

**THE INDEPENDENCE
DAY OF
GHANA**

1957 – 2957 A.D.

(The Book of the Nation)

By

Sheikh Muhammad Aminu Yakub Bamba

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My first thanks goes to the Almighty Allah for giving me the talent, inspiration and ability to write this noble book. I owe a great gratitude to the Most High the Almighty “Magnificence be to His name”. I pray for Allah’s continuous guidance and blessings so that I may continue to serve the course of Islam and mankind throughout my life.

Secondly, my thanks goes to brother Alhassan Yusif Ganda a fourth year student of the University of Ghana for providing me with the book “History” and, later on, edited this book, a big ‘thank you’ to him.

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Finally, I wish to thank my wives: Saadatu Tahiru, Aliyatu Haroun and Aminatu Shuaibu for understanding what I was doing for the nation and giving me enough time to read and write whenever I wish to do so.

May the Almighty Allah bless and reward you all. Ameen.

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to my children:

Hanifah, Zakiyah, Muzzammil, Muddassir, Ummu Sulaimi,
Maryamul-Azraa, Hibatullahi, Yakub Sharafud-deen, Humairau,
Fatimatuz-Zahraa, Aishatul-Hamraa, Abdul- Hannan, Maryamus-
Sugraa, Muhammad Taajud-Deen, Ummu Aiman, Ummu Salamah
and the

Youngest among them Abdul Mannan, who was born during the
period of writing this valuable book.

Hoping that they will be proud to be Ghanaians.

Yes, they have the reason to be proud to be Ghanaians,
because their father did a good job for the beloved Mother-Ghana,
which will be remembered for-ever.

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About the Author

Sheikh Muhammad Aminu Yakub Bamba was born in Accra, the capital of the Republic of Ghana then Gold Coast in the middle of the year 1950. He started learning the Alphabets of Arabic and the Holy Quran in a Makaranta (School) at New Town in the Capital. His father Alhaji Yakubu Bamba sent him to his niece Hajia Habibah and her husband (who is his father's cousin) Alhaji Ahmad Musah in Ejura-Ashanti to continue learning the Holy Qur'an when he was ten years old, that was in 1960.

In 1963, he was sent to Tamale in the Northern Region of Ghana, to one Mallam called Alhaji Yakubu Ishaq to continue his learning of the Holy Quran.

In January 1966, he was brought back to Ejura at the request of his elder cousin Hajia Habibah, and then sent to L.A. No. 1 Primary school by her, to fulfill the advice of his departed father. He left the school after only two terms, because of a confusion between him and a teacher who wanted to cheat him. So he was absent from class room up to the end of the following term, when he was moved to T.I. Ahmadiyah Primary School in Ejura – Ashanti.

In 1969, he was pulled out from the school because of his intelligence, with the reason that he would become a Christian if he continued, because all the teachers at that time were Christians. And that was the end of classroom for the then young and intelligent man.

In 1972, he decided to go back to Tamale on his own to continue his Arabic and Islamic education, and teaching children Arabic Alphabets and recitation of the Holy Qur'an.

In 1976, he decided to go to Kano in the Northern Nigeria to continue his education, where he learnt various courses: Islamic law, Arabic language, Arabic grammar, Etymology, Commentary of the Holy Quran, and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) Traditions. He

specialized in Islamic law of inheritance. He came back to Ghana in 1983 and established a school in Ejura called: *Ihya-ud-dini Islamic School*, popularly known as Mallam Aminu's Islamic School in 1984.

The school was adopted by the Government in 1998, and is doing well in the West African Examinations.

His duties are: Teaching, Preaching and Writing Several Islamic and Knowledgeable books. He has over fifty (50) books to his credit currently, ranging from prose to poetry, or poetical composition.

One of his most important books is this book "**The Independence Day of Ghana**".

Praise is only for Allah, the Lord of the Worlds. May the Almighty Allah bless you all. Ameen.

FOREWORD

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise is only for Allah, the Lord of the worlds, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, the Only Owner of the day of recompense.

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, He is alone, He has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is Allah's Messenger, peace and blessing of Allah be upon him, his family, his companions, and the rest of Allah's Messengers, and those who follow their right path till the day of judgment.

Since the Almighty Allah gave me the knowledge of the two calendars: (The Muhammadan calendar and The Christian calendar) and taught me the secret of the two calendars in the early part of the year 2008, I was thinking to do something for my motherland (Ghana) the land that touched my body first, the land in which I was given this talent by the Most High, the Almighty, the land I spent 90% of my life in, as at now.

After writing my two amazing books: (The Milestone to the confirmation of the birth day of the Holy Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. and The Guidance to the Christian Calendar) it occurred to my mind that I had to write a book for the benefit of the entire Ghanaians as a contribution to my homeland Ghana.

The book is "The Independence day of Ghana" from 1957 to 2957 A.D. (One thousand years.)

This book contains one thousand Anniversaries of Ghana, from Wednesday 6th march 1957 to Sunday 6th March 2957 A.D.

My objective of writing this book has simply been to provide the average Ghanaian who has no access to the past, present, and the future Anniversaries the basic teachings of the day, the date, and the year of the Anniversaries for nearly nine hundred and fifty (950) years

to come. Hoping that this wonderful work will help the reader to know some of the days and the dates that have eluded him, and the coming ones. If you ask an ordinary Ghanaian about the next year's independence day, which day will it fall? He has no answer to give you until the next year's calendar appears. But this valuable book will show you the day directly, and beyond.

I hope that this book will benefit you, your children, and your grand children for a long time.

Thank you. May Allah bless you. Ameen.

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FROM 1957 TO 2957 A.D.

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
0	6th March	1957	Wednesday
1st	6th March	1958	Thursday
2nd	6th March	1959	Friday
3rd	6th March	1960	Sunday
4th	6th March	1961	Monday
5th	6th March	1962	Tuesday
6th	6th March	1963	Wednesday
7th	6th March	1964	Friday
8th	6th March	1965	Saturday
9th	6th March	1966	Sunday
10th	6th March	1967	Monday
11th	6th March	1968	Wednesday
12th	6th March	1969	Thursday
13th	6th March	1970	Friday
14th	6th March	1971	Saturday
15th	6th March	1972	Monday
16th	6th March	1973	Tuesday
17th	6th March	1974	Wednesday
18th	6th March	1975	Thursday
19th	6th March	1976	Saturday
20th	6th March	1977	Sunday
ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY

21st	6th March	1978	Monday
22nd	6th March	1979	Tuesday
23rd	6th March	1980	Thursday
24th	6th March	1981	Friday
25th S.	6th March	1982	Saturday
26th	6th March	1983	Sunday
27th	6th March	1984	Tuesday
28th	6th March	1985	Wednesday
29th	6th March	1986	Thursday
30th	6th March	1987	Friday
31st	6th March	1988	Sunday
32nd	6th March	1989	Monday
33rd	6th March	1990	Tuesday
34th	6th March	1991	Wednesday
35th	6th March	1992	Friday
36th	6th March	1993	Saturday
37th	6th March	1994	Sunday
38th	6th March	1995	Monday
39th	6th March	1996	Wednesday
40th	6th March	1997	Thursday
41st	6th March	1998	Friday
42nd	6th March	1999	Saturday
43rd	6th March	2000	Monday
44th	6th March	2001	Tuesday
45th	6th March	2002	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
46th	6th March	2003	Thursday
47th	6th March	2004	Saturday
48th	6th March	2005	Sunday
49th	6th March	2006	Monday
50th G.	6th March	2007	Tuesday
51st	6th March	2008	Thursday
52nd	6th March	2009	Friday
53rd	6th March	2010	Saturday
54th	6th March	2011	Sunday
55th	6th March	2012	Tuesday
56th	6th March	2013	Wednesday
57th	6th March	2014	Thursday
58th	6th March	2015	Friday
59th	6th March	2016	Sunday
60th	6th March	2017	Monday
61st	6th March	2018	Tuesday
62nd	6th March	2019	Wednesday
63rd	6th March	2020	Friday
64th	6th March	2021	Saturday
65th	6th March	2022	Sunday
66th	6th March	2023	Monday
67th	6th March	2024	Wednesday
68th	6th March	2025	Thursday
69th	6th March	2026	Friday
70th	6th March	2027	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
71st	6th March	2028	Monday
72nd	6th March	2029	Tuesday
73rd	6th March	2030	Wednesday
74th	6th March	2031	Thursday
75th	6th March	2032	Saturday
76th	6th March	2033	Sunday
77th	6th March	2034	Monday
78th	6th March	2035	Tuesday
79th	6th March	2036	Thursday
80th	6th March	2037	Friday
81st	6th March	2038	Saturday
82nd	6th March	2039	Sunday
83rd	6th March	2040	Tuesday
84th	6th March	2041	Wednesday
85th	6th March	2042	Thursday
86th	6th March	2043	Friday
87th	6th March	2044	Sunday
88th	6th March	2045	Monday
89th	6th March	2046	Tuesday
90th	6th March	2047	Wednesday
91st	6th March	2048	Friday
92nd	6th March	2049	Saturday
93rd	6th March	2050	Sunday
94th	6th March	2051	Monday
95th	6th March	2052	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
96th	6th March	2053	Thursday
97th	6th March	2054	Friday
98th	6th March	2055	Saturday
99th	6th March	2056	Monday
100TH C.	6TH MARCH	2057	TUESDAY
101st	6th March	2058	Wednesday
102nd	6th March	2059	Thursday
103rd	6th March	2060	Saturday
104th	6th March	2061	Sunday
105th	6th March	2062	Monday
106th	6th March	2063	Tuesday
107th	6th March	2064	Thursday
108th	6th March	2065	Friday
109th	6th March	2066	Saturday
110th	6th March	2067	Sunday
111th	6th March	2068	Tuesday
112th	6th March	2069	Wednesday
113th	6th March	2070	Thursday
114th	6th March	2071	Friday
115th	6th March	2072	Sunday
116th	6th March	2073	Monday
117th	6th March	2074	Tuesday
118th	6th March	2075	Wednesday
119th	6th March	2076	Friday
120th	6th March	2077	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
121st	6th March	2078	Sunday
122nd	6th March	2079	Monday
123rd	6th March	2080	Wednesday
124th	6th March	2081	Thursday
125th	6th March	2082	Friday
126th	6th March	2083	Saturday
127th	6th March	2084	Monday
128th	6th March	2085	Tuesday
129th	6th March	2086	Wednesday
130th	6th March	2087	Thursday
131st	6th March	2088	Saturday
132nd	6th March	2089	Sunday
133rd	6th March	2090	Monday
134th	6th March	2091	Tuesday
135th	6th March	2092	Thursday
136th	6th March	2093	Friday
137th	6th March	2094	Saturday
138th	6th March	2095	Sunday
139th	6th March	2096	Tuesday
140th	6th March	2097	Wednesday
141st	6th March	2098	Thursday
142nd	6th March	2099	Friday
143rd	6th March	2100	Saturday
144th	6th March	2101	Sunday
145th	6th March	2102	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
146th	6th March	2103	Tuesday
147th	6th March	2104	Thursday
148th	6th March	2105	Friday
149th	6th March	2106	Saturday
150th	6th March	2107	Sunday
151st	6th March	2108	Tuesday
152nd	6th March	2109	Wednesday
153rd	6th March	2110	Thursday
154th	6th March	2111	Friday
155th	6th March	2112	Sunday
156th	6th March	2113	Monday
157th	6th March	2114	Tuesday
158th	6th March	2115	Wednesday
159th	6th March	2116	Friday
160th	6th March	2117	Saturday
161st	6th March	2118	Sunday
162nd	6th March	2119	Monday
163rd	6th March	2120	Wednesday
164th	6th March	2121	Thursday
165th	6th March	2122	Friday
166th	6th March	2123	Saturday
167th	6th March	2124	Monday
168th	6th March	2125	Tuesday
169th	6th March	2126	Wednesday
170th	6th March	2127	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
171st	6th March	2128	Saturday
172nd	6th March	2129	Sunday
173rd	6th March	2130	Monday
174th	6th March	2131	Tuesday
175th	6th March	2132	Thursday
176th	6th March	2133	Friday
177th	6th March	2134	Saturday
178th	6th March	2135	Sunday
179th	6th March	2136	Tuesday
180th	6th March	2137	Wednesday
181st	6th March	2138	Thursday
182nd	6th March	2139	Friday
183rd	6th March	2140	Sunday
184th	6th March	2141	Monday
185th	6th March	2142	Tuesday
186th	6th March	2143	Wednesday
187th	6th March	2144	Friday
188th	6th March	2145	Saturday
189th	6th March	2146	Sunday
190th	6th March	2147	Monday
191st	6th March	2148	Wednesday
192nd	6th March	2149	Thursday
193rd	6th March	2150	Friday
194th	6th March	2151	Saturday
195th	6th March	2152	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
196th	6th March	2153	Tuesday
197th	6th March	2154	Wednesday
198th	6th March	2155	Thursday
199th	6th March	2156	Saturday
200th	6th March	2157	Sunday
201st	6th March	2158	Monday
202nd	6th March	2159	Tuesday
203rd	6th March	2160	Thursday
204th	6th March	2161	Friday
205th	6th March	2162	Saturday
206th	6th March	2163	Sunday
207th	6th March	2164	Tuesday
208th	6th March	2165	Wednesday
209th	6th March	2166	Thursday
210th	6th March	2167	Friday
211th	6th March	2168	Sunday
212th	6th March	2169	Monday
213th	6th March	2170	Tuesday
214th	6th March	2171	Wednesday
215th	6th March	2172	Friday
216th	6th March	2173	Saturday
217th	6th March	2174	Sunday
218th	6th March	2175	Monday
219th	6th March	2176	Wednesday
220th	6th March	2177	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
221st	6th March	2178	Friday
222nd	6th March	2179	Saturday
223rd	6th March	2180	Monday
224th	6th March	2181	Tuesday
225th	6th March	2182	Wednesday
226th	6th March	2183	Thursday
227th	6th March	2184	Saturday
228th	6th March	2185	Sunday
229th	6th March	2186	Monday
230th	6th March	2187	Tuesday
231st	6th March	2188	Thursday
232nd	6th March	2189	Friday
233rd	6th March	2190	Saturday
234th	6th March	2191	Sunday
235th	6th March	2192	Tuesday
236th	6th March	2193	Wednesday
237th	6th March	2194	Thursday
238th	6th March	2195	Friday
239th	6th March	2196	Sunday
240th	6th March	2197	Monday
241st	6th March	2198	Tuesday
242nd	6th March	2199	Wednesday
243rd	6th March	2200	Thursday
244th	6th March	2201	Friday
245th	6th March	2202	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
246th	6th March	2203	Sunday
247th	6th March	2204	Tuesday
248th	6th March	2205	Wednesday
249th	6th March	2206	Thursday
250th	6th March	2207	Friday
251st	6th March	2208	Sunday
252nd	6th March	2209	Monday
253rd	6th March	2210	Tuesday
254th	6th March	2211	Wednesday
255th	6th March	2212	Friday
256th	6th March	2213	Saturday
257th	6th March	2214	Sunday
258th	6th March	2215	Monday
259th	6th March	2216	Wednesday
260th	6th March	2217	Thursday
261st	6th March	2218	Friday
262nd	6th March	2219	Saturday
263rd	6th March	2220	Monday
264th	6th March	2221	Tuesday
265th	6th March	2222	Wednesday
266th	6th March	2223	Thursday
267th	6th March	2224	Saturday
268th	6th March	2225	Sunday
269th	6th March	2226	Monday
270th	6th March	2227	Tuesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
271st	6th March	2228	Thursday
272nd	6th March	2229	Friday
273rd	6th March	2230	Saturday
274th	6th March	2231	Sunday
275th	6th March	2232	Tuesday
276th	6th March	2233	Wednesday
277th	6th March	2234	Thursday
278th	6th March	2235	Friday
279th	6th March	2236	Sunday
280th	6th March	2237	Monday
281st	6th March	2238	Tuesday
282nd	6th March	2239	Wednesday
283rd	6th March	2240	Friday
284th	6th March	2241	Saturday
285th	6th March	2242	Sunday
286th	6th March	2243	Monday
287th	6th March	2244	Wednesday
288th	6th March	2245	Thursday
289th	6th March	2246	Friday
290th	6th March	2247	Saturday
291st	6th March	2248	Monday
292nd	6th March	2249	Tuesday
293rd	6th March	2250	Wednesday
294th	6th March	2251	Thursday
295th	6th March	2252	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
296th	6th March	2253	Sunday
297th	6th March	2254	Monday
298th	6th March	2255	Tuesday
299th	6th March	2256	Thursday
300th	6th March	2257	Friday
301st	6th March	2258	Saturday
302nd	6th March	2259	Sunday
303rd	6th March	2260	Tuesday
304th	6th March	2261	Wednesday
305th	6th March	2262	Thursday
306th	6th March	2263	Friday
307th	6th March	2264	Sunday
308th	6th March	2265	Monday
309th	6th March	2266	Tuesday
310th	6th March	2267	Wednesday
311th	6th March	2268	Friday
312th	6th March	2269	Saturday
313th	6th March	2270	Sunday
314th	6th March	2271	Monday
315th	6th March	2272	Wednesday
316th	6th March	2273	Thursday
317th	6th March	2274	Friday
318th	6th March	2275	Saturday
319th	6th March	2276	Monday
320th	6th March	2277	Tuesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
321st	6th March	2278	Wednesday
322nd	6th March	2279	Thursday
323rd	6th March	2280	Saturday
324th	6th March	2281	Sunday
325th	6th March	2282	Monday
326th	6th March	2283	Tuesday
327th	6th March	2284	Thursday
328th	6th March	2285	Friday
329th	6th March	2286	Saturday
330th	6th March	2287	Sunday
331st	6th March	2288	Tuesday
332nd	6th March	2289	Wednesday
333rd	6th March	2290	Thursday
334th	6th March	2291	Friday
335th	6th March	2292	Sunday
336th	6th March	2293	Monday
337th	6th March	2294	Tuesday
338th	6th March	2295	Wednesday
339th	6th March	2296	Friday
340th	6th March	2297	Saturday
341st	6th March	2298	Sunday
342nd	6th March	2299	Monday
343rd	6th March	2300	Tuesday
344th	6th March	2301	Wednesday
345th	6th March	2302	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
346th	6th March	2303	Friday
347th	6th March	2304	Sunday
348th	6th March	2305	Monday
349th	6th March	2306	Tuesday
350th	6th March	2307	Wednesday
351st	6th March	2308	Friday
352nd	6th March	2309	Saturday
353rd	6th March	2310	Sunday
354th	6th March	2311	Monday
355th	6th March	2312	Wednesday
356th	6th March	2313	Thursday
357th	6th March	2314	Friday
358th	6th March	2315	Saturday
359th	6th March	2316	Monday
360th	6th March	2317	Tuesday
361st	6th March	2318	Wednesday
362nd	6th March	2319	Thursday
363rd	6th March	2320	Saturday
364th	6th March	2321	Sunday
365th	6th March	2322	Monday
366th	6th March	2323	Tuesday
367th	6th March	2324	Thursday
368th	6th March	2325	Friday
369th	6th March	2326	Saturday
370th	6th March	2327	Sunday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
