

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Certificate of Education
UCE August 2016
HISTORY 241/2 WEST AFRICA



1. (a) *Describe the origins of Ghana Empire.*

(12 marks)

CODE O

- a. Ghana was the earliest Negro empire of western Africa.
- b. Its origin is not clear.
- c. However it is based on theories/diverse views.
- d. Which were social, political and economic.
- e. Arab writers like Alfazari, Al-bakeri and Al-masud claim that the empire was in existence by 500AD.
- f. It started around 300-500AD. Under the leadership of Kayamaghan.
- g. It developed between 500-1200AD.
- h. It was founded by the Soninke speaking people.
- i. Originally known as Wagadu.
- j. Ghana was a king's tittle.
- k. Meaning a war chief'.
- l. Her capital city was Kumbi Saleh.
- m. Ghana begun as a small principality of Aukar and later expanded to include Mandika, Susu, Wolof and others.
- n. The empire was located in fertile savana area between East Niger and Senegal.
- o. Ghana developed with other states like Mali, Songhai, KanoGobir etc.
- p. The empire reached her climax by the 11th century.
- q. She covered present day Senegal, Mauritania and Mali.
- r. Ghana was invaded by the Berbers from the desert and established a dynasty of kings.
- s. Later were expelled by Kayamaghan and restored a Soninke dynasty.
- t. The greatest king was Tunkamanin and made her reach peak.
- u. By mid-11th century, Ghana stretched from the boarder of Tekrur in the west to upper Niger in the East.
- v. Ghana was strategically located and participated in the Trans-Saharan trade which enable her to acquire revenue.
- w. She had fertile soils and ideal climate which favoured agriculture.
- x. The empire had natural barriers provided by Sene-Gambia and Niger-Volta rivers.
- y. They carried out mining of minerals like gold, salt etc.
- z. By the 12th century, the empire had collapsed.

Any 12 points = (12 marks)

(b) Why did the empire of Ghana survive up to 1240?

(13 marks)

CODE S

- a. They were diverse factors.
- b. They were political, economic and social.
- c. Ghana was the first empire to be established and had no serious competition.
- d. Early growth of settled population by 1st century A.D.
- e. She had a clear succession system.
- f. Which was matrilineal.
- g. Efficient system of administration divided into 16 principalities.
- h. This eased administration.
- i. Good and able leaders like Basi, Kayamaghan.
- j. Bon and Tunkamanin (Any 2)
- k. She had a strong defensive wall around Kumbi Saleh the capital.
- l. Ghana had a strong army.
- m. Was well trained and alert.
- n. And well equipped.
- o. With bows, arrows, sharp spears, horses etc. (Any 2)
- p. Was divided into infantry and cavalry.
- q. For defence.
- r. Expansion,
- s. Internal security/law and order.
- t. Disorganisation and disunity of the conquered states of Kaniaga, Tekrur and Silla.
- u. The Soninke made war implements eg spears, arrows and bows. (any 1)
- v. Strategic location between rivers Senegal and Niger for protection
- w. Had fertile soils with good climate and reliable rainfall for agriculture.
- x. Soninke had skills of iron working which enabled them to make iron tools.
- y. E.g hoes, panga for farming. (Any 1)
- z. The Soninke took part in the profitable Trans Sahara Trade (T.S.T).
- aa. Ghana was rich in gold which made her famous.
- bb. Prevalence of justice through a court of justice and court of appeal at the capital.
- cc. Emergence of a vibrant/strong economy.
- dd. Supported by local industries and mining, iron working. (any 2)
- ee. Development of local (and regional) trade.
- ff. Diverse sources of revenue.
- gg. Import and export taxes/duties.
- hh. Vassal states paid tributes.

