

HISTORY FIRST TERM JSS3 SCHEME OF WORK 2022/23 SESSION

WEEK	TOPIC	CONTENT
1	Trade Origin and Organization of Trans-Saharan	Meaning, Origin and nature of Trans-Saharan Trade
2	Trade Origin and organization of Trans-Saharan	Commodities traded during trans-Saharan Trade
3	Trade Origin and organization of Trans-Saharan	Effects of Trans-Saharan Trade routes
4	Early European Contacts with Nigeria	Portuguese Exploration to West Africa
5	Early European Contacts with Nigeria	European Explorers
6	Early European Contacts with Nigeria	European Missionaries
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8	Early European Contacts with Nigeria	i. Origin, nature/organization of Trans-Atlantic trade ii. Impact of Trans-Atlantic Slave trade
9	Early European Contacts with Nigeria	Abolition of slave trade
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Week 1 General Topic: Origin and organization of Trans-Saharan Trade

Unit Topic: Meaning, Origin and nature of Trans-Saharan Trade

Meaning of Trans-Saharan Trade

The word “Trans” means across Trans-Saharan trade means trade across the Sahara desert between the people of west Africa and North Africa.

Origin/beginning of Trans-Sahara Trade

The trade had existed on a small scale in ancient times between North Africa and the Sudan across the Sahara desert.

The trade became popular from the 8th century until the late 16th century.

The external trade of the early empires of the Western Sudan (Ghana, Mali and Songhai) where dominated by the caravan routes across the Sahara which linked the Western Sudan with North Africa.

The introduction of camel to North Africa made this trade possible due to the increase in the volume of trade, Arab conquest of North Africa and the spread of Islam. Most of the muslim missionaries who came to northern part of Nigeria were traders.

Nature of Trans-Saharan Trade

Trans-Saharan trade was an economic activity in which different commodities were exchanged across long distances.

It was by barter because there was no standard medium of exchange such as currency.

The North African traders brought commodities such as dates, hooks, horses, perfumes and camels and in the process exchange such commodities with slaves, ivory, feathers, hides and skin.

As a result of the economic importance of the Trans-Saharan trade, there were struggles among the rulers of African states to control the trade routes leading to the rise and fall of some kingdoms.

The Trans-Saharan trade increased the wealth and prestige of the societies and people that participated in it.

Lastly through, through the trans-saharan trade, the North African traders assisted in promoting Islam through visits by scholars, supply books and exchange of ideas.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What do you understand by the the word “Trans”?
2. What is Trans-Saharan Trade?
3. State when the Trans-Saharan trade started.
4. State the three ways that made the trade to be popular.
5. State any one nature of the Trans-Saharan trade activities.

Week 2

General Topic: Origin and organization of Trans-Saharan Trade.

Unit Topic: Commodities traded during Trans-Saharan trade

All the commodities traded during the trans-saharan trade were very important to all people that participated in the trade.

Trade by barter system was much more in place during the trans-saharan trade era where those goods bought and sold were equally used as the currency of exchange

The commodities that were traded were:

1. Gold: Gold was produced in the northern Sudan area. It was in high demand because it was used to make coins. They were exchanged for salt and horses from North Africa, Europe and the Middle East
 2. Salt: Salt was produced in the areas like Taghaza and Bilma. These salts were needed for food preservation and consumption in the Sudan Area where salts were not being produced.
 3. Horses were brought from Europe and the Middle East, They were needed by rulers of Western Sudan area to strengthen their military might and to expand their kingdoms
 4. Slaves: were also imported from West Africa to North Africa. Large numbers of Africans were sent to serve as servants in the household.
- Other commodities traded include spices, kolanuts, slave beads, ostrich feathers, cowrie shells, textile materials, leather goods, iron and copper bars.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is trade by barter?
2. State states/kingdoms involved in the trans-saharan trade.
3. State any four (4) articles involved in the trans-saran trade.

Week 3

General Topic: Origin and Organization of Trans Saharan trade

Unit Topic: Effects of Trans-Saharn Trade routes

Meaning of Trade Routes:

Trade routes are those long distant pathways along which commercial goods are transported. These trade routes were very important in facilitating contacts between North African States and West African Kingdoms that participated in the trade.

Those involved mainly in the trans-saharan trade activities are the berber merchants who have some defined routes that they take.

Sometimes, they take these routes because they were safe or because they were engaged in trade activities along the routes.

