

# GOLDEN



# HISTORY

## OF GHANA

BS

6

Based on  
The New  
NaCCA  
Syllabus

MERCY GYAA-ADIYIAH

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## HISTORY

### Unit

# 1

# IMPACT OF EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN GHANA

## Strand 3: Europeans in Ghana

### Sub-Strand 4: Impact Of European Presence

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Demonstrate knowledge of the impact of European presence on Ghana.

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** What was the effect of formal education in Ghana? How did it affect the lives of the people? What health facilities were introduced by the Europeans? What negative effects did European presence have on Ghanaians?

## 1.1 WHO ARE THE EUROPEANS?

Europeans are people from Europe. Europe is one of the continents of the world. Simply put, Europeans are white people. They do not normally live in Africa and their skin colour is very different from that of Africans. They are called '*Obroni*' in Twi.

There was a time when the Europeans came to Ghana to engage in **barter trade**. Trading by barter means buying something by exchanging things with someone. Money is not used in barter trade. For example, you have chocolate but Afia has biscuits. You want biscuits so you will give Afia your chocolate so that she gives you her biscuits. That is how barter trade works.

Ghana had a lot of gold, Europeans did not have gold. So when they found out that Ghana had gold, they came to give us what they had and took what they needed from us.

For example, the Europeans gave Ghanaians cloths, alcoholic beverages, chocolate, guns etc. and then collected gold in exchange.

However, not all Europeans came to Ghana, let us look at those who came to Ghana:

1. The Portuguese (people from Portugal) – they were the first Europeans to come to Ghana
2. The French (people from France)
3. The Danes (people from Denmark)
4. The Dutch (people from Holland)
5. The British (people from Britain)
6. The Germans (people from Germany)
7. The Swedes (people from Sweden)

The Europeans started coming to Ghana around 1471. They brought a lot of changes in Ghana. Let us look at some of the changes that happened.

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## 1.2 ACTIVITIES THE EUROPEANS ENGAGED IN

### Building of Forts and Castles

The Europeans built forts and castles. The forts and castles were the places where the Europeans stayed when they came to Ghana to trade (buy and sell). The forts were used to protect them from outsiders and people who may try to harm them. In addition, the forts were also used as warehouses (storage place) to keep goods they were trading in. Later on, the forts and castles were used to keep slaves before they were sent to the Americas and other places.

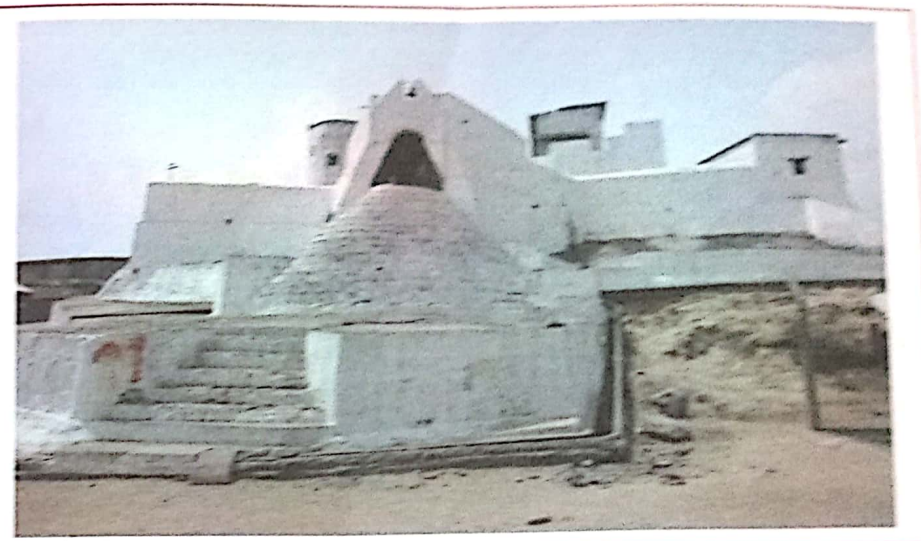
Some of the places where forts and castles were built



Cape Coast Castle in the Central Region, built in 1650 by the Swedes



**Christianborg Castle (now known as Osu Castle) in Accra, built in 1661 by the Danes.**



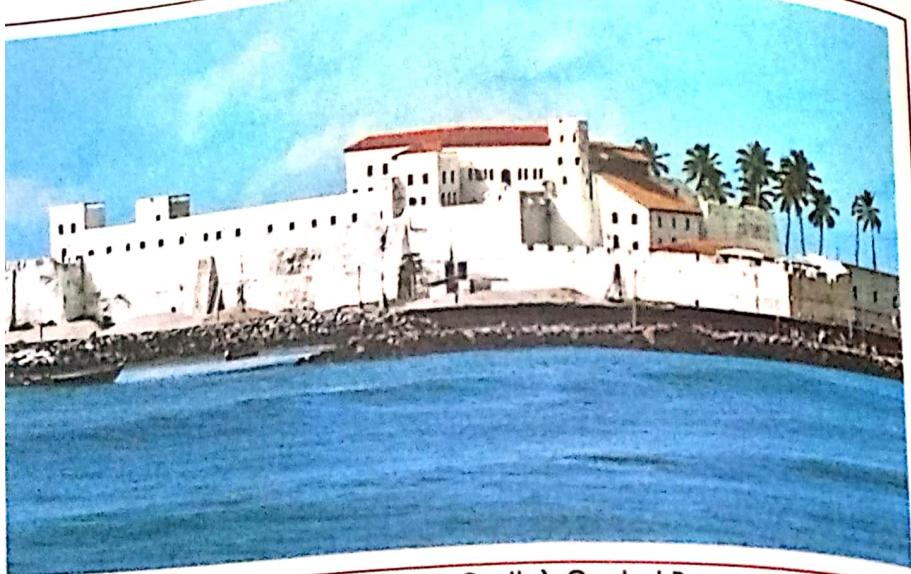
**Fort St. Sebastian, Shama-Western Region, built by the Portuguese in 1526**



**Fort Apollonia in Beyin (Western Region), built in 1768 by the British**



**Fort S. Antonio, Axim (Western Region), built by the Portuguese in 1515**



Fort St. Jorge (Elmina Castle), Central Region, built by the Portuguese in 1482

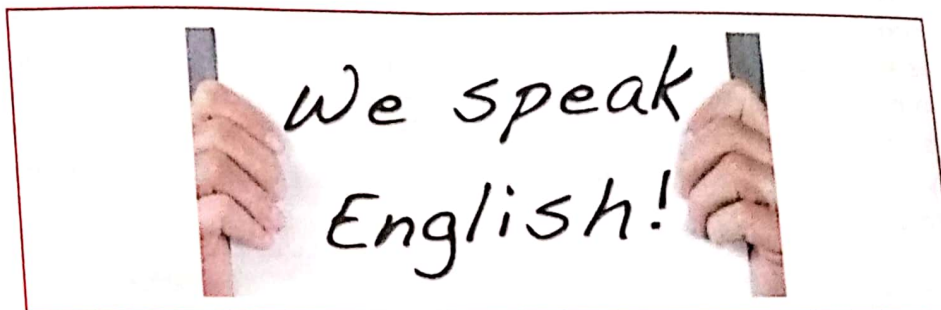
### The Growth of towns

When the Europeans came, they traded a lot which made both the Ghanaians and the Europeans richer. More people now moved to the trade centres which became popular. Some of the towns which became bigger included Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Winneba, Accra, Ada, Keta, Axim, Takoradi and Anomabo.

### Introduction of English as Official Language

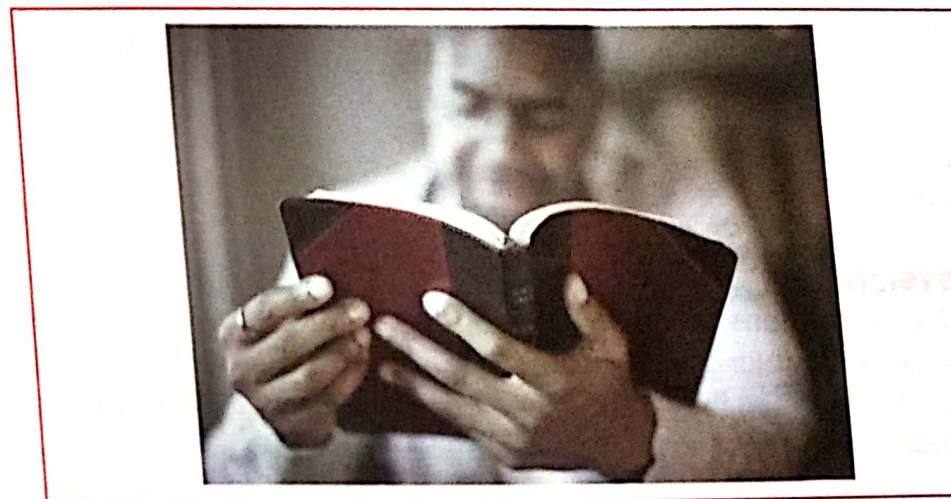
This book you are reading is in English language because English is Ghana's official language. This means even though we have our local languages such as Twi, Ewe and Ga, officially English is the language Ghanaians speak and write. This is because when the Europeans (British) came to Ghana, they spoke English and taught Ghanaians how to speak it. English has helped us to communicate with people all over the world. Imagine you get a new

student from a different country in your class with a different local language. Even though you cannot understand each other's local language, you can both speak English and you will be able to understand each other.



### Christianity

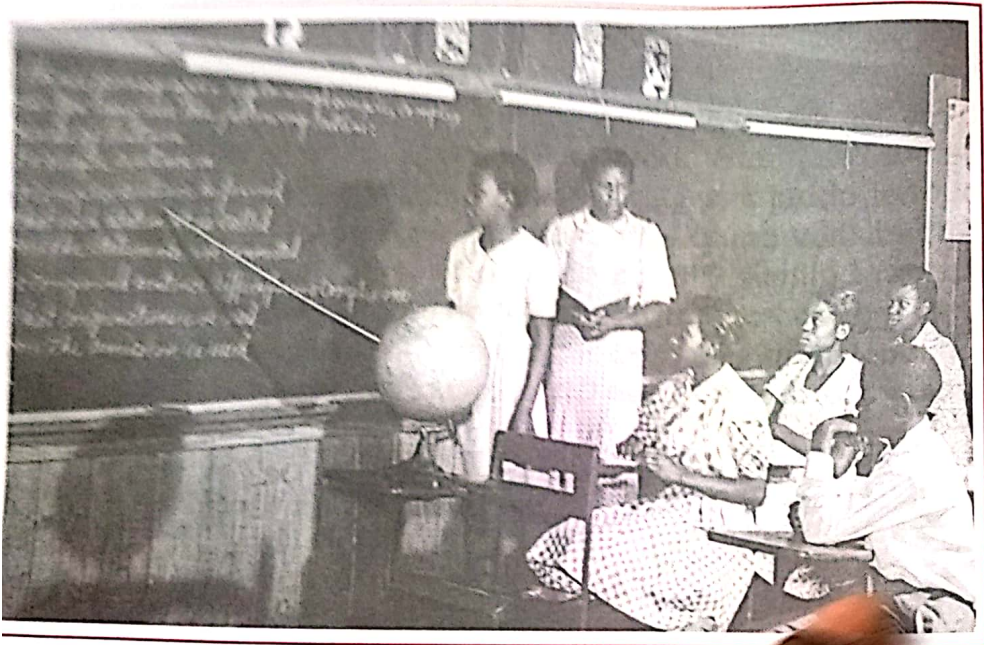
Before Europeans came to Ghana, Ghanaians knew about God but not about Jesus and Christianity. When Europeans came to Ghana, they came with churches such as the Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Church. They moved from town to town to spread the gospel and trained the local people for religious duties. This also encouraged Ghanaians to give their children Christian names such as Paul and Sarah.



## Education

The mission churches that brought Christianity to Ghana also brought education.

