

MARKING GUIDE FOR PRE UCE MOCKS SHS MUKONO

HISTORY 241/2 MARKING GUIDE 2019

1.a) What were the factors responsible for the rise of songay

- Also commonly known as Songhai
- It was one of the three ancient Sudan states
- The other two were Ghana and Mali
- It was located in fertile savannah (Dendi Region) situated on R. niger up to the Niger Bend
- It was founded by the Songhai (dendi)
- Gradually grew into a formidable Songhay empire
- Process lasted for about 7th – 15th century
- Gaining prominence during Sunni Ali's reign and it reached its climax in the 16th century during the reign of Askia Muhammad
- It began from Gao state of Akawkaw, with the capital at Kukia
- Following the decline of Mali Empire
- Factors for its rise were many: political, social and economic
- Able leadership i.e. Zakossi, Sunni, Askia Muhammad
- Sunni Ali was regarded as the founder of the empire
- He transformed Gao into a powerful Songhai Empire
- Existence of strong economy, agriculture/crop production due to ideal climate
- Fertile soils and reliable rain fall
- Participation in Trans – Saharan trade
- Export; gold, ivory, hides, etc: imports; beads, cloth, glass, fruits
- Had local industries i.e. minning, blacksmithing, pastoralist, fishing on Niger
- There were $\frac{2}{3}$ specialized groups of professionals i.e. the Sorko who were fishermen, the Gow or the Gaviv who were cultivators, cattle keepers and Hunters
- This led into internal trade, good sources of income
- Efficient taxation i.e. tax on farm produce and royal estates,

- Tributes from vassal states
- Establishment of strong army
- Divided into cavalry and infantry used for defence and expansion
- Internal security/ law and order
- As well as protection of traders and trade routes
- Efficient governance / administration
- Based on Sharia principles/ law
- Had strong cabinets/ ministers
- E.g. finance Navy, agriculture and defense
- Division of the empire into small units i.e. regions, province and districts
- To simplify administration
- Good social services
- Islam was official religion and a unifying factor
- But some tolerance on paganism
- Justice was guided by Quran/ Sharia
- The empire also controlled the gold and salt bearing areas
- This attracted trade and provided income for the empire building
- Introduction of camel and horses which facilitated transport in the empire

1.b) *Why did the empire decline?*

- Its decline was gradual
- It lasted between 1528 and 1600
- It was caused by many factors which were social, political and economic
- It was triggered by the overthrow of Askia the great in 1528
- By his eldest son Musa
- By then (1528) Askia had grown old, as well as blind, so had lost grip of state affairs
- Most of his successors were weak with the exception of Daudi (1549 – 1582) e.g. Musa, Muhammadi, Bani, Sadik were weak. Thus the power struggle set in

- And continuous civil war was due to lack of clear succession law e.g. Askia Bankouri was deposed in 1537, with the help of governor Dendi sadik and Askia Ismail also rivaled for power.
- Thus weakening the central government
- The army and the decline in the economy i.e. trade and agriculture
- Local industries
- Vassal states rebelled e.g. Mossi, Kebbi Borgu Galam
- And refused to pay tributes hence leading to decline in revenue/income
- Taxes were also no longer paid
- Vastness/ large size of the empire; some governors were oppressive
- They over taxed people and mismanaged finances
- Immorality among some leaders e.g. during the reign of Ishak II
- Islam divided people/ internal conflicts
- Decline in social services especially education and Islam
- External attacks from Tuaregs, Mossi, Bambara, and Fulani
- Moroccan invasion of Songhai between 1584 – 1595
- This was brought about by Sultan Almansur who was jealous/ envious of Songhai's wealth
- Had determination to spread Islam and gain political control of the southern states
- The defeat of Ishak II (1591) demoralized the army
- At the famous battle of Condibi 9 April 1591
- The new Askia (Kagho) restored the guerilla tactics
- But was murdered by the Moroccans
- Askia Nuhu (Kagho successor) also continued with the a guerilla warfare (in Dendi and Borgu)
- Was defeated and assassinated 1595
- This marked the end of Songhai resistance
- It was then put under Moroccan control (Jenne – Gao)
- It lacked natural geographical defense barrier
- It lay in the open Sahara area
- 1592 the Moroccan army captured Timbuktu