Examples of the trade routes

Examples of the trade routes during trans-Sharan trade included

- i. Borno-Tripoli route via Bilma and Muruk
- ii. Kanem-Borno-Sudan route
- iii. kano-Fezzan-Tunis-Tripoli via Agades-Ghat and Ghademes
- iv. Timbuktu-Tunis-Tripoli via wargla-Ghademes-Ghat
- v. Timbuktu-Mogador-Fez via Taghaza
- vi. Ghana-Mogador-Fez via Awdaghost

Assignment

1. What is trade route?
2. State those who are mainly involved in the trans-saharan trade from North Africa.
3. mention any three (3) examples of Trans-Saharan trade trade routes.
4. Highlight any three (3) factors that promoted Trans Saharan trade.

Factors that promoted Trans-Saharan Trade in Nigeria

1. Introduction of Camel to North Africa.
2. high demand for Gold in North Africa and Europe.
3. Acceptance of islam.
4. Need for expansion of sub-Saharan kingdoms and desire for luxurious goods by local rulers.

Week 4

Topic: Early European Contacts with Nigeria

Unit Topic: Portuguese Exploration to West Africa

The early European contacts with Nigeria was in the 15th century by the Portuguese sailors and traders who had early contact with Benin Kingdom.

It was Prince Henry of Portugal who inspired Portugal's exploration to West Africa for two reasons.

1. To reduce the spread of Islam and influence of Muslim rulers of North African countries and to reach out to non Muslim African rulers and see if they could be converted to Christianity, so that the influence of Portugal in African can increase.
2. To seek for an alternative sea route, hence sending a voyage to explore the Western Sudan through the Atlantic Ocean.
3. To seek for direct access to the West African sub-region so that they can buy those items like gold and ivory sold to them at a very high price be bought at a cheaper rate.

In 1472, Fernao De Po a Portuguese explorer reached the coast of Nigeria and that marked the first contact Nigerians had with Europeans.

In 1473, they reached Benin during the reign of Oba Eware, but was in 1483 that the Portuguese explorer named D' Aeiro paid a trade visit to Benin Kingdom and by 1550 the Portuguese established a diplomatic and trade relationship between Benin Kingdom and the Portuguese.

European Explorers

Britain around the 18th Century developed interest in exploring African Continent

In 1788, the African Association was formed in England to promote the exploration of African in the hopes of locating the source of Niger, places (areas the river flows through and where the river flows into)

The African Association from 1788 to 1793 sent three different explorers through North Africa and one through Gambia to trace the Rivver Niger route, but none of them was successful as most of them died along the journey (Voyage)

The European explorers are as follows:

- i. Mungo Park
- ii. Hugh Clapperton
- iii. Richard and John Lander

Each of these groups at different times led the exploration team that helped in tracing River Niger from the West to the East until it eventually empty itself into the Atlantic Ocean through the Gulf of Guinea in the Niger Delta.

Week 4 Assignment

1. The first Europeans to make contact with Nigeria was the _____
2. What is the name of the man who inspired the exploration to West Africa.
3. State any two (2) of the reasons for the sponsoring of the exploration to West Africa.
4. What is the name of the Portuguese explorer who had a contact with the Benin Monarch in 1473.
5. Mention the name of the Benin Monarch.

Week 5

Mungo Park

He was a medical doctor born in Scotland on 11th September 1771. He was famous for being the first European to travel to the central portion of the Niger River with a canoe called Joliba.

He died in 1806 at a place called Bussa in present day Niger State.

He was credited by European writers as the man that founded or discovered the mouth of River Niger.

The major achievement of Mungo Park expedition was that the team was able to establish the fact that the Niger river flows from the West to the East against earlier opinion that the Niger River flowed from the East to the West until it entered and emptied into the Atlantic ocean through the Gambia.

Hugh Clapperton 1788-1827

He was a Scottish Naval officer and explorer of West and Central Africa. The death of Mungo Park made the British government to set up another team of explorers led by him to trace the source of the river Niger, this time deciding an alternative route from Tripoli through the Saharan desert from Tripoli in 1822. His team crossed the Sahara desert and reached Lake Chad, from there to Baro, Kano and Sokoto where he died in 1827.

Richard and John Lander (Lander Brothers)

The lander brothers were the first British (Europeans) who eventually were able to trace River Niger and discovered that it led to the Atlantic Ocean. It all started in December 1829, Richard and his brother were commissioned by the British government to continue on the Niger River.

They landed in Badagary and moved Northwards to the Niger River at Bussa, from there to Yauri in present day Kebbi state, down to Lokoja where River Niger and Benue met before it flows to the Niger Delta Basin.

It was from Lokoja that they travelled Southwards to the Delta area and discovered that River Niger emptied into the Atlantic ocean through the Gulf of Guinea.