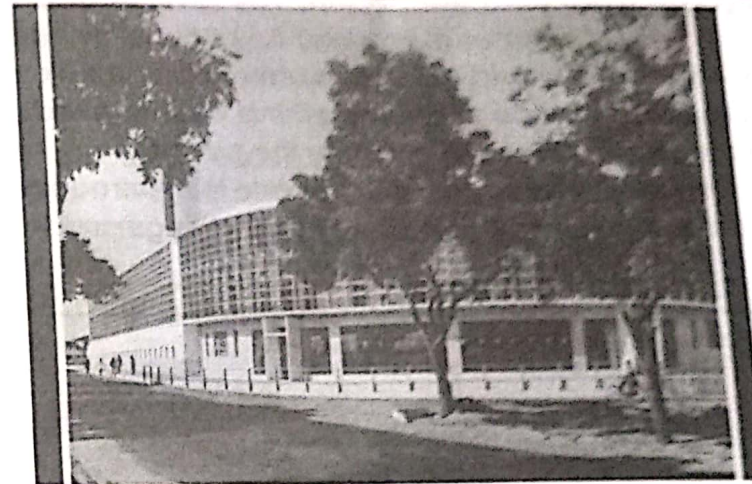
They started schools to teach Ghanaians how to read and write. The Basel Mission opened a school that trained teachers which is now called the Presbyterian College of Education. Education makes people civilized, which means it teaches how to behave in an appropriate way. If you compare yourself with someone of the same age who has not gone to school, you will notice a lot of differences.



## Development

Before Europeans came to Ghana, there were many things the country was lacking such as electricity, telegraph stations and many of those things.

B.S. 6



## Trading

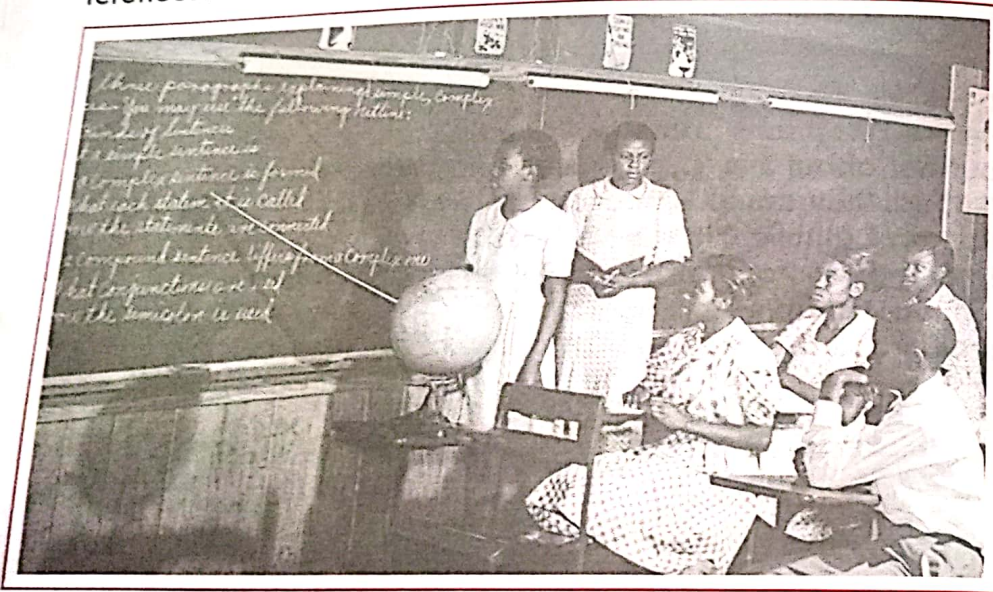
In the past, people bought and sold things like we do today. But the only difference was that they did not use money to buy or sell. How they traded was known as barter trading. This means that you exchange the thing you have with someone and collect

GOLDEN HISTORY OF GHANA B.S. 6

## Education

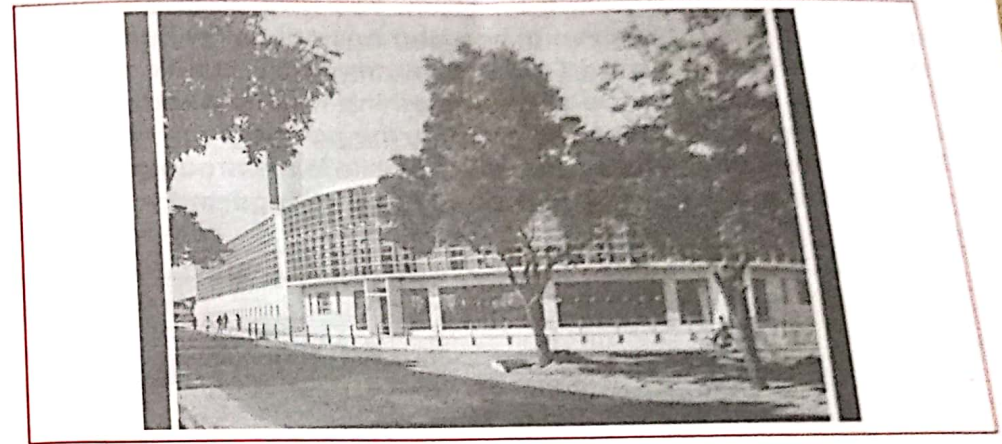
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## Development

Before Europeans came to Ghana, there were many things the country was lacking such as electricity, roads, police stations and post offices. When they came, they provided many of those things that make life better.



## Trading

In the past, people bought and sold things like we do today. But the only difference was that they did not use money to buy and sell. How they traded was known as barter trading. This means that you exchange the thing you have with someone and collect

the thing you need from the person. You give what the person needs and then you get what you also need. If barter trading was still happening, you would not use money to buy a pair of shoes. You would give the shoe seller something that he needs, for example, food, and then he will give you the pair of shoes you need. But when the Europeans came, after a while they introduced money and taught us how to use money to buy things and to pay for debt.



## Intermarriages

Some of the European men who came to Ghana started marrying Ghanaian women. As a result, children known as "half - cast" or mixed race were born.

Some African men, especially those who were educated also married white women. This also introduced new names into the Ghanaian language such as Pedro, Vanderpuye and many other foreign names.

Look at the picture below. A law student from the Gold Coast married a British woman in London.



**International Wedding:** Enid Margaret Cripps, youngest daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, leaves London's famous St. John's Church after her wedding to Negro law student Joseph Appiah from Africa's Gold Coast. The colorful inter-racial wedding drew world-wide attention. (See "Mr. and Mrs.")

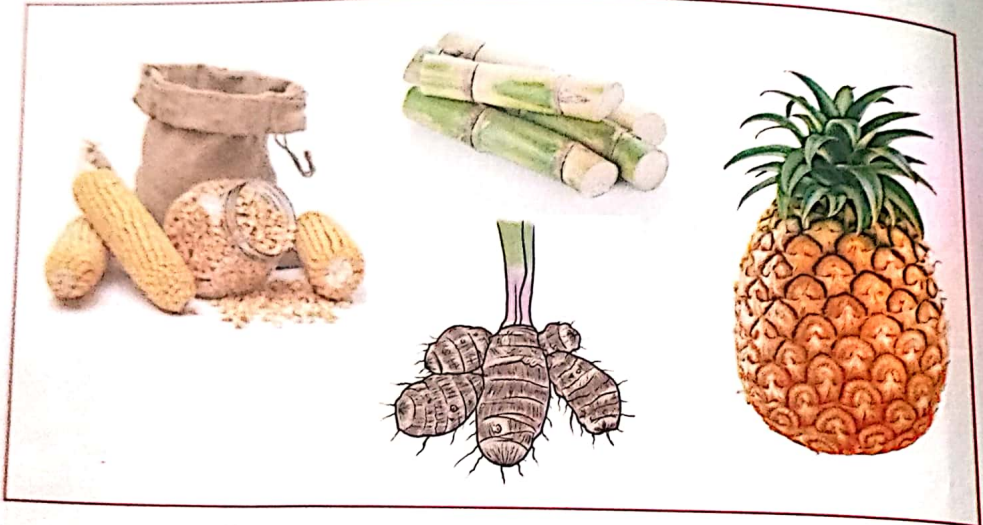


### The end of human sacrifice.

In the past, some tribes used to kill people. Sometimes they killed human beings for sacrifice. All these things stopped when the Europeans preached the gospel.

### New types of food

Food crops such as maize, cocoyam and pineapple were not original Ghanaian foodstuffs. They were introduced into Ghana when the Europeans came. Now a lot of Ghanaian farmers earn income from planting and selling these crops.



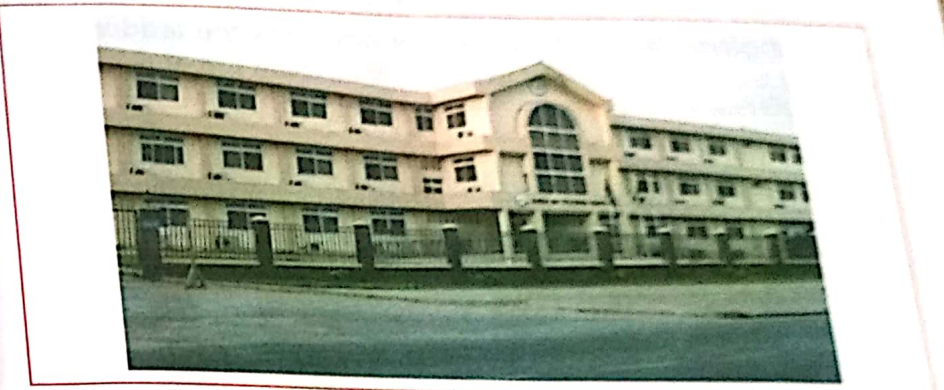
### Hospitals

Before the British came to Ghana, there were no doctors or hospitals. Everyone relied on herbalists when they were sick. Sometimes, the herbalists were good in healing, but there were some diseases that could not be treated with herbs. Therefore, a lot of people died from common human diseases such as cholera. However, when the Europeans came, they brought their doctors and nurses and built hospitals where sick people could go for treatment.

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Some of the hospitals were:

- The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital
- Catholic hospitals in Sunyani and Tamale
- Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
- Agogo Presbyterian hospital

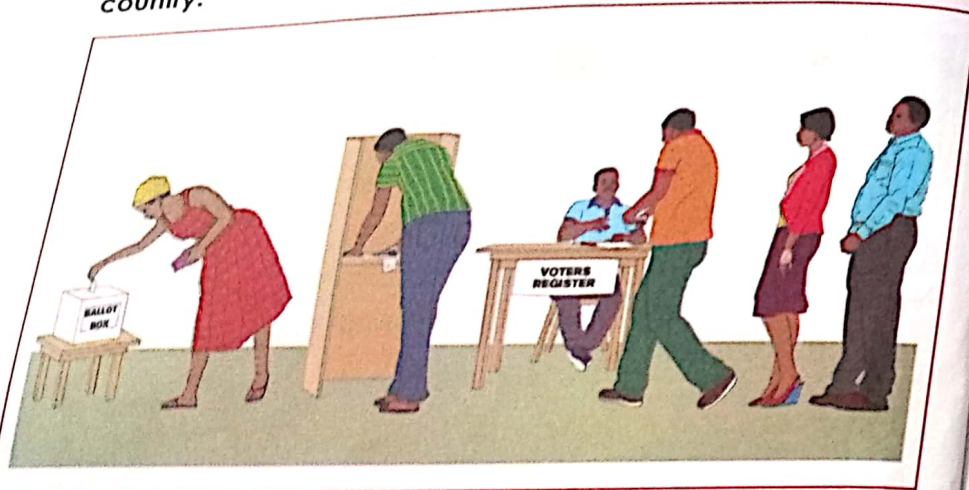


Korle Bu Teaching Hospital



Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital

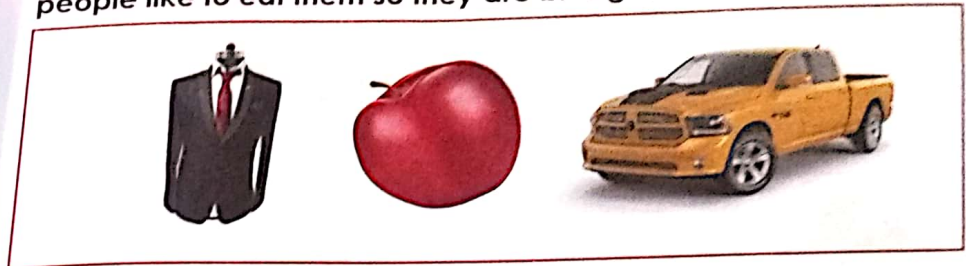
**Democracy**  
 Democracy means that people can vote for the person they want as a leader. That is, the people choose their own leaders. Before Europeans came, there were no Presidents or ministers in Ghana. It was the Chiefs who had control over everything. But when the Europeans came, they changed it and introduced a new way of local government. The president becomes the leader of the country.



## THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN PRESENCE

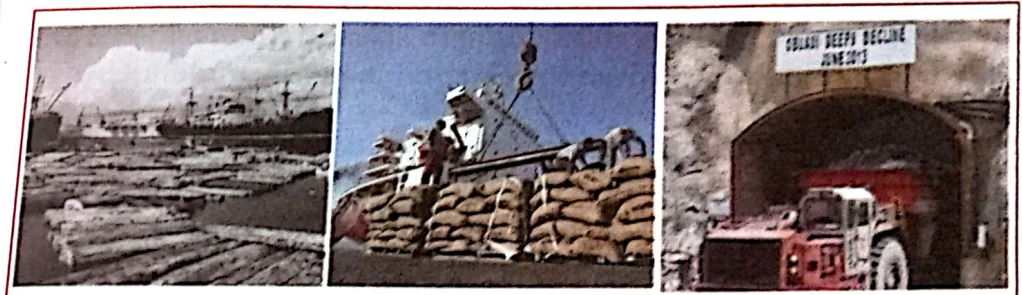
### 1. Interest in foreign products

When the Europeans came, a lot of Ghanaians liked their dresses and the food they ate. They also believed that things coming from Europe were better than things made in Ghana and because of that most Ghanaians prefer foreign things such as dresses, cars and food to local products. Apples do not grow in Ghana, but people like to eat them so they are brought from abroad.



### 2. Exploitation of our resources

The Europeans who took control of the Gold Coast over exploited the natural resources of our country. Natural resources such as timber and the mineral deposits were exploited and sent to Europe. Therefore, Ghana and many African countries have become producers of raw materials from which they do not get enough income to manage their economies.



exporting timber

exporting cocoa

mining gold

### 3. Distortion of our culture

The coming of the Europeans changed the way we dressed, ate, spoke and the way we behaved. Ghanaians copied the culture of their colonial master by eating European foods eg. salad, cookies instead of locally made food such as 'fufu' and groundnut soup, 'ampesi' and "kontomire" stew etc.



salad

cookies

burger



ampesi

fufu

akpele

akeke

### 4. Dependence on colonial masters

African countries including Ghana depend on European countries for aids and grants in many forms. Ghana and other African countries are just producers of raw materials. They were not trained by the Europeans to turn raw materials into finished goods. They earn little foreign exchange when they export their raw materials.

### 5. Creation of nation-states

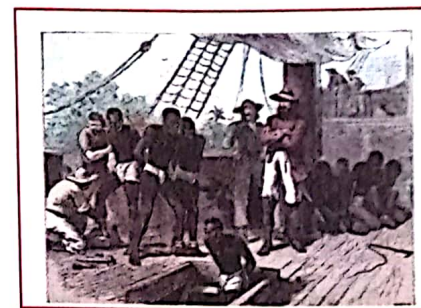
The coming of the Europeans into Ghana and other parts of Africa led to the division of the African continent into nation-states. The Europeans met in Berlin (Germany) and divided Africa among the European countries. People from the same ethnic groups and towns were separated from one another with a border.

### 6. Introduction of foreign religion

The coming of the Europeans into the Gold Coast brought a new religion which was Christianity. Traditional religion which was practised by the natives was seen to be uncivilized and useless.

### 7. Destruction of human resource through the slave trade

The coming of the Europeans into the Gold Coast and Africa in general led to the trade in human beings (Slave Trade). From the time it started to the time it ended, the Gold Coast alone lost more than ten million people to the Slave Trade. The slave trade also created fear in many people and prevented them from planning for the future and engaging in profitable work.



Exercise: 1

Date: 19/12/2020

Answer the following.

1. In your own words, tell us who Europeans are.

Europeans are people who come from Europe

2. Mention any five European countries that came to Ghana.

1. Britain

2. France

3. Sweden

4. Holland

5. Denmark.

3. Write four forts or castles that the Europeans built.

1. Christiansborg castle
2. Elmina castle
3. Cape Coast castle
4. Apollonia fort

4. Why do Ghanaians know how to speak English?

Because when the British came to Ghana they were speaking English so they taught us English and made English the official language in Ghana aside other languages.

5. Which people started education here in Ghana?

- a. Togolese      b. Europeans      c. Americans

6. Before the Europeans came, did Ghana have doctors and hospitals?

- a. Yes      b. No

7. Mention two hospitals that were built by Europeans:

- Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital  
37-Military Hospital

8. Before Ghanaians had money, how were they buying and selling things?

Using the barter system/trade.

9. Tick four developments which came to Ghana when Europeans came:

- a. Electricity ✓      b. Laptops      c. Railroads ✓  
d. Chargers      e. Post Office ✓      f. Telephones ✓

10. Write three changes that European presence brought to Ghana.

1. Democracy
2. Hospitals
3. Education

### Exercise: 2

Date: .13../.1.../20.21..

1. Write two (2) effects of formal education in Ghana.
2. Why do most Ghanaians prefer foreign products to the local ones made in Ghana?
3. Name three new foodstuffs that were not original as Ghanaian foodstuffs.
4. What is democracy?
5. How were the sick Ghanaians treated before the coming of the Europeans?

- i. People gained knowledge.
- ii. People started speaking English.

2. Because they believed things coming from Europe are better.

3. i. Apple
- ii. Pineapple
- iii. Maize.

4. It means voting for the person you want as leader.
5. They were treated with herbs.

# BRITISH COLONIAL RULE

## Strand 4: Colonisation and Developments under Colonial Rule in Ghana

### Sub-Strand 4: Political Developments Under Colonial Rule

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Show understanding of Political developments under colonial rule, 1874-1957.

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** How different is 'direct' rule from 'indirect' rule?  
How many provinces were created?

### What was the British Colonial Rule?

After the slave trade, Ghana was officially known as a British colony. During that time, a lot of British people were in Ghana and they had complete control over the colony. Let us look at how they administered the colony.

#### DIRECT RULE

In the beginning, the British used the direct rule system. The whole colony was ruled directly by the Colonial Office in London. This meant all rules were given by the British who were under the control of a minister in the British government in London. Traditional rulers had no official role in the colonial administration.

#### Features of Direct Rule

1. It did not need the consent of the local people in decision-making.
2. The colonial master only made decisions for the people.
3. All the rules governing the country (Gold Coast) were made and enforced by their colonial masters (British).
4. There was no representative of the local people in legislative and the executive administration.

#### Advantages of Direct Rule

1. There is no interference in decision making since the decision is coming from one source.
2. All people are equal before the law.
3. Everyone gets a fair trial for a crime committed.

#### Disadvantages of Direct Rule

1. The native people did not have anything to say on decisions made by their colonial masters.
2. The decision of the people can be carried out only upon the approval of the colonial masters.
3. Traditional rulers had no official role in the colonial administration.

## INDIRECT RULE

After some time, the British adopted the **indirect rule system**. Before the British came, Ghanaians were ruled by traditional rulers (chiefs). So in order to control the people, the British used the chiefs to rule. This was easier for the British because chiefs were already respected by their people. So the chiefs received commands from the British and would use those commands to rule the people. This means the British would not directly rule the people but they would let the traditional rulers (chiefs) rule for them to maintain law and order. That was the indirect rule.

### Advantages of Indirect Rule

1. **Recognition of traditional chiefs:** The ordinances that were passed by legislative councils over the period of indirect rule recognized the importance of native or traditional rulers and the institution they represented.
2. **It was cheaper:** The employment of Europeans to come and work in the colonies would have been more expensive. This was because they needed to be paid accordingly. They had to be given accommodation and other benefits. In the case of using the natives, no extra cost was needed. This made it cheaper as compared to the use of Europeans.
3. **Eliminated bad traditional practices:** The practice of indirect rule ensured that some of the practices that the colonialists found to be inhuman and obnoxious were all abolished. Slavery, for example, was banned.
4. **Modernization of traditional institutions:** As the colonialist used the native institutions to administer the localities, some of the elements that were inhuman were replaced by more modern methods. This led to improvements in the traditional ways of administering law and order of justice.
5. **Preservation of native institutions:** Indirect rule largely depended on native institutions to survive. The native courts and the native chiefs were instrumental in the implementation of policies. This ensured that these native institutions were preserved.

## Nelly Nanan

### Features of Indirect Rule

1. This involved representatives of the local people to form the Legislative and Executive Councils.
2. The enforcement of the law was done by the chiefs since the local people respect them.
3. It did not disrupt local customs and traditions.

### Disadvantages of Indirect Rule

1. **Chiefs became despotic:** One disadvantage of Indirect rule is that some of the African chiefs became authoritarian in their approach to local government. This was because the colonial masters had bestowed on them more powers.
2. **Sideline the educated elite:** The educated elite were not involved in the operations of the institutions of Indirect Rule. They were not involved in the collection of taxes, not in the administration of justice and not in maintenance of law and order.
3. **Dilemma of chiefs:** The British used native chiefs who were traditionally qualified and were esteemed by the people, therefore, the people expected the chiefs to act in their interest. It was sometime difficult for the chiefs to please both the British and the people at the same time.
4. **Divide and rule:** Under indirect Rule, the British drove a wedge between the chiefs and educated elite by giving more powers to the chiefs, much to the detriment of the educated elite. This brought about bitter rivalry between the two.
5. **Imposition of unqualified chiefs:** The idea of Indirect Rule was that the local chiefs should be used for local administration. However, sometimes the British imposed unqualified chiefs who did not command the absolute respect of the natives.

### Activity:

Role play how Direct and Indirect British rule was carried out in the Gold Coast.

Let us look at an example so that you can better understand the direct and indirect rule system of colonial rule. Imagine your father always tells you what to do at home. He tells you that you are not allowed to watch television all day and that you cannot use bad language. Your father makes the rules at home. But then you get a visitor and now your father can no longer tell you what you are allowed to do or not allowed to do. Now the visitor has complete control and you must listen to what the visitor tells you to do. He is now playing the role of your father. That is direct rule.

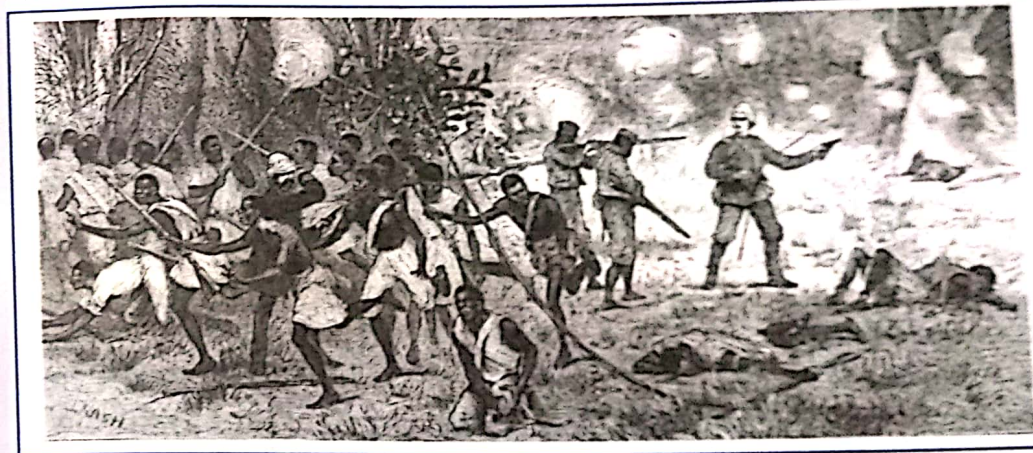
But if the visitor comes, and he tells your father "Tell your child not to watch television after 5pm.", or "Tell your child not to use bad language." And then your father tells you what the visitor said and you follow the visitor's rules, that is an example of the indirect rule. In this scenario, your father represents the chief and the visitor, the British.

## THE DIVISION OF THE COLONY INTO PROVINCES

### INTRODUCTION

Before Ghana gained her independence, the nation was under the control of the British. Ghana was then called the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast was colonized by the British. The British entered the Gold Coast from the Coast. This means that the British came by sea to the Gold Coast. They came as Christian missionaries and then entered into trading with the people of the coastal regions. Through the trading, they gained control of the coastal areas.