- Insecurity / chaos in Songhai led to its decline

2.a) Describe the origin of the kingdom of Dahomey

- Dahomey was one of the forest states
- Alongside Benin, Oyo and Asante
- Located between the western frontier of Nigeria and the Eastern frontiers of Togo (400 miles from the Atlantic coast inland on the North)
- Its origins are based on many views
- Of political, social and economic nature
- Origins are largely unclear/ uncertain
- Based on myth/ oral tradition/ legends
- Founders were Fon – an Aja speaking group/ people
- One legend claims; Dahomey was founded by Taccodonou (Dogbagirgemu/ Do – Aklin great chief of the Fon 1620)
- There had developed power struggles between two brothers in 1625 because of wealth
- The younger brother Do – Aklin exiled the elder brother Dogbagirgemu and went to the north and founded the state of Dahomey
- Founded the capital Abomey
- Taccodonou captured Da who was the Fon chief, killed him and then proclaimed himself king
- After killing chief Da, he buried him and built a palace over Da's grave
- Named it Dahomey meaning the house/ empire on Da's Belly/ grave
- Hence the kingdom got its name Dahomey
- It's believed to have been established in 17th century
- Became highly centralized
- And militarized
- In a strong position to resist Oyo's aggression
- To put an end to slave trade/ raids from Alladah
- To participate in coastal trade

- The empire was strategically located
- With fertile soils
- Reliable rainfall
- All these contributed to agriculture
- Also carried out trade
- Both Trans – Saharan trade
- And Trans – Atlantic slave trade
- Had local industries
- Such as calabash making, wood curving, cotton spinning, weaving, iron working etc
- Was aided by able leaders e.g. Agaja II, Gezo, Blele
- A strong army
- Forced defense and expansion
- As well as for international security/ law and order

2.b) *Explain the contribution of King Agaja Trudo to the growth of Dahomey between 1708 – 1740*

- His contribution were quite many
- Social, political and economic in nature
- He began his carrier by building and strengthening a strong army/ military for Dahomey (a celibate army)
- The male part of his army had the grownups and partly the boys
- Women warriors were popularly known as the Amazons and were to supplement the male soldiers
- He equipped / armed his soldiers with guns, drums, flags and umbrellas of different colours, making them fearsome from a distance.
- He set up a military school for the Dahomey boys (youth)
- These matured into disciplined and trained soldiers
- Created a strong army
- For defense and expansion
- And internal security/ law and order
- He instituted the Agbadjigbeto as a war intelligence and public information service for spying neighbors and spreading propaganda

- He expanded the kingdom of Dahomey through conquests
- He conquered and incorporated Alladah (great Ardrah) in 1724
- Other coastal states taken over included Wydah in 1728, port Novo (little Ardra) in 1729 and Jacquin in 1732
- He drove the Dutch out of Dahomey and the neighboring states
- Politically, he developed a unique and centralized system of administration
- Through the system of Dahomeanisation
- Ruling dynasties of conquered states were abolished
- As well as their cultures (and language)
- He agreed to pay a levy tribute annually to Oyo, so as to save Dahomey from Oyo invasion
- And to recognize Oyo's sovereignty
- This tribute included; 40 guns, 40 women, 40 rounds of ammunition and 400 cowries
- He moved the capital from Abomey to Alladah
- For purposes of administration, he divided the kingdom into 6 provinces
- E.g. Wydah, Alladah, Zagando, Max Atakpame and Adja
- Each was under the chief or deputy.
- The provincial chiefs were expected to collect the king's taxes, pass decrees to people and give quotas to his Army
- He ordered regular census of the province before starting each military campaign
- He gave Dahomey a strong economy
- Encouraged agriculture as a means of livelihood
- Encouraged local industries
- Such as cloth weaving, blacksmithing, cotton spinning, iron working, calabash making and wood curving etc
- Trade was also encouraged
- Especially the slave trade with the Europeans from which the kingdom got revenue
- Collected taxes

- Especially from grave diggers, hunters, miners, farmers etc
- Had a body of runners known as “half heads”
- He spread reliable information in the empire