Any 13 points = (13 marks)

CODE D

- a. Oyo was politically, socially and economically organised.
- b. The Yoruba were the founder and occupants.
- c. Regarded It as the spiritual and cultural headquarters.
- d. Oyo had 3 basic political institutions i.e Alarin, oyomesi and Ogboni.
- e. Its administration was based on checks and balances.
- f. Alafin was the highest political figure.
- g. Assisted by a number of ministers e.g Ona, Efa-chief justice, OtunEfa-Head of Sango cult, Osiefa-financial and state intelligence.
- h. Alafin powers were checked by a council of members called Oyomesi.
- i. Oyomesi acted as the king making Body.
- j. Headed by Bash run who was the prime minister.
- k. Oyomesi could force unpopular Alafin to resign.
- l. Aremo (eldest son) never succeeded his father
- ll Un written consitution.
- m. He was also forced to commit suicide as well as Alafin best friend on Oyomesi's order.
- n. Constitutionally Kakanfo (C.I.C) committed suicide.
- o. Oyomesi in turn was checked by Ogboni.
- p. It was a secret organisation of free-born elders and eminent personalities.
- q. It was headed by O/uwo- who mediated between Alafin and Oyomesi.
- r. Oyo had a strong army headed by Kakanfo / non strong standing army.
- rr. Infantry and cavalry.
- rrr. Defence.
- rrrr. Expansion.
- rrrrr. Law and order.
- s. Also had executive and legislative powers.
- t. Socially, religion was an important institution and the Yoruba worshipped a number of gods e.g ifa, esu and ogbon. (any 2).
- u. Oyo was divided into two; the metropolitan and provincial states e.gJjebu, Dahomey.
- v. Metropolitan was under Alafin' direct rule.
- w. The provincial states were under governors called Ilaris.
- x. They ensured maintenance of law and order.
- y. It had able leaders like Abiodun, Egoruo, Ajegbo etc.
- z. The Bere festivals were highly observed.
- aa. Kakanfo was permanently stationed in the north to avoid coup at the centre.
- bb. Succession to the throne was patrineal.
- cc. Alafin's wives acted as eyes and ears.
- dd. Economically, the empire had trade links with North Africa.
- ee. Later with Europeans at the coast in Trans Atlantic Trade (TAST).
- ff. Imported fire arms, salt, glass etc.(any 2)
- gg. Exported items like calabash, kolanuts, dyed cloths etc.(any 2)
- hh. The vassal states paid tributes.
- hhh. E.g Dahomey 40 guns, 40 slaves. (any 2)

- ii. Oyo participated in agric growing crops like yams.
- jj. Participated local industry. (any 2)
- jjj. The Yoruba also participated in Art and craft./ weaving, smiling. (any 2)
- kk. Believed in super natural powers and life after death.
- mm. The Yoruba had a common language/culture.

Any 15 points = (15 marks)

(b) What led to decline of the empire?

(10 marks)

CODE D

- a. Diverse factors contributed.
- b. Social, political and economic.
- c. Both internal and external.
- d. It was a gradual process.
- e. The empire became so huge for effective control.
- f. Internal struggle between Alafin and Oyomesi weakened the central government.
- g. Provincial leaders (Ilaris) were not strictly supervised hence became corrupt and oppressive.
- h. Disunity developed among the people weakened the empire.
- i. Rise of vassal states to attain their independence e.g
- j. Dahomey, Egba (Any 1)
- k. Bornu and Nupe broke away from central government.
- kk. Dencial /refused to pay tributies.
- l. Army was weakened by constant civil wars.
- ll. Decline in the economy.
- lll. Abolition of slave trade.
- llll. Decline in trade.
- m. There was decline in agriculture which led to famine.
- n. Slave trade led to decline since leaders oppressed subjects and rebelled.
- o. External attacks from the Fulani weakened the empire.
- p. Capture of Ilorin state and in 1831 the capital was captured. X Yoruba civil wars.
- q. Lack of single effective administrative machinery/ loopholes/ weakening of the central administration.
- r. Constitution weaknesses.
- s. Power struggle between BashorunGaha and AlafinAblodun. Y internal rebellions from Kakanfo e.g Afoja..
- t. Between 1754-1770Gaha dethroned 5 Alafins.
- u. British finally annexed oyo in 1890.
- v. Incompetent Alafins weak Alafins after the death Abiodan in 1787 e.g Awole.

any 10 points = (10 marks)

3. (a) *What were the origins of Hausa states?*

(10 marks)

