political wind organized strikes and boycotts.
- Due to disturbances, Nkrumah was a gain imprisoned but his dynamism and oratory had won him many supporters.
- Even in prison, he was able to secure 34 of the 38 contested seats in the general elections of February 1957.
- Nkrumah was released from prison to form government.

BENJAMIN NANDI AZIKIWE

- He was born at Zungera in Northern Nigeria in 1904 from the Ibo parentage.

- After his education in mission schools in Onitsha, Lagos and Calabar, he worked as a government clerk in the treasury from 1921-25
- Azikuwe left for higher education in the USA and studied in Lincoln University and Harvard University and after graduation,
- He lectures political science at Lincoln University and at the same time took a post graduate degree at Columbia University and the University for Pennsylvania.
- He was influenced by his experience of colour discrimination, cruelty and by the Negro nationalists which reached its peak in the Garvey movement.
- He also realized the immense power of Newspapers as an effective organ and studied journalism.
- In 1937, he returned to West Africa determined to fight for the liberation of Africa from colonial rule and his Motto was that "man's inhumanity to man must end".
- In 1937, he established the "West African pilot in Lagos. He later established a chain of other Newspapers and gave a new impetus to West African nationalism.
- With his powerful and militant press, he spread the gospel of equality of all races.
- Nandi also highlighted the injustices of colonialism and urged Africans to struggle for their rights.
- He was the founder of the national council of Nigerian citizen (N.C.N.C) which was Nigeria's nationwide mass political party.
- Indeed he was in the vanguard of the nationalist movement from 1944 till the attainment of independence in 1960.
- Under his leadership, the N.C.N. Campaigned vigorously against the defective Richard's constitution.

- He supported the general worker strike in 1945, which enable him to win popularity.
- He believed in the United Nigeria and fought vigorously in 1950's against separatist tendencies of the action group and the North people's congress.
- As a strong supporter of unitary system of government for Nigeria, he reluctantly conceded the federation system of government for Nigeria; he reluctantly conceded the federation "system as the alternative for disintegration.
- Azikiwe's leadership of the nationalist movement had its problems i.e. His central legislative in the western house of assembly because of the Yoruba dominated action group.
- But at the end Azikuwe triumphed over his trials and lived to see a united and free Nigeria.
- Nandi became the first governor general of the federation of Nigeria from 1960- 63 and first president of the republic of Nigeria (1963-66)

FELIK HOUFHOUE BOIGNY

- Houphouet- Boigny was a son of a Baoule planter.
- He was born in 1905 at Yamousokono in Ivory Coast.
- Boigny was educated at Bigerville and the Baker medical school where he qualified as a medical assistant in 1940.
- In opposition to the humiliation and suffering with forced labour and racial discrimination by the European settlers, Boigny founded the "Syndicate Agricole Africa" (S.A.A) which was a sort of farmers union in 1944.
- The S.A.A became an effective instrument against forced labour and racial segregation by the Europeans in Ivory Coast.
- As if that was not enough, Boigny formed the "Parti democratique de cote d'ivoire

- But the story of houphouet's real political life began in November 1945 and June 1946 when he was elected to represent the ivory coast and upper volta in the post war French constitute which drafted the Ivory coast and Upper Volta in the post war French constitute which drafted by their referendum, the second came out with less liberal proposals for the colonies.
- Dissatisfied, the African deputies met in October at Bamako to form a political party to press for more progress proposals. The Bamako meeting gave birth to the R.D.A with the Boigny as its first President, a post constantly won until the achievement of independence by the Freed West African territories.
- But the draft constitute which drafted the constitution for the fourth republic. With less liberal proposals for the colonies.
- In November 1946, Boigny was elected representative of Ivory Cost to the French National Assembly.
- His anti- colonial turn of mind drove him ally the R.D.A with the French communist party. But this earned the party the strong wrath" of the colonial administration, which was determined to suppress it.
- Finding the alliance difficult and R.D.A military rather self-destructive in the face of the colonial government, Houphouet changed a strategy.
- In 1951, he divorced the communist party and began collaboration with the colonial administration, by 1956; he had succeeded to rebuild the shattered R.D.A which won nine seats in the French national assembly that year.
- In November 1956 he became Mayor of Adidjan. In recognition of his party the R.D.A and of his own personal influences, he was made a minister in the French cabinet, office he held up to 1959.

- Also houphouet played a leading role in the framing of the loicadre which marked the first major step towards decolonization of French West Africa.
- He was a strong believer in the autonomy for separate French territories. This policy caused a split between him and the supporters of federation i.e. Sakou toure of Guinea and Modibo Keita of Mali.
- But in the end his policy also facilitated the winning of independence on august 7th 1960. He became the first President.

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

- Leopold Sedar Senghor was born of a rich Sierer family at Joal outside the communes in October 1906.
- Senghor was born in a family which remained strongly catholic in a predominantly modern community.
- Leopold received his primary education in a catholic school. . Later he attended the Lycee in Dakar and then in Paris where he won such a distinction as a scholar that he became the first African professor in Lycee.
- Senghor taught in several Lycee in France until the outbreak of World War II
- His career as a nationalist leader in French West Africa began in 1945 when together with Lamine Gaouye and Amadou Lamine Diop were elected deputies for Senegal in the first and second constituent assemblies which framed the constitution of the fourth republic.
- Under that capacity, he influenced greatly the constitutional reforms which resulted.
- For instance, born outside the communes, in a place where people suffered from the disabilities of subjects' status, he fought very hard for the extension of French citizenship to all people.

- Senghor also was very vocal against forced labour and advocated for its abolition.
- These objectives were achieved in 1946.
- Declining to team up with the communist allied R.D.A, he formed his own. The territorial party, the Bloc Democratique Senegalais (B.D.S) in October 1948.
- Again rejecting affiliation to any metropolitan party, he with most of the non R.D.A deputies in Paris formed the "independents d'Qutre-mar (I.O.M) which was a move towards independence.
- Senghor, with I.O.M leaders opposed the Loi cadre which tended to balkanize the region by granting limited self-government on territorial basis.
- When the R.D.A led by Houphouet-Bigny refused to compromise its stand on selfrule on territorial basic, Senghor in 1958 formed in part de Re-groupment African (P.R.A) as an alliance of all parties supporting an independent federation of states.
- When he realized that France was inclined to territory rather than federal selfgovernment, he modified his former stand by leading Senegal to vote "yes" in De Gaulle' referendum of 1958.
- With such strategy he believed that the new dispesion could eventually result in independence for unified federation.
- But when his hope appeared to be frustrated, he with the leaders of Sudan launched the Mali federation of Senegal and Sudan in March 1959.
- In 1960, the Mali federation demanded full independence with the French community with complete autonomy for each republic and in June the federation achieved independence.