3.a) *What factors led to the development of Trans – Atlantic slave trade?*

- Trade was call so because it was conducted across Atlantic Ocean
- Also referred to as triangular trade
- Initially the volume was small, but gradually developed
- Lasting nearly 4 century (15th – 19th century)
- In between 10 million slaves were exported to the New World
- Factors for development were diverse, economic, social, and political
- It was a substitute to Trans – Saharan trade which had long declined
- Involvement of various participants i.e. African, Europeans, Americans
- At first it was monopolized by the Portuguese
- Later in 17th century, other European countries joined e.g. Spain, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark etc
- Discovery of the America/ New world
- And it is subsequent occupation/ colonization
- Also opening up of natural resources, mines e.g. gold, silver, copper, tin etc
- Plantation cash crop e.g. cotton, sugarcanes, tobacco etc
- This required labour, thus providing opportunity for ready slave market/ demand for slaves
- And also room for potential expansion
- Native Indian labour could not meet this demand /was unsuitable
- So an alternative source of labour was sought and West Africa was the solution
- African men were considered strong / persevering
- Ready cooperation between the participants
- Greed / graft i.e. desire to accumulate wealth
- Also African desire for foreign / European goods such as cloth, glass, liquor, beads

- But most important, fire arm/ guns, gun powder
- Essential for slave raids
- And empire building / state formation as well as self defense which favored strong states like Oyo, Dahomey, Benin
- This terrorized weaker ones e.g. fante, Denkyira, wassa etc
- Patronizing nature of European dealers, encouraged inter tribal wars
- This increased exportation of fire arms
- Industrial development in Europe
- Led to demand for raw materials from new world
- African chiefs sought to justify sale of subjects; whom they regarded as wrong doers/ undesirable/ misfit
- E.g. Adulteress, sorcerers, thieves, arsonists
- Availability of ships/ good means of transport across the Atlantic Ocean
- Presence of storage facilities (baracoons) at the coast Elimina, Accra, Wydah, port Nove
- The coast of West Africa had good natural harbor which provided ideal place for business
- Profitability of the trade

3b) *how did this trade affect the people of West Africa?*

- Affected the people of West Africa in many ways; politically, socially and economically
- Negatively and positively; but majorly negatively
- Loss of lives
- Suffering / torture
- Slaves/ captives, chained, flogged, branded
- Many people lived in fear
- Therefore no systematic planning
- Depopulation
- Underdevelopment/ development progress was hindered

- Low quality of life
- Weak/ unhealthy children were born
- The trade preferred the youth / energetic men between 15 – 30 years
- The elders/ helpless were left to suffer
- Detribalization/ deculturalisation/ loss of cultures
- Displacement/ homelessness
- Animosity/ hostility/ enmity intensified
- As a results of increased arms importation and slave raids
- For example Asante fought Fante, dahomey fought Egba
- Brutalization of participants, Africans, Europeans, Americans
- Led to dehumanization
- Led to disregard of African dignity as they were regarded as commodity
- Led to economic decline
- Destruction of property
E.g. home, live stock, etc
- Led to famine / food scarcity
- Trans – Saharan trade was over shadowed
- Economic activity was now switched to the coast of West Africa
- Led to prosperity of African chiefs, middle men, states became rich
- Led to moral degradation
- Due to greed and lust for power and wealth, African chiefs lost trust in their subjects
- Led to emergency of strong states e.g. Oyo, Dahomey, Asante, Benin
- But also led to weakening/ decline of others e.g. fante , Akyam
- Led to development/ birth of coastal towns e.g. Accra, Wydah, port Novo
- Led to rise of Niger Delta house system
- The trade encouraged consumer culture .i.e. Africans preferred western goods
- But most especially fire arms which determined ones military might/ strength
- Led to unequal exchange

- Because European goods were not equivalent to African human life
- Linked West Africa to Western world
- The trade delayed education and Christianity
- Paved way for eventual colonization of West Africa
- People were wrongly convicted of minor offences

