

ORGANISATION OF SLAVE TRADE.

- The trade was organized in 3 stages i.e. the first stage was from Europe to W.A.
- The first stage involved ships carrying finished goods e.g. clothes, guns, mirrors, glass ware that were exchanged for slaves.
- The second stage was from West Africa to America with ships carrying slaves to the West Indies and America.
- The slaves were sold to plantation owners like sugar cane plantations and tea plantations.
- The slaves who were taken to the West Indies worked on the gold mines.
- This stage was also known as the middle stage and it was during this stage that many slaves that many slaves died because of the torture they were subjected to.
- The third stage was from America to Europe where ships carrying unprocessed sugar canes and tea went to Europe where manufactured goods were made and brought back to West Africa hence completing the triangular cycle.
- The major participants in the trade were Europeans, Africans and Americans.
- The European traders organized and financed the trade and also provided ships for transport.
- African middle men brought slaves to the coast where they were shipped to the new world (America).
- The Africans organized slave raids with the authority of their kings and chiefs.
- The slaves were transported in caravans from the interior to the coast with their hands tied together to prevent them from escaping.
- Those who failed to reach the coast were killed while others were tied on trees and abandoned in the forest to be eaten by wild animals.

- The lazy ones were always beaten to make them move faster because the journey to the coast was long.
- The journey to the Atlantic Ocean and across was full of torture because the slaves were over packed and starved and during the abolition campaign, the slaves were thrown in water.
- The slaves were shipped to different destinations and if there were no ships to carry them, they were assembled in compounds to wait for slave ships.
- The African kings and chiefs were the chief negotiators of the prices of slaves on behalf of the slave raiders.
- When the slaves arrived in America and the West Indies, they were sold to plantation owners and the gold mines where the conditions of working were very poor.
- In West Indies and America, raw materials were exported to European industries to make finished goods which were later brought back to West Africa.
- The chief commodity of the trade were slaves who were highly demanded.
- The means of exchange was barter trade where slaves exchanged for finished goods.
- The means of transport was water where ships used to carry commodities.

Qtn: How was the T.A.S.T organized?

EFFECTS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The effects of slave trade were many and were political, social and economic.

- ❖ Some African chiefs were able to expand their kingdoms e.g. Jaja of Opobo and Samori Toure.
- ❖ Slave trade led to increased conflicts among states due to the slave raids.
- ❖ It led to the decline of small states because they were over raided by the big states e.g. Dahomey.
- ❖ It led to the rise of powerful leaders' e.g. Jaja of Opobo, Samori Toure, and Benzine of Benin because of their participation in trade.
- ❖ Slave trade led to displacement of people since many run to safer areas.
- ❖ There was massive loss of lives due to the slave raids.
- ❖ There was depopulation due to loss of lives and the slave raids.
- ❖ There was insecurity due to slave raids.
- ❖ Africans lost their dignity because they were exchanged for mere commodities.
- ❖ Slave trade led to the coming of missionaries to stop it because it was a violation of human rights.
- ❖ Slave trade led to intermarriages between Africans and Europeans leading to the creation of new races e.g. the Creoles and Mulatoes.
- ❖ African chiefs acquired a lot of wealth due to their participation in slave trade.
- ❖ There was introduction of finished goods in west Africa e.g. sugar, mirrors.
- ❖ Famine broke out because agriculture was brought to a standstill.
- ❖ The caravan routes developed into communication lines or highways in the interior of West Africa.
- ❖ The trade led to development of towns e.g. Lagos, Accra which were major trading centers.

- ❖ The trade led to the retardation in growth and development of societies because all powerful and strong men were taken as slaves.
- ❖ In conclusion, the effects of slave trade were largely positive and negative as well as political, social and economic.

Qtn: How did slave trade affect the people of West Africa?

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

The abolition of slave trade in West Africa was pioneered by the British. This was due to their advancement in technology and use of machines.

They therefore no longer needed slaves to work for them and they started to fight against slave trade.

WHY SLAVE TRADE WAS ABOLISHED.

- The rise of humanitarianism like Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce who were against slave trade because it violated human rights and dignity.
- Slave trade was abolished due to the rise of missionaries e.g. CMS and the American Episcopal Church which condemned slave trade because it was against Christian teaching of equality before God.
- The industrial revolution in Europe led to the increase in science and technology where machines replaced human labour which made Europeans abandoned the use of slaves.
- There was need for raw materials to feed European industries which made European countries stop slave trade and encourage Africans to grow cash crops which would act as raw materials for their home industries.
- In the early quarter of the 19th century, slave trade had caused unemployment in Europe therefore it was abolished.
- The slaves in the new world started committing evils like strikes, boycotts, back to Africa movements, theft, murder, drug abuse and the rate of crime increased hence abolition of slave trade.
- During the American war of independence (1776-1783), the Black Africans refused to support America against Britain. When the war ended, Americans looked at Africans as enemies and therefore they decided to eliminate them from their society.
- The development of humanitarian movements such as the C.M.S which condemned slave trade as an evil led to the abolition of slave trade.
- Slave trade was also condemned by philosophers and economists e.g. Adam Smith, Samuel Johnson and Jean Jacques Rousseau as illegal and inhuman as opposed to equality and brotherhood.
- The formation of the Anti-slavery societies in Europe e.g. the Anti – slavery Squadron, courts of mixed commission. All these used force to suppress slave trade.
- Slave trade had disastrous effects and untold suffering to mankind in West Africa hence its abolition.
- The religious revival in Europe i.e. the Anglicans condemned and preached against slave trade saying it was inhuman and against God's laws of humanity e.g. in 1774, many religious leaders in England liberated several slaves and the waves were felt worldwide.
- The French revolution of 1789 and the American revolution of 1776 respectively used the ideas of liberty and fraternity which awakened the people whether one had a right to enslave the other which increased sentiments in the fight against slave trade.
- The introduction of legitimate trade in West Africa which involved the growing of cash crops like tobacco, cotton, coffee which were sold and almost generated equal profits led to abolition of slave trade.
- In conclusion, slave trade was largely abolished because of social, political and economic reasons and on humanitarian grounds.

STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

- I. There was use of force where the British government established the anti-slavery squadron (warships) that patrolled the Atlantic Ocean to capture slave dealers.
- II. There was introduction of legitimate trade to provide an alternative to slave traders e.g. cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, palm oil were grown in west Africa.
- III. The British established courts of mixed commission where slave dealers were charged and if found guilty were fined or imprisoned and this reduced the level of slave trade.
- IV. The British and American governments created homes for the freed slaves in Sierra Leone and Liberia where freed slaves were resettled.
- V. The anti-slavery movements championed by Granville Sharp and other Humanitarians like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were formed and these condemned slave trade.
- VI. Facts about the brutality of slave trade were published to arouse public opinion to accept slave trade to end.
- VII. William Wilberforce conducted an anti-slavery campaign in the British parliament which made slavery and slave trade become illegal.
- VIII. In 1772, Granville sharp secured judgment against a runaway slave in the British court, where Lord Mansfield the chief justice of England discharged the runaway slave.
- IX. This judgment made all slaves who were in their country and those to set foot in Europe automatically become free slaves.
- X. About 15000 slaves became free men out of this judgment.
- XI. In 1807, the abolitionists were successful when the British parliament abolished slave trade for all the British subjects.
- XII. Other countries followed the example of Britain e.g. U.S.A in 1808, Sweden in 1813, Holland in 1814, Spain in 1816, France in 1815, Portugal in 1817.
- XIII. In 1817, Britain negotiated the reciprocal search treaty with Spain and Portugal.
- XIV. By these treaties, the British navy was to stop and check ships suspected to be carrying slaves.
- XV. The British negotiated the equipped treaty and they arrested all people found with slaving equipment like handcuffs and chains.
- XVI. These treaties made slave trade a risky venture and they discouraged many slave trade.
- XVII. To kill more demand for slaves, the British abolished slave trade in the West Indies.
- XVIII. The European scramble and partition of West Africa called for stopping of slave trade in their areas of occupation.
- XIX. The development of modern transport and communication e.g. roads, railways that eased movement of abolishing forces and transportation of agricultural products.
- XX. The African kings who were slave dealers were deported or exiled by the Europeans e.g. Jaja of Opobo, king Kosoko of Lagos and Prempeh of Asante which threatened local African chiefs who participated in the trade.








Qtn: Explain the steps taken to abolish slave trade in West Africa.

EFFECTS OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

Slave trade abolition had far reaching social, political and economic effects in West Africa. The effects were negative and positive.

- There was development of legitimate trade in crops and minerals such as cotton, coffee, tea, etc.
- The abolition of slave trade led to the formation of states for freed slaves e.g. Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- Promoted the spreading of Christianity and western culture in West Africa.
- It led to exploitation of the interior resources of West Africa since insecurity had been overcome.
- There was development of formal education e.g. Fourah bay college and the great Liberian college.
- People started concentrating on agriculture as a means of survival growing food and cash crops e.g. cotton and tea.
- Chartered companies which promoted trade emerged in West Africa e.g. Basil Trading company, West African company of Nigeria in 1853.
- The states which survived on slave trade after its abolition collapsed e.g. Dahomey, Asante, Oyo and Calabar.
- It led to evolution of new languages e.g. English, Dutch, Creoles (Kio), Spanish and French that were spread by European merchants.
- New societies emerged e.g. the creoles of Sierra Leone and the Mulattoes of Liberia.
- The freed slaves became important people in the history of West Africa e.g. Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther became the first Liberian president.
- Creole civilization had great impact in West Africa e.g. education, transport, politics and Christianity were introduced by creoles.
- A peaceful atmosphere was created because the inter-tribal wars had come to an end.
- Two classes of Africans emerged e.g. the middle class consisting of business traders and private traders, the working class consisting of people employed by various European trading firms and companies.
- It led to the scramble and partition of West Africa e.g. southern Ghana was colonized in 1874 and Lagos in 1850.
- African kings and chiefs lost revenue since they could no longer get access to the guns that they used to control trade routes.
- There were wars between the freed slaves and the original inhabitants of West Africa e.g. the Temne-Mende wars.

WHY IT TOOK LONG TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

-  Many people benefited from slave trade, both Europeans and Africans, so they could not allow stopping it.
-  Africans, it was the only way of eliminating criminals from their societies so they went on to practice it.
-  Many European plantations still depended on slave labour which made Europeans fail to agree to stop the trade.
-  Some West African kings like Jaja of Opobo signed treaties but refused to honor them. The
-  Europeans had invested a lot of money in the trade, they could not afford to lose their profits once it was stopped.
-  Most West African states like Asante looked at the trade as a way of acquiring guns to protect themselves. Therefore they could not agree to stop slave trade.
-  Courts of mixed commission that were established were few at times, they lacked evidence to implicate slave dealers.

- ✚ Legitimate trade which was introduced to replace slave trade had its limitations since the cash crops took too long to mature and people could not realize the profits.
- ✚ The British were fighting a one man's battle because other European countries had not yet industrialized hence still needed slaves.
- ✚ Legitimate trade also brought about slave trade because the plantations required slave labour.
- ✚ To some Africans, possessing slaves was a source of power and prestige in their societies therefore they could not readily accept to end it.
- ✚ The abolitionists concentrated at the coast yet slave trade continued in the interior.
- ✚ The abolitionists had very few ships to patrol the Atlantic Ocean.
- ✚ Sometimes the slave dealers attacked the abolitionists since they were armed and this slowed down the abolition.
- ✚ Abolitionists faced a problem of language barrier which made communication difficult. The Atlantic Ocean was too wide to be patrolled by the British since they were very few. The abolitionists were scared to venture into the interior of West Africa because of tropical diseases like malaria, harsh climate.
- ✚ There was shortage of funds and equipment to be used during the abolition campaign. The resettlement of the freed slaves was a problem since the British did not know where to resettle them.
- ✚ Some slave traders used the American flag to camouflage.
- ✚ The slave dealers would throw the smuggled slaves in water if they were caught hence there was no evidence.
- ✚ The abolitionists lacked geographical knowledge about many areas in West Africa therefore they couldn't identify areas where slave trade was taking place.

Qtn: Explain the problems faced during the abolition of slave trade.

THE FOUNDATION OF STATES IN WEST AFRICA.

THE FOUNDATION OF SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone as colony in West Africa was founded in 1787 by a group of humanitarians from Britain under the leadership of Granville sharp.

It was founded to act as a settlement or a home for the freed slaves from Jamaica, Britain and Nova Scotia.

On trading on the West African coast on 14th may, 1787, over 440 Negroes together with 60 countries were under their captain known as Captain Thompson.

WHY SIERRA LEONE WAS FOUNDED

- Sierra Leone was founded in 1787 by a group of Humanitarians from Britain.
- It was founded to act as a home for the freed slaves from Jamaica, Britain and Nova Scotia.
- Sierra Leone was founded because the liberated slaves from Britain were suffering and people like Granville Sharp decided to resettle them in West Africa.
- It was founded to accommodate the captives. The British navy captured slave ships and rescued a number of slaves who had to resettle.

- There was need to get rid of the poor liberated Negroes from Britain.
- There was also need to get rid of the unemployment problem.
- Freed slaves were illiterate and therefore could not get jobs in Sierra Leone.
- The British wanted to eliminate the white prostitutes who had become misfits in the English society. If they were resettled in West Africa, they would get married to the resettled Negroes.
- There was need to introduce legitimate trade as a way of eliminating slave trade therefore Sierra Leone was established to act as a base where legitimate would be promoted.
- Sierra Leone was also founded to act as a base for British trade on the West African coast.
- The British hoped to use Sierra Leone as a base for the spread of Christianity, western education and western civilization to the people of West Africa.
- Africans had supported the British in the American war of independence so when the war ended, as a sign of appreciation, the British decided to resettle and look after them in Sierra Leone.
- Sierra Leone was founded to completely suppress S.T and slavery in West Africa.
- Sierra Leone was founded to act as a center where courts of mixed commission would be established to try cases of the captured slave dealers.
- In conclusion, Sierra Leone was founded due to the political, social, economic as well as humanitarian factors.