CODE O

- a. The origin is not clear.
- b. Its held in myths/legends.
- c. The rise of Hausa states is based on walled cities.
- d. One legend refer to Bayajidda/Abuyazidu as the founding hero.
- e. Abuyazidu left for Bornu with his followers after a quarrel with his father Adudallah.
- f. King of Bagdad in modern Iraq.
- g. After failing, he fled west wards together with Mai's daughter whom he had married earlier.
- h. On reaching Biram, he bore him a child who became the founder of Biram.
- i. Bayajidda continued with his journey until he reached Daura.
- j. He killed a snake which had for long prevented the people from drawing water at their Kisugu well.
- k. He then married the queen of Daura who gave birth to ason called Bawo.
- l. When Abuyazidu died, Bawo became the king of Daura.
- m. He had seven children who in turn became the kings of Daura, Kano, Rano, Zaria, Katsina, Biram and Gobir.
- n. These states were called 'Hausa Bakwai.
- o. Later seven more states were founded by those sons which Bawo had with other women.
- p. They include; Zamfara, Kebbi, Nupe, Gwari, Yauri, Kwararafa and Ilorin.
- q. These states were called 'Hausa Banza' or bastard states.
- r. The exact date for the origin is mythical.
- s. It was probably between 600-700 Ad.
- t. However, their participation in trade could have influenced their origin.
- u. Also the influence of Islam encouraged Hausa states to grow strong and prosper.
- v. Abuyazidu might have been a desert Berber.
- w. The snake he killed might have been a king of Daura.

Any 10 points = (10 marks)

(b) *How were the states organised by the 19th century?*

(15marks)

CODE H

- a. These states were organised in various ways.
- b. These were political, economic and social.
- c. They were diplomatically and efficiently organised
- d. Politically, they were highly centralised with the kings as overall.
- e. Each state was headed by a chief called SARKI.
- f. The full tittle was 'SarkinKasar' meaning "Ruler of the Land".
- g. The Saki ruled with the help of a council of ministers and hereditary officials.

- h. They were appointment from the noble families.
- i. The heads of the conquered villages became subordinate's to Sarki.
- j. The power of the Sarki was linked by the council of ministers or influential nobles.
- k. He could not act without the approval of the council.
- l. Muhammad Rumfa Kano had to offer tittles to the Eunuchs and slaves.
- m. As a means of checking power of the hereditary nobility.
- n. The high office of the Royal council in the central government was Galadima.
- o. The commander in chief of the army was second in importance to Sarki.
- p. He was referred to as MADOWAKI.
- q. He advised the king on appointment and dismissal of government officials.
- r. Replied the king's address on ceremonial occasions, summoned meetings of the chief councillors
- s. In which they chose a new king (Sarki) to replace the late.
- t. In some states, the WAZIRI (chief minister) performed the functions of MADOWAKI.
- u. There was a treasurer called MAGAJI.
- v. The king's body guard was SARKIN DOGARAI.
- w. The chief of police in charge of prisoners was called SARKIN YAN DOKA.
- x. Hausa states adopted the Muslim system of government and Sharia law.
- y. Each state was divided into districts down to villages.
- z. Administered by district heads and villages heads for efficient administration.
- aa. These heads were appointed by the king.
- bb. They enforced law and order.
- cc. They collected taxes in their localities.
- dd. Each district/village had a representative in the capital through whom they reported events in their localities.
- ee. King was the supreme judge of the state.
- ff. Economically, the states depended on trade.
- gg. Particularly the T.S.T and exported goods like
- hh. Cloths, iron works and imported arms and books.
- ii. Tributes were collected from conquered states.
- jj. Taxes were got from grave diggers, prostitutes, butchers, dyers etc *(Any 1)*
- kk. There were local industries.
- ll. E.g weaving, dying and leather-work. *(Any 1)*
- mm. Agriculture was the main occupation of peasants.
- nn. Socially, the Sarki was a religious heads.
- oo. Islam was instrumental in uniting the people.
- pp. Religion provided spiritual and political bond.