Assignment

1. What was the reason for the formation of the African Association in England.
2. What year was it formed?
3. Mention any three(3) European explorers you know.
4. Which among them discovered that the River Niger emptied itself into the Atlantic Ocean.

Week 6

Topic: Early Contacts with Nigeria

Unit topic: European Missionaries

Activities of Christian missionaries became prominent in Nigeria around 1842. Some of the early missionaries in Nigeria worthy of note are:

- i. Mary Slessor
- ii. Birch Freeman
- iii. Henry Townsend
- iv. Samuel Bill
- v. Samuel Ajayi Crowther

Mary Slessor

She was born on the 2nd of December 1848 and died in January 1915. She was a missionary from Prebytarean Church in Scotland.

She lived and carried out her missionary work among the /Efik people of Calabar and the present day Akwa Ibom state. She stopped the practice of killing born twins in areas she carried out her missionary activities. She also promoted the rights of women and children in those far areas.

Henry Town Send

Reverend Henry Town send was a British Anglican missionary to Nigeria who lived between 1820 and 1885.

Among several of his achievements was the establishment of a printing press in Abeokuta in 1852 and began the publishing of Iwe Irohin in 1859 which was the first newspaper in Nigeria published in Yoruba language. Townsend worked with Samuel Ajayi Crowther and they wrote several hymns in Yoruba.

Samuel Ajayi Crowther

Reverend Samuel Ajayi Crowther was born in 1809 and died on 31st December in 1891. He was the first Anglican Bishop in Nigeria. He was born in Osogun in present day Iseyin Local government Area of Oyo State.

He was captured along with his mother and family members when he was 12 years and sold to Portuguese slave traders.

However, he was taken to Freetown in Sierra Leone where he was released. He converted to Christianity and was baptized.

He was taken to England for further training, after his ordination, he returned to Nigeria with Henry Townsend to start Anglican mission in Nigeria. Ajayi Crowther translated the bible into Yoruba Language.

Samuel Bill

Samuel Bill was born in Belfast in 1864. He was an Irish Christian missionary and founder of the Mission Africa.

He carried out his missionary activities in South South region of Calabar and present day Akwaibom. He founded the Qua Iboe church which grew intensively

Assignment

1. Mention any four (4) European Missionaries that operated in Nigeria.
2. Who among the missionaries worked towards the abolition of killing of newborn twins in Nigeria.
3. Which part of the country was the killing of newly born twins rampant.
4. The first newspaper to be published in Nigeria was the_____ and in what year?
5. Who was the first African to be ordained the first African Bishop?

Week 7

Topic: Early European Contacts with Nigeria

Unit Topic: European traders

Following the success of the Lander brothers in the exploration of the River Niger, Business men in Britain and Europe became interested in setting up trading post in some strategic areas along the Niger River.

Among the European merchant who made significant impact on commerce and trade in Nigeria are:

i. Sir George Taubman goldie

ii. John Holt

Sir George Taubman Goldie

He was a business merchant who played a key role in ensuring that the British dominated commercial activities in the Niger Area as as playing active part in the formation of Nigeria.

He formed a company called united African Company (UAC) in 1879 with the aim of expanding British empire through trade and commerce in the Niger Area.

He later formed another company called National African Company (NAC). The National African Company was later renamed the Royal Niger Company in 1886.

That was when he got the official permission from British government to represent her interest in controlling the Niger Area territory.

In January 1900, the Royal Niger Company transferred the Nigeria territory officially and completely to the British government

John Holt

He was another British merchant born on 31st October 1841 in England. He established a shipping line that operated between Liverpool and West Africa. He also founded businesses in Nigeria which is now incorporated as John Holt PLC.

Assignment

1. Mention the two leading British traders and merchants that had contact with the people of Nigeria.
2. What role did sir George Taubman Goldie play in the emergence and activities of the Royal Niger Company?

Week 8

Topic: Early European Contacts with Nigeria

Unit topic: Meaning, Origin, nature/Organization and impact of trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Meaning of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

The trans-Atlantic Slave trade refers to the sourcing and buying of slaves and their transportation across the Atlantic Ocean to be sold in other parts of the world especially Europe and the Americas.

Origin of Trans-Atlantic Slave trade in West Africa

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Trans Atlantic slave trade flourished between 16th and 18th century (that is 1500-1900).

The Portuguese started the slave trade by exporting slaves from West African territories to Brazil for the slaves to work for them in their plantations and gold mines.

It could be recalled that the Portuguese had colonized Brazil. Portugal dominated the Trans-Atlantic slave trade until 1880 when other countries like Britain, Spain, Dutch, and France started participating in slave trade activities.