Qtn: Why was the colony of Sierra Leone founded?

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EARLY SETTLERS IN SIERRA LEONE.

- ❖ The settlers arrived in the rainy season which disorganized their work.
- ❖ There was a problem of unhealthy conditions due to shortage of necessary supplies e.g. beddings, clothes.
- ❖ The West African coast was characterized by a jungle so there was a problem of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, small pox.
- ❖ The early settlers had not put up permanent structures as their homes which made accommodation difficult.
- ❖ The early settlers were attacked by the hostile native communities e.g. the Temne and Mende.
- ❖ The tribal chiefs in the area were still interested in slave trade because they were benefiting from it therefore sometimes they would capture the settlers and sell them as slaves.
- ❖ At the beginning, settlers were few but as their number increased, there was pressure on land leading to several conflicts.
- ❖ The settlers found difficulty in adjusting to the new tropical environment. This is because they were not used to the climate of the region.
- ❖ There was also a problem of communication among the natives.
- ❖ The resettled people were not used to the tropical foods therefore they depended on food which was imported from Britain yet it was expensive.
- ❖ The settlers were very poor because the projects they set up took so long to take off e.g. plantain agriculture.
- ❖ The area had poor transport and communication network.
- ❖ The early settlers were attacked by wild animals e.g. lions, leopards among others.

- ❖ French naval forces attacked and plundered the early settlers during the Napoleonic wars.

- ❖ There was struggle for power between the early settlers and the officials of Sierra Leone a company which was managing the colony when the settlers refused to pay tax (land tax).
- ❖ During the period of scramble and partition, settlers lost their independence to the British.

THE CREOLES OF SIERRA LEONE.

- ✚ The name Creoles was originally applied to the re-captives' children born in the colony of Sierra Leone.
- ✚ The creoles live in West Africa specifically in Sierra Leone.
- ✚ The creoles were also resettled Negroes in the colony of Sierra Leone.
- ✚ The creoles were Christians by religion because of the influence they had in Europe.
- ✚ They spoke the Krio language which was a mixture of Yoruba, English, Portuguese, French, Temne, Mende, Igbo and Susu language.
- ✚ By 1850, the creoles had gained wealth, Education and political influence.
- ✚ The creoles are believed to have been the pioneers of western civilization in West Africa.
- ✚ The creoles had a distinctive culture that was a mixture of European, American and African tradition.
- ✚ The creoles lived in European styled houses and practiced monogamy.
- ✚ The creoles were light skinned since they were products of intermarriages between natives, recaptives, European traders, farmers and administrators.

QTN: Who were the Creoles?

CONTRIBUTION OF THE CREOLES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST AFRICA.

- The Creoles had political, social and economic effects/contributions on the West African society.
- The contributions of the creoles were also positive and negative in nature.
- The creoles played a great role in the abolition of slave trade and slavery in West Africa.
- The creoles played an important role in the developing of legitimate trade e.g. Sir Samuel Lewis.
- Sierra Leone became a center of courts of mixed commissions that were set up to try the arrested slave dealers.
- They helped the British in extending colonial rule in other parts of West Africa e.g. Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria.
- They established a Negroe Multi National Ethnic, religious state which comprised of the Igbo, Yoruba, Mandika, Fulani, and Americans.
- The creoles pioneered the development of formal education in West Africa since they prioritized education highly.
- They put up mission schools that produced many teachers, doctors, lawyers and clergy men.
- They championed the spreading of Christianity in west Africa e.g. Bishop Samuel Ajay Crowther championed the spread of Christianity in the Niger Delta region.
- They pioneered the formation of African independent churches e.g. Niger Delta Church and the Sierra Leone Anglican Church.
- The Creoles worked among the captives in Ghana, Gambia and Abeokuta spreading Christianity and promoting education.

- The creoles used their civilization to dominate West African civil service e.g. they were the first group of lawyers, teachers, doctors and secretaries in the English speaking West African states.
- Many of them moved to different parts of West Africa and participated in trade e.g. R.B. Blaize became the richest and most prosperous person in Lagos.
- They pioneered the development of modern transport and communication through the establishment of roads and railway lines.
- They wrote many books and literature e.g. Samuel john wrote “the History of the Yoruba” while Ajay Crowther wrote “The grammar and vocabulary” of the Yoruba language.
- The creoles published newspapers that influenced the thoughts and ideas of the people in the British colonies in West Africa.
- They pioneered African Nationalistic movements in West Africa e.g. James and Horton.
- Their arrogance, exploitation and suppressive means caused the hut tax war in Sierra Leone between the Temne and Mende against the British.
- The creoles introduced new languages in West Africa e.g. Krio language.

QTN: Explain the contributions/effects/importance of the creoles to the development of West Africa.

WHY CREOLE INFLUENCE DECLINED IN SIERRA LEONE.

The decline of the creoles started in the 19th century and was due to a number of factors.

Creole influence declined due to political, social and economic factors.

- The decline of the creole influence was due to the decline in Agriculture due to poor soils and poor farming methods.
- The British introduced the anti-Creole policy where they excluded the Creoles from serving in the protectorate and were replaced by English men.
- The British started undermining the cultures of the creoles and advocated for the Native culture of Africans which reduced their influence.
- The creoles were eliminated from public service especially in the senior positions of administration and they were replaced by white men.
- In the leading mission centers and churches, the creole clergy were replaced by the English clergy.
- The creole trade in the interior was also closed due to the diversion of the ivory, gold and cattle trade to France.
- The creoles were displaced and removed from small scale businesses.
- The European companies and farms eliminated the creoles from whole sale and retail trade which made them economically weak.
- In conclusion, their decline was political, social and economic.

QTN: Why did creole influence decline?

THE TEMNE MENDE WAR (1898).

This is sometimes known as the Hut tax war and it took place in 1898 between the Temne and Mende on side against the British and the Creoles.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

The causes of the war were political, social and economic.

The causes of the war were external and internal.