4.a) *Why was Sierracone founded as a colony in 1787?*

- Founded as a black settlers colony in the 18th century by three groups of black settlers of England, Novaszotia and Jamaica
- Factors for its founding were many; social, humanitarian, political, religious and economic in nature
- As home of the Negro slaves liberated as a result of the abolition of slave trade
- The inspiration of the British humanitarians such as Granville sharp, William Wilberforce and Captain Thompson
- The alarming call in Europe and America to suppress slave trade in Africa and replace with legitimate trade
- The need to spread Christianity and Western civilization by the Europeans
- Many slaves were poor, illiterate and unemployed thus there was need to settle them in Africa
- To get rid of the liberated Negros and London prostitutes who were considered as undesirables in the English society
- General discrimination against the Negros
- The anti slavery committee of Granville sharp chose Seirraleone as a home for the liberated people
- It chose it because it was well known in England as a center for the British slave trade before its abolition
- It had good natural harbor and fresh water supply for the sailing ships
- During the American Revolution 1776 – 1783, many black slaves fought for the British, as a reward, the British promised to free them and give them land
- It was to fulfill this promise that the Negros were brought to Sierraleone in 1792
- It was hoped that the ex – slaves would provide labour and produce tropical raw materials for European industries

- To provide employment to the freed slaves who were suffering from poverty and idleness in Britain
- On 14th may 1787, the first settlers of about 450 Negros, 60 prostitutes arrived at the coast of Sierraleon under Captain Thompson
- The British government supported the scheme and provided transport and supplies inform of food staffs and farm equipments
- A police and an administration was also set up to that effect
- In 1792, another batch of 1000 black loyalist left Novascotia and arrived in Sierraleone
- The 3rd pioneer group to arrive was the maroons, free blacks from Jamaica who arrived in Sierraleone

4.b) *What difficulties were faced by the settlers?*

- Quite many, of political, social and economic nature
- The settlers arrived during rainy season and this hampered their settlement and building of houses in Sierraleone
- They were unprepared for rain so many of them fell sick and died
- They faced hostility from the local people – the Temne over land and clash of culture
- In 1790s, the Temne under the king Jimmy attacked and burnt down Granville town and the settlers dispersed over the country
- The above added force to St. George’s bay company to settle the liberated Negroes in Sierraleone
- They did not know how to farm on land in Africa and the food they knew could not grow in Africa
- There were thus food shortage and most food were imported from Britain
- Lack of knowledge on how to prepare and eat African foods
- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and typhoid
- There was high land rent to the company officials yet they had been promised free land
- The settlers faced racial segregation yet (prejudice) from the company officials, hence were outraged
- The company lacked enough capital to run the colony effectively

- Poor transport and communication which made movement in the colony difficult
- The Napoleonic war between Britain and France, resulted into destruction of supply ships from Britain
- In 1794, the French Naval force, attacked, plundered and destroyed Free town
- The colony was only saved from total collapse by Zachary Macaulay who was its governor from 1794 – 1799 who rebuilt the colony and extended the boundaries

5.a) *Why did Christian missionaries come to West Africa?*

- These were humanitarian groups of people who came from Europe to West Africa to spread Christianity
- Involved groups like Wesleyans, Quakers, Methodists, the Roman Catholics (1869) CMS 1805, the Baptist church of Scotland (1841)
- Interest in West Africa were most pronounced between 18th – 20th where the main actor were Protestants and Catholics
- Their motives were mainly humanitarian, economic, social, religious and political.
- Both came to spread Christianity
- The revival of evangelism movement in Europe
- Need to convert the liberated Negro slaves, would help in propagation of Gospel
- The desire to halt (rapid) spread of Islam, which was making headway southwards
- The spread of Christianity was a way of atoning to Europe's crime against Africans
- Notably slave trade
- Hence humanitarian consideration; total eradication of slave trade/ slavery
- And other undesirable African practices like human sacrifice, murder/ throwing away of twins, ancestor worship
- All these could be achieved through introducing of Christianity

- The need to spread western civilization and values which they considered to be superior
- The interest of introducing education in Africa, regarded to dark, backward and primitive continent, hence “save” African souls
- Economic motives
- The missionaries were a by-product of an industrial society in Europe
- And also were influenced by the demand of industrial revolution
- Hence the need to create conducive environment for the development of legitimate trade
- Promotion of agriculture in forest products/ cash crops such as cotton, indigo, palm oil, rubber etc
- These would be substitute for slave trade hence providing raw materials for European industries
- Wanted Europeans to provide market for their industrial products i.e. beads, liquor, cloth, glass etc
- Wanted to find areas for investments
- Political motives, rather indirect
- Extension of European colonial rule thus the flag followed the cross
- Wanted to provide health services
- Discovery of quinine and other drugs to combat tropical diseases like malaria
- The spirit for adventure

