

# MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



241/2

## HISTORY OF WEST AFRICA MARKING GUIDE 2023 PAPER 2

Qn	Answer	mark
1(a)	<p><b>Describe the origins of Mali empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little is known about the origins of Mali empire. The origin of Mali is not clear.</li> <li>• However some historians see Mali as merely an extension of Ghana Empire.</li> <li>• Most historians regard Mali as originating from the small mandate state</li> <li>• Mali empire was founded by the Mandingo/mande/Malinke people.</li> <li>• It was found located around two rivers of Niger and Senegal.</li> <li>• It started as a small state/nucleus of kangaba during the 11th century.</li> <li>• Baremandona was the ruler of kangaba chiefdom. He was one of the founder kings and had been converted to Islam.</li> <li>• This malinke chiefdom/state was called kangaba. Kangaba was a vassal state of Ghana.</li> <li>• The word "mali" meant a place where the kings resided(palace)</li> <li>• After the fall of Ghana in 1076, the state of kangaba broke away and became independent</li> <li>• The original capital of Mali was jeriba. located near river sankarani and the modern town of Bamako.</li> <li>• The empire was located within the savannah belt of west Africa</li> <li>• By 1203, when sumanguru of Kananga captured Ghana. the kingdom of kangaba was already becoming powerful and expanding</li> <li>• This expansion aroused the hostility of sumanguru which made him attack kangaba</li> <li>• Sumanguru kante attacked and killed 11 princes except sundiata keita the crippled prince</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sundiata was weak sickly and crippled.</li> <li>• Sundiata keita was also called Mari jata later regained use of his legs, became prominent hunter and soldier.</li> <li>• Sundiata joined sumangurus army in kangaba but while in the army , he became very popular and even scared sumanguru.</li> <li>• Sumanguru kante plotted to kill sundiata keita (mari jata)</li> <li>• Sundiata keita and the mother fled to exile and organized the army.</li> <li>• In 1235, at the famous battle of Karina, sundiata Kieta defeated and killed sumanguru</li> <li>• He captured Kananga, added it to kangaba and what remained of Ghana calling it the empire of Mali.</li> <li>• By the mid 14th century, 4 towns of niani(later capital), jenne, Timbuktu and Gao were incorporated into Mali</li> </ul>	
1(b)	<p><b>What was the importance of Kankan Musa in the history of Mali?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mansa musa was the greatest emperor of Mali, the empire reached climax.</li> <li>○ Mansa musa succeeded sundiata keita who died in 1255</li> <li>○ He ruled Mali from 1307 up to 1332/1337.</li> <li>○ Mansa musa's contributions to the greatness of Mali were many and varied</li> <li>○ He continued sundiata keita's policy of expanding Mali empire</li> <li>○ By 1332, his empire had expanded from the Atlantic in the west to dendi in the east, from walata, Arawan and Tadmekket in the Sahara of Futa jallon in the south</li> <li>○ He established an efficient administration for running the internal affairs of the empire</li> <li>○ The central government consisted of the king and his officials (ministers) who received presents of land, money, horses and clothes for their services.</li> <li>○ In the administration of Mali, Mansa Musa divided the empire into 14 provinces each under a Governor(koi)</li> <li>○ The governors were usually chiefs of the loyal tribes, they were responsible for law and order and also collection of taxes</li> <li>○ The king dismissed any koi (governor) who proved untrustworthy and chose others in their place.</li> <li>○ He ensured peace and justice in Mali Empire. There was judges, lawyers, the courts of law and courts of appeal</li> </ul>	

- There was complete security for travelers and there was no fear for thieves and robbers in mali.
- Mansa musa introduced (instituted) the policy of national honours in the civil service for example the national honour of trousers
- He occasionally visited the courts of law to witness the court proceedings. This won him respect and fame
- He made the famous pilgrimage with 60,000 followers to Mecca in 1324, this led to the greatness of Mali.
- He built a well defended army for Mali of about 100,000 men of which 10,000 were horse mounted Calvary.
- The army of Mansa musa was used for defense and expansion of Mali empire
- His army was also used keeping law and order in the Mali empire.
- Mansa musa developed the economy of Mali when he encouraged Gold and slave trade across the Sahara to North Africa.
- Mansa musa was the richest king in Mali and west Africa at large during his rule
- He encouraged local industries for the economy of Mali for example encouraged black smithing, cloth weaving and making of baskets
- He set up diplomatic / friendly ties with other countries e.g. Morocco, Egypt, Cyrenaica and Saudi Arabia
- He brought famous poets and architects in Mali for example Es-saheli ( a Spanish poet) and Al-Tuwajjin who introduced burnt brick building in western Sudan.
- To promote education and Islam, he commissioned the Muslim Architect Al- saheli to build many mosques, elegant buildings and schools gao, Timbuktu and sankore university becoming famous.
- He also promoted Islamic learning by sending manlike students to study in Fez.
- He encouraged the use of Arabic culture in Mali, this simplified communication in the empire.
- He promoted the Arabic culture in Mali for example the putting on of the kanzus by men and the veils by women
- He also established the sharia law in the empire. This was used in the administration of justice in the empire
- He laid the foundation for Timbuktu to become a commercial and educational centre of the western Sudan having a Friday mosque built there