How the trans-Atlantic slave Trade expanded (Nature of Trans-Atlantic Slave trade)

Trans-Atlantic slave trade expanded when European explorers discovered America and the Carribeans (ie Jamaica, Haiti etc) They called these areas the new world.

The new world were full of profitable mineral resources and fertile agricultural land. So when the English, Dutch and Spanish discovered this land, they started to develop and cultivate plantations, especially sugar cane and this required extra human labour. Therefore the need for the demand for more slaves, and this made the trans-Atlantic slave trade to become more profitable on the continent of Africa.

In summary the slave trade as a commercial and economic enterprise involved many regions and continents such as Africa, America, Europe. The Carribens and the Indian Ocean.

Impacts/Effects of trans-Atlantic Slave trade

1. African Continent lost many of its able bodied population through the slave trade.
2. The export of people to Americas, Europe and major regions of the world means reduction in labour force that would have been needed for agricultural production.
3. Local industries like block smithing, textile and wood carving went down. This is because the artisans were also captured as slaves.
4. Those that were enslaved and later sold into slavery totally lost contact with members of their family forever.
5. Some died on the way to America and Europe.
6. it increased war and civil unrest in West African Kingdoms as kings engaged in wars with their neighbouring kingdom so that they can capture people and sell them as slaves.

Assignment

1. Explain the origin of trans-Atlantic slave trade.
2. What is trans-Atlantic slave trade.
3. Mention the factors that led to the demand for African labour in Europe.
4. Mention three continents that were involved in Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.
5. State any two (2) impact/effects of slave trade.

Week 9

Topic: Early European contacts with Nigeria

Unit topic: Abolition of Slave Trade

From the middle of 18th century, oppositions to slave trade started to emerge from countries like Britain, Portugal and America.

A body in America and Britain called the religious society of friends (Quakers) led the opposition towards slave trade.

As they began to protest against the trade, many people joined them, prominent among them include William Wilberforce, James Ramsay and Granville Sharp.

In the United States of America, the state of Virginia in 1778 became the first state to stop the importation of slaves.

By 1807 slave trade was made illegal for British Subjects and slavery was abolished throughout all British colonies in 1833. This was done through passage of the slave trade abolition act of 1833.

Britain went further to impose fines for any slave that was found on a British ship. To stop other slave traders from the act, the royal Navy stopped other nations from continuing with the act. They seized slave ships and freed the Africans that were on it.

As these were going on, Many countries importing slaves including Brazil made slave trade an illegal trade.

Assignment

1. Name the three prominent British Citizens whose activities in British Parliament led to the abolition of the slave trade.
2. In what year was slavery declared illegal by the British government.
3. What is the name of the pressure group in Britain that stood against slave trade.
4. what other measures were adopted by the British government to ensure slave trade was stopped.

Week 10

Topic: Early European contacts with Nigeria

Unit Topic: Meaning, nature and importance of legitimate trade

Meaning: The term legitimate trade refers to the trade in commodities between Africans and European traders and merchants immediately after the abolition of slave trade.

It was a trade where African raw materials, especially cash crops like palm produce, rubber, cotton, hides and skins, cocoa were exchanged for European goods like hats, cloth, guns, gin, coats, etc.

Importance of legitimate trade

1. It was legally accepted to both Africans and Europeans.
2. it had replaced slave trade.
3. It was beneficial to both sides.
4. African societies and rulers participated willingly.

Nature of legitimate trade

After the abolition of slave trade, European merchants turned their attention to the trade in palm produce and other commodities. The palm oil and palm kernels were used in Europe to make soap and as lubricants for machinery before petroleum products were discovered and developed for that purpose.

As the firms bought and exported palm produce and other commodities and imported manufactured European goods for sale to the local people.

The major currency used then in the transaction was the Manilla.

Sometimes, European goods were sold to African middlemen or given to them in trust. The trust system enabled the African middlemen to collect European goods on credit, and after selling them they pay back the agreed amount to the companies.

This method was aimed at encouraging the middlemen or local produce dealers. Also to ensure complete abolition of slave trade as well as protect British nationals, who are notably traders and missionaries.

The British government appointed British Consuls to the Bight of Benin and Biafra (renamed Bight of Bonny in 1970).

These consuls embarked on intensive signing of anti-slave trade and protectionist treaties with the coastal chiefs.

Assignment

1. Define legitimate trade.
2. Mention any three African produce of the legitimate trade.
3. List any three (3) products imported into Nigeria during the period of legitimate trade.
4. State any two (2) importance of legitimate trade.
5. Briefly state any one nature of the legitimate trade.