371st	6th March	2328	Tuesday
372nd	6th March	2329	Wednesday
373rd	6th March	2330	Thursday
374th	6th March	2331	Friday
375th	6th March	2332	Sunday
376th	6th March	2333	Monday
377th	6th March	2334	Tuesday
378th	6th March	2335	Wednesday
379th	6th March	2336	Friday
380th	6th March	2337	Saturday
381st	6th March	2338	Sunday
382nd	6th March	2339	Monday
383rd	6th March	2340	Wednesday
384th	6th March	2341	Thursday
385th	6th March	2342	Friday
386th	6th March	2343	Saturday
387th	6th March	2344	Monday
388th	6th March	2345	Tuesday
389th	6th March	2346	Wednesday
390th	6th March	2347	Sunday
391st	6th March	2348	Saturday
392nd	6th March	2349	Sunday
393rd	6th March	2350	Monday
394th	6th March	2351	Tuesday
395th	6th March	2352	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
396th	6th March	2353	Friday
397th	6th March	2354	Saturday
398th	6th March	2355	Sunday
399th	6th March	2356	Tuesday
400th	6th March	2357	Wednesday
401st	6th March	2358	Thursday
402nd	6th March	2359	Friday
403rd	6th March	2360	Sunday
404th	6th March	2361	Monday
405th	6th March	2362	Tuesday
406th	6th March	2363	Wednesday
407th	6th March	2364	Friday
408th	6th March	2365	Saturday
409th	6th March	2366	Sunday
410th	6th March	2367	Monday
411th	6th March	2368	Wednesday
412th	6th March	2369	Thursday
413th	6th March	2370	Friday
414th	6th March	2371	Saturday
415th	6th March	2372	Monday
416th	6th March	2373	Tuesday
417th	6th March	2374	Wednesday
418th	6th March	2375	Thursday
419th	6th March	2376	Saturday
420th	6th March	2377	Sunday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
421st	6th March	2378	Monday
422nd	6th March	2379	Tuesday
423rd	6th March	2380	Thursday
424th	6th March	2381	Friday
425th	6th March	2382	Saturday
426th	6th March	2383	Sunday
427th	6th March	2384	Tuesday
428th	6th March	2385	Wednesday
429th	6th March	2386	Thursday
430th	6th March	2387	Friday
431st	6th March	2388	Sunday
432nd	6th March	2389	Monday
433rd	6th March	2390	Tuesday
434th	6th March	2391	Wednesday
435th	6th March	2392	Friday
436th	6th March	2393	Saturday
437th	6th March	2394	Sunday
438th	6th March	2395	Monday
439th	6th March	2396	Wednesday
440th	6th March	2397	Thursday
441st	6th March	2398	Friday
442nd	6th March	2399	Saturday
443rd	6th March	2400	Monday
444th	6th March	2401	Tuesday
445th	6th March	2402	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
446th	6th March	2403	Thursday
447th	6th March	2404	Saturday
448th	6th March	2405	Sunday
449th	6th March	2406	Monday
450th	6th March	2407	Tuesday
451st	6th March	2408	Thursday
452nd	6th March	2409	Friday
453rd	6th March	2410	Saturday
454th	6th March	2411	Sunday
455th	6th March	2412	Tuesday
456th	6th March	2413	Wednesday
457th	6th March	2414	Thursday
458th	6th March	2415	Friday
459th	6th March	2416	Sunday
460th	6th March	2417	Monday
461st	6th March	2418	Tuesday
462nd	6th March	2419	Wednesday
463rd	6th March	2420	Friday
464th	6th March	2421	Saturday
465th	6th March	2422	Sunday
466th	6th March	2423	Monday
467th	6th March	2424	Wednesday
468th	6th March	2425	Thursday
469th	6th March	2426	Friday
470th	6th March	2427	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
471st	6th March	2428	Monday
472nd	6th March	2429	Tuesday
473rd	6th March	2430	Wednesday
474th	6th March	2431	Thursday
475th	6th March	2432	Saturday
476th	6th March	2433	Sunday
477th	6th March	2434	Monday
478th	6th March	2435	Tuesday
479th	6th March	2436	Thursday
480th	6th March	2437	Friday
481st	6th March	2438	Saturday
482nd	6th March	2439	Sunday
483rd	6th March	2440	Tuesday
484th	6th March	2441	Wednesday
485th	6th March	2442	Thursday
486th	6th March	2443	Friday
487th	6th March	2444	Sunday
488th	6th March	2445	Monday
489th	6th March	2446	Tuesday
490th	6th March	2447	Wednesday
491st	6th March	2448	Friday
492nd	6th March	2449	Saturday
493rd	6th March	2450	Sunday
494th	6th March	2451	Monday
495th	6th March	2452	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
496th	6th March	2453	Thursday
497th	6th March	2454	Friday
498th	6th March	2455	Saturday
499th	6th March	2456	Monday
500th	6th March	2457	Tuesday
501st	6th March	2458	Wednesday
502nd	6th March	2459	Thursday
503rd	6th March	2460	Saturday
504th	6th March	2461	Sunday
505th	6th March	2462	Monday
506th	6th March	2463	Tuesday
507th	6th March	2464	Thursday
508th	6th March	2465	Friday
509th	6th March	2466	Saturday
510th	6th March	2467	Sunday
511th	6th March	2468	Tuesday
512th	6th March	2469	Wednesday
513th	6th March	2470	Thursday
514th	6th March	2471	Friday
515th	6th March	2472	Sunday
516th	6th March	2473	Monday
517th	6th March	2474	Tuesday
518th	6th March	2475	Wednesday
519th	6th March	2476	Friday
520th	6th March	2477	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
521st	6th March	2478	Sunday
522nd	6th March	2479	Monday
523rd	6th March	2480	Wednesday
524th	6th March	2481	Thursday
525th	6th March	2482	Friday
526th	6th March	2483	Saturday
527th	6th March	2484	Monday
528th	6th March	2485	Tuesday
529th	6th March	2486	Wednesday
530th	6th March	2487	Thursday
531st	6th March	2488	Saturday
532nd	6th March	2489	Sunday
533rd	6th March	2490	Monday
534th	6th March	2491	Tuesday
535th	6th March	2492	Thursday
536th	6th March	2493	Friday
537th	6th March	2494	Saturday
538th	6th March	2495	Sunday
539th	6th March	2496	Tuesday
540th	6th March	2497	Wednesday
541st	6th March	2498	Thursday
542nd	6th March	2499	Friday
543rd	6th March	2500	Saturday
544th	6th March	2501	Sunday
545th	6th March	2502	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
546th	6th March	2503	Tuesday
547th	6th March	2504	Thursday
548th	6th March	2505	Friday
549th	6th March	2506	Saturday
550th	6th March	2507	Sunday
551st	6th March	2508	Tuesday
552nd	6th March	2509	Wednesday
553rd	6th March	2510	Thursday
554th	6th March	2511	Friday
555th	6th March	2512	Sunday
556th	6th March	2513	Monday
557th	6th March	2514	Tuesday
558th	6th March	2515	Wednesday
559th	6th March	2516	Friday
560th	6th March	2517	Saturday
561st	6th March	2518	Sunday
562nd	6th March	2519	Monday
563rd	6th March	2520	Wednesday
564th	6th March	2521	Thursday
565th	6th March	2522	Friday
566th	6th March	2523	Saturday
567th	6th March	2524	Monday
568th	6th March	2525	Tuesday
569th	6th March	2526	Wednesday
570th	6th March	2527	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
571st	6th March	2528	Saturday
572nd	6th March	2529	Sunday
573rd	6th March	2530	Monday
574th	6th March	2531	Tuesday
575th	6th March	2532	Thursday
576th	6th March	2533	Friday
577th	6th March	2534	Saturday
578th	6th March	2535	Sunday
579th	6th March	2536	Tuesday
580th	6th March	2537	Wednesday
581st	6th March	2538	Thursday
582nd	6th March	2539	Friday
583rd	6th March	2540	Sunday
584th	6th March	2541	Monday
585th	6th March	2542	Tuesday
586th	6th March	2543	Wednesday
587th	6th March	2544	Friday
588th	6th March	2545	Saturday
589th	6th March	2546	Sunday
590th	6th March	2547	Monday
591st	6th March	2548	Wednesday
592nd	6th March	2549	Thursday
593rd	6th March	2550	Friday
594th	6th March	2551	Saturday
595th	6th March	2552	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
596th	6th March	2553	Tuesday
597th	6th March	2554	Wednesday
598th	6th March	2555	Thursday
599th	6th March	2556	Saturday
600th	6th March	2557	Sunday
601st	6th March	2558	Monday
602nd	6th March	2559	Tuesday
603rd	6th March	2560	Thursday
604th	6th March	2561	Friday
605th	6th March	2562	Wednesday
606th	6th March	2563	Sunday
607th	6th March	2564	Tuesday
608th	6th March	2565	Wednesday
609th	6th March	2566	Thursday
610th	6th March	2567	Friday
611th	6th March	2568	Sunday
612th	6th March	2569	Monday
613th	6th March	2570	Tuesday
614th	6th March	2571	Wednesday
615th	6th March	2572	Friday
616th	6th March	2573	Saturday
617th	6th March	2574	Sunday
618th	6th March	2575	Monday
619th	6th March	2576	Wednesday
620th	6th March	2577	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
621st	6th March	2578	Friday
622nd	6th March	2579	Saturday
623rd	6th March	2580	Monday
624th	6th March	2581	Tuesday
625th	6th March	2582	Wednesday
626th	6th March	2583	Thursday
627th	6th March	2584	Saturday
628th	6th March	2585	Sunday
629th	6th March	2586	Monday
630th	6th March	2587	Tuesday
631st	6th March	2588	Thursday
632nd	6th March	2589	Friday
633rd	6th March	2590	Saturday
634th	6th March	2591	Sunday
635th	6th March	2592	Tuesday
636th	6th March	2593	Wednesday
637th	6th March	2594	Thursday
638th	6th March	2595	Friday
639th	6th March	2596	Sunday
640th	6th March	2597	Monday
641st	6th March	2598	Tuesday
642nd	6th March	2599	Wednesday
643rd	6th March	2600	Thursday
644th	6th March	2601	Friday
645th	6th March	2602	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
646th	6th March	2603	Sunday
647th	6th March	2604	Tuesday
648th	6th March	2605	Wednesday
649th	6th March	2606	Thursday
650th	6th March	2607	Friday
651st	6th March	2608	Sunday
652nd	6th March	2609	Monday
653rd	6th March	2610	Tuesday
654th	6th March	2611	Wednesday
655th	6th March	2612	Friday
656th	6th March	2613	Saturday
657th	6th March	2614	Sunday
658th	6th March	2615	Monday
659th	6th March	2616	Wednesday
660th	6th March	2617	Thursday
661st	6th March	2618	Friday
662nd	6th March	2619	Saturday
663rd	6th March	2620	Monday
664th	6th March	2621	Tuesday
665th	6th March	2622	Wednesday
666th	6th March	2623	Thursday
667th	6th March	2624	Saturday
668th	6th March	2625	Sunday
669th	6th March	2626	Monday
670th	6th March	2627	Tuesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
671st	6th March	2628	Thursday
672nd	6th March	2629	Friday
673rd	6th March	2630	Saturday
674th	6th March	2631	Sunday
675th	6th March	2632	Tuesday
676th	6th March	2633	Wednesday
677th	6th March	2634	Thursday
678th	6th March	2635	Friday
679th	6th March	2636	Sunday
680th	6th March	2637	Monday
681st	6th March	2638	Tuesday
682nd	6th March	2639	Wednesday
683rd	6th March	2640	Friday
684th	6th March	2641	Saturday
685th	6th March	2642	Sunday
686th	6th March	2643	Monday
687th	6th March	2644	Wednesday
688th	6th March	2645	Thursday
689th	6th March	2646	Friday
690th	6th March	2647	Saturday
691st	6th March	2648	Monday
692nd	6th March	2649	Tuesday
693rd	6th March	2650	Wednesday
694th	6th March	2651	Thursday
695th	6th March	2652	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
696th	6th March	2653	Sunday
697th	6th March	2654	Monday
698th	6th March	2655	Tuesday
699th	6th March	2656	Thursday
700th	6th March	2657	Friday
701st	6th March	2658	Saturday
702nd	6th March	2659	Sunday
703rd	6th March	2660	Tuesday
704th	6th March	2661	Wednesday
705th	6th March	2662	Thursday
706th	6th March	2663	Friday
707th	6th March	2664	Sunday
708th	6th March	2665	Monday
709th	6th March	2666	Tuesday
710th	6th March	2667	Wednesday
711th	6th March	2668	Friday
712th	6th March	2669	Saturday
713th	6th March	2670	Sunday
714th	6th March	2671	Monday
715th	6th March	2672	Wednesday
716th	6th March	2673	Thursday
717th	6th March	2674	Friday
718th	6th March	2675	Saturday
719th	6th March	2676	Monday
720th	6th March	2677	Tuesday