5.b) *What were their contribution to West Africa?*

- Contributions were quite many; positive and negative
- Religious, humanitarian, economic, political etc
- Evangelism/ Christianity, many were converted
- Churches/ places of worship built, which helped to propagate religion/ Christianity
- Built educational institutions, schools, colleges, universities etc included primary, secondary schools, training colleges for teachers

- E.g. Foura Bay college 1827, St. Gregory, trinity college etc
- As well as trade schools for craft men, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, brick layers
- Promotion of general literacy and practical skills
- Creation of elite class, clergy, teachers, clerks, lawyers, administrators
- These served both government and missions, were also instrumental in pioneering nationalistic struggle
- E.g. J.E Casely Hayford, Herbert Maculey, Wallace Johnson, E.W Blyden etc
- Influenced growth of African nationalism
- Inspired future independence of leaders
- Such as Azikiwe, Nkrumah, Senghor, Seku Ture
- Made contribution in linguistic society
- E.g. Studied and reduced African languages to writings; Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, Ga, Twi etc
- Translated the Bible into these languages and wrote grammar books and dictionaries e.g. Lady Hanna, Kilham, Koelle Crowther
- So by doing, the converts were taught how to read the bible in vernacular
- Introduction of foreign languages e.g. English, French, Spanish in West Africa
- Introduction of printing press e.g. by Rev. Townsend 1852, publication of news paper e.g. the 1st Yorba news paper, the Jive Irobin published in 1859
- Abolition of slave trade and slavery hence restoring human dignity in Sierraleone and Liberia
- Divided converts on religious basis, Protestants Vs Catholics
- Preached against evil practice e.g. human sacrifice, murder of twins, worship of idols
- Contribution t the resignation of Samuel Ajayi Crowther as Bishop
- Checked on the spread of Islam
- Created studies in health, helped to combat diseases like malaria and measles etc

- Through health centers, dispensaries, hospitals and maternity services, this reduced on mortality rate.
- Western mode of life/ western civilization
- E.g. Attire, table manners, marriage, mannerism
- Introduction of new architecture/ way of building with bricks, iron roofs, tiles
- Promotion of agriculture/ new crops were introduced such as rubber, coffee, tea, cotton, palm oil, g.nuts
- Promotion of farming methods, crop rotation., plantation farming, fertilizers, tractors
- Improved transport / communications e.g. roads, railways, postal services
- Establishment of trading companies e.g. Basel formed by Basel missionary society, that supplied goods/imports at lower prices
- Reduced on the inter tribal wars
- Were instrumental in bringing west Africa under colonial rule

6.a) Why was French policy of assimilation applied in West Africa?

- Assimilation comes from the French word **Assimilier** which means cause to resemble
- It was a popular French colonial policy
- Applicable in all French colonies
- It had its origin in 19th century French history and thought
- And their peculiar attitudes towards colonies
- The genesis of assimilation lay in the French ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity
- Which were born in the French revolution of 1789
- Such ideas were considered applicable to all people elsewhere
- It was considered, that what was good for the French people was good for other people
- It is such ideas that gave birth to assimilation

- So the assimilation aimed at turning people in the French colonies to French citizens
- By substituting their indigenous cultures by French culture
- E.g. education, language, religion etc
- In this way, the colonial people would be enabled to enjoy the right of French citizenship
- Moreover, the French regarded their colonies, not merely as areas of imperial exploitation
- But as overseas province/ extension of France
- Also there was desire to setup a uniform administration structure in their colonies
- Assimilated Africans would be recruited in French army, since they had lost soldiers in the previous war
- E.g.the American war for independence of 1776 – 1783
- There was also the belief that the French had enough manpower
- So the desire to rule directly through the French officials in all their colonies
- In French West Africa, assimilation was applied in Senegal
- Especially in the four communes of Dakar, Goree, Rufisque and St. Louis where indigenous people detribalized
- Because of long contacts with French settlers
- French believed that their culture was superior

b) *What problems did this policy face?*

- It faced a lot of problems
- Were political, economic, religious and social
- Assimilation was based on wrong assumption
- And was largely a failure in the interior especially strong opposition from many quarters' e.g. French scholars
- They attacked the policy as unwise and unrealistic
- Argue that it was wrong to attempt to convert French colonial people in Africa into Frenchmen

