History and Politics:

**HIS.103: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF GHANA TO 1800**
This course explores significant themes and developments in the history of Ghana from about 5000BC to the end of the eighteenth century AD. It will examine the earliest cultural achievements of the inhabitants of the area of modern Ghana, such as the technological innovations of the Kintampo Culture. Additionally, it will explore other developments such as the arrival of immigrant groups into Ghana, the emergence and growth of settlements urbanization and early state formation processes in distinct geographical regions. It will interrogate the nature of early Ghanaian contacts with foreign culture i.e. Arabo-Islamic and (Judaeo-Christian) European, and examine early European activities including the import and export Trans Atlantic Trade and Slave Trades, and interference in the political and social systems of indigenous polities.

**HIS.104: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF GHANA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**
The course continues with the exploration of significant themes and issues in the history of Ghana. It studies important themes and major economic, social and political changes in the nineteenth century. The course examines such themes as the abolition of Atlantic Slave Trade and its economic consequences; the growth of legitimate commerce; creeping influence of the British in Southern Ghana; the operation of the agencies of European cultural diffusion; the establishment of British colonial rule in Southern Ghana: and the abolition of internal slave trading and slavery. The course enables students to appreciate the subtle aspects of the European colonization process and the origins of the disorientation of Ghana’s economic, social and political structures.

**HIS.110: WORLD CIVILIZATION UP TO THE 5TH CENTURY**
This course is designed to help students understand the ideas and influences that have shaped humanity from the earliest times to the present. Students are especially expected to note the important contributions of Africa and Asia to world civilization. At the end of the course students are expected to be especially mindful of Egypt and the Pharoahnic civilization as the black man’s pride.

**HIS.201: HISTORY OF NORTH AFRICA, 1600-1850AD**
This course is intended to introduce students to important developments in the study area that influenced social, political and economic developments. At the end of the course, students should be able to explain the background to succession crisis in Morocco from 1601 and its effect on Morocco. They should be able to trace the origin of the Alawaite dynasty and explain its achievements and failures. Students must possess an understanding of the French invasion of Egypt particularly the impact of the invasion on Egypt. They are expected to display thorough knowledge of the developments in Algeria from 1815 that finally resulted in the French invasion and conquest of Algeria in 1830.

**HIS.202: HISTORY OF WEST AFRICA, AD 1000-1500**
This course provides students with an understanding of state formation in West Africa. It is hoped that at the end of the course, students would understand the importance of geography and other factors in the development of empires in the Western Sudan. They must also be able to explain the factors that motivated European explorations of the West African Coast and its consequences on West Africa.

**HIS.203: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, 1789-1890AD**
This course identifies important issues affecting European Society in the Eighteenth Century. Discussions will involve the Age of Enlightenment as well as Enlightened Despotism. European interests in overseas commerce and colonization will also be examined. Other topics of interest include the Austrian War of Succession, the Seven Years’ War, and the Emergence of Russia as a major power and the Partition of Poland. The course will conclude by examining events leading to the French Revolution of 1789.

**HIS.204: U.S.A. UP TO 1840**
This course seeks to portray some of the high drama, colour, pathos and optimism that has moulded America. By the end of the course, students should have some understanding of American heritage.

**HIS.301 WEST AFRICA, 1500-1800**
This module will examine the emergence and growth of polities in the Forest and Coastal Zones of West Africa e.g. Denkyira, Asante, Akyem, Akwamu, Oyo, Benin, and Dahomey. It will analyse the impact of European presence and the rise of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and its impact on the processes of state formation and inter-state relations. Furthermore, it will examine the impact of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, Christian missionary work, and increased European involvement in local affairs on these societies.

**HIS.302: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, 1789-1890AD**
This class will examine European history, from the French Revolution through to the unification of Germany and Italy. Intellectual, Cultural, Social, Political and Diplomatic issues will be analyzed. France, England, Russia, Germany, and Italy will be the countries examined, but other European states will receive attention too.

**HIS.304: THE RISE OF MODERN RUSSIA TO 1800 (MAJORS)**
This course concerns itself with the growth of Russia from an insignificant state into a dominant power in Northern Europe. The role of rulers like Peter I (the Great and Catherine II (the Great) will be highlighted. This examination of Russia’s history of the period provides an illustration of the crucial role leaders’ play in the life of any country – something that can also be demonstrated from the history of African countries. It is expected that at the end of the course students would have gained a better understanding of the various factors that promote the growth of any state particularly the crucial role of patriotic and clear-headed leaders. This should equip them to assess the current and future leaders of Ghana and other African countries as well as prepare them to offer such leadership themselves.
HIS.305: PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY
This course introduces students to the nature of History and the various theories and philosophies that frame the discipline. It also introduces students to techniques of historical research and data analysis.