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mansa Musa also contributed to the unity and peace in the empire through his policy of religious tolerance</li> <li>○ He encouraged trade, agriculture and local industry hence building the economy of Mali.</li> <li>○ Mansa Musa however died in 1332 but left behind a remarkable empire that showed the capacity of a negro leader in political organization</li> </ul>	
<b>2(a)</b>	<p><b>How was the kingdom of Oyo established?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The establishment and origins of Oyo were not clear</li> <li>○ The origins were based on myths (legends) of the Yoruba</li> <li>○ The origins of Oyo were political, social and economic in nature</li> <li>○ Oyo was one of the Yoruba and forest states.</li> <li>○ It was alongside others like Benin, Asante and Dahomy.</li> <li>○ It was the earliest and largest of all in the region</li> <li>○ The empire of Oyo is believed to have emerged during the 14th and 15th century and by 1431, the empire was already in existence.</li> <li>○ The original founders and inhabitants in the empire were the Yoruba speaking people (negroes)</li> <li>○ The Yoruba legends show that Oduduwa was the first great ancestor and settled at Ile-Ife as king</li> <li>○ Oduduwa is highly believed to have descended either from heaven or the north east and settled at Ile-Ife</li> <li>○ His eldest son and successor Okanbi died at Ile-Ife and left seven (7) children but the 7th Oranmiyan became the founder and first Alafin Oyo</li> <li>○ It should be noted that the seven children left behind at Ile-Ife are the ones who founded the forest states</li> <li>○ Oranmiyan conquered the tribes to the north of Ile-Ife and setup his capital at Old Oyo (Ajaka)</li> <li>○ From this nucleus, the empire of Oyo had grown larger to the peak covering a vast area Niger, to the Gulf of Guinea, Benin, in the East and Togo land in the west.</li> </ul>	
<b>2(b)</b>	<p><b>Explain the organization of the kingdom during the 18th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The empire of Oyo was organized in many ways</li> </ul>	

- That were political, social, and economic in nature
- Oyo was ruled by 3 political institutions that's to say Alafin, Oyo mesi and the Ogbon that was headed by Olowu
- The system of government was characterized by a unique and complicated system of checks and balances
- Oyo had a monarchial type of government with a matrilineal system of inheritance
- Oyo was headed by a king with little of an Alafin. He had semi divine powers.
- The king /Alafin was also assisted by a number of ministers and these included Ona fin( chief justice), Otun Efa(head of Sango culture), Osi Efa ( the financial and state intelligence)
- The Alafin was elected by the council of seven (7) notables called Oyo Messi from the royal family.
- In administration the king was assisted by the Oyo-messi the supreme council of state and the king's makers.
- The Oyo messi was headed by the prime minister called Bashirun who had both political and cultural duties
- The oyo messi shared judicial powers, controlled the army and acted as mediators between the provincial states and the alafin.
- The alafin(king) never enjoyed autocratic powers for example the council of 7 notables could depose him via orders from heaven and ancestors by sending him parrot eggs in a calabash, they said that "the gods reject you, the people reject you and the earth rejects you"
- The deposed king was to commit suicide with the eldest of his sons(Aremo) and the best of his friends
- The activities of the Oyo messi and Alafin were also checked by a secret society of the earth culture called Ogboni
- This ogboni culture was comprised of elderly and experienced men and they were to settle conflicts between the Oyo Messi and the Alafin
- The ESO were war lords appointed by the Oyo messi and were responsible for war
- Oyo had a strong army that was non standing. This was used for expansion of the kingdom.
- The commander in chief of the army was kankanfo. He came from a humble origin and was to commit suicide if he failed to win the war,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The army was divided into Calvary and infantry wings. It was used for defence against external enemies. It was also used for ensuring law and order</li> <li>• For purposes of administration , Oyo was divided into two parts, the metropolitan Oyo ruled directly by the Alafin and the Oyo messi</li> <li>• Another part was provincial Oyo that included vassal states like Ijebu and dahomey.</li> <li>• It had able leaders in the kingdom like Abiodun, Egoruo, and Ajebo</li> <li>• Provincial states were ruled indirectly with the Alafin using officials called llaris. These collected taxes and settled political quarrels</li> <li>• The provincial states had to contribute men to the alafins army in times of war.</li> <li>• Oyo had unwritten constitution and this was to be strictly followed</li> <li>• <b>Economically</b>, the people also carried out Agriculture for livelihood and industries prospered too. it provided food for the growing population like yams</li> <li>• Taxes and tributes from the provincial states provided greater bulk of royal revenues.</li> <li>• The Yoruba developed local industries for example iron working , spinning, weaving and cloth dying. The vassal states paid tributes for example dahomy paid 40guns and 40slaves annually.</li> <li>• <b>Socially</b>, The king and people of Oyo organized annual festive called BERE at lle-ife , these promoted unity in the empire.</li> <li>• The people of Oyo also believed in many small gods for example oni, osu, ogboni and Sango the god of thunder</li> <li>• The Yoruba had a common language and culture</li> </ul>	
3(a)	<p><b>3 How was the triangular trade organized in west Africa?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The triangular trade was also known as the Trans Atlantic slave trade or the external trade.</li> <li>• The triangular trade was carried out between the Europeans , west Africans and the Americans across the Atlantic ocean.</li> <li>• One route/phase from Europe to Africa, another from African to American and then finally back to Europe in the third route hence forming a triangle</li> <li>• It is sometimes referred to as trans Atlantic trade because it was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean</li> </ul>	