- ❖ The Temne and Mende were against the British colonization of Sierra Leone.
- ❖ The Temne rose up against the British because of the declaration of Sierra Leone as a protectorate which made them (Temne and Mende) lose their independence.
- ❖ The disrespect of African chiefs and the people forced the Temne and Mende to rise up.
- ❖ Governor Cardew's administration was generally unpopular especially the police which was very brutal.
- ❖ The police physically flogged African chiefs which annoyed the Temne and the Mende.
- ❖ The Temne and Mende also disliked the creole traders who had outcompeted them in trade.
- ❖ The Temne and Mende also accused the creoles of fixing prices on commodities which made them lose out in trade.
- ❖ The Temne and Mende also hated the missionary teachings because they undermined A.T.R e.g. polygamy and ancestral worship.
- ❖ The Temne and Mende were also against the introduction of the Hut tax of 5/= or its equivalence of rice or palm oil. This was too much for the Temne and Mende.
- ❖ The war was also against forced labour on public works like railway construction, road construction and on farms.
- ❖ The Temne and Mende were also inspired by their leaders e.g. Bai Bureh who organized them to rise up against the British.
- ❖ They were also against the constant arrests by the district commissioners and they were imprisoned which annoyed them.
- ❖ In conclusion, the causes of the Temne Mende war were social, economic and mostly political as above, internal and external.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

- ✓ There was destruction of property e.g. plantations and houses.
- ✓ Missionaries and traders were blamed for the outbreak of the war.
- ✓ The West Indies troupes were brought in to suppress the resistance.
- ✓ The creoles were hit the hardest because many of them were retired from public service.
- ✓ There was loss of lives e.g. over 1000 creoles were killed.
- ✓ There was decrease in population due to massive loss of lives.
- ✓ The creoles were accused by the colonial administration for inciting the rebellion.
- ✓ The creole culture was despised by the British and they became discriminated in Sierra Leone.
- ✓ The colonial government supported the interior chiefs against the creoles.
- ✓ The Temne and Mende completely lost independence to the British.
- ✓ Hut tax was enforced by the colonial government.

- ✓ There was suffering and misery among the people.
- ✓ There was outbreak of famine due to destruction of crops.
- ✓ There was insecurity due to massive raids from Temne and Mende against the British and the creoles.

- ✓ There was displacement of people to safer areas.
- ✓ The war led to the decline in trade since trade came to a standstill.
- ✓ There was decline in agriculture due to destruction of people's farms during fighting.

COURSE.

- The war was started in 1898 and it was led by a Temne chief called Bai Bureh of Kassar state.
- The war started after his refusal to pay tax that police started to open fire to his people.
- He organized surprise attacks and ambushes plus the scorched earth policy by setting crops and bushes on fire.
- At first, Bai Bureh did not attack civilians either British or creoles, he only attacked army men, that is why it is known as gentleman's war.
- The war was later joined by the Mende who were very violent and these killed many people e.g. the creoles, British, missionaries and traders.
- The hut tax war was organized on a secret and religious education, trading society known as "Poro".
- According to this secret society, no member was to commit any social or political offence that would annoy others and this gave moral to the members to fight as a group.
- The society had it that the ancestral spirits were annoyed with the foreigners and as a result, every foreigner they came across was killed.
- The rebellion was however suppressed by the British and the West Indies troupes.
- Bai Bureh surrendered and was taken to Freetown and the rebellion was crushed.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNOR MAC CATHY IN SIERRA LEONE (1814-1824).

- Governor Mac Cathy came to the colony of Sierra Leone in 1814 and ruled up to 1824.
- During his reign, there was a period of great social progress and missionary work.
- He organized proper caring and education of the thousands of recaptives in Freetown.
- He invited missionaries to come and help in the education of recaptives.
- He invited the C.M.S missionaries who employed as superintendents.
- He invited missionaries who built schools, churches and colleges in the colony.
- He also improved the economy of Sierra Leone by encouraging trade.
- He initiated development schemes e.g. he enlarged the Freetown harbor which greatly improved trade.
- He encouraged European traders to settle in Freetown which boosted trade in the colony of Sierra Leone.
- He also improved the standards of living of the colonial administrators by constructing better houses for them.
- He encouraged trade among the interior societies.
- During his administration, he improved the relations between the creoles and the neighboring kingdoms e.g. the Temne and Mende.
- He also acquired from the Temne the villages of Kent, York, Wellington and Waterloo in order to expand the colony of Sierra Leone.
- He also acquired from the Sherbro the Banana islands for the settlement of the ex-Negroes and recaptives.
- He made Sierra Leone become so important that it was made the headquarters of the British West African colonies.

- He died a tragic death in the war with the Asante of the gold coast in 1840.

QTN: Why is governor Mac Cathy remembered in the history of Sierra Leone?

What is the importance of governor Mac Cathy in Sierra Leone?

THE FOUNDATION OF LIBERIA.

- 🚩 The foundation of Liberia is similar to that of Sierra Leone.
- 🚩 Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society.
- 🚩 It was founded to act as a base of the freed slaves from America.
- 🚩 Initially, they came with a population of 88 Negroes and 3 white officials to run the colony.
- 🚩 The American colonization society bought land at Capo Mesurado in order to settle the freed slaves.
- 🚩 The first site of settlement was known as Monrovia.
- 🚩 This was named after the U.S president at that time known as Monroy.
- 🚩 Most settlers shifted to Liberia by 1865 and as the number increased, the A.C.S was forced to purchase more land.
- 🚩 By 1900, the number of Negroes had increased to 20,000.
- 🚩 In 1824, Monrovia was renamed Liberia by Rev. Robert Gurley.
- 🚩 This was to mean the land of the free people.
- 🚩 In 1847, the settlers declared themselves independent and adopted the motto "The love of liberty brought us here"
- 🚩 Joseph. J. Roberts became the first president of Liberia.

QTN: How was Liberia founded?

WHY LIBERIA WAS FOUNDED.

- ❖ Liberia was founded to act as a resettlement center for freed slaves from America.
- ❖ It was founded to get rid of the poor slaves since the American government could not provide for their needs.
- ❖ The Americans wanted to get rid of the illiterate Negroes who were a burden in terms of expenditure.
- ❖ The Negroes were looked at as enemies of the Americans after their support to the British in the American war of independence hence they created Liberia to settle them there.
- ❖ The Americans believed that the freed slaves were discriminated especially after the American war of independence. This forced the A.C.S to create Liberia for them.
- ❖ The freed slaves lacked homes in U.S.A since previously they worked on plantations, therefore after the abolition of S.T, the freed slaves had nowhere to live hence resettling them in West Africa.
- ❖ The freed slaves were unemployed in America since they had nothing to do there hence resettling them in Liberia.
- ❖ Liberia was created to act as a base for the spread of American civilization on the African continent.
- ❖ It was also founded to act as a base for the abolition of slave trade by the Americans.

- ❖ To promote Christianity on the African continent.
- ❖ It was founded to serve as a base for the expansion of legitimate trade in West Africa.
- ❖ To serve as a source of raw materials for American industries through the introduction of cash crops like rubber.
- ❖ Liberia was founded to act as a source of market for American manufactured goods on the African continent.
- ❖ Liberia had fertile soils that would support agriculture and benefit the American economy.

QTN: Why was the colony of Liberia founded?

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SETTLERS IN LIBERIA.