Any 15 points = (15 marks)

CODE A

- a. Born about 1806.
- b. In Oshogun village near Iseyin (Yoruba land)
- c. Family name; Ajayi.
- d. Had an adventurous background.
- e. His village was ransacked during the 19th century Yoruba civil wars/Owo war of 1821-29.
- f. Young Ajayi was taken a captive.
- g. And sold into slavery.
- h. Was later re-sold to Portuguese slaves.
- i. And put on board for transportation (as a slave)
- j. Across the Atlantic to the new world.
- k. But the slave ship was intercepted by warships of the British anti-slave trade base in West Africa.
- l. And taken to Sierraleon in 1823.
- m. A British anti-slave trade base in West Africa.
- n. There (along with others) Ajayi was liberated.
- o. And joined the recaptives.
- p. This marked a turning point in his life.
- q. He showed remarkable intelligence.
- r. Attracting the attention of the CMS officials.
- s. Was subsequently sent to school.
- t. Within short time, he could easily read the bible/scriptures.
- u. On Dec.11, 1825, he was baptized Samuel Crowther.
- v. After a prominent committee member of the CMS.
- w. There after his progress was even more remarkable.
- x. 1826, was taken to a parish school of Islington in England.
- y. Returned to sierra Leone (1827) and
- z. Was enrolled (as a pioneer pupil at Fourah Bay)
- aa. There he farther exhibited rare intellectual ability.
- bb. Rising to become a tutor at Fourah Bay College.
- cc. But missionary connections with Nigeria began in 1841.
- dd. With the Rev J.F schon represented the missionary arm of the Niger expedition.
- ee. Gave a brilliant account of the expedition.
- ff. And these qualities he displayed impressed the CMS authorities.
- gg. On his 2nd visit to visit England' (1843) he was ordained priest.
- hh. And he was earmarked for the project CMS Yoruba mission.
- ii. With Rev. Town send, he opened the CMS mission at Abeokuta (1846)
- jj. During the 1854 Niger expedition, Crowther made exploratory contacts for the founding of missions on the Niger.
- kk. With Rev. J.C Taylor, accompanied the Day Spring expedition to the Niger (1857).
- ll. And consequently opened up missions/built schools.

- yy. To appease the whites, Lagos and Yoruba land were excluded from Crowther's diocese.
- 22. With continued Epean hostility was forced to resign his Bishopric 1890.
- mm. At Onitsha and Gbegbe.
- nn. Promoted literacy/formal education.
- oo. Placed under Taylor.
- pp. Was consecrated Bishop (1864)
- qq. The 1st black Anglican Bishop in West Africa.
- rr. Set up his base at Bonny (1867)
- ss. Was appointed to head the CMS Niger mission.
- tt. And held this post till death (31st Dec 1891)
- uu. All this was in honour of his contribution to the progress of Christianity in the Niger territories (under his leadership)
- vv. But Crowther had to grapple with (racial) hostility from his European colleagues.
- ww. His activities were many.
- xx. Were largely religious.
- yy. Notably the Rev. Townsend.
- zz. Who opposed his episcopal nomination.
- aaa. Advocated for Africanisation .
- bbb. Built churches.
- ccc. Spread Christianity.
- ddd. De-campaigned human sacrifices.
- eee. Idol worship, throwing away twins. (any 1)
- fff. Literally contributions.
- ggg. Yoruba grammar.
- hhh. Yoruba English dictionary.
- iii. Translated Bible into Yoruba .
- jjj. Compiled Nupe grammar 1890.
- kkk. Eminent African of 19th century.

Any 15points = 15mks

(b) What problems did he face?

(10 marks)

CODE P

- a. The problems were diverse.
- b. They were social, political and economic.
- c. Typical of any pioneer missionary activity.
- d. Opposition from primitive societies.
- e. E.g.heathenism, Idol worship, throwing of twins etc (Any 1)
- f. Evils of slave trade and slavery.
- g. Poor transport.**
- h. Poor communication.**
- i. Racial prejudice from white colleagues e.g Rev. Townsend.**
- j. For that matter Lagos and Yoruba land were excluded from Crowther diocese to appease whites.
- k. Growing European Antagonism forced him to resign in 1890.
- l. Prompting the appointment of a European successor.

- m. An Act which led to resentment with in CMS ranks in the Delta region.
- n. Shortage of supplies/resources.
- o. Limited finance.
- p. Limited man power.
- q. Poor medical facilities.

Any 10 points = (10 marks)

5. (a) What steps were taken by the British to abolish slave trade in West Africa?