The British had control over all the coastal areas of the Gold Coast. The Asantes in the Gold Coast were very strong people who also controlled many lands in the middle and northern parts of the Gold Coast. The Asantes also wanted to take control of the trading activities along the coast. They controlled parts of the coastal areas. The local people of the coast wanted to be free from the Asantes. They had an alliance with the British to protect them from the Asantes. They had an alliance with the British to protect them from the Asantes. The British fought the Asantes in several battles from 1822 to 1901. Eventually the Asantes lost to the British. All the areas controlled by the Asantes now became part of the British controlled areas. Some local chiefs also submitted themselves and their people under the protection of the British.



Anglo-Ashanti war

Before the British came to the Gold Coast, other Europeans nations such as the Danes, Dutch and the Portuguese had been to the Gold Coast. The British took control of all the areas controlled by the Danish in 1850 and the Dutch in 1872. By 1902 the British controlled all the lands in the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast became a British colony with all the kingdoms and tribes. The British controlled the trade in gold, metal ore, diamonds, ivory, pepper, timber, grain and cocoa in the Gold Coast.

A colony is a region or governmental unit created by another country and ruled by another country. The British created the Gold Coast as a colony of their own. All the lands in the Gold Coast became a British colony in 1867.



Gold Coast flag



Gold Coast emblem

### CREATION OF THE PROVINCES

The name Gold Coast was originally used to refer to the coastal areas which were occupied by the Gas, Anlo Ewe, some Akans and the Europeans. Most of the lands were controlled by the Kingdom of Ashanti which consisted of Asantes, Fantes, Bono, those in the Eastern and Western parts and parts of Ga-Adangbe.

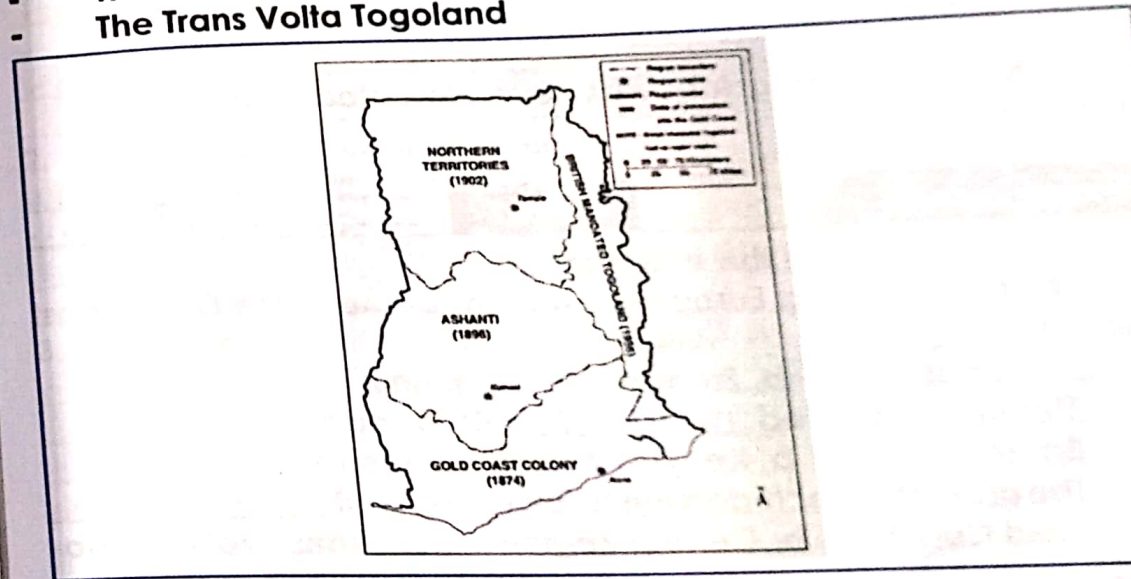
The Northern territories of the land consisted of the Upper East, Upper West, Northern parts of the country. There was a part of the Togoland which was taken care of by the British government.

The Portuguese Gold Coast, Danish Gold Coast, Dutch Gold Coast had been taken over by the British. So we only had British Gold Coast along the coast of Ghana. The tribes along the coast sought

protection from the British against the Asantes. This is how the coastal regions came under the control of the British. Again in order for the British to protect their trade along the coast, they conquered the Asantes and brought them under their control. The Asantes and all the lands that the kingdom controlled came under the control of the British. Gradually, the British extended their control over the entire northern part of the country. Transvolta Togoland was governed by the German government. After the First World War, (1914-1918), Germany was defeated. All the territories controlled by Germany were taken away from them by the League of Nations. Togoland was given to the British and French to govern. The part given to the British became known as Transvolta Togoland. This part later in 1956 merged with the whole Gold Coast colony.

In all we had four (4) provinces making up the Gold Coast under the British colonial rule, namely;

- The Gold Coast
- The Ashanti kingdom
- The Protectorate of the Northern territories and
- The Trans Volta Togoland



Colonial map of Ghana



**Exercise: 1**

Date: ...22.../April/2021...

1. What is a colony? *colony is a group of people settled by another country*
2. Which country colonised the Gold Coast until Independence? *Britain*
3. What was the name of Ghana before independence? *Gold Coast*
4. In which year was the Transvolta Togoland made a part of the Gold Coast? *1902*
5. List three (3) items traded in by the British in the Gold Coast. *Gold, Ivory, Pepper*

**Exercise: 2**

Date: ...22.../April/2021...

Use 'True/False' to answer the following questions.

1. The Europeans first entered the Gold Coast as warriors. True/False
2. Most of the lands in the Gold Coast were controlled by the Ashanti Kingdom before the Europeans came. True/False
3. The Togoland was given to the British alone after the first World war. True/False
4. The British traded in crude oil along the coast. True/False
5. The Ashanti kingdom was never defeated by the British. True/False

**Exercise: 3**

Date: ...22.../April/2021...

Choose from among the alternatives.

1. All the following European nations came to the Gold Coast except France.
  - a. Portugal
  - b. France
  - c. Britain
2. The British divided Togoland with France.
  - a. Benin
  - b. Kenya
  - c. Togoland
3. The provinces included the following except Central Region.
  - a. Gold Coast
  - b. Central Region
  - c. Trans Volta Togoland

4. The last of the territories that was added to the British Colony in the Gold Coast is Trans Volta Togoland.
  - a. Trans Volta Togoland
  - b. Ashanti Kingdom
  - c. Gold Coast
5. By the year 1902 the British took control of all the lands in the Gold Coast.
  - a. 1990
  - b. 1902
  - c. 1844

**Exercise: 4**

Date: ...22.../April/2021...

1. Explain the following ways by which the British ruled the Gold Coast.

- a. Direct Rule  
*Direct Rule is the process by which colonial masters rule their subjects directly.*
- b. Indirect Rule  
*Is the process by which colonial masters rule their subjects through the traditional leaders or chiefs.*

2. List 2 features of Direct Rule.

- a) Colonial masters only made decisions for the people.
- b) It did not need the consent of the people in decision-making.

3. Mention 2 features of Indirect Rule.

- a) It did not disrupt local customs and traditions.
- b) The enforcement of the law was done by the chiefs since the local people respect them.

**Exercise: 5****Date:**

22 / April / 2021

1. State 3 advantages and 2 disadvantages of Direct Rule.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. List 3 advantages and 2 disadvantages of Indirect Rule.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise: 6****Date:**

22 / April / 2021

Answer the following:

1. Which country colonized the Gold Coast?

Britain

2. The Gold Coast was colonized from 1482 to 1957. True or False?

True

3. In Indirect Rule, the colonizers ruled through traditional leaders. True or False?

True

4. In Direct Rule, the colonizers did not make any rules. True or False?

False

5. In Indirect Rule, the colonial masters ruled through Chiefs. True or False?

True

6. In your own words, what made Direct Rule different from Indirect Rule?

Direct rule involves only the decision of colonial masters while indirect rules involve the use of chiefs.

# STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE: ROLE OF UGCC AND CPP

## Strand 5: Journey to Independence

### Sub-Strand 2: Formation of Political Parties

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Appreciate the role played by the leadership of political parties in the struggle for independence from 1947 to 1957.

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** What is a political party?  
Which people formed the first political party in the Gold Coast?  
Who were the leading members of the UGCC and the CPP?  
Why were some of the leaders referred to as the 'Big Six'?

the end of the second world war brought on the Gold Coast inspired the people of the Gold Coast, especially the educated class, to fight for self-government. They saw that this could be possible if they formed political parties.

### THE UNITED GOLD COAST CONVENTION (U.G.C.C.)

The first political party to be formed in the Gold Coast was the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC). It was formed on the 4th of August 1947 at Saltpond. The leaders of the party were as follows: George Alfred Grant (Leader and Chairman), Dr. J.B. Danquah (Vice Chairman), Obetsebi Lamptey, Ako Adjei, Edward Akuffo Addo, R.S. Blay, William Awonor and William Ofori Atta.

In December 1947, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who was then residing in London, England, was invited to become the General Secretary of the party. The motto of the U.G.C.C. was "Self-Government within the shortest possible time".

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U.G.C.C.

1. The U.G.C.C. set up a newspaper known as "The Talking Drum" through which it sent information to the people about its activities.
2. It established branches in the Southern, Northern, Upper and Ashanti regions and carried out some rallies for political education.
3. The U.G.C.C. criticized the Burns Constitution of 1946 and succeeded in exposing the weaknesses of the constitution.
4. Mooting the idea of forming a political party that had the aim of fighting for independence for the people of the Gold Coast was in itself an achievement.
5. Five members of the U.G.C.C. were asked to join the Coussey Committee.
6. The UGCC called on the British colonial government to look into the 1948 riots and disturbances.

### WEAKNESSES OF THE U.G.C.C.

1. Most of the leading members of the party did not fully devote their time to party activities. The party was run and managed on part time basis. For example, the Chairman and leader of the party, George Alfred Grant, was a timber contractor, Dr. J.B. Danquah a lawyer etc.
2. The branches of the party were found in the urban towns and this reduced UGCC's support.
3. The misunderstanding that occurred between the founding leaders and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who had gained popularity in many towns and villages in the country affected the fortunes of the party.
4. The U.G.C.C. was a party for the educated. It did not consider the contribution that the people in the villages, the illiterate and the semi-educated could make to the party.
5. The motto of the party, "Self-Government within the shortest possible time" did not set any specific time for independence.
6. The party involved the chiefs more than the youth.

### THE CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY (C.P.P.)

The Convention People's Party, the second political party to be formed in the Gold Coast, was formed on the 12th of June 1949. The founder of the C.P.P. was Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. He formed the party after resigning from the U.G.C.C. as its General Secretary and later as Treasurer. The motto of the C.P.P. was "Self Government Now". The leading members of the party were: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (Leader and Chairman), K.A. Gbedemah (Vice-Chairman), Kojo Botsio (General Secretary), N.A. Welbeck (Propaganda Secretary), Dzenkle Dzewu (Financial Secretary), Krobo Edusei, Ashie Nikol, Kofi Baako and others.

1. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah formed the C.P.P. because of his suspension from the U.G.C.C.
2. Dr. Nkrumah's exclusion from the Coussey Committee.
3. Dr. Nkrumah had a different ideology on how to achieve independence for the Gold Coast.
4. The U.G.C.C. did not show respect for its supporters. The party was too elitist and snobbish.
5. The speeches of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah won the hearts of many people who encouraged him to form a political party.

### AIMS OF THE CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY (C.P.P.)

The aims of the C.P.P. included the following:

- a. to work and maintain unity for the people of the Gold Coast (Ghana).
- b. to get independence or self-rule now for the people of the Gold Coast.
- c. to work for better conditions of service for workers in the Gold Coast and improve upon the living standards of the people of the Gold Coast.
- d. to assist other colonies in Africa to secure independence from colonial rule.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF C.P.P.

1. The C.P.P. secured independence for the people of Ghana on 6th March, 1957.
2. The C.P.P. provided good leadership during the struggle for independence.
3. The C.P.P. actively supported the formation of the Organization of African Unity in May 1963.

4. The C.P.P. improved the infrastructure in the country.
5. The C.P.P. built the Tema towns and the Tema Harbour.
6. The C.P.P. assisted other African countries such as Guinea, Togo, Mali to secure political independence from France, their colonial master.
7. The C.P.P. constructed the Akosombo Dam to generate hydro-electricity for domestic and industrial use.
8. It educated Ghanaians about the shortcomings of the Burns Constitution of 1946 and colonial rule.
9. The C.P.P. established higher institutions of learning e.g. it established the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in 1952 and the University of Cape Coast in 1962.
10. The C.P.P. provided and improved medical facilities in Ghana; e.g. the C.P.P. built the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in 1952.
11. The C.P.P. provided free medical services for all Ghanaians.
12. The C.P.P. gave free primary education to all school-age children and free education up to the university level to the people in Northern Ghana.
13. The C.P.P. set up the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GI-HOC) which consisted of sixteen industries aimed at producing the needs of Ghanaians.
14. The C.P.P. supported agriculture which made Ghana, for the first time, the world leading producer of cocoa in 1964.

