

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 200, 2021/2022

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: **TEJS 219**

COURSE TITLE: **POLITICAL HISTORY OF GHANA: CHIEFTAINCY AND BRITISH  
COLONIAL RULE**

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***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.

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1. The centralized states in pre-colonial Ghana were societies:
  - A. Where a chief or king's authority was recognized throughout the territory.
  - B. Without clear-cut boundaries and the ruler's authority was not clearly-defined by judicial institutions.
  - C. In which priests wielded both religious and political authority.
  - D. With a king or chief as the nexus of both political and religious authority.
2. The administration of Captain George Maclean laid the foundation for the imposition of British colonial rule on the Gold Coast for all the following reasons except that Maclean's administration
  - A. Brokered the tripartite peace treaty of 1831
  - B. Extended the influence/jurisdiction of the British.
  - C. Established the courts in the southern Gold Coast.
  - D. Created a police force to enforce British authority.
3. .... was the first to be formally brought under British colonial rule.
  - A. Ashanti Protectorate
  - B. Northern Territories
  - C. Trans-Volta Togoland
  - D. Gold Coast Colony
4. All the following were the contributions of associations in colonial Ghana to the nationalist spirit and struggles except that they:
  - A. Helped Africans to recover, within the new urban context.
  - B. Gave some Africans valuable experience in modern forms of administration.
  - C. Provided cells around which a nation-wide political organization could be based.
  - D. Provided scholarships for their members to undertake formal education.
5. The National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was said to be conservative because:
  - A. It allowed the masses to dictate the pace of nationalism to the intelligentsia.
  - B. It only demanded an improvement in colonial policies, not end to colonialism.
  - C. Its membership was limited to the masses; and did not include the elite.
  - D. It utilized conferences and mass rallies as tools for expansion of membership.
6. Excluding Kwame Nkrumah from the Aiken Watson Commission of 1948 affected the course of nationalism in the Gold Coast because:
  - A. It increased membership of the UGCC by about twenty- five times in 1948.
  - B. the Commission recommended the drafting of a new constitution for the Gold Coast
  - C. It served as an immediate reason for Nkrumah's breakaway from the UGCC.
  - D. It contributed to the popularity of the Big Six in Ghana's struggle for independence.
7. The 1948 boycott of European goods in colonial Ghana was organized to

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- A. Protest against the inferior quality of European goods.
  - B. Force European merchants out of the wholesale and retail trade.
  - C. Protest against the exorbitant prices of European goods in colonial Ghana.
  - D. Ensure availability of European goods on the markets in colonial Ghana.
8. The main reason for the collapse of the West African Youth League (WAYL) by 1938 was the:
- A. Lack of financial clout to finance its nationalist activities.
  - B. Challenge posed by J.B. Danquah's Gold Coast Youth Conference (GCYC),
  - C. Opposition of some prominent chiefs and nationalists
  - D. Arrest, trial and subsequent deportation of Wallace-Johnson and Nnamdi Azikiwe
9. Historians use the term *Proto-Nationalism* in the history of Ghana to refer to:
- A. The radical character of nationalist group leaders in colonial Ghana.
  - B. Advocate for a non-violent approach to struggles against colonial rule.
  - C. Violent and radical approach to the struggle against colonial rule.
  - D. Struggle against colonial rule adopted by the leadership of the UGCC and CPP.
10. The first nationalist movement to have radicalized nationalism in the Gold Coast prior to the Second World War was the:
- A. Convention People's Party (CPP).
  - B. Gold Coast Youth Conference.
  - C. United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC).
  - D. West African Youth League.
11. The following are non-centralised states in pre-colonial Ghana EXCEPT...
- A. Chamba
  - B. Nanumba
  - C. Sisala
  - D. Tampulensi
12. One dominant feature of the early settlers of Northern Ghana was that they...
- A. had no family system
  - B. spoke different languages
  - C. were acephalous in nature
  - D. were theocratic but not acephalous
13. Which of the following Mole-Dagbani groups can be found in Burkina Faso?
- A. Dagomba
  - B. Mamprusi
  - C. Mossi
  - D. Nanumba

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14. The Adangme language is part of the larger ..... group of languages.

- A. Ga
- B. Ga-Adangbe
- C. Gur
- D. Kwa

15. Select the correct order of hierarchical political system among the Akan.

- A. Odikro → Ohene → Council of Elders → Queen Mother → Omanhene
- B. Ohene → Council of Elders → Odikro → Omanhene → Queenmother
- C. Omanhene → Council of Elders → Queen Mother → Ohene → Odikro
- D. Queenmother → Omanhene → Council of Elders → Ohene → Odikro

16. According to J.B. Danquah and Eva Meyerowitz, the Akan migrated from...

- A. Egypt
- B. Ille Ife
- C. Mali
- D. Yorubaland

17. The Golden Stool is to the Asante as the Beaded stool is to...

- A. the Akwamu
- B. the Akyem
- C. the Denkyira
- D. the Ga-Adangbe

18. In which battle did the Asante proclaim their independence over the Denkyira?

- A. Akatamanso War
- B. Battle of Feyiase
- C. Battle of Nsamankow
- D. Yaa Asantewaa War

19. Which town became the capital of the Fante state after their migration from Takyiman?

- A. Cape Coast
- B. Mankessim
- C. Saltpond
- D. Winneba

20. Which of the following leaders led an Ewe group to their present location in the Volta Region of Ghana?

- A. Agorkoli
- B. Amega Wenya
- C. Togbe Afede I
- D. Togbe Sri II

21. The arrival of Europeans into the Gold Coast was necessitated by the following factors EXCEPT...

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- A. the desire to 'civilize' Africans
  - B. the desire to make slaves of the local people
  - C. the desire to spread Christianity
  - D. the desire to trade
22. The following were all reasons for the signing of the Bond of 1844 EXCEPT to...
- A. adopt British legal system
  - B. authorize British to rule
  - C. deal with Asante threat
  - D. end obnoxious practices
23. Choose the correct order of Anglo-Asante Wars.
- A. Battle of Nsamankow → Golden Stool War → Sagrenti War
  - B. Battle of Nsamankow → Sagrenti War → Golden Stool War
  - C. Golden Stool War → Battle of Nsamankow → Sagrenti War
  - D. Anglo/Fante War → Battle of Nsamankow → Sagrenti War
24. The approval of all colonial budgets before their implementation was a sole responsibility of the...
- A. Secretary of State
  - B. Governor
  - C. British Monarch
  - D. Executive Council
25. The British authority who engineered the signing of the Bond of 1844 was:
- A. Captain George Maclean
  - B. Sir Charle Macarthy
  - C. Commander Hill
  - D. George Ekem Ferguson

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Discuss the British policy of indirect rule and show its impact on chieftaincy in Ghana in the colonial era.
2. Examine the achievements and failures of the UGCC.
3. Discuss any five (5) factors that led to the rise and expansion of any kingdom in the Northern Zone.
4. (a) Differentiate between 'direct' and 'indirect' rule as used by Europeans in administering colonies in West Africa.  
(b) Discuss any four (4) features of indirect rule system and show how it was applied in the Gold Coast.
5. (a) List any five (5) proto-nationalist movements that existed by 1930.  
(b) Discuss any four (4) factors that necessitated the formation of the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society (ARPS).