- It begun after the discovery and opening up of plantations and mines in the new world in the 15th century.
- It was organized in form of triangle hence the name 'triangular' because the cargo ships staged in the course of the voyage.
- The trade had three main stages or phases, the first voyage/passage was from Europe to guinea coast of west Africa .
- The second phase /passage was from west Africa to America (new world /west indies). The cargo along this route were purely slaves and gold.
- Triangular trade was completed in the third phase /passage that run from west Indies back to Europe
- In the new world, slaves could work on the plantations and the mines the former labour. Red Indians were weak and few and so the African labour would work on the plantations and mines in the new world.
- In the first phase, the vessels were located with European manufactured goods like guns, mirrors, alcoholic drinks, utensils, clothes, food stuffs and ornaments all exchanged for black slaves, gold, ivory and other raw materials in west Africa.
- From America, the main cargo got from there was composed of raw sugar, tobacco, coffee, and cotton.
- The slave sand gold from west African coast were exchanged in the American markets for raw materials like raw sugar, tobacco and cotton.
- In the 15th century, this trade was dominated by the Portuguese but were later joined by other countries like Britain, France, Denmark by 1850 exporting 10 slaves to the new world.
- As at the peak , an average of 70,000 slaves were exported to the new world each year.
- In west Africa, the African chiefs organized the trade. The chiefs and elders enslaved and sold their fellow Africans
- Initially, the slaves were got from the debtors , prisoners and criminals were sold as a punishment.
- As trade boomed , regular raids for slaves were organized , captives of war and raids on political opponents were also made.
- From the interior, the slaves were matched to the coast , graded and sold to the European for European manufactured goods



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The African middle men deprived Europeans from entering the interior, so the Europeans waited at the coast in their ships or at ports/forts</li> <li>• At the coast ware houses were constructed to store the trade items for the business</li> <li>• The slaves were then packed like sardines fish in crowded ships and transported to America and this would take around 55days on the journey to America, many would die due to suffocation and women raped and those who died were thrown in the water.</li> <li>• The slaves were usually sold either singly or in groups.</li> <li>• Trade was based on barter trade system though currency like metal bars and coins were used sometimes.</li> <li>• The main slave market centre were in Benin, Senegal, Liberia and gold coast(Ghana)</li> <li>• The Europeans provided the capital to the African middle men.</li> <li>• The trade here was based on trust ship basis/system</li> </ul>	
3(b)	<p><b>What were the effects of this trade on the people of west Africa?</b></p> <p><b>The effect of this trade were many, were social, economic, and political:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many young and energetic people were shipped across the Atlantic Ocean leaving only the old ones who were conservative behind.</li> <li>• It led to heavy depopulation in west Africa as many were taken for slavery or killed during the raids, between 20-40 million Africans were taken to west indies as slaves</li> <li>• It led to loss of life in west Africa</li> <li>• There was loss of property, villages and towns were burnt down leading to misery and bloodshed resulting from slave trade.</li> <li>• It caused wide spread of insecurity as African communities lived in fear for their life.</li> <li>• It discouraged the local industries because Africans markets were flooded with cheap cotton cloth and metal ware.</li> <li>• The African art and cultures were destroyed. The art work that had flourished in Benin degenerated.</li> <li>• There was dispersal of many Africans in America. Many were taken to work as slaves on the cotton, tobacco and tea plantations there.</li> <li>• There was loss of African dignity as the Africans were enslaved.</li> <li>• The weaker political entities declined at the expense of the old ones for example the Asante who made the Fante a pool of their slaves</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It economically retarded there development and progress in west Africa. This was because there was little attention paid to agriculture and industry.</li> <li>• It led to the decline of the trans Saharan trade across the Saharan traders started participating in the trade across the Atlantic</li> <li>• There trade led to the exploitation of west African resources for example ivory, gold, slaves and many others that were extracted foe exchange with Europeans.</li> <li>• As it disrupted agriculture, this led to the outbreak of fame.</li> <li>• The trade brought untold suffering to many victims of trade for example many families and friends were driven to the coast for shipping loading.</li> <li>• The social cultures declined because there was nobody to preserve them.</li> <li>• The acquisition of guns from the trade intensified inters state wars in west Africa.</li> <li>• African chiefs were no longer custodians of law and order.</li> <li>• However it led to the growth and expansion of the forest states like Benin, Oyo, dahomey and Asante.</li> <li>• It also led to the emergence of the city states for example bonny, brass, and calabar.</li> <li>• The trade linked west African to the western world for example Europe and America.</li> <li>• The participants especially the African chiefs became rich and powerful.</li> <li>• It paved way for the colonization of west Africa as it encouraged European imperialism.</li> <li>• The above led to the founding of Sierra Leone and Liberia for the settlement of the freed slaves.</li> </ul>	
4(a)	<p><b>What problems did the Christian missionaries face in their work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The missionary work in west Africa faced numerous problems.</li> <li>• These problems were social, political and economical in nature.</li> <li>• There were inadequate supplies for food medicine, for the missionaries in west Africa.</li> <li>• They faced the problem of tropical diseases that affected their health for example malaria, small pox, yellow fever which killed many of them.</li> <li>• They faced the problem of language barrier as they did not understand the African local languages making communication difficult.</li> <li>• They faced opposition from the hostile African societies/tribes like the Hausa Islamized states and the Asante of Ghana, Temne and Mende of sierra Leone.</li> </ul>	