ANNIV.	DATE	78YEAR	DAY
721st	6th March	2678	Wednesday
722nd	6th March	2679	Thursday
723rd	6th March	2680	Saturday
724th	6th March	2681	Sunday
725th	6th March	2682	Monday
726th	6th March	2683	Tuesday
727th	6th March	2684	Thursday
728th	6th March	2685	Friday
729th	6th March	2686	Saturday
730th	6th March	2687	Sunday
731st	6th March	2688	Tuesday
732nd	6th March	2689	Wednesday
733rd	6th March	2690	Thursday
734th	6th March	2691	Friday
735th	6th March	2692	Sunday
736th	6th March	2693	Monday
737th	6th March	2694	Tuesday
738th	6th March	2695	Wednesday
739th	6th March	2696	Friday
740th	6th March	2697	Saturday
741st	6th March	2698	Sunday
742nd	6th March	2699	Monday
743rd	6th March	2700	Tuesday
744th	6th March	2701	Wednesday
745th	6th March	2702	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
746th	6th March	2703	Friday
747th	6th March	2704	Sunday
748th	6th March	2705	Monday
749th	6th March	2706	Tuesday
750th	6th March	2707	Wednesday
751st	6th March	2708	Friday
752nd	6th March	2709	Saturday
753rd	6th March	2710	Sunday
754th	6th March	2711	Monday
755th	6th March	2712	Wednesday
756th	6th March	2713	Thursday
757th	6th March	2714	Friday
758th	6th March	2715	Saturday
759th	6th March	2716	Monday
760th	6th March	2717	Tuesday
761st	6th March	2718	Wednesday
762nd	6th March	2719	Thursday
763rd	6th March	2720	Saturday
764th	6th March	2721	Sunday
765th	6th March	2722	Monday
766th	6th March	2723	Tuesday
767th	6th March	2724	Thursday
768th	6th March	2725	Friday
769th	6th March	2726	Saturday
770th	6th March	2727	Sunday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
771st	6th March	2728	Tuesday
772nd	6th March	2729	Wednesday
773rd	6th March	2730	Thursday
774th	6th March	2731	Friday
775th	6th March	2732	Sunday
776th	6th March	2733	Monday
777th	6th March	2734	Tuesday
778th	6th March	2735	Wednesday
779th	6th March	2736	Friday
780th	6th March	2737	Saturday
781st	6th March	2738	Sunday
782nd	6th March	2739	Monday
783rd	6th March	2740	Wednesday
784th	6th March	2741	Thursday
785th	6th March	2742	Friday
786th	6th March	2743	Saturday
787th	6th March	2744	Monday
788th	6th March	2745	Tuesday
789th	6th March	2746	Wednesday
790th	6th March	2747	Thursday
791st	6th March	2748	Saturday
792nd	6th March	2749	Sunday
793rd	6th March	2750	Monday
794th	6th March	2751	Tuesday
795th	6th March	2752	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
796th	6th March	2753	Friday
797th	6th March	2754	Saturday
798th	6th March	2755	Sunday
799th	6th March	2756	Tuesday
800th	6th March	2757	Wednesday
801st	6th March	2758	Thursday
802nd	6th March	2759	Friday
803rd	6th March	2760	Sunday
804th	6th March	2761	Monday
805th	6th March	2762	Tuesday
806th	6th March	2763	Wednesday
807th	6th March	2764	Friday
808th	6th March	2765	Saturday
809th	6th March	2766	Sunday
810th	6th March	2767	Monday
811th	6th March	2768	Wednesday
812th	6th March	2769	Thursday
813th	6th March	2770	Friday
814th	6th March	2771	Saturday
815th	6th March	2772	Monday
816th	6th March	2773	Tuesday
817th	6th March	2774	Wednesday
818th	6th March	2775	Thursday
819th	6th March	2776	Saturday
820th	6th March	2777	Sunday

