



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 400, 2023/2024

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 424

COURSE TITLE: HISTORY OF ART, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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 practical application of scientific knowledge in traditional society is known as traditional
 - A. Technology
 - B. Art
 - C. Science
 - D. Knowledge

2. Which of the following statements is **not true** about History of Science and Technology in Ghana?
- A. Ghanaians had knowledge in science and technology prior to their encounter with Europeans
 - B. The people of Ghana had the knowledge of medicine before the Europeans arrived
 - C. Europeans introduced the use of herbs for curing various diseases in Ghana
 - D. Earliest Ghanaians used animal parts to heal various illnesses
3. Traditional medicine is best defined as a substance ...
- A. Made of herbs and animal parts for the purposes of healing illnesses
 - B. Made of herbs for the purposes of healing various illnesses
 - C. Made of boiled herbs for the purposes of healing illnesses
 - D. Containing spiritual powers for the purposes of healing sicknesses
4. Herbal medicine in Ghanaian traditional society was applied through the following ways **Except:**
- A. Drinking
 - B. Applying to the affected part
 - C. Bathing
 - D. Infusion
5. Which of the following practices did not exist in the application of Ghanaian traditional medicine prior to the coming of Europeans
- A. Opening of boils for treatment
 - B. Cutting the skin for medicinal purposes
 - C. Performing surgical hernia operations
 - D. Applying cow dung on the head to heal headache
6. Which physician observed in 1817 that, "Asante medicinemen treated all kinds of diseases with green leaves, roots and barks of trees?"
- A. Dr. Teddy
 - B. Dr. Teddlie
 - C. Dr. Teddeus
 - D. Dr. Tedious
7. Which of the following statements about Ghanaian traditional medical healing in the pre-European period is not correct?
- A. Medicine men in southern Ghana used various herbs and animal parts to heal illness
 - B. Medicine men in Northern Ghana, used charms and amulets to heal the sick and prevent infections
 - C. In Muslim communities, medicine men used words and recitations from the Quran to prepare medicine and talismans for healing and protection
 - D. Some Christian communities, consulted Angels and saints for healing and protection

8. The indigenous craft industry depicted various technological and artistic knowledge and skills of pre-European Ghanaians, **except**:
- A. Wood carving
 - B. Mechanized farming
 - C. Metal smelting
 - D. Pottery
9. Art in the traditional Ghanaian Society was expressed in the following forms except.....
- A. Wall paintings
 - B. Shapes of buildings
 - C. Interior designs
 - D. Drawings on trees
10. Which of the following artistic sketches **did not** provide any philosophical meaning?
- A. Crossed crocodiles with a common stomach
 - B. A bird with head turned backwards
 - C. Men playing drums and singing
 - D. Outstretched dead frog
11. Which of the following were not places indigenous Ghanaians kept their works?
- A. Museums
 - B. Royal courts
 - C. Homes of Noble men
 - D. Social centers
12. Archaeological evidence insuggest that the Akan made disc-shaped terracotta heads in pre-European times
- A. Beefrom in Fanteland and Twenedurase in Kwahu
 - B. Beefrom in Fanteland and Ejisu in Kamasi
 - C. Ejisu in Kumasi and Twenedurase in Kwahu
 - D. Twenedurase in Kwahu and Twifo in Assin
13. According to R.S. Rattray, the Asante practiced funeral art by
- A. Depicting family members on the coffin
 - B. Putting sculptured portrait of the deceased in the grave
 - C. Drawing the pallbearers and drummers on the coffin
 - D. Depicting the cause of death of the deceased on the coffin
14. The following are impact of European technology on agriculture **except**,
- A. Using insecticides and weedicides on farms
 - B. Using tractors on farms
 - C. Bush burning
 - D. Using combined harvesters on farms

15. Which of the following statements about the history of science and technology is not true?
- A. The practice of medicine existed in Ghana before the coming of Europeans
 - B. Scientific methods and technology existed in Ghana before the 1470s
 - C. The concept of art and craft was introduced by Europeans
 - D. The concept of art and craft existed in Ghana before the coming of Europeans.
16. Which of the following projects boosted Science and Technology in Ghana?
- A. Building of the Tema-Takoradi highway
 - B. Akosombo Dam and the Volta River Authority
 - C. Study of science at the Achimota School
 - D. Establishment of the State Farms
17. The idea that every culture has its own science and understanding of the world is.....
- A. Indigenous science
 - B. Modern science
 - C. Technological science
 - D. Applied science
18. Untreated skins, hides and kips (pelt) of animals were given to convert them into leather for several usages.
- A. Good tanning
 - B. Strong tanning
 - C. Rough tanning
 - D. Sun tanning
19. In Ghana, the method of plant medicinal craft is passed from generation to generation through.....
- A. Documentation
 - B. Sensitization
 - C. Oral tradition
 - D. Consultation
20. The famous 'Operation Feed Your Industries' programme was introduced by.....
- A. I. K. Acheampong
 - B. Edward Akuffo Addo
 - C. Jerry John Rawlings
 - D. Frederick Akuffo Addo
21. The first person to produce palm kernel oil in Ghana in 1861 was ...
- A. Allan Burns
 - B. Gordon Guggisberg
 - C. Charles McCarthy
 - D. Simon Suss

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22. European missionaries encouraged the production of legitimate crops for export to replace the export of.....
- A. Gold
 - B. Ivory
 - C. Slaves
 - D. Salt
23. Dr. Nkrumah initiated the formal set-up of the Ghana Psychic and Traditional Healing Association in 1961 to ...
- A. Promote the study of herbalism and 'psychicism' in Ghana
 - B. Encourage indigenous medicine practice in Ghana
 - C. Create avenues for indigenous healers to work with orthodox practitioners
 - D. Promote differences in the beliefs and orientation of the indigenous medical system
24. In which year was the Ghana Federation of Traditional Medicine Practitioners' Associations (GHAFTRAM) established?
- A. 1999
 - B. 1961
 - C. 1960
 - D. 1972
25. The Kumasi College of Technology was transformed into a fully-fledged University by an Act of Parliament on 22 August 1961 under the supervision of.....
- A. R. P. Baffour
 - B. Marr Grounds
 - C. Caseley Hayford
 - D. Nana Osei Tutu I

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions from this section. All questions carry same marks.

1. Briefly discuss any four major features of traditional medical practice in Ghana before the coming of Europeans. (25 marks)
2. Adduce evidence to support the fact that science and technology existed in Ghana before the coming of Europeans. (25 marks)
3. How did Europeans impact science and technology development in the following areas in Ghana? (25 marks)
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Mining
 - c. Health
 - d. Craft
4. In which four ways was Art practiced in Ghana before the coming of Europeans? (25 marks)
5. Briefly discuss how any two regimes contributed to science and technology in Ghana (25 marks).