- The settlers (Mulattoes) in Liberia faced a number of problems which were social, political and economic.
- There was increase in population due to the increased number of settlers which brought about land wrangles between natives and Mulattoes.
- They also faced a problem of poor accommodation due to the increased number of settlers who had no permanent settlements.
- The forests proved a barrier to their settlement because of the many languages spoken.
- The freed slaves faced hostility from the natives who never wanted to lose their land.
- Racial segregation between Mulattoes and the natives increased the conflicts between the two groups.
- There were power struggles between the Republican party of the Mulattoes and the opposition party of the natives which caused insecurity.
- Tropical diseases like malaria, small pox attacked the settlers yet there were no medical facilities.
- They suffered from harsh climate especially the heavy rains that destroyed their settlements.
- They suffered from famine and food shortage since they ran out of supplies and were not used to African foods.
- Liberia and the settlers' lacked social services like schools and hospitals which lowered their standards of living.
- The natives were interested in S.T during the early years and they constantly organize slave raids which increased insecurity.
- The A.C.S imposed its own constitution which did not suit the needs of the freed slaves.
- The settlers had limited funds which could not cater for the demands of the new state.
- The foreign banks were not willing to lend money to Liberia because of security which weakened the economy.

QTN: Explain the problems faced by the early settlers in Liberia.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN LIBERIA.

- ✓ New settlements were established e.g. Greenville, Grand Bassa, Coldwell, Marshall, and Buchanan.
- ✓ Liberia succeeded in imposing customs dues on ships trading on her ports.
- ✓ Liberian leaders negotiated for their independence in 1847 and Liberia became a republic with J.J Roberts as the first president.

✓ A constitution for the republic was formulated and was designed like that of the U.S.A.

- ✓ The republic (Liberia) was divided into 5 countries i.e. Sinoe, Montserado, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape and Maryland.
- ✓ Multi-party politics emerged which led to the rise of political parties i.e. Republican party and the true wings party.
- ✓ Various settlements were united in the commonwealth of Liberia in 1836.
- ✓ American-Liberian law was used with some success to promote cultural assimilation.
- ✓ Because the Negro settlers were hard working, there was development especially in agriculture.
- ✓ Liberia later became the leading producer of rubber in Africa.
- ✓ Foreign trade in palm oil, cam wood and Raphia palm, fibers developed.
- ✓ By 1850's sugarcane and coffee were exported which increased revenue.
- ✓ There was progress in education where a number of schools were established.

QTN: Explain the political and economic developments in Liberia before and after independence.

PROBLEMS FACED BY LIBERIA BEFORE AND AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

- Liberia failed to make a currency of her own.
- Foreign aid from America and other humanitarian organization was cut off.
- The population of Liberia comprised of old and unhealthy citizens therefore there was no enough labour for the army and economic activities.
- The colony of Liberia was insufficient to occupy the whole length of the coast line.
- Liberia lacked enough military resources to enforce the payment of customs dues.
- Very many European powers were interested in colonizing Liberia even after gaining her independence in 1847.
- Foreign bankers were not willing to lend money for economic development in Liberia for economic development.
- Government officials were corrupt and inefficient.
- Plantation agriculture in Liberia collapsed due to competition by the imperial powers of Europe.
- The constitution of Liberia extended the presidential term of office from 2-4 years and later 8 years which caused political problems.
- Liberia started engaging in dividing politics of multi parties basing on color and religious differences.
- There were conflicts between the settler population and the Kru, Vai and Grebo people.

QTN: Explain the problems faced by Liberia before and after independence.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGITIMATE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.

Legitimate trade is also known as acceptable trade.

Legitimate trade is also known as the lawful trade.

This trade emerged after the abolition of slave trade in West Africa.

Legitimate trade is the buying and selling of goods declared by law.

Legitimate trade developed due to a number of reasons which were political, social and economic.

- ❖ The trade developed due to the need to substitute slave trade which had proved to be evil.
- ❖ The stopping of slave trade led to the promotion of cash crop growing e.g. Coffee, tobacco, tea, cotton leading to the development of the lawful trade.
- ❖ The European industrial revolution led to the development of the trade because it outdated slave trade leading to the development of the lawful trade.
- ❖ Following the stopping of slave trade, European traders turned their attention to forest products like timber, palm oil and lubricating machines, making soap and candles promoted legitimate trade.
- ❖ The trade developed because of the improvement in transport e.g. the construction of railway lines and roads from the coast to the interior.
- ❖ The work of missionaries in promoting the growing of cash crops like cotton and coffee also contributed to the development.
- ❖ The promotion of western education by Christian missionaries also encouraged the development of legitimate trade because Africans were taught better farming methods.
- ❖ The demand for market of European products increased the demand for raw materials to feed their home industries leading to the development of the trade.
- ❖ The foundation of Liberia and Sierra Leone as homes of the freed slaves greatly promoted development of legitimate trade.
- ❖ The promotion of peace and security by European companies e.g. Royal Niger Company, Basil Trading Company also promoted the development of legitimate trade.

Qtn: Explain the factors that led to the development of legitimate trade in West Africa.

PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGITIMATE TRADE.

- There was difficulty for people to switch from slave trade to legitimate trade especially those who gained much from it.
- Gradually, there was stiff competition among the trading companies for cash crop products as well as forest products.
- Some companies developed a monopoly style of behavior especially the Royal Niger Company.
- Africans were not ready to sell their products to only European traders because they did not have full trust in them.
- The trust system became a source of conflict between European merchants and middlemen.
- Some European imports were against the morals of Africans e.g. guns that promoted insecurity which affected the development of trade.
- African chiefs were forced to lose their wealth which they acquired through slave trade that's why many of them opposed the trade.

- The cash crops which were introduced took long to mature because they had long gestation period hence profits were realized after a long time.
- The poor means of transport also slowed down the trade development of legitimate trade.

- Labour was still needed to run the plantations that were established.
- The refusal to pay taxes by Africans to Europeans was also a problem.
- The trade was largely controlled by the Europeans therefore Africans believed it was one way of exploiting them.

WHY MISSIONARY WORK WAS SUCCESSFUL IN WEST AFRICA.

Missionary work was successful in West Africa due to political, social and economic factors.

- Missionaries got support from home govt in form of funds.
- Missionaries stopped slave trade which made Africans see them as saviors hence their success.
- Missionaries got support from African leaders in form of land, shelter, protection, medication which eased their work.
- Missionaries were giving out gifts to Africans and they easily converted.
- Missionaries spread western civilization which attracted Africans e.g. the western culture and language.
- The development of transport and communication made missionary work easy because they managed to preach to distant areas.
- Islam had spread in a few areas hence easy Christianity spread.
- The discovery of quinine, a cure to malaria encouraged more Christian missionaries to venture in West Africa because it was protected from malaria.
- The tropical climate in some parts of West Africa favored human settlement hence their success.
- The support given to missionaries by home companies (trading companies) also strengthened them hence their success.
- The mode of conversion to Christianity was easy unlike Islam.
- The translation of bible into local languages enabled many Africans to easily accept Christianity.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN WEST AFRICA.

