

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 331

COURSE TITLE: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF GHANA: FROM PRE-COLONIAL TIMES TO
THE END OF COLONIAL PERIOD

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

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SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

Answer the questions in the answer booklet

1. The cultivation of oil palm started in the Eastern Region during the pre-colonial times in.....
 - A. Akuapem and Krobo
 - B. Akuapem and Kwahu
 - C. Krobo and Kwahu
 - D. Kwahu and Akyem
2. Akuse, was noted for the sale of.....in pre-colonial and colonial times.
 - A. Cotton
 - B. Fish
 - C. Palm oil
 - D. Salt
3. The scrapped the Seven-Year Development Plan.
 - A. National Liberation Council
 - B. National Redemption Council
 - C. Progress Party
 - D. Provisional National Defence Council
4. The Great Depression of the 1930s did not affect.....activities in the Gold Coast.
 - A. Agricultural
 - B. Manufacturing
 - C. Mining
 - D. Political
5. The main internal trade route in Ghana during the pre-colonial era was from.....

A. Begho	→	Dormaa Ahenkro
B. Berekummm	→	Kete Krachie
C. Elmina	→	Abirem
D. Winneba	→	Agona Swedru

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6. The British failed to developin the Gold Coast
 - A. Infrastructure
 - B. Food security
 - C. Traditional health care system
 - D. Education and literacy
7. Farming began in pre-colonial Ghana around..... BC.
 - A. 2000 and 1500
 - B. 3500 and 3000
 - C. 4500 and 4000
 - D. 5500 and 5000
8. Shepherds who first made hats out of local grass in pre-colonial Ghana came from,
 - A. Bawku
 - B. Bolgatanga
 - C. Tamale
 - D. Wa
9. All the under-listed explain why the British colonial authority established a colonial economy in the Gold Coast, except that they needed.....
 - A. An avenue for savings
 - B. Cheap labour from the country
 - C. Constant supply of raw materials for their industries
 - D. Market for their manufactured goods
10. The collection of were very popular economic activities in the forest areas during the pre-colonial era.
 - A. Kola nuts and shea fruits
 - B. Palm fruits and snails
 - C. Palm fruits and kolanuts
 - D. Snails and cotton
11. All the following contributed to abolition of the Slave Trade **except**.....
 - A. Boycott of milk by the Dutch
 - B. Slave resistance
 - C. Reduction in the importance of slaves
 - D. Religious revival by some clergymen

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12. Europeans introduced legitimate trade in the Gold Coast to.....
 - A. Completely replace the slave trade
 - B. Promote trade in cotton
 - C. Promote markets for African manufactured goods
 - D. Provide work for freed slaves in America and Europe
13. Ghanaians produce the "alata" soap from.....
 - A. Cocoa pod husk and palm oil
 - B. Coffee husk and palm oil
 - C. Coffee husk and coconut oil
 - D. palm kernel oil and cocoa pod husk
14. Which of the following was not an agricultural practice under colonial rule?
 - A. Mechanized agriculture
 - B. Peasant agriculture
 - C. Plantation agriculture
 - D. Settler agriculture
15. In 1661, the built the Christianburg Castle at Osu in Accra.
 - A. British
 - B. Danes
 - C. Dutch
 - D. Portuguese
16. Akpafu-Santrokofi was famous in the second half of the nineteenth century for its,
 - A. Blacksmithing
 - B. Gold mining
 - C. Iron-smelting
 - D. Salt production
17. Pottery was dominant in these towns, except
 - A. Anomabo
 - B. Krobo
 - C. Tafo
 - D. Vume
18. Which of the following was not an internal trade route in pre-colonial Ghana?
 - A. Twifo → Adanse → Asante
 - B. Assin → Begho → Takyiman → Wenchi
 - C. Bole → Wa → Tumu → Tamale
 - D. Wassa → Begho → Asante → Adanse

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19. The long-distance trade was important in the pre-colonial period because it promoted
 - A. diplomatic relations
 - B. ethnic conflicts
 - C. European trade commodities
 - D. inter-marriage
20. What was the primary European interest in Ghana's economy during the colonial era?
 - A. Access to natural resources
 - B. Establishing political control
 - C. Promoting cultural exchange
 - D. Spread of Christianity
21. Colonial rule caused economic in Ghana.
 - A. development
 - B. equality
 - C. independence
 - D. stagnation
22. Which natural resource played the most important role in Ghana's colonial economy?
 - A. Cocoa
 - B. Diamond
 - C. Gold
 - D. Timber
23. Governor Gordon Guggisberg contributed to Ghana's infrastructure development by
 - A. Building numerous roads and railways
 - B. Improving health and education
 - C. Encouraging growth of manufacturing
 - D. Encouraging direct foreign investment
24. Governor Guggisberg supported agriculture in Ghana by
 - A. Encouraging subsistence farming
 - B. Implementing land reforms
 - C. Introduced mechanized farming techniques
 - D. Promoting the cultivation of cocoa and other cash crops
25. The thwarted Governor Gordon Guggisberg's efforts towards economic change of the Gold Coast.
 - A. Cold War
 - B. decolonization movement
 - C. Great Depression
 - D. World War I

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SECTION B

[75 MARKS]

Answer three questions from this Section

1. (a) Discuss any **three (3)** methods used in catching fish in pre-colonial times. (15mks)
(b) Examine the socio-economic importance of fishing in the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
2. (a) Explain the nature of the Trans-Saharan Trade. (5mks)
(b) Discuss any **four (4)** ways long distance trade helped to promote Ghana's pre-colonial economy. (20mks)
3. (a) Differentiate between the Legitimate Trade era and the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade era.
(10mks)
(b) Briefly discuss how the colonial government helped to improve the following sectors of Ghana's economy: (15mks)
 - (i) Agricultural sector
 - (ii) Finance sector
 - (iii) Mining sector
4. Discuss any **FIVE** problems Ghana faces in the development of its economy. (25 Marks)
5. a. Explain "colonial economy" (5 Marks)
b. Discuss any **FOUR** factors that led to the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
(20 Marks)

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