10 marks

CODE S

- a. They were many steps taken.
- b. were political, social and economic.
- c. Britain outlawed slave trade in 1807
- d. Also slavery in her territories in 1883.
- e. Britain stationed a naval force on the West African coast to seize all slaves and set slaves free.
- f. Ship owners were taken to Sierra Leone for trials.
- g. Britain's activities of stopping slave trade were supported by the missionaries e.g presbyterians. *(Any 1)*
- h. Methodists, Wesleyans, Quakers *(Any 1)*
- i. Industrialists due to effects of industrial revolution.
- j. Humanitarians e.g Granville sharp, Clarkson, Wilberforce *(Any 1)*
- k. Britain asked other countries to join her to stop slave trade.
- l. Britain was accused of being dishonest.
- m. Spain, Portugal, France and USA continued to sell and buy slaves.
- n. Anti-slavery committee set up.
- o. Role of religious revival movements in Europe.
- p. Mixed commission court set up.
- q. Its headquarters were at Fernando Po Island and Sierra Leon (Freetown).
- r. This had little impact on slave trade.
- s. Btw 1776-1805 eight attempts were made to get parliament to pass laws against slave trade.
- t. Lord Mansfield had declared slavery illegal in parliament in 1772.
- u. It led to release of James Sommerset and 15000 slaves.
- v. Improvement of infrastructure e.g railways, roads.
- w. Introduction of legitimate trade.
- x. Closure of slave markets.
- y. Signing of international treaties.
- z. Reciprocal search treaties to search ships.
- aa. Equipments treaty signed.
- bb. Efforts were made to enforce laws passed.
- cc. Signed treaties with African chiefs.
- dd. Establishment of slave settlement e.g
- ee. Liberia, sierra Leone *(Any 1)*
- ff. Compensation of slave dealers.
- gg. Introduction of cash crops e.g
- hh. Palm oil , G/nuts, cotton etc *(Any 2)*

- ii. Missionaries decampaigned slave trade.
- jj. Role of Adam Smith- the economist.
- kk. Advocated that free labour was the best.
- ll. To produce markets and raw materials.
- mm. Anti-slavery leaflets were published.
- nn. Role of philosopher's e.g Rousseau.
- oo. Role of French revolution 1879.
- pp. European colonisation of West Africa.
- qq. At last Britain signed agreements with Portugal, France and Spain to stop slave trade.
- rr. By the mid-19th century, other European and American countries had industrialised like Britain.

Any 13 points = (13 marks)

(b) What were the result of the abolition of slave trade?

(12 marks)

CODE R

- a. There were many results.
- b. They were social, economic and political.
- c. Both positive and negative.
- d. Establishment of homes for freed slaves.
- e. E.g Sierra Leone (1787) and Liberia (1821) (Any 1)
- f. Increased western penetration in West Africa.
- g. i.e traders, explorers, missionary (Any 2)
- h. Growth of Christian missionary activities.
- i. As well as western education.
- j. And civilisation.
- k. Slaves gained dignity.
- l. Gave birth to the create community.
- m. Led to increase in population.
- n. Development of infrastructure e.g Railways,
- o. Bridges, roads etc (Any 2)
- p. Freed slaves introduced to profitable trade.
- q. Legitimate trade boosted.
- r. Agriculture was promoted.
- s. Production for local consumption and exports.
- t. Formation of African associations to boost commerce.
- u. New crops introduced e.g cotton, coffee, cocoa (Any 2)
- v. Led to poverty among local leaders e.g jajja oof opobo and Nana of Itsekerland.
- w. Paved way for eventual scramble and partition.
- x. Relative peace, stability and prosperity/ reduced intertribal wars.
- y. Decline of some states.
- z. E.g Dahomey, Benin, oyo.
- aa. West Africa was linked to the outside world.
- bb. Prepared conflicts of interest among African leaders/ hatred with the subjects.