INDIRECT RULE IN WEST AFRICA.

Indirect rule was a system of administration which the British applied in their colonies of Nigeria, Ghana and Gambia.

The policy was popularized by Capt. Fredrick Lugard.

The policy was more successful in Northern Nigeria where there were centralised systems.

It was a policy through which the British used traditional rulers or chiefs to administer the conquered people.

The policy was used by the British because of a number of reasons which were political, social and economic.

- The policy was applied because of lack of enough man power to be used by the British in administration.
- The system was used due to shortage of funds to finance the administration of the colonies.

- Indirect rule was used to solve language barrier problems.
- The policy was used to preserve African traditional institutions.
- It was used by the British because they wanted to look unique since their rivals like the French had used assimilation and the German had used direct rule.
- Indirect rule was used because it was successful in Uganda and India.
- Indirect rule was used to minimize resistance from the Africans.
- It was used by the British because of the strong love and respect that Africans gave to their kings and chiefs.
- The policy was used because it was proved to be cheap in terms of money.
- The British applied indirect rule because they looked at it as a rewarding policy to those who had collaborated.
- The willingness of some African kings and chiefs to serve the British administration also made the British to use indirect rule.
- Indirect rule was used due to lack of proper transport and communication network in many parts of West Africa.
- Indirect rule was used by the British to enable Africans acquire leadership skills which they would use after independence.
- The policy was used to consolidate British rule and administration in West African colonies.

QTN: Why did the British apply for indirect rule in West Africa?

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE IN WEST AFRICA.

The effects of indirect rule were positive and negative.

The effects of indirect rule were also political, social and economic.

- The policy undermined the process of bringing about unity between the rulers and the ruled.
- Indirect rule contributed to the making of modern Nigeria.
- Indirect rule led to the making of modern Nigeria.
- Indirect rule led to the establishment of the legislative Assembly and the Nigeria Council in 1914.
- The policy conditioned Africans to work without any willingness from their hearts despite the few opportunities.
- The system failed to unite the people e.g. in Nigeria since it encouraged divisions along religious lines.
- Indirect rule contributed to backwardness of Northern Nigeria in terms of education since it was occupied by Muslims.
- Indirect rule was not universal e.g. the system in northern Nigeria could not be applied in southern Nigeria.
- Indirect rule assumed that all societies were centralised which was not the case.
- The system was very exploitative to both human and non-human resources.
- Indirect rule created a class of collaborators and resisters.
- Indirect rule restricted African justice and cultures.

QTN: How did the policy of indirect rule affect the people of West Africa?

HOW INDIRECT RULE WAS APPLIED IN NIGERIA.

- ❖ Indirect rule in Nigeria was applied in different ways e.g. the British divided Nigeria into 3 parts i.e.; the North which was occupied by the Yoruba, the East which was occupied by the Ibo/Igbo.
- ❖ In Northern Nigeria Ibo/Igbo.
- ❖ In Northern Nigeria, Lugard found centralised states headed by Emirs.
- ❖ The Emir's powers were strengthened by Lugard.
- ❖ Lugard appointed new chiefs to fill the vacant posts created by the civil war of 1903.
- ❖ The chiefs who did not cooperate with Lugard were removed.
- ❖ The resident commissioners were stationed to oversee the work of the Emir.
- ❖ Muslim laws were applied in traditional courts after making new reforms.
- ❖ British advisors were attached to traditional courts.
- ❖ The Emirs were allowed to continue collecting taxes for the treasury.
- ❖ Part of the taxes were kept for local development like road construction, schools, markets and health centers.
- ❖ Lugard was sent to southern Nigeria among the Yoruba after successfully applying indirect rule in northern Nigeria.
- ❖ Among the Yoruba, Lugard found them undergoing a number of changes.
- ❖ Among the Yoruba, the state of Ibadan had just become independent and it was so powerful.
- ❖ There was also a class of educated Africans because of the missionary activities and this had an effect on the process of establishing indirect rule.
- ❖ The policy faced opposition from educated Yoruba people who became suspicious of Lugard.
- ❖ Although indirect rule continued among Yoruba people, it was disliked and accepted reluctantly.
- ❖ In 1928, indirect rule was introduced among the Ibo/Igbo of Eastern Nigeria.
- ❖ The policy failed because the Ibo were organized in decentralized societies without a supreme leader.
- ❖ The British therefore appointed warrant chiefs who became unpopular.
- ❖ The warrant chiefs could not control the council of elders nor the village assembly.
- ❖ The use of the unpopular chiefs led to the outbreak of the Aba riots in 1929.
- ❖ Governor Donald Cameron was later sent to Nigeria and he tried to reform the system of indirect rule among the Ibo.
- ❖ He modelled the local government on the social and political organization of the Ibo.

QTN: How was indirect rule applied by the British in Nigeria?

HOW INDIRECT RULE WAS APPLIED IN OTHER BRITISH WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Indirect rule system was an administrative policy which the British applied in their colonies like Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Gambia among others.

The policy was popularized by Fredrick lugard after its success In India, Kenya and Uganda.
Indirect rule formed the basis of local government in the British colonies of West Africa. The colonial government was fully in charge of the local government.

- ✚ Each colony was headed by a governor who was assisted by the executive council and the legislative council.
- ✚ The governors, members of the legislative council were all whites with one appointed western educated African.
- ✚ The British did not pass laws in London for their colonies but the governors made laws according to the needs of each colony but they were approved in London. Each colony was divided into provinces under a provincial commissioner.
- ✚ Provinces were further divided into districts under district officers.
- ✚ The districts consisted of one or more traditional states.
- ✚ The local government was based on Traditional African rulers.
- ✚ The officials were allowed to continue applying traditional laws.
- ✚ Local rulers were in charge of collecting taxes for the local treasury.
- ✚ The officials were allowed to continue applying traditional laws.
- ✚ Local rulers were in charge of collecting taxes for the local treasury.
- ✚ The remainders of the local tax was sent to the central government for local development e.g. road construction, schools, markets, health centers and payment of local officials' salaries. The traditional rulers were answerable to the British officials who were in charge of the central government.
- ✚ The district officials were expected to remain in the background to make colonial rule appear as native rule.
- ✚ For the African chiefs, they were supposed to act as shock absorbers.

QTN: How was indirect rule applied in the British West African colonies of Ghana and Sierra Leone.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN NIGERIA BETWEEN (1920 AND 1950).