HIS.309: HISTORY OF THE CARIBBEAN TO 1835 (Majors)
This course looks at the evolution of European colonization in the Caribbean area. It deals with the earliest (pre-European) societies and how the arrival of the Spaniards and others attached to them. The course also examines how the different European nations came in and through the forced importation of Africans began to establish various European dominated multi-racial societies. Much attention is given to the forced African immigrants in these societies their labour, treatment, reactions etc, up to the time the European governments decided to end slavery for their nationals. This course aims at exposing students to the history of an area that now has a majority African population. The expectation is that through this they will gain a better understanding of what happened to our people on the other side of the world. This was as a result of the slave trade and the European exploitation of the Caribbean Islands for sugar cultivation using African forced labour.

HIS.311: GHANA UP TO 1800
The course examines the evolution of the various ethnic groups that now make up the people of Ghana. It traces the evolution and immigration of these people, their economic activities and trade contacts which ultimately led to urbanization and state creation. It also discusses the relations between the different ethnic groups and also their relations with various foreign nations. It also looks at the different types of political systems that these people created.

HIS.312: GHANA IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES
A study of the states of the Gold Coast, Growth of British power and jurisdiction, Anglo-Asante relations, pattern of British administration. Nationalism leading to independence and post-independence development.

HIS.313: HISTORY OF AFRICA FROM 1500-1800
The course is a broad survey of the States and Peoples of Africa from the fifteenth in century. It includes a study of the political, economic and social developments of the various regions and the effects of European and other foreign activities on the development of these regions.

HIS.319: THE AFRICAN IN DISPERSION (Majors)
This course discusses the dispersal (in most cases unwilling) of Africans in many parts of the world the Middle East, Europe, Asia and the Americas and Caribbean. In the first place it discusses the origins of the dispersion by looking at the African end of the slave trade. It also examines how Africans fared under slavery at their different destinations. The post slavery situation of the African in the alien societies they live in now will also be touched on. The course seeks to give a deeper understanding of how the slave trade from the African continent led to the dispersal of its inhabitants worldwide in past centuries. It also expects that as a
result of this understanding, students will be better placed to relate to Diaspora Africans and help build closer relations with these in our common struggle for a better place in a hostile world.

**HIS.399: RESEARCH METHODS**
This course seeks to equip students with the appropriate skills and methodology to undertake research. It deals with key procedures that need to be followed in undertaking research in History.

**HIS.401: HISTORY OF WEST AFRICA, 1900-1970**
This course provides students with an understanding of the significance and impact of colonialism, one of the most dominant transforming forces of change, and the spread of European culture in twentieth-century West Africa. It examines the context of the process of colonialism in terms of procuring factors and reactions of target peoples. The course explores the various ways in which colonialism defined the economic, political and social institutions of West African societies and influenced the thoughts, actions and cultural values of the various sections of the social categories of West Africa. It examines the nature and outcomes of the responses of West African to foreign rule and the ways in which these charted the course of the economic and political directions of West Africa into the independent period.

**HIS.402: MODERN EUROPE, 1871-1918**
This course analyses shifts in the balance of power and the pattern of alliance in Europe from the early 1870s. It affords students the opportunity of understanding the determinants of the changing shape of European diplomacy and of its implications for Europe itself and for other areas of the world. The course enables students to appreciate the importance of the five decades under study as the period during which European politics changed the shape not only of the political geography and history of Europe itself, but also of other continents. Students will understand that major events originating from Europe during the latter decades of the last three decades of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century determined the political, and social fortunes of millions of people on other continents, particularly Africa. This course provides students with some basic historical knowledge of the nature and dynamics of international relations.

**HIS.403: RISE OF RUSSIA AND THE U.S.A. 1800-1918**
The course gives in-depth study of the social, economic and political institutions in the Republican U.S.A. relative to those in monarchic Russia. It further shows the possible effects of superstition on progress. It enables the students to explain the poor performance of Russia in the First World and the eventual demise of the Tsardom. From the African perspective this course enhances understanding of the role of freedom of thought as against superstition in society.

**HIS.406: HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT**
After an insight into the nature of political thought and a look at political thought in classical Africa, this course is intended to introduce undergraduate students to the History of the
Western Political thought beginning from classical Greece. From the social milieu of the Greek city-state and its ideals and institutions and a cursory look at pre-Socratic thought, the course examines the lives, thoughts and the era of thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle; the post-Aristotelian period with the demise of the city state; the emergence of Rome, Christianity and the importance of Saint Augustine, Feudalism and the conflict between church and state, Thomas Aquinas and ends with Machiavelli.