ANNIV.	DATE	78YEAR	DAY
821st	6th March	2778	Monday
822nd	6th March	2779	Tuesday
823rd	6th March	2780	Thursday
824th	6th March	2781	Friday
825th	6th March	2782	Saturday
826th	6th March	2783	Sunday
827th	6th March	2784	Tuesday
828th	6th March	2785	Wednesday
829th	6th March	2786	Thursday
830th	6th March	2787	Friday
831st	6th March	2788	Sunday
832nd	6th March	2789	Monday
833rd	6th March	2790	Tuesday
834th	6th March	2791	Wednesday
835th	6th March	2792	Friday
836th	6th March	2793	Saturday
837th	6th March	2794	Sunday
838th	6th March	2795	Monday
839th	6th March	2796	Wednesday
840th	6th March	2797	Thursday
841st	6th March	2798	Friday
842nd	6th March	2799	Saturday
843rd	6th March	2800	Monday
844th	6th March	2801	Tuesday
845th	6th March	2802	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
846th	6th March	2803	Thursday
847th	6th March	2804	Saturday
848th	6th March	2805	Sunday
849th	6th March	2806	Monday
850th	6th March	2807	Tuesday
851st	6th March	2808	Thursday
852nd	6th March	2809	Friday
853rd	6th March	2810	Saturday
854th	6th March	2811	Sunday
855th	6th March	2812	Tuesday
856th	6th March	2813	Wednesday
857th	6th March	2814	Thursday
858th	6th March	2815	Friday
859th	6th March	2816	Sunday
860th	6th March	2817	Monday
861st	6th March	2818	Tuesday
862nd	6th March	2819	Wednesday
863rd	6th March	2820	Friday
864th	6th March	2821	Saturday
865th	6th March	2822	Sunday
866th	6th March	2823	Monday
867th	6th March	2824	Wednesday
868th	6th March	2825	Thursday
869th	6th March	2826	Friday
870th	6th March	2827	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
871st	6th March	2828	Monday
872nd	6th March	2829	Tuesday
873rd	6th March	2830	Wednesday
874th	6th March	2831	Thursday
875th	6th March	2832	Saturday
876th	6th March	2833	Sunday
877th	6th March	2834	Monday
878th	6th March	2835	Tuesday
879th	6th March	2836	Thursday
880th	6th March	2837	Friday
881st	6th March	2838	Saturday
882nd	6th March	2839	Sunday
883rd	6th March	2840	Tuesday
884th	6th March	2841	Wednesday
885th	6th March	2842	Thursday
886th	6th March	2843	Friday
887th	6th March	2844	Sunday
888th	6th March	2845	Monday
889th	6th March	2846	Tuesday
890th	6th March	2847	Wednesday
891st	6th March	2848	Friday
892nd	6th March	2849	Saturday
893rd	6th March	2850	Sunday
894th	6th March	2851	Monday
895th	6th March	2852	Wednesday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
896th	6th March	2853	Thursday
897th	6th March	2854	Friday
898th	6th March	2855	Saturday
899th	6th March	2856	Monday
900th	6th March	2857	Tuesday
901st	6th March	2858	Wednesday
902nd	6th March	2859	Thursday
903rd	6th March	2860	Saturday
904th	6th March	2861	Sunday
905th	6th March	2862	Monday
906th	6th March	2863	Tuesday
907th	6th March	2864	Thursday
908th	6th March	2865	Friday
909th	6th March	2866	Saturday
910th	6th March	2867	Sunday
911th	6th March	2868	Tuesday
912th	6th March	2869	Wednesday
913th	6th March	2870	Thursday
914th	6th March	2871	Friday
915th	6th March	2872	Sunday
916th	6th March	2873	Monday
917th	6th March	2874	Tuesday
918th	6th March	2875	Wednesday
919th	6th March	2876	Friday
920th	6th March	2877	Saturday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
921st	6th March	2878	Sunday
922nd	6th March	2879	Monday
923rd	6th March	2880	Wednesday
924th	6th March	2881	Thursday
925th	6th March	2882	Friday
926th	6th March	2883	Saturday
927th	6th March	2884	Monday
928th	6th March	2885	Tuesday
929th	6th March	2886	Wednesday
930th	6th March	2887	Thursday
931st	6th March	2888	Saturday
932nd	6th March	2889	Sunday
933rd	6th March	2890	Monday
934th	6th March	2891	Tuesday
935th	6th March	2892	Thursday
936th	6th March	2893	Friday
937th	6th March	2894	Saturday
938th	6th March	2895	Sunday
939th	6th March	2896	Tuesday
940th	6th March	2897	Wednesday
941st	6th March	2898	Thursday
942nd	6th March	2899	Friday
943rd	6th March	2900	Saturday
944th	6th March	2901	Sunday
945th	6th March	2902	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
946th	6th March	2903	Tuesday
947th	6th March	2904	Thursday
948th	6th March	2905	Friday
949th	6th March	2906	Saturday
950th	6th March	2907	Sunday
951st	6th March	2908	Tuesday
952nd	6th March	2909	Wednesday
953rd	6th March	2910	Thursday
954th	6th March	2911	Friday
955th	6th March	2912	Sunday
956th	6th March	2913	Monday
957th	6th March	2914	Tuesday
958th	6th March	2915	Wednesday
959th	6th March	2916	Friday
960th	6th March	2917	Saturday
961st	6th March	2918	Sunday
962nd	6th March	2919	Monday
963rd	6th March	2920	Wednesday
964th	6th March	2921	Thursday
965th	6th March	2922	Friday
966th	6th March	2923	Saturday
967th	6th March	2924	Monday
968th	6th March	2925	Tuesday
969th	6th March	2926	Wednesday
970th	6th March	2927	Thursday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
971st	6th March	2928	Saturday
972nd	6th March	2929	Sunday
973rd	6th March	2930	Monday
974th	6th March	2931	Tuesday
975th	6th March	2932	Thursday
976th	6th March	2933	Friday
977th	6th March	2934	Saturday
978th	6th March	2935	Sunday
979th	6th March	2936	Tuesday
980th	6th March	2937	Wednesday
981st	6th March	2938	Thursday
982nd	6th March	2939	Friday
983rd	6th March	2940	Sunday
984th	6th March	2941	Monday
985th	6th March	2942	Tuesday
986th	6th March	2943	Wednesday
987th	6th March	2944	Friday
988th	6th March	2945	Saturday
989th	6th March	2946	Sunday
990th	6th March	2947	Monday
991st	6th March	2948	Wednesday
992nd	6th March	2949	Thursday
993rd	6th March	2950	Friday
994th	6th March	2951	Saturday
995th	6th March	2952	Monday