- ✓ Nigeria was colonized by the British who promoted agriculture.
- ✓ Agriculture was promoted through the production of cash crops like cocoa, rubber, palm oil, coffee, cotton among others.
- ✓ There was improvement in production of palm oil exports and they increased from 66,000 tons to 272,000 tons between 1901 and 1921.
- ✓ There was also production of hides and skins among the Fulani in northern Nigeria.
- ✓ The mining industry was also given greater attention through the introduction of machines.
- ✓ Nigeria started to export tin and the revenue from tin greatly increased.
- ✓ Coal was also discovered at Enugu and mining started.
- ✓ Mining sector employed many people which improved peoples' standards of living.
- ✓ Transport made great progress during the colonial times.
- ✓ The colonial government built many roads, railways and harbors.
- ✓ Many roads and old path ways were turned into motor roads.
- ✓ The main road system in southern Nigeria was constructed in 1912.
- ✓ By 1950, 28000 miles of roads were constructed due to the discovery of coal.
- ✓ There was development of port facilities e.g. harbors were improved and modernized.
- ✓ The first aero plane landed in Nigeria in 1926.

- ✓ By the end of the colonial era, over 15 Nigerian towns were enjoying at least a weekly service of airmails.
- ✓ Posts and telegram services were also developed to improve communication.
- ✓ Many post offices were established around Nigeria.
- ✓ Telephones were introduced in Nigeria to communication.
- ✓ Trade was greatly developed due to increased imports and exports.
- ✓ The government supplemented missionary effects through building more hospitals in major towns.
- ✓ Vaccination and immunization was introduced to control the spread of diseases.
- ✓ In education, missionaries established first school at Badagry in 1842.
- ✓ The colonial government gave grants to missionaries who opened a number of schools.
- ✓ By 1951, there were 1000,000 children in primary school.
- ✓ The first secondary school was constructed in Nigeria in 1859.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

- ✓ Agriculture dominated Ghana's economy during the colonial era and involved growing of cocoa.
- ✓ By 1936, Ghana was producing half of the world's cocoa.
- ✓ By the colonial government also developed the timber industry which fetched 4.9million pounds.
- ✓ Mining was also important since Ghana was blessed with a number of minerals e.g. gold, diamond, Manganese among others.
- ✓ Mining was developed through the introduction of machines which eased the exploitation of minerals e.g. the Sekondi – ones were improved which improved water transport.
- ✓ Kumasi line and Accra – Kumasi line.
- ✓ Roads were generally improved and road transport network was greatly facilitated during colonial period.
- ✓ Many Lorries were purchased using the revenue from cocoa growing and this improved transport.
- ✓ Harbors were also constructed and old ones were improved.
- ✓ An airport was established which made transport easy.

- ✓ Communication was improved through establishing telecommunications and telegraphs.
- ✓ Trade greatly developed due to the improvement in transport and communication.

- ✓ Education was greatly developed and missionaries controlled the education system where they taught people how to read and write.
- ✓ Colonial government provided grants to missionary schools to improve the quality of education.
- ✓ There was increase in the number of school going children.
- ✓ Secondary enrollment in education also increased and by 1955, there were 7911 students in secondary schools.
- ✓ The university college of Ghana was established in 1948.
- ✓ Medical services were improved e.g. the Roman Catholic Missionary Sisters provided services through construction of hospitals.
- ✓ The colonial government supplemented missionary efforts by constructing more hospitals and clinics.
- ✓ Christianity was highly developed with the building of more churches.

REASONS WHY THE FRENCH USED THE POLICY OF ASSIMILATION.

Assimilation was used by the French in West African colonies.

Assimilation comes from the word assimilar which means to cause to resemble.

The policy had its origin in the French history during the French revolution which led to the rise of ideas like liberty, equality and fraternity.

The French believed that their civilization was the best in the whole world therefore had the responsibility of spreading it to their colonies.

- Assimilation was applied because the French traders and missionaries had lived in West African towns e.g. Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Dakar where they had mixed freely with the local people who learnt their language and culture therefore it was easy to assimilate them.
- The policy was used because it was passed by the French government in 1883 which granted all men full political and civil rights like those of the French men.
- The French wanted to ensure efficiency in their administration of their colonies that's why they decided to administer them in the same way.
- The French applied assimilation policy because African culture was regarded primitive therefore had to be substituted with a superior culture.
- The French wanted to integrate the high economic systems of France with that of their colonies to create a bigger source of raw materials and market for French goods.
- The French used assimilation so that they could get fully in charge and control the Africans.
- They also wanted to bring about economic self-support to poor colonies.
- Some communities in Africa were not centralised while others were centralised therefore the French created unity by treating all societies in the same way.
- The French wanted to spread their catholic faith and formal education which was a form of national prestige to them.
- Colonialism was built on a mission of passing over western civilization therefore assimilation was the best way to do it.
- Assimilation policy was used in order to eliminate the conservative empires in West Africa and create a new class of French men in West Africa.

- The policy had successfully worked in other French colonies in Africa e.g. C.A.R, Chad, and Congo Brazzaville.
- They used assimilation for political glory and prestige i.e. wanted to look unique.
- Regarded colonies as overseas provinces and extensions of France.

HOW ASSIMILATION WAS APPLIED IN SENEGAL.

- ✚ Assimilation policy was first applied in Senegal where the French traders and missionaries had stayed for long.
- ✚ The French traders and missionaries stayed in four communes i.e. Goree, Dakar, St. Louis and Rufisque.
- ✚ Africans in these four communes had been detribalized due to the long stay of French settlers.
- ✚ Africans learnt the French cultures, language and it was therefore easy for them to be assimilated.
- ✚ In 1848, Senegal was given a right to elect a deputy to the French National Assembly / parliament.
- ✚ In 1883, Africans in Senegal were given a right to French citizenship.
- ✚ The four communes became the basis of local government in Senegal and the headquarters were in Dakar.
- ✚ Each commune had its elected council with one member as its president.
- ✚ The communes elected a general council out of the four councils from the commune.
- ✚ It was the duty of the general council to collect taxes and to monitor public works like road construction.
- ✚ The French political and economic systems of administration were taught to the Africans.
- ✚ The Africans received French education in France and worked there.
- ✚ Africans were taught French and French religion (catholic) religion to make them similar to French in France.
- ✚ Assimilation involved adoption of the same culture e.g. language, dressing and religion.
- ✚ Assimilation also involved the enjoyment of French citizenship by all Africans.
- ✚ Assimilation involved sending a representative to the French National Assembly.
- ✚ All Africans had the right to participate in the French army.
- ✚ The economy of the communes was modeled to that of France.

Qtn: How did the French administer Senegal / how was assimilation policy applied in Senegal.

HOW ASSIMILATION WAS APPLIED IN THE FRENCH WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

- ❖ French colonies in West Africa were united into a centralised Federation known as the Federation of French West Africa.
- ❖ The colonies were under a governor general who was stationed at Dakar.
- ❖ The governor general would report to the Minister of colonies in Paris who in turn was answerable to the French government.
- ❖ Each colony was ruled by a Lieutenant governor who was in charge of all the activities in the colony.
- ❖ The governor was advised by a council of government which comprised of African notables but of low influence.