### LIMITATIONS OR PROBLEMS OF C.P.P.

1. The C.P.P. wasted the resources of Ghana to support some African countries to get independence. For example, it is said that the C.P.P. government gave £10 million to Guinea to fight for independence from France.
2. The C.P.P. did not respect traditional institutions and chiefs and this made some chiefs break away from the party.



3. The leader of the party, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was a dictator whose command must be obeyed without complaining.
4. The policies of the C.P.P. led to the shortage of goods or food and lack of employment.
5. The C.P.P. was not a democratic party because it turned Ghana into a one-party state in 1964.
6. The C.P.P. abused the rights of many Ghanaians through the Preventive Detention Act it brought about in 1958.
7. The C.P.P., through the Deportation Act, deported many foreigners who were doing genuine businesses in Ghana and from which Ghana was benefitting. An example of this is the deportation of Alhaji Lalemi to Nigeria.
8. The C.P.P. under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah turned Ghana into a socialist state on which a lot of state resources were wasted.
9. In 1964 the C.P.P. changed the flag of Ghana, which signified the unity and objectives of all Ghanaians.

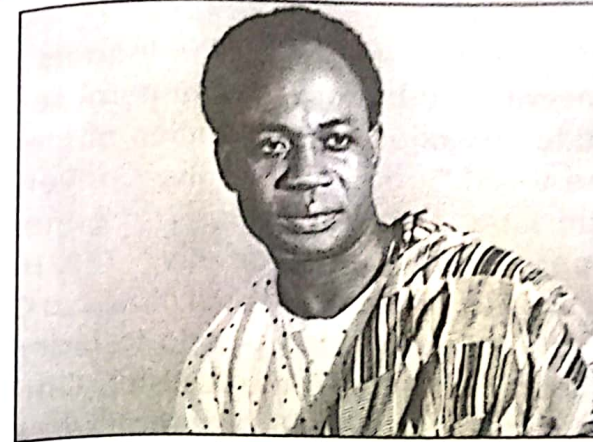
Many people contributed to the fight for independence from British colonial rule. However, there were six main leaders who played major roles in the fight for independence. They are together called 'The Big Six' in Ghana politics.

They are:

1. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
2. Dr. J.B. Danquah
3. Obetsebi Lamptey
4. Ako Adjei
5. William Ofori Atta
6. Edward Akuffo Addo

Let us look at the biography and role of some of the members of the Big Six.

## DR. KWAME NKUMAH



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was born on the 21st of September, 1909, at Nkroful in the Western Region of Ghana. He attended Roman Catholic Primary and Middle schools at Half-Assini. He briefly taught as a pupil teacher at Half Assini. Later, he taught at Achimota College. He was inspired to work for freedom, justice and greatness for his country.

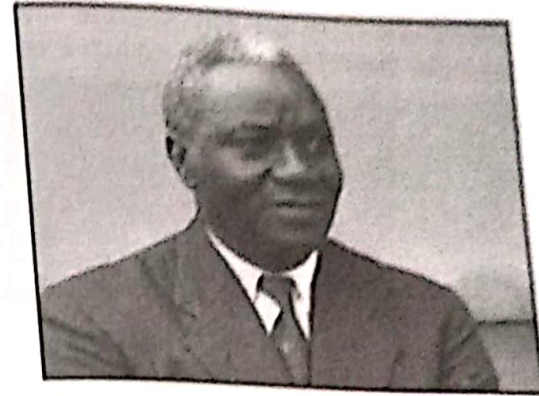
At Achimota, Dr. Nkrumah scored high marks in teaching and he was awarded a scholarship to study abroad. In 1935, Dr. Nkrumah travelled to America and studied at the Lincoln University where he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Sociology with another degree in Theology. He also attended University of Pennsylvania and received Master's degree in Philosophy and Education. Later, the University of Lincoln with a Doctorate degree honoured him in Law for his great work after leaving the University in 1944. Dr. Nkrumah left the United States of America (U. S. A.) and came to London, Britain, to study Economics at the London School of Economics, between 1945 and 1947. In London, he took active part in the organization of the Pan-African Congress in Manchester in 1945. At the Congress he came into contact with some African leaders such as Jomo Kenyatta,

W.E.B. Du Bois, who all disliked colonial rule in Africa. In 1946, he became the Secretary-General of the West African National Congress to co-ordinate efforts to bring about West African independence.

In December 1947 he was invited by the leaders of the United Gold Coast Convention to become the general secretary of the party. In 1948, after the arrest and detention of the "Big Six", Dr. Nkrumah left the U.G.C.C. and formed the Convention People's Party on the 12th June, 1949. He declared a general strike and boycott of European goods on 9th January, 1950. Though Dr. Nkrumah was then in prison, he won the seat of Accra Central during the 1951 general elections. He led Ghana to independence on 6th March, 1957, and became Prime Minister. On 1st July 1960, when Ghana became a republic, Dr. Nkrumah was sworn in as an Executive President.

The C.P.P. Government, of which he was the leader, was overthrown on 24th February 1966, while he was on a peace mission to Hanoi. He died in Guinea on the 27th of April, 1972, and was buried on the 27th of July, 1972, at Nkroful, his hometown. Later, his body was removed from Nkroful and re-buried in the famous Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum in Accra. He married Fathia Nkrumah, an Egyptian. He left behind three sons and a daughter. Dr. Nkrumah's good qualities included dedication, sense of purpose, self-sacrifice and organizational ability.

## DR. J.B. DANQUAH



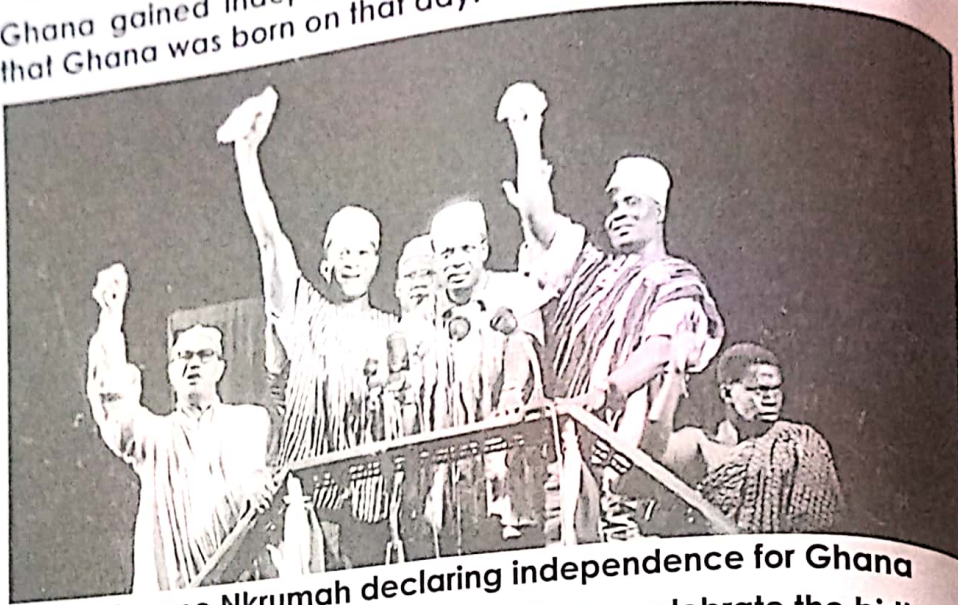
Dr. J.B. Danquah was born on December 1895, at Kwahu Bepong in the Eastern Region. He hailed from the Akyem Abuakwa Royal House at Kyebi. He attended Begoro Grammar School and the University of London, where he obtained a Doctorate degree in Law. In 1916, at the age of twenty-one Dr. Danquah became the Secretary to Nana Ofori Atta I, the Okyenene of Akyem Abuakwa.

In London, Dr. J.B. Danquah became the patron of the West African Students Union. In 1927, he returned to the Gold Coast as a legal practitioner and joined friends of his to form the United Gold Coast Convention on 4th August, 1947. He was the vice-chairman of the U.G.C.C. Dr. J.B. Danquah was one of the U.G.C.C. members who were arrested by the British colonial government after the 28th February, 1948 riots and who became known as "THE BIG SIX". At independence on 6th March, 1957, Dr. Danquah was the one who suggested that the name, Gold Coast, should be changed to Ghana. In 1960, he contested the presidential election on the ticket of the United Party but lost to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Under the Preventive Detention Act that came into force in 1958 Dr. J.B. Danquah was detained twice, first in 1962 and then in 1964. He died on Thursday, 4th February, 1965, while he was in prison at Nsawam.

The good qualities of J.B. Danquah included sacrifice, dedication, sense of purpose, nationalism and organizational ability.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Ghana gained independence on 6th March, 1957. This means that Ghana was born on that day.



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah declaring independence for Ghana

On every 6th March, the people of Ghana celebrate the birthday of Ghana.

Have you taken part in the celebration before?

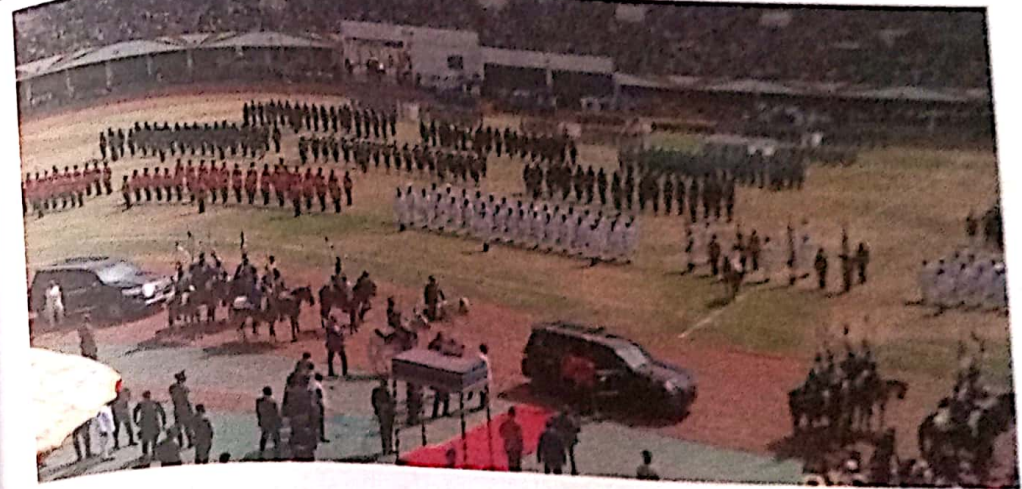
### Activity:

Recount an independence day celebration in your community.



The Independence Day Celebration took place in Accra at the Independence Square. However, in 2019, it took place in Tamale. This was done to support the restoration of peace in Dagbon following the successful enskinment of Ya-Na Abubakari Mahama II. It took place in the Aliu Mahama Sports Stadium in Tamale. This is what the president said about the move to celebrate the occasion in Tamale. "In order to reinforce and support the process of reconciliation and the restoration of peace in Dagbon, I have decided that this year, the official 62nd Independence Day Celebration will be held in Tamale on 6th March. He further added, "This will be the first time in our nation's history that the celebration is being held outside our national capital of Accra and I am very much looking forward to it."

Look at some pictures from the historic celebration.



### Exercise: 1

Date: 28./Nov./2021

Answer the following questions.

1. Which party had the motto "self-government within the shortest possible time"? *United Gold Coast Convention*
2. Discuss the formation of the United Gold Coast Convention.
3. How was the Convention People's Party (CPP) formed?

### Exercise: 2

Date: 28./Nov./2021

Answer the following questions.

1. In your own words, tell us what a political party is.  
*A political party consists of a group of people who come together to fight for a common goal.*
2. Write down any three political parties in Ghana.
  - i. *Convention Peoples Party*
  - ii. *National Democratic Congress*
  - iii. *New Patriotic Party*
3. Circle the two major political parties during colonization.
 