- cc. E.g Jumbo, Dappa , Nana etc (Any 2)
- dd. New men e.g Bishop Agayi crother and Joseph.

any 12 points = (12 marks)

6. (a) How did George Maclean administer southern Ghana between 1830 and 1843?
(13 marks)

CODE A

- a. Maclean administered Ghana in a variety of ways.
- b. Politically, economically and socially.
- c. In Oct. 1829, London committee of British merchants met.
- d. He was an army officer sent to Ghana as a governor of the British council of merchants in 1830.
- e. He got established in southern Ghana when the coastal states were under constant Asante attacks.
- f. These attacks jeopardised trade in the area.
- g. Thus leading to British intervention for protection against Asante.
- h. Latter imposed himself as a strong ruler of southern Ghana.
- i. Built a strong army for protection (Cape coast castle)
- j. He also built a strong professional police to protect forts.
- k. He negotiated an understanding between Asante and coastal states.
- l. He established prisons force to maintain law and order.
- m. He was an impartial judge.
- n. Asante recognised independence of coastal states e.g Denkiyira, Fante, Assin etc.
- o. Many people flocked to him for arbitration.
- p. He returned Asante fugitives who had sought for refuge at the coast to face the law.
- q. He attacked states that violated peace deals.
- r. E.g in 1833, he punished Denkyira for causing war against Wassa.
- s. He fined Denkyaira chief- KwadoTsibu
- t. He encouraged British form of justice in southern Ghana.
- u. He stationed magistrates in different townse.g Dixcove.
- v. He supported agriculture and new methods of farming.
- w. He promoted crops like cocoa, palm oil, coffee etc.
- x. He encourage legitimate trade.
- y. The southern states allowed Asante traders to freely trade with Europeans.
- z. He protected Asante's traders at the coast.
- aa. He abolished undesirable practices e.g human sacrifice and slave trade.
- bb. He allowed missionaries e.g Basel and Wesleyan to build medical facilities.
- cc. As well as school to promote literacy.
- dd. He built infrastructures.
- ee. E.g Roads, Railways, Telegraphs etc (Any 2)
- ff. He sent two Asante princes for further education in order to win their confidence.
- gg. His administration lasted up to 1843.
- hh. He died in 1847.

Any 13 point = (13 marks)

(b) What problem did he face during his administration?

(12 marks)

CODE P

- a. He faced many problems
- b. They were political, social and economic.
- c. His administration had no legal basis
- d. Accused of applying British law over people who were not British citizens.
- e. Lacked enough man power in terms of administration.
- f. Inadequate soldiers.
- g. Faced opposition from African chiefs who still enjoyed slave trade.
- h. He faced continued inter-state conflicts e.g Wassa V^s Denkyira etc.
- i. He was also accused of completely failing to eliminate slave trade from the coast.
- j. A committee led by Dr Madden was sent to investigate allegation.
- k. Committee found allegations right and Maclean governorship terminated.
- l. However he remained a judicial assessor in the new administration under Governor Hills.
- m. Accused of extending colonial rule beyond the company's limits.
- n. Harsh climatic conditions.
- o. Unfamiliar diet.
- p. Lacked enough funds for administrative costs.
- q. Inadequate supplies.
- r. Poor transport.

Any 12 points = (12 marks)

7. (a) What were the causes of the Franco- Mandika war 1891-98?

(13 marks)

CODE C

- a. It was between the French imperialists against the Mandinka led by Samori Toure.
- b. It lasted for 7 years.
- c. Was one of the longest resistance in West Africa against French colonial rule.
- d. It was due to a variety of factors.
- e. Political, military, social, economic and religious.
- f. Was as a result of French colonial ambitions.
- g. Following humiliations in the Franco- Prussian war of 1870-71.
- h. Where France lost Alsace and Lorraine.
- i. Which were so rich in Coal and iron.
- j. French had sought to compensate for this by seeking territories in Africa.
- k. And West Africa fitted into this scheme.
- l. The French aimed at conquering Tokolor Empire.
- m. And linking it to the northern western and Equatorial Guinea states.
- n. This would have been difficult with the existence of Samori's Mandika Empire.
- o. The establishment of French colonial rule.
- p. And subsequent loss of their independence.