ANNIV.	DATE	YEAR	DAY
996th	6th March	2953	Tuesday
997th	6th March	2954	Wednesday
998th	6th March	2955	Thursday
999th	6th March	2956	Saturday
1000TH	6TH MARCH	2957	SUNDAY

We have come to the end of one thousand years long Journey of our dear nation's independence, which is Sunday 6th March 2957 A.D. if the world exists up to that time. Hoping that those who are alive at that time will remember me in their prayers as an illustrious son of Ghana with big brain, who did a good work for the beloved motherland.

(THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF GHANA)

God bless our homeland Ghana
And make our Nation great and strong
Bold to defend and forever
The cause of Freedom and of Right
Fill our hearts with true humility
Make us cherish fearless honesty
And help us resist oppressors' rule
With all our will and might for ever more.

(THE NATIONAL PLEDGE OF GHANA)

I promise on my honour
to be faithful and loyal to Ghana my motherland
I pledge myself to the service of Ghana
with all my strength and with all my heart.
I promise to hold in high esteem
our heritage won for us,
through the blood and toil of our fathers.
And I pledge myself in all things
to uphold and defend the good name of Ghana.
So help me God.

THE NATIONAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Ido (in the name of Almighty God swear)
solemnly affirmed I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic
of Ghana as by the law established; that I will uphold the sovereignty
and integrity of Ghana; and that I will preserve, protect and defend the
constitution of the Republic of Ghana. (So help me God).

A BRIEF HISTORY OF GHANA

- * Portuguese traders landed on the shores of Gold Coast now Ghana in the early part of 1470s.
- * British rule over Gold Coast began in 1820, and by 1874, they had total control of the country. Cape Coast was the Capital. Accra was made the capital in 1877.
- * It has been noted that Ghanaians were in commercial contact with the outside world before the Europeans arrived on the shores of Ghana in the late fifteenth century. But when the Portuguese reached Shama in 1471 and, later on, built Elmina Castle in 1482, the Ghanaians did most of their trading on the coast.
- * The available evidence indicates that the Portuguese presence and trade on the coast of Ghana were characterized by illegalities and arbitrariness. For example, they not only tried to prevent other Europeans from visiting the coast to partake in the Guinea gold trade but also severely punished the Africans who traded with such people. In a regimento drawn up in 1529, it was stipulated that African traders who traded with other European nationals should be whipped and have their ears cut off for the first offence. For a second offence, such Africans should be executed.

The Portuguese also cheated the Ghanaian traders when measuring linen cloths and sold to them 'broken and patcht basons, pierced kettles, rotten cloth and knives that were rustie'. And they cheated with their scales, making goods appear heavier than they really were, without this being detected by the unsuspecting Ghanaian buyers.

For all these reasons, the coastal people tried to free themselves from Portuguese domination. They defied the Portuguese and

continued to trade with other European nationals. The Asebu people even sent an embassy to Holland to invite the Dutch to settle on their part of the coast. Indeed, it was largely through the help of the coastal Fante that the Dutch were enabled to capture Elmina Castle in 1637 and to finally destroy the Portuguese monopoly of the Guinea gold trade when they captured fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642.

- * The Dutch were not allowed to monopolise the Guinea gold trade as the Portuguese had done. They were effectively challenged by chartered companies from England, Denmark, Sweden, France and Branderburg-Prussia. All these European nationals came to share in the gold trade on the Ghanaian Coast.

