

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, 2021/2022

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

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. The system whereby two or more households came together to prepare the land, cultivate and harvest the crops together is known as...
 - A. community farming
 - B. co-operative farming
 - C. household farming
 - D. joint farming

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2. The following were methods of traditional hunting in pre-colonial times EXCEPT...
 - A. strangulation
 - B. trapping
 - C. use of dogs
 - D. use of guns
3. Economic history refers to
 - A. The history of social relations
 - B. The history of money and banking
 - C. The history of economic activities
 - D. The history of agriculture
4. Which of the following was not a precolonial economic activity in Ghana?
 - A. Trade
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Industry
 - D. Digital economy
5. Before the discovery of food crops in Ghana, the people of Ghana engaged in the following agricultural activities except
 - A. Gathering
 - B. Hunting
 - C. Domesticating wild animals
 - D. Soap making
6. The following were agricultural activities during the precolonial period, except,
 - A. Farming
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Livestock Rearing

7. Which of the following economic activities was done in precolonial Ghana?
 - A. Fruit juice manufacturing
 - B. Shoe factory
 - C. Metal works
 - D. Gun manufacturing
8. Which of the following is not true of an economic benefit gained by Ghana from being colonized by the British?
 - a. Development of infrastructure
 - b. Improvement in food security
 - c. Improvement in traditional health care system
 - d. Literacy through education
9. The boycott of patronage by British women contributed to the decline of the slave trade.
 - a. Chocolate
 - b. Milk
 - c. Milo
 - d. Sugar
10. The first railway line constructed in the Gold Coast was from
 - a. Accra to Nsawam
 - b. Accra to Tema
 - c. Takoradi to Prestea
 - d. Takoradi to Tarkwa
11. Panning was a method adopted in.....
 - a. Bead making
 - b. Gold mining
 - c. Pot making
 - d. Salt mining
12. Which of the following statements about Salaga was true in the pre-colonial Ghana?
 - a. It was noted for cotton production
 - b. It was noted for making special smocks
 - c. It was the capital of the Gonja state
 - d. There was a slave market in the town
13. Europeans needed ivory from the West Africa to make....
 - a. Bracelets
 - b. Gun powder
 - c. Perfumes
 - d. Saucepans
14. Rivers Pra and Ankobra had little usefulness as commercial trade routes because they

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- a. Suffered from interruptions in their courses
 - b. Were easily navigated
 - c. Were heavily polluted
 - d. Were not wide enough
15. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade officially ended in the.....century.
- a. Eighteenth
 - b. Nineteenth
 - c. Seventeenth
 - d. Twentieth
16. The mainstay of Ghana's economy since pre-colonial times has been.....
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Industrialization
 - c. Mining
 - d. Trading
17.has never been grown on a large scale in the south-western enclave of Ghana since pre-colonial times.
- a. Coconut
 - b. Cocoa
 - c. Cashew
 - d. Rubber
18. The cultivation of oil palm in Ghana started in the.....area in Eastern Region.
- a. Akuapem
 - b. Akwamu
 - c. Akyem
 - d. Kwahu
19. The forest zone of Ghana has not been a suitable area for cattle rearing mainly because.....
- a. There is less feed for the animals
 - b. It normally rains heavily in the area
 - c. Tsetse flies are common in the area
 - d. The area is infested with ticks
20. hindered the development of the cotton industry in the Gold Coast in the nineteenth century.
- a. Inadequate land
 - b. Poor knowledge of its growth
 - c. Lack of market for the product
 - d. The incidence of insect pests

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21. Which tools were commonly used for agricultural purposes during the precolonial period?
- A. Plough and wheel
 - B. Hoe and cutlass
 - C. Tractors
 - D. Combine Harvesters
22. The swollen shoot disease affected.....negatively during the twentieth century.
- a. Cocoa
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Oil palm
 - d. Rubber
23. A major negative impact of the second world war on the economy of Gold Coast was the.....
- a. Increase in unskilled labour supply.
 - b. Contraction of all exported commodities.
 - c. Increase in the prices of imported commodities.
 - d. Enlistment of Ghanaian soldiers in the British Armed Forces.
24. The..... sector of the Gold Coast economy did not have a recession in the 1930s.
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Manufacturing
 - c. Mining
 - d. Oil drilling
25. In 1968, the..... government expanded the secondary level education which included technical and teacher education.
- a. Convention Peoples Party
 - b. National Liberation Council
 - c. Progress Party
 - d. National Redemption Council

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any **three** questions in this section.

1. Discuss the various ways by which indigenous Entrepreneurs expressed their skills in precolonial Ghanaian Society.
2. Advance **four** arguments to support the assertion that "the colonial economy was influenced by both internal and external factors".
3. **Either**
(a) What was the Trans-Atlantic slave trade about? (b) Discuss FOUR factors that led to its abolition.
Or
(a) Differentiate between domestic and long-distance trade with clear examples. (b) Explain any four (4) reasons for the shift in gold trade to slave trade.
4. Briefly discuss how the colonial government helped to improve the following sectors of Ghana's economy. (i) Agricultural sector (ii) Finance sector (iii) Mining sector.
5. Discuss the life and times of any one (1) of the following entrepreneurs in the Gold Coast. (i) John Kabes (b) William Nahr Ocansey (iii) R.J. Ghartey.