**HIS.408: SPECIAL PAPER**
This course provides history majors with the opportunity to apply their knowledge of the historical method to primary material. It enables students to acquire the skills for analyzing the history of a particular area or theme of notable significance in a more sophisticated way. It is essentially a hands-on course which allows students to handle archival documents and look at contemporary sources for a specified historical period. It then enables them to examine all the sources related to an issue and draw unambiguous conclusions based on internally stable arguments. The course is intended to prepare majors for advanced research.

**HIS.409: EASTERN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SIXTEENTH TO TWENTIETH CENTURIES**
The course traces the origin and examines the nature of the Cold War and the conflicts it generated in different parts of the world. It will identify the various spots where the Cold War manifested itself in Africa, particularly the Congo, Angola, and Namibia.

**HIS.410: COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA**
This course deals with the history of the society and government institutions that Spain and Portugal began to build from the time they arrived in the New World i.e. from 1492. The confrontation between the Old World people and the indigenous population of the Americas as well as the results of that confrontation in the political, social, economic, and religious spheres will be the subjects of discussion. It is expected that at the end of the course students will be able to explain how Latin American society was built as well as peculiar institutions and challenges they have faced. This should provide a basis of comparison with what has happened and is going on in our part of the world.

**HIS.411: HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA, 1825-1970**
This survey course concerns the History of an area that, like Africa, suffered European colonialism. In their case it lasted for at least three centuries, and fastened on the area certain institutions and patterns that Latin Americans have had to struggle with since they gained independence. The course looks at: the efforts of the new states immediately after independence to establish themselves as viable nations; their struggle to “modernize” in the face of the political, social, economic patterns and institutional they inherited from their colonial past; and how far they had progressed by 1970.

**HIS.414: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, 1919-1945**
This course examines the factors in the major events that brought irreversible Political, Social, Economic and Cultural changes not only to Europe, but also to all other continents. It explores
the pervasive consequences of the First World War and the ways in which the chain of events triggered by this war contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

The course provides students with an understanding of the nature of inter-war internal politics of some major European states and how these dovetailed into continental diplomacy. It provides the broader context within which some celebrated totalitarian regimes and their key personalities burst onto the European political landscape and the impact of these on European and world politics. The course enables students to draw parallels between totalitarianism in Europe and early independent Africa.

HIS.501: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF GHANA
The course examines the important economic and social development that occurred in Ghana after the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and its replacement by legitimate trade, the expansion of British economic activity, European missionary activity, imposition of British rule and the social and economic consequences of these developments for the people of Ghana.

HIS.502: HISTORIOGRAPHY OF AFRICA
The course examines the nature of the writing of African history over the years, the persons who have written the readership for which they wrote, the sources and methodology used and the assumptions and presumptions of the different types of historical writing on Africa. It alerts students to the need to distinguish between fact and fantasy or prejudice.

HIS.505: PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY
This course provides advance training in historical methodology to students. It enables them to understand the nature of history and the various theories and philosophies that frame the discipline. It sharpens their skills in the techniques of historical research and data analysis.

HIS.507: EUROPE SINCE 1945
This course introduces students to the main developments in Europe since 1945 i.e. post-War reconstruction, decline of European empires, spread of Communism and, the Cold War. The course provides the background for the understanding of developments in the European colonies in Africa and the outcome of these developments. It explains further why some African leaders joined the Non-Aligned Movement.

HIS.508: AMERICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
The purpose of this course is to supply the student with substantive knowledge about the social history of Ghana and to offer him an opportunity to present written and oral discussions on the major social developments. Accordingly the student will be expected to cover the reading assignments in order to be prepared for each class session.

Class sessions of two periods each week will involve a good deal of discussion rather than lecture peruse. The student will be asked to select a topic from the syllabus, comment on it orally of about 10 minutes in relation to the assigned readings and initiate a class discussion. Each class session is reserved for a particular topic. Required reading will complement the class discussion and their sum will form the basis for the final examination.
The student will write one essay each month and then present, during the last eight weeks of the course, a research paper (15-25 pages) developed out of the written or oral discussion of from the assigned readings.

**HIS.512: INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF GHANA**

This provides students with greater insights into the Political and Social ideas of some of the intellectual greats of Ghana who articulated their ideas and perceptions on the political, economic and social issues of their day and their prescriptions for addressing them. Authors to study include S.R.B. Attoh-Ahum, Reverend C.C. Reindorf, Reverend B. Anaman, J.M. Sarbah, J.C. Casely-Hayford, W.E.G. Sekyi, J.B. Danquah, Kwame Nkrumah and K.A. Busia of Ghana and two important non-Ghanaian intellectuals – E.W. Blyden and J. Africanus Horton.