- * An immediate effect of the coming of the European nationals was the construction of lodges, forts and castles on the coast of Ghana from Nzima in the west to Keta in the east. These settlements were meant to protect the inmates from attacks by their enemies, both white and black, and to serve as warehouses where their trade goods would be kept safely.

- * The appearance of so many European nationals on the coast led to the carving out of 'spheres of influence' on the parts of the coast where they had their settlement. The Danes, for instance, regarded the stretch of coast from their Christiansborg Castle at Osu to Keta and an undeterminate number of miles inland as their 'territory'. To the west of Osu were Dutch and British Accra. Elmina was regarded as a Dutch town whereas Cape Coast people were regarded as British subjects. In Sekondi too, where there were Dutch and English settlements, the town was divided into Dutch and British Sekondi. And there were two Komendas-British and Dutch.

- * One of the immediate effects of the European presence and trade on the Ghanaian coast was accentuation of divisions

among the indigenous inhabitants on the coast. The Elminas, for instance, tended to think of themselves as Dutch people who should make the enemies of the Dutch their own. The people of Cape Coast, on the other hand, regarded themselves as British subjects and regarded the Elmina people not as their fellow Fante but as aliens.

- * The Europeans were initially attracted to Ghana by the gold trade, and in their eagerness to obtain gold, they introduced wide range of attractive goods into the economy. Among them were European textiles, guns, gunpowder and alcohol. While textiles improved the living standards of the people, guns, gunpowder and alcohol proved socially harmful. As it was stated, guns and gunpowder made inter-ethnic rivalry and conflict more violent than before. Life became insecure for ordinary people who were often kidnapped by armed men, or taken captive after inter-ethnic wars. By the early decades of the twentieth century, crime was on the increase, and this was most probably linked to alcoholism.

- * In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries trade rivalry was the main cause of inter-ethnic conflicts. The inland states wanted direct access to the European forts and castles and to the wide range of consumer goods that they offered. The coastal states, on the other hand, wished to play the role of middlemen between the Europeans and the inland traders. At the same time, the inland Akan states competed with one another for control of the gold and ivory resources of the hinterland. As the supply of firearms became plentiful from the middle of the seventeenth century, inland wars became more frequent and more violent.

In 1659, Denkyira overthrew Adanse and tried to secure control of the trade routes to the market centres of Bono-Manso and Begho as well as those leading southwards towards the coast, she also secured control of the mines of Wassa, Sehwi, Aowin, Twifo, Assin and

Asante. Similarly Akwamu conquered Accra in 1681 and for the next fifty years reaped the benefit of the Accra trade.

From 1659 to 1730 Akyem and Akwamu engaged in relentless rivalry for control of the rich gold resources of the Birem Valley. The wars ended with the overthrow of the Akwamu empire in 1730. Asante also overthrew Denkyira in 1701 and thereafter tried to incorporate Akyem and other southern states into her newly established empire and keep the trade paths open to Asante traders. Periodically the Asante army invaded the south. Its aim was to clear the trade paths or punish rebellious vassals such as Wassa, Aowin and Sehwi and secure their resources for the benefit of Asante trade. Similarly, the Asante invasion of the Ahafo area in the early 1720s was an attempt to control the resources of that area. Gonja and Kong were invaded in the 1740s and Dagomba in 1770 because Asante needed able-bodied men to work in the gold mines of the Asante empire or to be sold as slaves on the coast.

The Asante empire continued to wage wars in the first three decades of nineteenth century against the northern states as well as the states south of the Rivers Pra and Ofin. The wars were aimed at opening trade paths or defending Elmina, Asante's sole ally among the Fante. These wars caused much insecurity and left villages desolate. They also disrupted trade and drove ethnic groups such as the Assin, the Denkyira and the Bosome into exile in the south.

- * The harmful effects of these inter-ethnic conflicts on trade gradually tempted Europeans to interfere in local politics. In 1824, Sir Charles McCarthy, Governor of Sierra Leone and the British possessions in Ghana, attempted to break the power of Asante but was defeated and killed in the battle of Nsamankow. Two years later, however, the British and their southern allies succeeded in defeating an Asante army at the Battle of Dodowa in August 1826. From then on the way was opened for Europeans to interfere systematically in local politics.

- * **Earlier in 1822** Sir Charles McCarthy sought to share the judicial authority of Ghanaian rulers. He appointed magistrates from among the local European merchants and officers and established two types of courts, a criminal court and a petty debt court.

- * Sir George Maclean, president of the Council of Merchants which administered the British forts and castles between 1828 and 1843, strengthened and popularised McCarthy's informal jurisdiction.

- * **In 1843**, the British Parliament sought to correct this anomaly. It ended the administration of the Merchants and resumed control of the British settlements. In the following year the new governor, Commander Hill, persuaded the rulers of eight coastal states to adopt a declaration popularly known as the Bond of 1844. Signatories of this bond, namely the Kings of Denkyira, Abora, Assin Attandansu, Assin Apemanim, Donadie, Dominase, Anomabu and Cape Coast agreed that the 'Queen's Judicial Officers and the chiefs of the district ' should jointly try cases of 'murders, robberies and other crimes and offences'.

Maclean was appointed judicial assessor to act as 'assistant to the native sovereigns and chiefs of the country adjacent to Her majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast'. His task was to assist the kings and chiefs who were to be the real judges in any trials. By 1847, the area which was supposed to acknowledge British jurisdiction extended over 15,540sq.km with a population of about 275,000. This area increased in 1850 when the Danes departed after bequeathing to the British the rights and powers they claimed to have over Akuapem, Krobo and Akyem.

- * In the year that Danes left Ghana, the British government established a legislative Council to make laws for the forts. Three years later (1853) a Supreme Court was established.

- * The departure of the Dutch in 1872 and the defeat of Asante in the Sagrenti War of 1874 left the British as the greatest military power in Ghana. Under the Treaty of Fomena (March 1874) Asante relinquished her renewed claims to the territories south of the Pra. It was this part of Ghana, now comprising the Western, Central and Eastern Regions, that was proclaimed as the 'Gold Coast Colony' and 'Protectorate' in July 1874. An Order in Council dated Thursday 6th August 1874 'for the first time' authorized the Gold Coast Legislative Council to legislate for the Protected Territories.

- * **Between 1826 and 1874**, Asante went to war against the British government on three occasions. The first occasion was in 1826 when the British government refused to recognise the Asante claim of sovereignty over certain coastal states. In 1826 the British government led Akyem, Akuapem and Ga to defeat an Asante invasion at the battle of Dodowa. Asante was forced, under the Maclean Treaty of 1831, to give up any rights she claimed over the southern part of the country.

In 1863, Asante was provoked again into invading the south to defend her claim to jurisdiction over a subject, Kwasi Gyani. Kwasi Gyani had kept a nugget of gold he had discovered, contrary to Asante custom. He fled south to escaped judgement, and when the British refused to give him up, Asante invaded the south.

Asante and the British clashed again in 1869 over an agreement between the British and the Dutch. In March 1867, without consulting the people concerned, the British and the Dutch signed the Sweet River Convention by which they agreed to exchange forts. The agreement was opposed by Wassa and Denkyira who feared that the Dutch, who were friends of Asante, might allow her to victimise them.

The attempt by the British and the Dutch to implement their agreement led to war between Kommenda and Elmina. The rest of the Fante states rallied round Kommenda against the Dutch, and

attempted to set up a confederacy government for themselves to resist the Europeans. After five years of existence, (1868-1873) the Fante confederation collapsed.

While the Fante Confederation was actively opposing the Europeans over the Sweet River Convention, Asante launched a large-scale invasion of the south in 1869, to give the Elmina people, their faithful allies, and to complete the war with the British over the Kwasi Gyani affair.