- q. So they fought to safe guard their sovereignty.
- r. And to guard against French exploitation of their resources.
- s. i.e land , minerals, labour etc. (Any 2)
- t. It was regarded as a Jihad against infidels.
- u. At the time the war broke out eminence economic resources/wealth.
- v. Through trade.
- w. In cattle, Gold, horse, slaves etc (Any 2)
- x. Adequate food supplies, agriculture.
- y. So they felt strong enough to face French challenges.
- z. Sense of unity gave Mandika Confidence.
- aa. Took common pride in the glorious Mali Empire.
- bb. And likened SamoriToure to the great Mansa Musa.
- cc. Islam was another unifying factor.
- dd. Especially the Tijjaniya brotherhood.
- ee. Which emphasized equality and dignity for all
- ff. Strong military position and confidence of Mandinka.
- gg. Continued acquisition of arms and supplies from Free town till 1893.
- hh. Also supply of horses gave an added advantage to the strength of the army.
- ii. Existence of strong standing army of about 2000 to 3000
- jj. Composed of 200-300 Sofas in each province.
- kk. And Samori's special brigade.
- ll. Besides there was a regular call up from the villages every six months.
- mm. Even when the supply of arms from free town were cut off, Mandinka relied on Samori's ammunitions.
- nn. Samori's attack on Sikasso (1887- 8) alarmed the French.
- oo. They sent supplies to Tiebba-Traore.
- pp. Following Sikasso request for protection.
- qq. the French also caused the great revolt of 1888-90.
- rr. By invading the northern Mandinka provinces.
- ss. The French had proved treacherous tendencies.
- tt. This forced Samori to repudiate Bissandugu treaty of (1886)
- uu. Kong's support for the alliance with the French infidels angered the Mandinka
- vv. Justifying Samori's attack on Kong (1895)
- ww. Efficient Mandinka spying network.
- xx. The Dyula traders provided useful information on the strengths and weaknesses of the French
- yy. As well as African enemy states.
- zz. Samori's international diplomacy.
- aaa. Played the British off against the French.
- bbb. Hoping to buy time to strengthen his own position.
- ccc. Mandinka's false belief in external support.
- ddd. E.g the creoles of free town.
- eee. And the British in Sierra Leone.
- fff. The French were determined not to suffer another military humiliation.
- ggg. And they were backed by a strong colonial industrial economy.
- hhh. Compared to the subsistence economy of the Mandinka.

- iii. Had confidence in their heavy artillery.
- jjj. In contrast to the interior Mandinka weaponry.
- kkk. Were also aware of conflicts /disunity
- lll. Among African states/empires.
- mmm. Capitalised on this to forge alliance with Mandinka Empire.
- nnn. E.g Sikasso Kong , Tokolar, Maccinaetc (Any 2)
- ooo. In the process with Mandinka Empire. Weakened Mandinka position.
- ppp. Strong leadership/personality of SamoriToure.

Any 13 points = (13 marks)

(b) Why was SamoriToure able to resist the French for long? (12 marks)

CODE R

- a. The reasons for Toure's long resistance were many.
- b. Were social, political and economic.
- c. He had a strong standing army.
- d. Was well disciplined.
- e. Constantly re-in forced with recruits from villages every six months.
- f. He also had a special brigade.
- g. The army was well equiped with food.
- h. And fire arms/ammunitions.
- i. He organized his soldiers to join the colonial army.
- j. And were taught the operation of Maxim gun.
- k. Tourefabricated guns from his factories.
- l. Black smiths manufactured and repaired the guns.
- m. He had an efficient trade network.
- n. Also strong system of administration.
- o. Used the scorched earth policy against the French soldiers.
- p. All crops, houses and water bodies were destroyed.
- q. The French faced a problem of food shortages and made their advance very difficult.
- r. In 1891, Toure shifted his empire eastwards with the new capital at Dabakala to avoid the French.
- s. Strong Mandinka economy backed the resistance.
- t. There was a strong sense of unity among the Mandinka.
- u. Islam was another unifying factor.
- v. Especially the Tijjaniya brotherhood.
- w. There was constant supply of army and supplies from Freetown till 1893.
- x. Also supply of horses was an added advantage.
- y. Efficient Mandinka spying network.
- z. Especially the Dyula traders who provided information on the strengths and weaknesses of the French.
- aa. Samori's international diplomacy.
- bb. Played the British off against the French.
- cc. This gave him time to strengthen his position.
- dd. Strong personality/ leadership skills of Samori Toure / determined, courageous charismatic.
- ee. Presence of various source of revenue/income.