- Because they were people of different races
- With their own distinctive culture and tradition which needed to be respected
- Also argued that the assimilation contained seeds of eventual liquidation of the French empire
- It faced resistance from highly organized states of the interior
- Consequently military governors, who faced resistance, opted to make use of some traditional rulers
- Difference between the French and African concepts
- E.g. regarding land tenure, marriage, property ownership, inheritance etc
- Difference in religion e.g. Catholic Vs Islam Vs Paganism etc
- Assimilation had stringent conditions
- Except for citizens of 4 communes, others were under the nature law
- Had reached the age of 18
- Were educated in French languages
- Had been in the French employment for 10 years
- Had done the required period of military service of 10 years
- And possessed good means of livelihood
- As well as showing evidence of good character
- The majority of these were born in communes of Senegal
- And the majority of African enjoyed no political and legal rights
- No opportunity for universal education
- And were liable to forced labour
- The education system was not favorable to assimilation even if Senegal itself was controlled by catholic missionaries who were more concerned with evangelism
- Rather than assimilation
- It was only after 1903, Muslims embraced secular education
- It was therefore rejected by Muslim education
- French traders and colonial masters feared economic competition from African French citizens
- Colonial representation in the French parliament was a majority

- And the assembly showed little interest in the colonial affairs
- This was the major problem in promoting assimilation
- Arguments that indirect rule was cheaper
- And more profitable than assimilation
- Because of such difficulty, assimilation was largely abandoned in favour of association
- This was identical/ similar to the British policy of indirect rule
- The French neglected the higher education for Africa
- This denied Africans to qualify for French citizenship
- Some Africans who qualified refused to apply for citizenship for fear of being rejected by fellow Africans
- Opposed by educated Frenchmen

7.a) *Explain the causes of the war between the British and the Asante during the 19th century*

- Generally referred to as Asante – Fante –British war
- Involved all the three parties
- Asante on one hand, the Fante and their British allies on the other
- The war between 1806 – 24 were essentially Asante – Fante affair
- While between 1824 and 1874, the British intervened actively on the sides of their Fante allies
- And it eventually became an Asante – British affair/ conflict
- The causes were quite diverse, economic, political and social
- British intervention came in the wake of economic considerations mainly
- Opposition of Asante sovereignty over coastal states, because it threatened British commercial interests
- Asante’s imperialism at the coast would place Asante in a strong economic position to dictate trading terms
- The British fought to protect their trade from being endangered for example avoid the increasing prices of palm oil and gold

- The Asante had wished the British to control coastal states from the Fante and allow them free access but the British were not ready to do it
- The British traders wanted the Asante powers broken so that Asante and other interior parts were opened to them for trade
- The Anglo – Dutch exchange of the Forts, brought Elmina under British influence, but Elmina was traditionally the Asante ally
- And the Asante protested the exchange hence war in 1869/70 and 1873 meant to prevent Elmina from falling under British Fante control
- Asante was landlocked yet she needed direct access to the coast to ensure direct commercial contact with European traders rather than depend on profiteering Fante middlemen
- The Asante wanted to ensure the regular supply of gun and gun powder imported from the Europeans
- This was essential for security of their empire hence the desire to maintain permanent allegiance with the Elmina
- But the Fante were not willing to give up their middlemen’s position, and in this they had British support
- Refusal by Fante to hand over the two fugitives chief; Otibu and Aputae – this annoyed Asante and hence war of 1806 and 1816,
- Asante’s determination to keep their empire intact / independent
- The British humanitarians / missionaries wanted slave trade eradicated from the Asante Empire
- And also need to spread Christianity and Western values in Asante, led to conflict between Asante and British
- British ignorance of Asante’s laws, / customs and disrespect for them
- E.g. the Asante invasion of the coast in 1864 was precipitated by governor Richard Pine’s refusal to surrender an Asante fugitive who had refused to hand over a discovered gold nugget to Asantehene as required by Asante law.
- The British annoyed the Asante, when they demanded to sit on the golden stool; this was violation of Asante’s law