- The missionary Christian practices often conflicted with African traditional customs for example African polygamy Vs the missionary monogamy.
- There was inadequate supply of reliable manpower for example very few Africans were willing to carry the white man's luggage. There also few interpreters.
- There was poor communication with their home countries in Europe. They owned no vessel and the trading vessels to the west African coast were irregular.
- They faced hostility from Islam especially in northern Nigeria where their efforts to evangelize were stopped by governor Fredrick Lugard for fear of provoking the Islamic hostility.
- The missionaries were few in number and yet the area to be covered was very big in west Africa.
- The pioneer missionaries were not well received in some parts of west Africa as Africans suspected all white men to be slave dealers.
- The interstate and inter tribal wars in some parts of west Africa always blocked the passage of missionaries in those areas.
- There were misunderstandings between the different missionary groups.
- The missionaries were also mistaken by the Africans to be slave traders.
- There was lack of enough accommodation for the missionaries in west Africa.
- The wild animals like leopards, lions, etc in West Africa scared the missionaries.
- Missionaries were denied land for the establishment of their mission stations.
- The missionaries did not have adequate resources/funds and equipment for the building of churches, schools accommodation and medicine.
- Lacked proper transport means and so they had to walk long distances in the bushes for example father Joseph Shanahan travelled from Onitsha to Calabar on foot.
- The thick impenetrable forests in west Africa impeded the missionary movements.
- The west African Terrain was also difficult, i.e. missionaries either met rapids and falls on the rivers or the valleys and mountains which reduced their movements for the gospel.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The African climate in West Africa was also unfavorable to the missionaries. i.e. it was too hot and sometimes too cold.</li> <li>• The missionaries equally lacked the geographical knowledge of the interior west Africa lost.</li> <li>• Hostile African kings and chiefs for example, jaja opobo and nana of itsekeri.</li> <li>• There was opposition from the colonial administrators like captain Fredrick lugard refused them from reaching Northern Nigeria for fear of provoking Islamic hostility.</li> </ul>	
5(b)	<p><b>Show effects of missionary work on West Africa</b></p> <p><b>The effects of missionary work in west Africa were many.</b></p> <p><b>These effects ranged from social, political, and economic in nature,</b></p> <p><b>The effects of missionary work were both positive and negative.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The greatest impact of missionary work in the 20th century was the introduction and promotion of Christianity in west Africa and Africa in general.</li> <li>• There was gradual increase in the number of converts in Christianity in west Africa.</li> <li>• In the process of spreading Christianity, the traditional religions were undermined and Islam was also checked.</li> <li>• It led to the construction of churches and establishment of mission stations in west Africa for example, Onitsha, Abeokuta, Calabar that worked as centers of conversion.</li> <li>• Missionary activities promoted education through the building of schools, primary, secondary, seminaries, and universities.</li> <li>• The educational institutions built included Fourah bay college(1827), St Gregory, Trinity college, Kumasi girls school.</li> <li>• The CMS, built 21 elementary schools in sierra Leone many girls and boys school in Ghana, the first secondary school, Mifantsipim built in 1876 in Ghana , the grammar school in Lagos (Nigeria) in 1859The schools they built brought formal education as they taught writing, reading and arithmetic.</li> <li>• They also opened up vocation colleges for training Africans in carpentry, tailoring and brick laying.</li> <li>• Through schools and education, literacy was promoted and an elite class of Africans was created having doctors, teachers and lawyers.</li> </ul>	

- The missionaries helped in the development of African languages by reducing them to written for example the Temne, Twi, Ga, Hausa, Efik, Nupe and Yoruba languages were introduced to written.
- The missionaries like Townsend and Presbyterians introduced the printing press in 1852 and the Fante documentations were produced . The CMS press also printed and distributed religious literature in Nigeria.
- It led to the abolition of slave trade there by restoring human dignity in sierra Leone and Liberia,
- They introduced legitimate trade by introducing cash crops like palm oil, coffee, cotton, and groundnuts, in the Niger delta states, Senegal and Gambia.
- Missionaries helped in the development of agriculture by introducing new and better methods of farming like crop rotation, use of fertilizers, mulching and setup experimental farms.
- **Socially**, the Africans adopted the European cultures such as dancing, dressing , they also adopted monogamy as a religious marriage.
- The missionaries introduced new architecture suitable for tropics for example building houses using stones, bricks and corrugated iron roofs in west Africa.
- Their activities led to the reduction of traditional cultural practices like human sacrifice, throwing away of twins among the Igbo.
- It led to the introduction of foreign languages for example English, French, Spanish, adopted by the west Africans in west Africa.
- They helped in the establishment of medical centers like hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics to treat African diseases.
- They encouraged their home governments to build roads, railways and bridges to tap the economic resources of west Africa.
- The activities of missionaries later promoted the growth of trading centers and urban centers for example Dakar in Senegal, free town in sierra Leone, Lagos in Nigeria and others.
- Missionary education later led to the rise of African nationalists in west Africa for example kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Nandi Azikiwe of Nigeria, Felix houphoet boigny, leopard sedor senghor and others