- ff. E.g gold mines, slave; trade etc (Any 1)
- gg. Division of the army into small group called Sofas which eased mobility.
- hh. Toure used guerrilla war tactics like ambush and surprise attacks.
- ii. The war lasted for about 7 years.

Any 12 points = (12 marks)

8. **Explain the contributions of the following political parties to the Struggle for independence in west Africa;** **13 marks**

CODE C

- (a) Convention People's Party (C.P.P)
- a. CPP was formed in July 1947.
 - b. It was asplinter political party from UGCC (United Gold Coast Convention)
 - c. It was a radical party that demanded for Ghana's independence.
 - d. It also aimed at improved social and economic conditions in Ghana.
 - e. Nkrumah's organisation abilities won the party massive support from the people of Ghana.
 - f. CPP opted for non-violent means of demanding for independence.
 - g. It organised boycotts and strikes throughout Ghana to weaken colonial rule.
 - h. It rejected constitutional reforms proposed by Coussey committee as they did not reflect the needs of the people of Ghana.
 - i. It adopted the slogan "self-independence"
 - j. Through the Newspapers, "Accra evening News", it mobilised the people of Gold Coast to demand for independence.
 - k. Following the strikes, the leader was arrested, charged for sedition and imprisoned.
 - l. Accra Evening News was banned.
 - m. However, this did not stop the party from getting 33 seats in the 1952, elections.
 - n. While in prison, Nkrumah was elected for the Accra Central constituency.
 - o. He was elected in 1952 and became the prime minister of Gold Coast in June 1953.
 - p. Submitted constitutional proposals calling for all African cabinet.
 - q. Later CPP won 79 seats out of 104.
 - r. The 1954 commission was drafted following CPP constitution proposals.
 - s. In 1956 CPP issued the white paper demanding for complete independence.
 - t. Elections were held in 1956 and CPP won 72 seats leaving only 32 for other parties.
 - u. This landslide victory forced the British government to yield to CPP demands.
 - v. CPP provided the necessary leadership under Kwame Nkrumah.
 - w. On 6th March 1957, Gold Coast became independent under Ghana.
 - x. Nkrumah became the first president of Ghana in 1960.
 - y. After independence the name changed from Gold Coast to Ghana.
 - z. To honour the great ancient empire of Ghana.

Any 13 points = (13 marks)

CODE N

- a. Was formed in 1944 on August 26th at Glover Memorial Hall in Lagos.
- b. It was the first modern political party in West Africa.
- c. It was founded by Nnamdi Azikiwe and other Nigerian youths.
- d. Nnamdi was elected as its president while Herbert Macaulay was the General Secretary.
- e. It was made up of affiliate groups like Trade unions and social clubs which won its nation-wide support.
- f. It later became National Council of Nigerian citizens.
- g. The party organised political sensitization conference throughout Nigeria.
- h. And preached National unity.
- i. It strongly demanded social independence in Nigeria.
- j. It also used West African Pilot Newspaper to spread its propaganda.
- k. NCNC supported the 1945 General strike winning support of the working class.
- l. It decamped oppressive Richards' constitution which was drafted without consulting Nigerian masses and the obnoxious ordinance.
- m. It carried out Nation-wide tours educating the Nigerians about the evils of colonial rule.
- n. And need for independence.
- o. These Tours were planned by Azikiwe, a popular Nigerian Nationalist.
- p. This created political awareness among the Nigerians.
- q. NCNC sent a delegation to London to demand for Nigeria's independence.
- r. However, this delegation didn't achieve much.
- s. Between 1948-51, NCNC experienced internal struggle over leadership finances.
- t. Tribal bickering between Ibo leaders.
- u. It was however solved by forming a coalition with the Northern elements of progressive union (NEPU) and the Northern People Congress (NPC) in 1957.
- v. In 1958 and 1959 election, NCNC won most seats in the East and NPC in the north.
- w. The two parties formed a coalition and federal government led by Tafawa Balewa.
- x. This unity forced the British to grant Nigerian independence on 1st October 1960.

Any 12 points = 12marks

END