- The British also provoked the war when they demanded the Asante to pay for 1826 war against the British and the administrative coast.

b) *What were the results of these wars?*

- The results were far reaching political, social and economic
- At first the Asante defeated the alliance of British and Fante in 1824 and 1863
- However, later the Asante was disastrously defeated by the British
- Disintegration of the Asante, its central government, army and economy
- Asante's southern vassal states like Akyem, Denkyira, Wassa, Fante, Accra, declared their independence
- The Northern vassal states like Goriya Krakye also got their independence from Asante
- Led to loss of lives including British governor Sir Charles McCarthy
- The wars led to the signing of the Foeman treaty between the British and the Asante leading to loss of independence
- The war forced Fante to unite against Asante under the Fante confederation
- In 1896, the British invaded Asante and arrested Sir Agyeman Prempeh I
- In 1901, Annexation of Asante to the British gold coast a colony which marked the end of Asante as an independent Empire
- Led to displacement of people due to war

8.a) *What role did the Germany play in the scramble and partition of West Africa?*

- European scramble and partition of Africa was a the sudden rush for African countries and partition was dividing up of African countries by the Europeans like Britain, German, France etc

- The Germans joined the colonial race in 1880's and their activities were determined by Bismark who had initially opposed colonial possessions in Africa
- The humiliating defeat of France in the Franco – Prussian war of 1870 – 71 in which the German changed European balance of power
- It made Bismark divert the French interests from Europe to Africa to avoid revenge
- He supported the French claims for territories in Africa to deny her alliance with other European powers
- In 1884, therefore the Germany entered officially in the colonial race
- Bismark yielded the pre – colonial pressure groups championed by the Germany colonization society
- In 1884, German established possessions where her traders were, in West Africa e.g. Togo, Cameroon, Namibia, Tanganyika
- It was because the German traders wanted protection against foreign competition, so they pressured German to play an active role in the race for colonies
- There was a possibility of extending German “Kulter” of science and technology
- German had also wanted to spread their superior civilization in education and Christianity
- The need to eradicate undesirable African practices like slave trade, paganism, and human sacrifices increased their interest in West Africa
- In 1884, Germany was forced to declare a protectorate over Togo land and Cameroon,
- Germany attempted to secure treaties with the Sultan of Sokoto and Emir of Gwandi
- In 1885, she declared protectorate over Mahim beach near Lagos; this is what alarmed other powers hence the scramble and partition
- Other European powers like Britain and France had similar interest in the region and they ended up colliding

- The German involvement in the scramble was linked to industrial developments in Europe, like desire for raw materials such as palm oil, cotton and rubber
- German also started looking for market for her surplus commodities at home
- She also wanted to look for areas to invest her surplus capital in West Africa
- Because German Bismark feared that European rivalry would lead to war, he summoned the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885 to deal with the issues in central and West Africa. This the name Berlin West Africa conference
- Germany stayed in her territories until her defeat in 1918 world war

b) *How did Germany administered Togo up to 1914?*

- Togo became a German colony in 1884 – 1885 following the end of scramble and partition of Africa
- German administrative seat was at Sebe but after 1898, the headquarters was established at home
- Between 1884 – 1898, the head of German administration was the commissioner
- However after 1898, the commissioner was replaced with the governor
- Between 1904 – 1914, the governor was assisted by the advisory council having three Germany officials in the colony
- Southern Togo was divided in to four districts under district commissioners
- In the coastal areas, the German exercised direct administration
- The German also administer through the appointed educated Africa clerks, these worked as government head chief in villages
- In the inland areas, the German administration was through the traditional rulers
- In general, the German administration was paternalistic in nature

- The German administration was backed by a legislature which often over ruled the customary law
- There was a standing army and the local police force to ensure law and order in Togo
- To meet administrative cost, they developed agriculture which had the subsistence and commercial sector
- Agriculture were also supported by the developing trade
- There was development of transport and communication like roads, railways, harbors and ports were developed
- The German also posed direct taxes on houses, license, poll tax, income tax and labour tax
- There was also a focus on the social services in education and health sector