5(a)	<p><b>What roles did the creoles play in the development of sierra Leon?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creoles were as a result of intermarriages between the freed slaves and the recaptives, They resulted from the abolition of slave trade.</li> <li>• By 1850, they had emerged as a distinct group . They had inherited European, American and numerous African cultures</li> <li>• They spoke the krio language and this was a mixture of African , English and Africanized English or vice versa.</li> <li>• They were far seeing with development ideas and therefore made many contributions that were social, political, and economic in nature.</li> <li>• The creoles promoted Christianity in sierra Leone and west Africa at large. They built a number of churches for Christian fellowship and prayers.</li> <li>• The creoles translated the bible into many native languages like Nupe, Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo among others, this simplified the reading of Christian literature among Christian believers.</li> <li>• Bishop Samuel ajayi crowther for example translated the bible into Yoruba language.</li> <li>• They developed the education system in sierra Leone by building the first girls schools and boys schools in sierra Leone. They acted as teachers in many schools.</li> <li>• They built Fourah-bay college in 1827 to train African clergy and offered other degrees. It attained a university status in 1876.</li> <li>• The creoles children became the most educated in west Africa.</li> <li>• They trained and people qualified as professionals in teaching, medicine, and law. These professionals were employed in missionary schools, hospitals, law courts, and churches.</li> <li>• Samuel Ajayi crowther became the Anglican Bishop j.B Horton became the first surgeon/ doctor in sierra Leon.</li> <li>• John Thorpe became the first African lawyer in sierra Leon.</li> <li>• Samuel Lewis became the first African lawyer knight, and also the first news editor and owner. He was also the first to be granted oxford and oxford degree.</li> <li>• The creoles registered literacy achievements in sierra Leon. for example crowther wrote grammar and vocabulary of the Yoruba language.</li> <li>• Doctor J.B Horton wrote "the medical Topography" of the west coast of Africa. While ABC sib Thorpe's wrote the History and geography of sierra Leon</li> <li>• JB Horton wrote the" west African countries and the people" book. Then Samuel Johnson history of the Yoruba.</li> </ul>	
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- The creoles helped in spreading western culture and civilization besides spreading Christianity in west Africa
- They participated in the local trade and boasted it. They got money to educate their children to school and became the most educated people in west Africa.
- They provided funds for setting up modern towns in west Africa for example Accra, Lagos port, Nova, Monrovia etc . These have remained important towns in west Africa today. The creoles pioneered the growth of African nationalism in west Africa in the 19th century this was because they were elites and influenced the peasants for their cause.
- The creoles were however not successful in agriculture and this partly due to the poor soils and lack of enthusiasm in the field.
- They developed the health sector in sierra Leone by constructing hospitals.
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- They developed the health sector in sierra Leone by constructing hospitals,
- The creoles made research on tropical African diseases for example Dr.JT Eason and Dr. Oguntola sapalas research and this helped to check on the spread of disease.
- The creoles as educated people wrote the constitution of the fante Confederation of 1868, as well as civil service.
- The creoles manned /managed the civil service in sierra Leone as judges, doctors, and teachers, GC parke became the secretary for native affairs in the sierra Leone. This helped to publish the newspapers , magazines like the sierra Leone weekly newspaper.
- The creoles worked to construct mosques and donated generously to the needy in sierra Leone and west Africa.
- Mohammed shitta for example built mosques which still bear his name today . He became one of the earliest advocates of western education for Muslims in sierra Leon.
- In recognition of work , he was rewarded with a doctorate and a title of Bay by the sultan of Turkey.
- They set up[ many trading companies as well as the shipping companies. They traded with Britain and thus got a lot of wealth for development.
- They became successful business men who even sent money from abroad and became successful land lords in sierra Leon and west Africa.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They worked together with the humanitarians in the abolition of slave trade and slavery in west Africa. They also helped to resettle the recaptives.</li> <li>• They developed legitimate trade by setting up trade companies which brought produce for Africa.</li> <li>• The creoles improved on the transport facilities- they provided loans for establishing good roads, railways, ports and harbours in west Africa.</li> </ul>	
<b>5(b)</b>	<p><b>Why did the Creole influence decline by 1920?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The factors for the decline of the Creole influence were numerous.</li> <li>▪ They were social, political and economic in nature.</li> <li>▪ The problems that they faced were a continuation of the ones faced by earlier settlers</li> <li>▪ The harsh tropical climate was a challenge to the creoles.</li> <li>▪ They faced the problem of tropical diseases like sleeping sickness.</li> <li>▪ By the 1900, the Creole influence in the civil service, missionary services in British West Africa declined due to number of ways.</li> <li>▪ The poor soils in sierra Leone blocked the progress of their agriculture.</li> <li>▪ They also lacked knowledge of tropical farming , this led to little success in agriculture.</li> <li>▪ There were transport difficulties in sierra Leone like poor road network which hindered their movement and communication. There were hardly any postal services in sierra Leon.</li> <li>▪ There was the problem of language barrier with other local communities in sierra Leon.</li> <li>▪ There was lack of enough funds for their development in sierra Leon.</li> <li>▪ There was pressure on supporting their extended family structure.</li> <li>▪ There was also pressure on social services, schools, health and shelter.</li> <li>▪ There was continued hostility from the natives especially the Temne and Mende. This led to persistent attacks.</li> <li>▪ The British government adopted an anti Creole policy and excluded the creoles from serving the protectorate like governor cardew.</li> <li>▪ The British deliberately cut off the Creole contacts and influence from the protectorate.</li> <li>▪ The creoles were eliminated from the public service in the senior cadre positions and replaced them with English men.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creoles were discriminated and faced hostility from the missionaries for example the Anglican and Methodist group replaced their clergy with European clergy men.</li> <li>▪ Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther suffered from racial discrimination from the colleagues. And he was forced to resign as bishop .</li> <li>▪ The British also setup tough laws which faced them out of business for example they were not allowed to own land property in sierra Leon.</li> <li>▪ The Creole trade in cattle , gold, and ivory was diverted to conary which finally closed the Creole influence.</li> <li>▪ They were also squeezed out of the whole sale and retail trade by the Lebanese and Syrian merchants in west Africa.</li> <li>▪ There was shortage of land for the creoles after 1898. This was because of land alienation policy of governor Fredrick cardew.</li> <li>▪ The imposition of hut tax by the governor cardew by 1914 left many creoles impoverished.</li> <li>▪ The creoles were also accused of by the Africans of having caused the Temne Mende war.</li> <li>▪ The temne mende war were therefore appointed to take over the local posts and this lefts the creoles in a dilemma. This accelerated the decline of the creoles by 1914.</li> <li>▪ After the discovery of quinine , many companies ventured in West Africa which out competing the creoles in trade leading their decline.</li> <li>▪ After colonization of Africa, the creoles were expelled and despised by the Europeans in the French and Germany territories this isolated them.</li> </ul>	
6(a)	<p><b>Explain the meaning of the French policy of assimilation in Senegal(13mks)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The word assimilation policy comes from the French verb "assimilar " meaning a cause to resemble.</li> <li>• The assimilation policy aimed at turning the French colonies into French citizens. This was by substituting their indigenous culture with the French culture.</li> <li>• The colonized people in west Africa were taught French language, education and catholic religion as it was in France.</li> <li>• The policy had origins in the French history and thought that it was liberty, fraternity and equality born during the French revolution of 1789.</li> <li>• In 1883, French parliament passed law granting political and civil rights to all born in French colonies in west Africa and Senegal.</li> </ul>	