NPP	UP	UGCC	PNC
CPP	AYO	NDP	PPP
4. Write down the names of the Big Six.
5. Which party had the motto as 'Self-government now'?  
*Convention Peoples Party.*
6. Which party was made up of mainly educated persons and rich merchants?  
*United Gold Coast Convention.*
7. Which party was formed in 1947?  
*United Gold Coast Convention.*
8. The British said that if a party won the 1956 elections, Ghana will be given independence. What is the name of this party?  
*Convention Peoples Party.*

# POST WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GOLD COAST

## Strand 5: Journey to Independence

### Sub-Strand 4: Ghana Gains Independence.

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Demonstrate understanding of why Ghana used to be called the Gold Coast'

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** Why was the Watson Commission formed? Who were its members? Why was the Coussey Committee established? Which political parties took part in the 1951 general elections? What was the outcome of that election?



## THE WATSON COMMISSION

**BACKGROUND:** When the Second World War started in 1939, Ghanaian soldiers fought for Britain, the colonial master. The government promised to give the soldiers many things including money, housing and employment. When the war ended in 1945, the soldiers returned home. The promises by the colonial government were not kept so the soldiers faced many problems. They became angry.

On 28th February, 1948, a group of the soldiers (ex-servicemen) decided to go to the Osu Castle to explain their problems to the Governor. The soldiers were shot at the Christlanborg cross-road near the Independence Square in Accra. Three of them died and many were wounded.

The soldiers who died were Private Odarley, Corporal Attipoe and Sergeant Adjetey.

The killing of the soldiers made many Ghanaians angry which led to disturbances and riots in many towns in the country.

The Watson Commission was set up by the British colonial government. It was to look into the events which resulted in the 1948 riots in the Gold Coast. The Commission's report eventually opened doors for constitutional changes which resulted in Ghana's independence.

### Members of the Watson Commission

The Watson Commission was chaired by Andrew Aiken Watson. Other members of the Watson Commission included Dr. Keith Murray, Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, Mr. E. G. Harroff and the Chairman.

Their complaints and findings were presented to the colonial government as Watson Commission report.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WATSON COMMISSION

After looking into the causes of the 1948 riots the Watson Commission recommended that:

- An African must head the Civil Service.
- The drawing up of a new constitution was needed as a step towards self-government.
- The people should be made happy at their various places of work through the provision of housing, better wages and salaries etc.
- More schools, including secondary and agricultural schools, should be set up to educate Ghanaians.
- The problems of the veterans should be addressed.
- Ghanaians should take control of all things that were done in their country.

## THE COUSSEY COMMITTEE OF 1949

The Coussey Committee was formed by Sir Charles Noble Aden Clarke, the first Governor-General of the Gold Coast, to prepare Ghanaians to take over the government of the Gold Coast from the British. The Committee was headed by Sir Henley Coussey a British. All the other members were Ghanaians. It included all the members of the "Big Six" except Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. The Committee was to look into the recommendations of the Watson Commission and draw up a new constitution to replace the Burns Constitution of 1946.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUSSEY COMMITTEE

The recommendation of the Coussey Committee included:

- The voting age was fixed at 25 years.
- More Africans were recommended to serve on the Executive Council
- The Commission recommended that the Gold Coast should be divided into four regions.
- It recommended that the Gold Coast should practise Bi-Cameral legislature.

### THE POSITIVE ACTION OF 9TH JANUARY 1950

On 9th January, 1950 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah declared a Positive Action, a term used to describe a nationwide political strike and boycott.

What led to Positive Action after critically studying the recommendations of the Coussey Committee at the "Ghana Peoples Representative Meeting" in Accra included the following:

- The report of the Committee did not give political power to Ghanaians.
- The failure of the governor to respond to the letter written to him at the Ghana Peoples Representative Meeting demanding for self-government immediately on 15th December, 1949.

### THE 1951 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The events that led to the first general elections in Ghana included the underlisted points.

- A new constitution was drawn which came into force in January 1951.
- Under the Constitution of 1951, parliament was made up of 84 members with a Speaker. Out of the 84 members 38 were to be directly elected by the people. 37 of the remaining would be elected by chiefs and traditional council. Three (3) members were to represent European mining interest, 3 members representing

European trading interest and 3 ex-officio members appointed by the governor. The remaining three were the Secretary for Defence and External Affairs, Secretary for Defence and External Affairs, Secretary for Finance and Secretary for Justice.

- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and some of the leaders of the C.P.P. were arrested and imprisoned after the declaration of the Positive Action in January 1950.
- Though Dr. Nkrumah and the other leaders of the C.P.P. were imprisoned, they were allowed to contest for the elections which produced the results below.

PARTY	SEATS OBTAINED
Convention Peoples Party	34
United Gold Coast Convention	3
Independence Candidate	1
TOTAL	38

### THE REASONS WHY THE C.P.P. WON THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS

After the victory of the C.P.P. in the 1951 general elections, the governor, Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke, brought Nkrumah out of prison and asked him to form a government with himself as the 'Leader of Government Business' whose equivalence is Prime Minister.

The reasons behind the victory of the C.P.P. in the general election of 1951 included the following:

- The reduction of the voting from 25 years to 21 years. This constitutional provision gave the youth who supported the C.P.P. the opportunity to vote.
- The leader of the party, Dr. Nkrumah, was charismatic crowd-puller.
- The motto or slogan of C.P.P. "Self-Government now" was more inspiring and convincing than that of the U.G.C.C. who said "Self-Government within the shortest possible time".

- d. The C.P.P. was a mass party while the U.G.C.C. was a party for educated Ghanaians and traditional rulers.
- e. Dr. Nkrumah had an effective organizational ability than any of the leaders of the U.G.C.C. He opened branches of the party in all the regions of the country.
- f. Women and the youth supported the C.P.P. in the general election of 1951.
- g. Members of the C.P.P. paid their dues regularly and this provided income for the party to organize rallies and conferences.

### THE PLEBISCITE OF 1956

A plebiscite is a political exercise which involves a direct vote of all men and women of voting age. It is a voting question which demands a 'Yes' or 'No' answer.

The British held a plebiscite on 9th May, 1956 to see whether the people of the British Togoland wanted to join Ghana or not when they became independent from colonial rule. In that plebiscite the C.P.P. stood for the Unification of British Togoland with independent Ghana while the Togoland Congress stood for the separation of British Togoland from Independent Ghana. The results of the plebiscite showed that 93,095 out of 160,587 votes representing 58% voted in favour of unification with Ghana while 67,492 representing 42% voted for separation from Ghana. The Chairman of the plebiscite of 9th May, 1951 was Epinoza Y. Prieto. From this day (9th May, 1956), British Togoland became part of Ghana and it is known now as the Volta Region.

### INDEPENDENCE: EVENTS FROM 1951 TO 6TH MARCH 1957

The Gold Coast achieved the status of internal self-government in 1951 but the Queen of England, Queen Elizabeth, was still the Head of State. The colonial government was in control of the country's finance and army. It was also the colonial government which was in charge of the foreign relations of Ghana and so on.

**THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (N.L.M.)**  
 The National Liberation Movement was formed by Baffour Osei Akoto on 19th September, 1954, in Kumasi. This party is known in Twi as "Matemeho". The strongholds of the N.L.M. were Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.

The National Liberation Movement wanted regional government (also known as federal government) in which each region controlled its own affairs. Matters on foreign affairs, finance etc. should be controlled by the central government.

### THE NORTHERN PEOPLES PARTY

The Northern Peoples Party (N.P.P.) was formed by Amadu Baba in 1954. The N.P.P. also supported the idea of the regional governments in which each region controlled its own affairs. To the N.P.P. and the N.L.M., the development of each region should be the responsibility of each regional government.

The disagreement between the C.P.P. and the advocates of the regional government (NLM and NPP) made the Governor ask Dr. Nkrumah to hold another general elections on July 17, 1956.

### THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1956

All the opposing political parties which supported the formation of regional government on the attainment of independence came together to form the United Party (U.P.) whose leader was Dr. K.A. Busia. So the general elections of 1956 was between the C.P.P., led by Dr. Nkrumah, and the U.P., led by Dr. K.A. Busia.

There were 104 seats and any political party which won 52 seats or 50% of the total number of votes was to form a government. The C.P.P. won 72 seats while the United Party had 32 seats. Dr. Nkrumah was, therefore, asked to form a government based on the Unitary System. At independence on 6th March, 1957, (the day and month was to coincide with the date of the signing of the Bond of 1844), Ghana joined the United Nations Organization as its 81st member.

## IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE PEOPLE OF GHANA

1. Independence freed Ghanaians from colonial rule.
2. Independence enabled Ghana to be a member of the U.N.O.
3. Independence paved the way for Ghana to become a member of the Common Wealth of Nations.
4. Independence united the various ethnic groups in Ghana through the unitary system of government.

### Exercise: 1

Date: ..28.../Nov.../20..21...

Answer the following questions.

1. When did the Second World War start?  
a. 1948      b. 1939      c. 1993
2. How long did the Second World War last?  
a. 12 years      b. 6 years      c. 4 months
3. In your own words, explain why the ex-servicemen were unhappy after the Second World War?  
Because the British did not give them the things they promised to give them.
4. Why were the Big Six arrested in 1948?  
Because of the 1948 riots.
5. Mention the names of the ex-servicemen who were killed during the 1948 protest? (Riots)  
Private Ddarley, Corporal Attipoe and Sergeant Adjetei
6. In which years were elections organized in Ghana before independence?  
1951 and 1954

7. In your own words, describe a constitution?  
Constitution is a law which helps to run a country.

8. In which year was the constitution Ghana uses now written?  
a. 1992      b. 1957      c. 1960      d. 2016

### Exercise: 2

Date: ..28.../Nov.../20..21...

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the Watson Commission formed?  
Because of the 1946 riots.
2. Who was the chairman of the Watson Commission?  
Sir Andrew Watson.
3. Name the members of the Watson Commission.  
Dr. K. D. Williams, Mr. E. A. G. Akpan, Mr. J. B. Danquah, Mr. F. A. O. Osei, Mr. J. A. N. Ninsin, Mr. J. A. N. Ninsin, Mr. J. A. N. Ninsin.
4. In which year was the Watson Commission formed?  
1946.
5. What was the name of the governor of Gold Coast in 1948?  
Aden Young.
6. Why was the Coussey Commission formed?  
To prepare Ghanaians to take over. Because I wanted

### Exercise: 3

Date: ..28.../Nov.../20..21...

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the Chairman of the Commission?  
Sir Henry Coussey
2. When was the Coussey Commission formed?  
1949
3. What was the recommendation of the Coussey Commission?  
Ans
4. What was the Positive Action by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah?  
To look into the recommendations of the Watson Committee and to draw a new constitution to replace the Burns Constitution.
5. Why was CPP able to win the 1951 general elections?  
4. It was a nationwide strike and boycott.  
5. Because Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was a crowd-puller.




# EMERGENCE OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC (1992 TO DATE)

## Strand 6: Independent Ghana Sub-Strand 1: The Republics

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Demonstrate understanding of the Fourth Republic (1992 to date).

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** What events led to the emergence of the fourth Republic? Who were the former presidents of the fourth Republic? Who were other key figures in the fourth Republic?

**Events leading to the Fourth Republic**  
You might have heard that Ghana is in the Fourth Republic. Let us take a look at what a republic is. What is a republic? The republics are the period when the country was ruled by democratically elected presidents. They rule the country using a constitution. The Fourth Republic, means Ghana is using its fourth constitution after independence. So after independence, Ghana has had four republics/constitutions. Let us take a look at the first three republics, their presidents, when they started and ended. In between these republics, were military rule which did not use constitution to rule the country.

Republic	Name of head of state	From	To
First Republic	 Kwame Nkrumah	1st July, 1960	24th July, 1966
Second Republic	 Kofi Abrefa Busia	3rd September, 1969	13th January, 1972
Third Republic	 Dr. Hilla Limann	24th September, 1979	31st December, 1981

## BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS ON PRESIDENTS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

Ghana's Fourth Republic began in 1992 when a new constitution was introduced.

A country is said to be a republic when the country is not ruled by a monarch or a king. In this way, the people get the chance to choose their own leaders and representatives.

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana came into effect on January 7, 1993. A constitution is the set of rules and regulations used to govern a nation.

Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings was the first president in the Fourth Republic. The president is the head of state, head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Ghana.

Let us look at the biography of the presidents in the Fourth Republic.

### Flt Lt. Jerry John Rawlings

Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings was born on 22nd June 1947 in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. His parents were Madam Victoria Agbotui and Mr. James Ramsay John. His mother was a native of the Volta Region and his father, a chemist from Scotland.