- ❖ Each colony was divided into provinces ruled by provincial commanders.
- ❖ Each province was divided into districts under district officers.
- ❖ Districts were divided into villages / locations under village chiefs or location chiefs.
- ❖ The assimilation policy eliminated traditional leaders who had traditional authority and were replaced by local people.
- ❖ The policy required village chiefs to collect taxes which were imposed by the French administration.
- ❖ The governors and their subordinates would act according to the decisions reached at Dakar and Paris.
- ❖ There was a general budget for all colonies in Dakar since it was the headquarter of French colonization.
- ❖ Dakar was also used as the headquarters of technical services e.g. the armed forces.
- ❖ The assimilated citizens were governed by French laws under French courts and traditional laws were eliminated and used only in family matters.
- ❖ Colonies had to elect a representative in the French interests rather than African interests because they were French in thought but black in color.
- ❖ The French introduced monetary labour where Africans were given money for their labour.
- ❖ Education was modelled or designed on the French system and it was controlled by catholic missionaries.
- ❖ The missionaries mainly taught French language, French history, literature, morals, culture and customs.
- ❖ Africans who studied in France were given appointment to work in any position in the colony.
- ❖ The West African economy was determined by the French and was based on ground nuts as the major cash crop.

EFFECTS OF ASSIMILATION POLICY.

The policy of assimilation had both positive and negative effects.

- By 1904, all colonies had been assimilated into the French empire.
- The colonies were formed into a united federation of French West Africa and they included Mali, Guinea, Dahomey and Senegal and these were all administered in the same way.
- The French government granted rights of French citizenship to the four communes of Senegal's inhabitants.
- The colonies were given equal rights like those of the French men e.g. the right to vote, equal treatment under the French law and protection from France.
- The colonies were represented in the French parliament / chamber of deputies.
- The colonies were administered in the same way as France and the political situation in France influenced what was done in the colonies.
- Education system was designed like that of the French e.g. children were taught in French.
- French became the official language spoken in all the colonies.
- Catholic religion became the major religion in the colonies even after independence.

- The French government institutions were adopted in the colonies e.g. the general councils and the Municipal councils.
- There was integration of the economy of West Africa to that of France e.g. the same currency was used and the colonies enjoyed the same market.

- The colonies were joined into the international Finance Association (I.F.A) called the French zone.
- African chiefs and administrators were appointed basing on their ability to speak French.
- There was development of schools, roads, railways in order to beautify cities of the colonies to make them appear like those in France.
- The French eliminated all forms of slavery from their colonies by creating villages to settle the freed slaves.
- Assimilation promoted nationalism since it abolished tribal differences.
- Cultural influence over colonized people was highly achieved.
- In assimilation, colonies elected only one deputy to represent them in the French parliament which number was small therefore their views could not be represented.
- In the interior of West Africa, some Africans were deeply rooted in their cultures therefore could not easily adopt the French culture.
- Some Africans had already embraced Islam therefore could not adopt the French religion.
- The French left education in the hands of the missionaries who were more interested in spreading the gospel and the education they gave was Christian related which made those who never wanted to convert to refuse the education.
- The education system required a lot of resources and the policy itself in form of man power which was not readily available.
- The policy of assimilation involved exploitation of African resources e.g. land, minerals and labour which was in line with assimilation.
- In the economic sector the French became scared of Africans who were becoming their rivals in business yet they were not ready to compete with them hence abandoning assimilation.
- Assimilation also had conditions attached to it e.g. if an African had to be fully assimilated, he had to be above 18yrs abandon his / her rights to the mother land, speak French fluently and must have served in the French National Army which requirements most Africans did not have.

Qtn: Explain the effects of assimilation policy.

Why did the assimilation policy fail?

Why was the policy successful?

SIMMILARITIES BETWEEN ASSIMILATION AND INDIRECT RULE.

- Both systems were of colonial administration in Africa.
- Both systems aimed at spreading western civilization in Africa.
- Both systems aimed at abolishing slave trade.
- In both systems, infrastructure was developed e.g. roads, railways, schools, hospitals.
- Both systems aimed at fulfilling the terms of berlin conference i.e. effective occupation and developing the colonies.
- Both systems were more beneficial to the Europeans than Africans.
- In both systems, Africans lost their independence.
- In both systems there were African collaborators who worked towards developing European interests and their own.

- Duties of African kings and chiefs were similar in both systems.
- There was use of harsh rule in both assimilation and indirect rule.

- There was use of harsh rule in both assimilation and indirect rule.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ASSIMILATION AND INDIRECT RULE.

- Assimilation was an administrative policy applied by the French while indirect rule was one applied by the British.
- Assimilation intended to change the colonized people into French men which was not the case with indirect rule.
- Indirect rule in monetary terms was cheap while assimilation was expensive.
- The British regarded colonies as separate entities while the French regarded colonies as extension of French boundaries.
- Indirect rule had respect for traditional rulers which was not the case with assimilation.
- Assimilation did not give respect to traditional culture and institutions while indirect rule preserved traditional cultures and institutions.
- Assimilation policy was more exploitative to both human and non-humans.
- Assimilation was more or less direct rule unlike indirect rule where directions were received from London where the colonial secretary was based.
- Assimilation policy did not aim at preservation of African culture and institutions while indirect rule aimed at preserving African cultures and institutions.
- The countries in which the two policies were applied also differed e.g. assimilation was more in Senegal while indirect rule was more applied in Nigeria.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SENEGAL BEFORE INDEPENDENCE.

1. Senegal was colonized by the French who established both social and economic developments.
2. The social developments were experienced in health, education and urbanization.
3. Schools were built and run by Catholic Missionaries.
4. The development of education created employment opportunities for junior officers in civil service.
5. The education system created a class of elites e.g. teachers, medical assistants and clerks.
6. There was establishment of technical and higher education institutes of learning.
7. The French colonial government started funding education in Senegal in order to promote missionary activity.
8. A uniform system of education was put up in 1932 which was designed like that of the French.
9. Scholarships were given to Senegalese students who went and attended French schools and universities.
10. There was development of urban centers which led to the rise of towns e.g. Dakar, St. Louis, Goree, and Rufisque.
11. Health centers were also developed through establishment of clinics, dispensaries and maternity homes.
12. There was rural migration in Senegal.
13. Catholic religion was spread and more churches were constructed especially in urban centers.
14. Trade, transport, communication and banking were developed to improve exports and imports. Senegal was to produce what the French wanted e.g. ground nuts.
15. Senegal was also to import from France items like clothes, glass ware and liquor.
16. Senegal was to export items like ground nuts via regional specialization.
17. Items of trade like exports were sold cheaply while imports were bought expensively.
18. Trade and finance in Senegal resembled that of France.
19. Ground nuts export led to the development transport e.g. roads and railways.

20. The French also established processing industries to reduce on transport costs of the bulky items.
21. Revenue from groundnuts was used to develop infrastructure like water transport by developing the harbors.
22. Trade unions were discouraged by French in Senegal.
23. Ground nuts were produced at the expense of food crops.
24. There was forced labour on public works like construction roads and railways.
25. All vacant land was declared state property.
26. The bank of Senegal was established which issued paper and coin currency.