- The policy was fully applied in Senegal's four communes. The inhabitants in these areas were granted full citizenship in 1883.
- They were also governed by the French law and so became black French men.
- Senegal's economy was modeled on the French firms of Bordeaux in France.
- Hence there was encouragement of ground nuts growing in Senegal.
- The whole administrative system was headed by the minister of colonies in Paris and Senegal used his laws.
- Senegal had to be identical to France administratively, economically, culturally, etc
- The belief in the superiority of the French culture had to be extended to the outside France like west Africa.
- Under the minister of ministers was the governor general stationed at Dakar and was to control all the French west Africa
- The headquarters for the assimilation policy were at Dakar for all the colonies in west Africa
- Each colony like Senegal was headed by a lieutenant general who implemented the policies given by the Governor general of Dakar.
- The lieutenant governor was assisted by the provincials and district officers who were normally French soldiers.
- Senegal like any other French colony was to be an extension of France and the colonized Africans would become French citizens with rights equal to the French men.
- The French literature, history and etiquette was to be studied by the Africans in Senegal and others.
- An African was elected as a representative to the French national assembly in Paris.
- In 1848, Senegal was given the right to elect and sent a deputy to the French parliament. The first one was Blaise Diagne.
- In 1872, four communes government in Senegal was made, Each commune had its own elected council with the mayor as its president.
- Also a general council for the four communes was elected in 1879.
- In 1883, the French government was granted citizenship to all citizens in four communes.
- In administration, villages were grouped into cantons under the canton chief and clerks operating from the bottom level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cantons were further grouped to form a circle under the French officer called commandant with judicial and executive powers .</li> <li>• The black Africans were to abandon their religion for catholicism, get French education and use of French as their national language</li> <li>• Education was managed by the catholic missionaries . They taught French , history, literature and morals.</li> <li>• African chiefs were to collect taxes but had no right to retain any revenue. They had no native treasury.</li> <li>• All colonies including Senegal were to trade with France and not with any other European country.</li> <li>• Election in Senegal was based on adult suffrage</li> <li>• They regarded the colony as overseas province and these included St. Louis, Resfisque, Dakar and Goree.</li> <li>• The colonized Africans were to also pay services on the French colonial projects and adopt monogamy as a marriage system.</li> <li>• The essential features of the policy were thus the adoption of the French culture, enjoyment of French citizenship rights, French centralized government and African representation in the French national assembly.</li> <li>• After 1905 assimilation was abandoned and replaced by association equivalent to the British indirect system.</li> </ul>	
6(b)	<p><b>Why was the policy unsuccessful in west Africa?</b></p> <p><b>The assimilation policy failed due to a number of reasons.</b></p> <p><b>The factors for the failure of this policy were social, political and economic in nature.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assimilation was based on wrong assumptions and was largely a failure in the interior.</li> <li>• The policy was seen as a contradiction by the French scholars that it was unwise and unrealistic to change people of different races whose culture was respected.</li> <li>• To the French , Equality would mean destruction of the French empire.</li> </ul>	