J.J. Rawlings completed his secondary education at Achimota College in Accra. He met his wife Nana Konadu Agyeman while at Achimota College. After his secondary education he joined the Ghana Air Force. He graduated as a pilot in January 1969 winning the "speed bird trophy" as the best cadet in flying the SU-7 supersonic jet aircraft. He was given the title as a Flight Lieutenant in 1978. Rawlings joined a group called the Free Africa Movement. This was an underground group of military men who wanted to unite Africa through coup d'état. They were arrested when their coup attempt failed. They were sentenced to death by a General Court Martial. Before he could be killed, some members of his group staged another coup to free him from prison and also overthrow the General Fred Akuffo's government. Their group later became known as the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC). The name again changed to Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).

Nelly Nanor  
cil (PNDC). The PNDC handed over power to Dr. Hilla Limann when his People's National Party (PNP) won the general elections in September 1979. The PNDC led by Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings again overthrew the Limann government on 31st December 1981. They took over the control of the nation as a one-party government. General elections were held in 1992 and Flt. Lt. J.J. Rawlings became president with the National Democratic Congress (NDC) as his party. A new constitution came into effect giving rise to the Ghana's fourth republic. He ruled till the year 2000 when his party lost the general elections. He has four children, three girls and a boy.

### John Agyekum Kufuor

John Agyekum Kufuor was born on 8th of December 1938. He was born in Kumasi and educated at Osei Tutu Senior High school and later at Prempeh College. After his secondary school education, he travelled to the UK where he attended Lincoln's Inn, London and Exeter College, Oxford.

Upon his return, he was active in many areas of life. He was once appointed the Chairman of Kumasi Asante Kotoko Football Club. He also represented Atwima Nwabiagya in parliament in the Second and Third Republic. He also served as a deputy minister of Foreign Affairs.

He stood for the presidential candidate of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) after Prof. Adu Boahen had lost to J.J. Rawlings. He lost in the 1996 elections but won in the 2000 elections to become the second President of the Fourth Republic. He ruled the country for eight years (from 2001 to 2008). He is married to Mrs. Theresah Kufuor and they have five children. His hobbies are table tennis, reading, football and film show.

### Professor John Evans Atta Mills

Prof. John Evans Atta Mills was born on 21st July 1944 in Tarkwa in the Western Region of Ghana. He hails from the town of Ekumahu in the Central Region.



He had his primary and middle school education in Huni Valley Methodist Primary School and Komenda Methodist Middle School. He continued in Achimota School and then to University of Ghana, Legon. He obtained a law degree LLB in 1967. He travelled to the UK where he studied in the school of Oriental and African Studies School of Law, University of London and London School of Economics and Political Science in 1968. He was married to Ernestina Naadu Mills and had a son. He worked as a law lecturer in the University of Ghana. He worked to become a professor of tax law. He later became the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service in Ghana. Prof. Mills was selected by J.J. Rawlings to be his running mate in the 1996 elections. Prof. Mills served as a vice president from 1996 to 2000 when the NDC lost the elections to the NPP. Prof Mills again lost in the 2004 elections before winning in the 2008 elections to become the president of Ghana. He was president from January 2009 to July 2012 when he died. He is the only president to have died while in office.

### John Dramani Mahama

John Dramani Mahama was born on 29th November 1958 in Damango in the West Gonja District of Ghana. His father was Mr. Emmanuel Adama Mahama.

His mother was Madam Abiba Nnaba. He started his secondary education at Achimota School and later attended Ghana Secondary School in Tamale. He then continued to the University of Ghana, Legon in Accra. He had his Master's degree in Communication also at the University of Ghana. He also travelled to Russia for a Diploma in Social Psychology from Institute of Social Sciences.

He returned to Ghana and taught History in Ghana Secondary School, Tamale. He represented the people of Bole in Parliament from 1997 to 2009. He was also appointed Minister of Communication when J.J. Rawlings was the president of Ghana. He became the vice president of Ghana from 2009 to 2012. He took over as president on the death of President John Evans Atta Mills on

25th July 2012. He lost the 2016 elections to the NPP's Nana Akufo Addo. He is married to Lordina Mahama (Mrs.).

### Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo

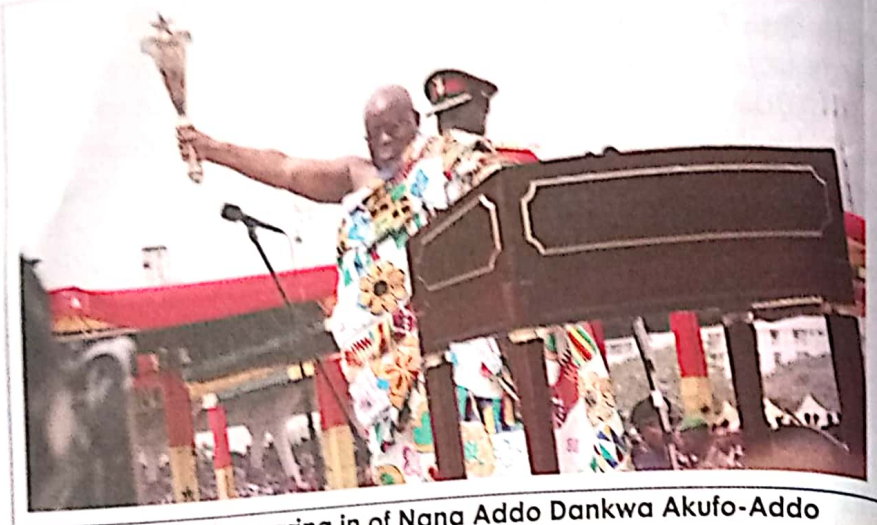
Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo was born on 29th March 1940. He was born in Accra by Edward Akufo-Addo (Mr) and Adeline Akufo Addo (Mrs). He started his education at the Government Boys School at Adabraka and later moved to Rowe Road School which is now Kinbu in Accra. He went to the UK to study in the Lancing College, Sussex. He later went to New College, Oxford to study Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He came to Ghana to teach at the Accra Academy. He later went to University of Ghana to read Economics. He went to read law at the Inner Temple in the UK. He was called to the English Bar in 1971 and Ghana Bar in 1975. Nana practised his law profession in Ghana, France and the USA.

Nana Akufo-Addo represented the people of Akyem Abuakwa in Parliament. He was the Attorney General and Minister for Justice and later the Foreign Affairs Minister, all under the presidency of John Agyekum Kufour. He lost two general elections in 2008 and 2012 but won the 2016 elections to become Ghana's fifth president under the Fourth Republic. He is married to Rebecca Akoto Addo with three daughters.

### INAUGURATION OF A NEW PRESIDENT

Elections are held on 7th December every four years. When electoral results are declared, the president elect is announced. The swearing of the president elect is done on the 7th of January the next year. Before the swearing into office of the new president, the old parliament comes to an end. The new one comes into office the morning of presidential inauguration. A new speaker and two deputies are chosen by the new parliament. After that the parliament is moved to the grounds of the president inauguration.

The chief justice swears in the president elect for him or her to officially begin his term of office.



Presidential swearing in of Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo

### OTHER KEY FIGURES IN THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF GHANA

#### CHIEF JUSTICE

A Chief Justice is the highest judge of the supreme court of Ghana. The chief justice is the head of the judiciary in Ghana. Ghana has had six Chief Justices under the Fourth Republic.

#### Chief Justices of the Fourth Republic

Name	Picture	Duration
Phillip Edward Archer, Esq		1991-1995





Name	Picture	Duration
Isaac Kobina Abban, Esq		1995-2001
Edward Kwame Wiredu		2001-2003
George Kingsley Acquah		2003-2007
Georgina Theodora Woode		2007-2017
Sophia Abena Boafo Akuffo		2017 to date





**SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT**

The speaker of parliament of Ghana is the presiding officer who regulates discussions in Ghana's parliament.


**Speakers of Parliament of the Fourth Republic**

Picture	Name	Term of office
	Hon. Justice Daniel Francis Annan	January 7, 1993-2001
	Hon Peter Ala Adjetey	2001-2005
	Hon. Ebenezer Sakyi Hughes	2005-2009
	Hon. Joyce Adeline Bamford Addo	2009-2013

Picture	Name	Term of office
	Hon. Edward Korbly Doe Adjaho	2013-2017
	Hon. Prof. Mike Ocquaye	2017-date

**VICE PRESIDENT**

The Vice President is the second in command when the president is absent. The Vice President takes charge of the country in the absence of the President. These are the Vice Presidents under the fourth republic.

Name	Political Party	Tenure Of Office	Picture
The Late Kow Nkensen Arkaah	National Democratic Congress	1992-1996	

Name	Political Party	Tenure Of Office	Picture
The late John Evans Atta Mills	National Democratic Congress	1997-2000	
The late Aliu Mahama	New Patriotic Party	2001-2008	
John Dramani Mahama	National Democratic Congress	2009-2012	
The late Kwesi Amissah – Arthur	National Democratic Congress	2012-2016	
Mahamadu Bawumia	New Patriotic Party	2017 to date	

**Exercise: 1**

Date: 28/Nov/2020

Answer the following questions

- 1) The Fourth Republic started with.....  
a. Nana Akufo Addo  
b. J.J. Rawlings c. Aliu Mahama
- 2) The constitution of the fourth republic came into effect on.....  
a. 14th February 1993  
b. 7th January 1993 c. 7th December 1993
- 3) The first vice president of the fourth republic was.....  
a. Aliu Mahama  
b. John Dramani Mahama c. Ekow Nkensen Arkaah
- 4) J.J. Rawlings attended..... school  
a. Achimota  
b. Kinbu  
c. Methodist Basic
- 5) ..... was a pilot in the Ghana Air Force  
a. J.J. Rawlings  
b. John Kufour c. John Mahama

**Exercise: 2**

Date: 28/Nov/2020

Use 'True/False' to answer the following questions

- 1) Ghana's first president in the fourth republic was Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. True/False
- 2) J.J. Rawlings and his men overthrew the General Fred Akuffo's government. True/False
- 3) The PNDC handed over power to the Limann government. True/False
- 4) John Agyekum Kufuor was born in Accra. True/False
- 5) John Evans Atta Mills succeeded J.J. Rawlings as President. True/False

**Exercise: 3**

Date: 28/Nov/2020

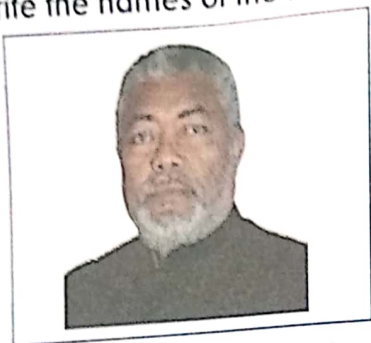
Answer the following questions

- 1) State four presidents of Ghana under the Fourth Republic
- 2) What is a republic?
- 3) Define a constitution.
- 4) When is Presidential general elections held in Ghana? 7th Dec
- 5) The first political party to win a general election in the Fourth Republic was..... National Democratic Congress.

Exercise: 4

Date: ...S./Nov/20...

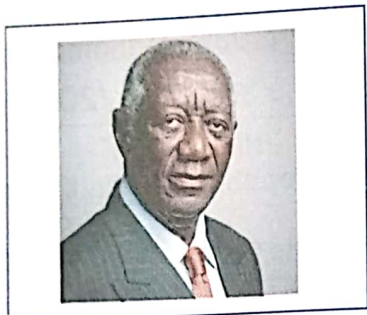
Write the names of the Presidents under their Pictures



Jerry John Rawlings



Professor John Evans Atta Mills



John Agyekum Kuffour



John Dramani Mahama

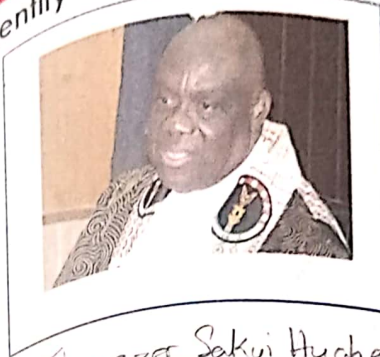


Nana Addo Dankwah Akufo-Addo

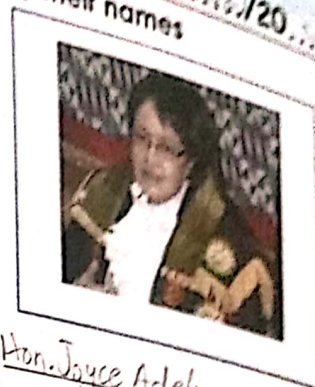
Exercise: 5

Date: ...S./Nov/20...