- Education which would have been the best vehicle of assimilation was left in the missionary hands whose aim was only preaching the gospel than conquering the minds for France
- The Africans who were deep rooted in their traditional cultures found it difficult to convert to catholic religion hence a problem to many African Muslims.
- The French faced the opposition from the French who feared that the African would become rivals.
- African concepts of land tenure, marriage, religion, inheritance and property ownership etc was different from those of the French.
- There were contrasts between the French and the Africans life like polygamy Vs, monogamy.
- Extended family Vs nuclear family system of the French hence the failure
- The tight conditions put on the African native laws and provide labour service to colonial government.
- Africans were to have 18 years and above, educated in the French language and French employment for 10years .
- The Africans were to also possess good means of livelihood as well as showing evidence of good characters to qualify the French citizenship.
- Colonial representation in the chamber of deputies was a minority and the assembly showed little interest in the colonial affairs.
- The French lacked enough personnel's to implement the assimilation policy beyond Senegal's 4 communes (Dakar, Rasfique, St.louis and Goree)
- The education used to assimilate the natives was only emphasized in Senegal's four communes unlike in other areas.
- Promoting assimilation was hard due to arguments that indirect rule was cheaper and more profitable than assimilation.
- Assimilation was left to the catholic missionaries who more concerned with only evangelization.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences in religion for example French catholicism vs. Islam and paganism.</li> <li>• Due to the challenges, the French were forced to abandon the assimilation policy in favour of association which was more identical to the British policy of indirect rule.</li> </ul>	
7(a)	<p><b>What were the causes of the Franco- Mandika wars between 1881 and 1898?(13mks)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Franco mandika war were between the mandika under samore toure and the French imperialists and it lasted for 7years.</li> <li>• It was one of the largest resistance in west Africa against the French colonial rule and it broke out due to a number of factors,</li> <li>• The caused of this war were political, social military, religious and economic in nature.</li> <li>• The French colonial ambitions following the humiliations in the Franco prussianwar of 1870-71 led to this war as France wanted to compensate for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine her mineral states.</li> <li>• The French aimed at conquering the Tokollar empire and linking it to the northern , western and equatorial guinea, this would be hard with the existence of Samore Toure of mandika empire.</li> <li>• To the mandika, it was a war against the establishment of the French colonial rule and subsequent loss of their independence.</li> <li>• Therefore, the war was fought to safe guarded the mandika sovereignty.</li> <li>• Samoure Toure fought to guard against the French exploitation of the mandika resources like land, minerals, and African labour.</li> <li>• The war was regarded as a jihad against the infidels , the French Christians who were invading mandika empire.</li> <li>• They fought inorder to protect the mandika economic trade in cattle , gold, horses and slaves from the french.</li> <li>• Samore Toure and the mandika had high sense of unity which gave them courage to fight the french , they were united by the islamic religion especially the Tijaniyya brother hood.</li> <li>• Samoretoure's strong military position also gave him confidence to fight the french, he had a continued arms supplies.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existence of a strong standing army of about 200-300 soldiers in each province together with samore toures special brigade.</li> <li>• Even when the supply of arms from Freetown was cut off, the mandika relied on samore's ammunitions.</li> <li>• Samore toure's attack on Tieba territory - Sikasso and their request for protection from the French made them come and fight the mandika and Samore Toure.</li> <li>• By invading northern mandika province, the French had proved treacherous, it forced samore to repudiate the Bissanndugu treaty of 1886.</li> <li>• Kongos support for alliance with the French infidel angered the mandika and samore toure which also made him attack Congo in 1895.</li> <li>• The strong influence and personality of samore toure led to the franco-mandika war between 1891- 98.</li> <li>• The efficient mandika spying network influenced the war like the Dyula traders provided useful information as well as the African enemy states.</li> <li>• On the other part, the French were determined not to suffer another military humiliation but they were backed by a strong economy compared to the subsistence economy of the mandika.</li> </ul>	
7(b)	<p><b>Why were the mandika defeated? (12mks)</b></p> <p><b>The factors for the final defeat of the mandika and samore toure were quite many .</b></p> <p><b>These factors for their defeat were social, political and economic in nature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The French had a military superiority over the mandika people and samore Toure for example they had a superior army, artillery and support from the home government.</li> <li>• Samore toure lacked modern weapons to counter against the well equipped French troops thus samore's ill equipped army could not handle the French.</li> <li>• He failed to win British support against the French, during the partition of west Africa.</li> <li>• On the other hand the British bargained the mandika empire for the French concessions elsewhere in west Africa.</li> <li>• Samore toure also failed to patch up differences with other powerful African rulers like Seku Ahmed of the Tukulor and Tieba of Sikasso. These rulers failed to unite and prepared the way for the eventual defeat by the French.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samore and his desperate troops adopted the scorched earth tactics and ruthless aggression which raised local resistances to his rule.</li> <li>• The scorched earth policy was brutal and hence forced the locals to offer support to the French instead leading to samore's defeat.</li> <li>• Samore failed to get any support from the non mandika who were brutally treated and degraded in the society such oppressed people welcomed the French as their saviors from the tyrannical African ruler.</li> <li>• The change of the capital from Bisandugu to Dabakala cut off his revenue from the gold mines and trade in free town.</li> <li>• The intensive slave raids carried out to compensate the lost revenue discredited samore toure among his people further.</li> <li>• Samore was confronted from all fronts by the imperialists. The French attacked him from a different front and the British also attacked from another one hence weakening samore toure.</li> <li>• The African rulers were disunited and lacked a sense of racial feelings for example his common enemies let him down.</li> <li>• The time itself also betrayed samore, it was a period of the European scramble and partition of Africa.</li> <li>• The French were thus determined to conquer the mandika Empire at all costs and fought with a purpose to establish colonial rule over the mandika empire.</li> <li>• The French won , but by the breach of faith, samore represents the finest example of African resistance too foreign rule. He was a states man of honour till the end. His life and struggle have been an inspiration to modern African leaders of guinea.</li> </ul>	
8(a)	<p><b>Explain the contribution of Dr. Namdi Azikiwe to the independence struggle in Nigeria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nnamdi Azikiwe was born at Zungera in northern Nigeria in 1904 from the Igbo parentage.</li> <li>• After his education in the mission schools in Onitsha, Lagos and calabar, he worked as a government clerk in the treasury, 1921-1925.</li> <li>• He later went to USA for further studies he studied in the Lincoln university and Harvard university and after graduation, he lectured political science at Lincoln university at the same time took a post graduate degree at Columbia university and the university of Pennsylvania.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Azikiwe was influenced by the experiences of the colour discrimination suffered by the negro nationalists and these reached climax in the Garvey movement.</li> <li>• He realized the immense power of news papers as an effective organ and studied journalism.</li> <li>• in 1934, he returned to west Africa determined to deliberate Africans from colonial rule and his motto was that "Man's inhumanity to man must end"</li> <li>• In 1937, still he established the " west African pilot " news paper in Lagos. he later established many other newspapers of all which gave a great impetus to west African nationalism.</li> <li>• With his powerful and militant press, he preached the gospel of all equality of all races.</li> <li>• He also highlighted the injustices of colonialism and urged Africans to fight for their rights.</li> <li>• Namndi Azikiwe founded the national council of Nigerian citizens (NCNC) which was was Nigeria's nationwide mass political party.</li> <li>• Under his leadership of the NCNC, he vigorously campaigned against the defective Richard's constitution.</li> <li>• He supported the general workers strike in 1945 which enabled him to win popularity.</li> <li>• He believed in the united Nigeria and fought vigorously in 1950s against the separatist tendencies of the Action group and the northern people's congress.</li> <li>• As a strong supporter of unitary system of government for Nigeria, he reluctantly conceded the federation system as the alternative for disintegration.</li> <li>• He and the NCNC made nationwide tours in Nigeria from 1946.</li> <li>• His news paper was banned in 1947, he was also humiliated for not being elected to the central legislative council/western house of assembly because the Yoruba dominated the action group.</li> <li>• However in the end, Azikiwe triumphed over his trials and lived to see a united and free Nigeria.</li> <li>• Nnamdi azikiwe became the first governor general of the federation of Nigeria during 1960-1963 and the first president of the republic of Nigeria (1963-19660).</li> </ul>	
8(b)	<p><b>What problems did he face in the struggle?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse problems faced.</li> <li>• Political , social and economic.</li> <li>• Imprisonment</li> <li>• Misunderstandings with fellow nationalists.</li> </ul>	