Identify the people in the pictures by their names



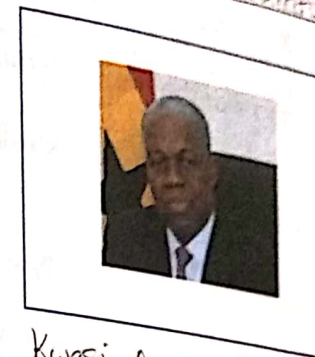
Hon. Ebenezer Sakyi Hughes



Hon. Joyce Adeline Barford Addo



Aliu Mahama



Kwesi Amisshah-Arthur



Hon. Professor Mike Oquaye



Professor John Evans A. Mills

**Exercise: 6**

**Date:** 22 / Nov / 2021

Answer the following questions.

1. In your own words, describe a republic?  
*A republic is when a country is ruled by democratically elected presidents.*
2. How many republics has Ghana had?  
*(4) four*
3. When did the First Republic start?  
*1st July, 1960*
4. When did the Third Republic start?  
*24th September, 1979*
5. Who was the president during the Second Republic?  
*Dr. Abofe Busia*
6. When did Jerry John Rawlings start ruling Ghana before the Fourth Republic?  
*June 4th 1979*
7. When did the Fourth Republic start?  
*1992*
8. How many presidents have Ghana had during the Fourth Republic?  
*five*
9. What are the names of the two parties that have ruled Ghana during the Fourth Republic?  
*National Democratic Congress and New Patriotic Party.*
10. Who was the third president of the Fourth Republic?  
*John Agyekum Kufuor.*
11. In which year was the constitution for the Fourth Republic written?  
*1992*

Unit

b

# POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

## Strand 6: Independent Ghana Sub-Strand 1: The Republics

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Demonstrate understanding of the Fourth Republic (1992 to date).

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** Which political parties have governed Ghana under the Fourth Republic?

## POLITICAL PARTIES THAT HAVE GOVERNED THE COUNTRY UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

A political party is a group of people who share the same ideas of governing a country.

Ghana's Fourth Republic started in the year 1992. This was when the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) allowed for a multi-party democracy to take place. A new constitution was written to govern the nation.

The National Democratic Congress (NDC) was born out of the PNDC. The NDC led by Fit Lt. J.J. Rawlings won the 1992 elections. The NDC became the first political party in the Fourth Republic. Since elections are held every four years, there was another Presidential and Parliamentary elections held in 1996 which the NDC again won.

In the year 2000, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) won the presidential elections. On 7th January 2001, the NDC handed over to the NPP. The NPP again won the 2004 presidential elections. The NDC again won the 2008 election and the NPP handed over power to the NDC. The NDC again won the 2012 elections but lost the 2016 presidential elections to the NPP.

It is obvious that under the Fourth Republic the NDC and the NPP are the only political parties to have won the general elections.

Political party	Date of Tenure	President
NDC	1992-1996	Jerry John Rawlings
NDC	1997-2000	Jerry John Rawlings
NPP	2001-2004	John Agyekum Kufour
NPP	2005-2008	John Agyekum Kufour
NDC	2009-2012	John Evans Atta Mills
NDC	2012-2016	John Dramani Mahama
NPP	2016 to date	Nana Addo Dankwah Akufo-Addo

NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY



motto: DEVELOPMENT IN FREEDOM

New Patriotic Party (NPP)



NDC

National Democratic Congress (NDC)



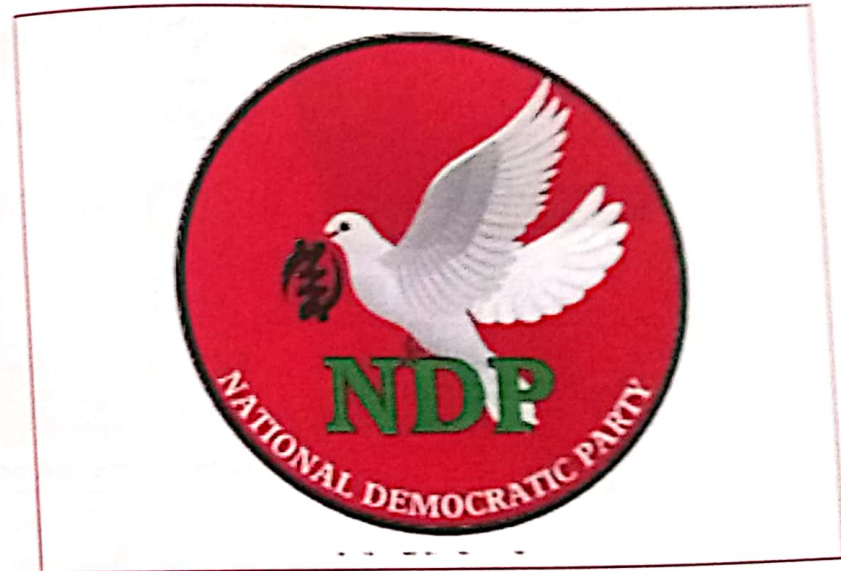
Convention People's Party (CPP)



Progressive People's Party (PPP)

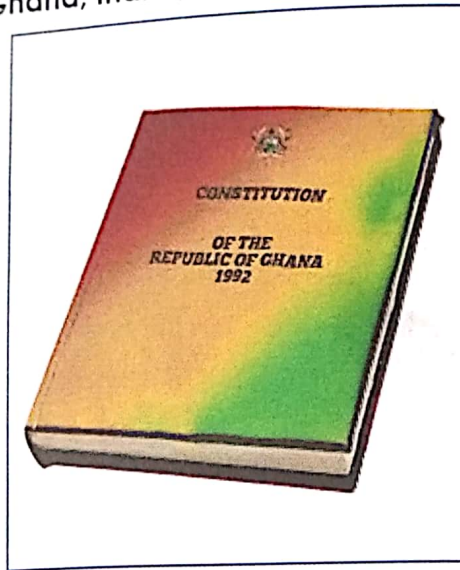


People's National Convention (PNC)




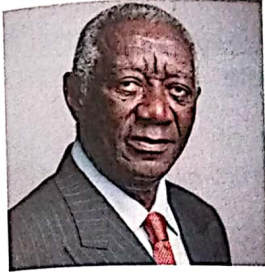
National Democratic Party (NDP)

Before the Fourth Republic started, Ghana was under military rule. It meant that the country did not have a president but was ruled by the military. The military leader was Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings. Jerry John Rawlings started ruling Ghana on 4th June 1979, left and came back on 31st December, 1981. In 1992, a new constitution was drawn which was to be used to rule Ghana. The 1992 Constitution has been used to rule Ghana until now. This constitution stated that the ruler of Ghana had to be an elected president. Jerry John Rawlings retired from military and contested the elections in 1992. He won the election and became president of Ghana, that is, when the Fourth Republic started.



The 1992 Constitution

**Democratically elected government of the Fourth Republic**  
 The Fourth Republic of Ghana started in 1992. Since then several presidents have ruled Ghana. These presidents are from two political parties, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP). Let us take a look at the presidents who have ruled Ghana during the Fourth Republic and their political parties.

Name of President	Political Party	Ruled from	Ruled up to
1.  Jerry John Rawlings	National Democratic Congress (NDC)	7th January, 1993	7th January, 2001
2.  John Agyekum Kufour	New Patriotic Party (NPP)	7th January, 2001	7th January, 2009





# MILITARY RULE IN GHANA

## Strand 6: Independent Ghana

### Sub-Strand 2: Military Rule

**CONTENT STANDARD:** Demonstrate understanding of the Fourth Republic (1992 to date).

**ENQUIRY ROUTE:** How many coup d'etats has Ghana experienced? Who were the leaders of the coup d'etats? How did the military takeovers affect Ghana's development? Were the takeovers positive or negative?

The people of Ghana fought for independence from colonial rule. The British had colonized the country. This meant that the British government was in control of Ghana. The United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) was the first political party formed to fight for independence. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was brought from the UK to be the General Secretary. He brought in the idea of "Self government now" while the UGCC had the idea of "Self government within the shortest possible time". Because of the difference in ideology, Dr. Nkrumah left the UGCC to form the Convention People's Party (CPP). The CPP won the 1946 general elections with Dr. Nkrumah becoming the Prime Minister of Ghana. Until the 1st of July 1946, Queen Elizabeth of Britain was still the Head of State of Ghana with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah as the Prime Minister. Ghana, therefore, became a republic state on the 1st of July 1946. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became the first president of the Republic of Ghana.

To be independent means to be free from the rule of a foreign nation. With a republic, the people in the nation get the chance to choose their own leaders and decision are taken by the people or their representatives.



Dr. Nkrumah on Independence Day



The Big Six

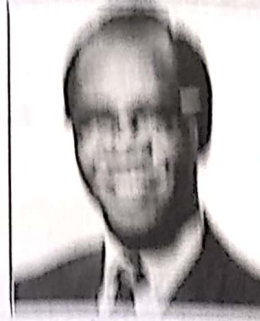
Many more people did not like the leadership style of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

On January 26th 1966 the Ghana Armed Forces together with some more men overthrew the Nkrumah government. That was the first time an elected government had been overthrown by a coup d'état. The coup was organised by the members of the National Revolutionary Council (NRC). Some of the members were Major A.A. Akwe, Lt. General J.A. Ankrah, Col. E.K. Kotoka, Lt. Colonel C.W.A. Ocran, J.W.A. Ninsin, J.E.O. Nunoo among others.

#### Members of the NRC

The group was led by Lt. General J.A. Ankrah as the chairman. However, in 1967 Brigadier A.A. Akwe took over as the chairman. The coup by the NRC was not the only coup to overthrow an elected government. In fact, there had been four (4) coup d'états that had overthrown a constitutional rule since independence. These occasions were the National Liberation Council (NLC) which

...the Ghanaian government, the National Revolutionary Council (NRC) that overthrew the Nkrumah government. The first of these was the National Revolutionary Council (NRC) that overthrew the Nkrumah government. The second was the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) that overthrew the Rawlings government.



Dr. Kofi Awoola Busia



Dr. Willie Hodgson

Regime	Led by	Duration
National Liberation Council (NLC)	Lt. General J.A. Ankrah	24 <sup>th</sup> January 1966 - October 1969
National Redemption Council (NRC)	Lt. Colonel Ignatius Kuku Acheampong	13 <sup>th</sup> January 1973 - 1978
Supreme Military Council (SMC I)	General Ignatius Kuku Acheampong	October 1978 - 1978
Supreme Military Council (SMC II)	Major General Frederick William Kwasi Akuffo	July 1978 - June 1979
Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)	Fit Lt. Jerry John Rawlings	June 4 <sup>th</sup> 1979 - 24 <sup>th</sup> September 1979
Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC)	Fit Lt. Jerry John Rawlings	31 <sup>st</sup> December 1981 to 1993



- 4) Which political party won the first presidential general elections in Ghana?  
 a. CPP                      b. NDC                      c. NPP
- 5) Which military regime overthrew the Limann government?  
 a. PNDC                      b. AFRC                      c. NRC

Date: 25 / Nov / 2021

**Exercise: 5**

Use 'True/False' to answer the following questions.

1. Ghana has seen six successful military takeovers. True/False
2. Dr. Nkrumah was overthrown on 6th March 1957. True/False
3. Dr. Nkrumah was the chairman of the UGCC. True/False
4. The NPP won the first presidential elections in Ghana. True/False
5. There has been four military takeovers of constitutional governments. True/False

Date: 26 / Nov / 2021

**Exercise: 6**

Answer the following questions.

1. In your own words, explain what a coup d'état is.  
A coup d'état is when the military overthrows a democratically elected government

4. In which year did General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong become military ruler of Ghana?  
 a. 1982                      b. 1966                      d. 1972
5. Who was the leader of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council?  
 a. Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings                      c. Kwame Nkrumah  
 b. Hilla Limann
6. Which president was replaced by Lieutenant-General Joseph Arthur Ankrah?  
 a. John Agyekum Kufour                      c. Abrefa Busia  
 b. Kwame Nkrumah
7. Mention three presidents who were replaced by coups.

Abrefa Busia  
Hilla Limann  
Flight Lt. J. Rawlings