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banning of political parties</li> <li>• Divide and rule policy applied by the British</li> <li>• Nationalists were few in number.</li> <li>• Arrests and torture.</li> <li>• Detention and depositions</li> <li>• Oppositions from the Africans mainly the collaborators.</li> <li>• Military superiority of the whites.</li> <li>• Poor mobilization and organization</li> <li>• Fear of persecution by the colonial government</li> <li>• Areas of operation was very big.</li> <li>• Religious differences i.e. Christianity Vs Islam.</li> <li>• Tribalism blocking membership in the political parties.</li> <li>• Illiteracy of the masses.</li> <li>• Poor transport</li> <li>• Poor communication network.</li> <li>• Language barrier.</li> <li>• Inadequate resources/finances to run the political programmers'</li> <li>• Disunity among the Africans leading to little support to nationalist activities.</li> <li>• Inferiority complex among the Africans.</li> <li>• Grabbing of African land by the British colonialists.</li> <li>• Unemployment among the Africans.</li> <li>• Poverty among the African masses.</li> <li>• Inadequate mass media to spread nationalist ideas.</li> <li>• Regionalism.</li> <li>• Ideological differences.</li> <li>• Lack of military training bases.</li> <li>• Christianity made Africans submissive.</li> <li>• Lack of external support from neighboring African States</li> </ul> |  |
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