- * **In 1873** the British administration decided to carry the war into Asante territory and break the Asante spirit once and for all. A British army under Sir Garnet Wolseley (Sagrenti), supported by Britain's southern allies, invaded Kumasi. The town was sacked and burnt. The Treaty of Fomena (March 1874) confirmed the independence of the southern states from Asante control.

- * **In July 1874**, some four months after the end of the 'Sagrenti War', the British government proclaimed the British forts and settlement as the 'Gold Coast Colony', meant that from 1874 they were under the complete control of the British government. At the same time, the southern states south of the Pra and Ofin Rivers were proclaimed as the 'Gold Coast Protectorate'.

The Proclamation of Friday 24th July, 1874, aimed at defining the British Queen's powers and jurisdiction within the 'Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate'.

For the next ten years after the Proclamation, the British government remained undecided about the kind of political relationship to establish with Asante. No British garrison was stationed in Kumasi; nor was a permanent British Representative appointed to Kumasi. Following the defeat of Asante in 1874, an indemnity of 1417 kg of gold had been imposed by the Treaty of Fomena in March 1874 but it

had not been enforced. It appears that Britain's main concern was for Asante to leave the newly established Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate alone.

- * **In December 1888**, the British Governor, Sir William Brandford Griffith, sent inspector Lethbridge to obtain a guarantee from the Asantehene, Nana Prempeh I, that he and his chiefs would 'not accept a Protectorate over Asante from any Foreign Power'. Two months later, the Colonial Office at last accepted the advice of the government in Accra to appoint a British Resident to Kumasi.

In April 1895 William Maxwell succeeded Sir Brandford Griffith as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. With the approval of the Colonial Office, he sent an ultimatum to Prempeh I. It accused Asante of breaking the Treaty of Fomena. It was alleged that Asante was still performing human sacrifices; she had failed to keep the trade paths clear and pay the Fomena indemnity in full. The British demanded that the Asantehene should agree to receive a British Resident at once. In the first week of November Prempeh replied that he had sent an embassy to England to petition Queen Victoria, and he could only make up his mind after the return of the embassy. The government, however, appears to have made up its mind to seize Asante. On Friday 17th January 1896, an expeditionary force commanded by Sir Francis Scott occupied Kumasi.

- * **On Monday 20th January 1896**, Governor Maxwell held a public meeting with the Asantehene and his principal chiefs. Nana Prempeh I was invited to submit to the governor on the spot and pay an indemnity of 50,000 oz. (about £200,000) of gold to defray the cost of the expedition. He agreed to accept British protection and offered to pay 680oz. as the first installment on the indemnity. The governor, however, refused to accept part-payment and ordered the arrest of the Asantehene, his father, his two uncles, his brother, the queen mother and some of his chiefs. The prisoners were first taken

to the Coast and kept in the Elmina Castle. Separate treaties were made with each of the states composing the Asante Union, and in January 1897, Prempeh I and the other prisoners, about fifty-six persons in all, were exiled to the Seychelles.

At a public meeting held in Kumasi in March 1900, the Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, insulted the Asante nation by telling the people that Prempeh I would never be allowed to return to Kumasi. Even more insulting was his demand for the Golden Stool to be brought out for him to sit on. Three days later an angry Asante nation besieged the Kumasi fort where the Governor and his wife were staying. This was the beginning of the Yaa Asantewaa War, which continued until December. Asante lost the war and was formally annexed by the British in September 1901.

* **Between November 1884 and January 1885** European nations with territorial interest in Africa sat in a conference in Berlin to lay down rules for the sharing out of African territory among themselves.

After the Berlin Conference, France and Germany posed a threat to the trade of the lands beyond Asante. It therefore became necessary for the British government to turn its attention to that area from 1884 onwards. The boundary between Ghana and Togo had been defined and demarcated from the coast for a distance of two and half miles inland. In 1887 it became necessary to extend the boundary northwards to the region of Salaga. Neither Germany nor Britain was prepared to lose the trade of the area extending from Yeji to Yendi. Consequently the two nations agreed to recognise the area as a 'neutral zone' over which no nation would be allowed to exercise control. The British and the French defined their boundary in the west in 1891. The boundary went as far north as the ninth parallel of north latitude. In 1893 the boundary was cut and marked.

* **In 1892** a despatch from the Colonial Officer instructed Governor Brandford Griffith 'to secure the influence of Great

Britain over the hinterland of the Gold Coast beyond the 9th Parallel of latitude'. Accordingly the Governor sent G.E. Ferguson on three missions to the north between 1892 and 1895 to conclude treaties with local chiefs. Ferguson's treaties bound the chiefs of the north-west (Bole, Daboya, etc.) to allow free trade. In addition they agreed not to make treaties with, or accept the protection of other European powers without the prior consent of Britain.

- * In the east the boundary between the British and German spheres of influence was fixed in January 1897. In June 1898 an Anglo-French convention fixed the boundary between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. By November 1899 an agreement had been reached between Germany and Britain about the partition of the 'neutral zone'. Gambaga and Mamprusi were to go to Britain while Yendi and the entire Chakosi territory were to go to Germany. The northern boundary of Ghana was demarcated in 1900.
- * **On Wednesday 1st January 1902**, three orders-in-council were published. One set up the Northern Territories Protectorate. The second constituted Asante into a Crown Colony. Asante was to be governed by a chief commissioner responsible to the Governor in Accra. The third merged the Gold Coast Colony and the Gold Coast Protectorate. In July 1921, the Trust territory of Trans-Volta Togoland was annexed to the Gold Coast by the British. The four territorial units of Ghana- the Colony, Asante, Northern Territories and Trans-Volta Togoland-were ruled separately till 1946. From 1947, when the Alan Burns' Constitution came into force, all the four territorial units were represented in the Legislative Council and governed as one country.
- * The Partition of Africa among the European powers between 1880 and 1900 has affected Ghana in many ways. It was the partition that compelled the British government to find an

excuse to annex Asante to prevent France or Germany from doing so. The Yaa Asantewaa War and the subsequent exile of Nana Prempeh I were the outcome of the partition. So also were the signing of treaties of protection with the chiefs of Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. The boundaries of Ghana as they are today are for the most part the boundaries defined in the years following the partition.

- * It has been shown that the chiefs and people of Ghana resisted as best as they could European attempts to take away their political independence and lands and to exploit them economically.
- * During the colonial period Southern Ghana was administered differently from Asante, the Northern Territories and British Togoland. This was because Asante was regarded as a conquered state and the Northern Territories and British Togoland were protectorates. For this reason, Asante, the Northern Territories and British Togoland were ruled directly by the Governor assisted by chief commissioners, commissioners and district commissioners. Southern Ghana, on the other hand, had an Executive and a Legislative Council to help the Governor in administering the country.
- * The Executive Council which met regularly was chaired by the Governor. It considered all major government policies and plans and saw to their proper execution. However, because the governor was solely responsible for the administration of the colony, he was not bound to accept the majority views of the Council.
- * The Legislative Council, which was also chaired by the governor, was the law-making body of the country. It considered bills and passed ordinances and laws and debated the proposed annual budget of the government. Up to 1886 all members of the Council were nominated by the Governor. But

in that year, an Englishman and an African, George Cleland of Accra, were appointed as unofficial members. When Cleland died the following year, John Sarbah sat on the Council until his death in 1892. In 1895, the African, John Vanderpuiye, was appointed. He was succeeded in 1898 by Hutton Mills. John Mensah Sarbah succeeded Hutton Mills in 1900. He died in 1910.

- * **On Saturday 18th September 1909**, Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah was born at Nkroful in the Western Region.

- * **In 1925**, Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, the Governor of the Gold Coast (1917-1927) gave Ghana a new Constitution. By this Constitution, membership of the Legislative Council was fixed at fifteen officials and fourteen unofficials. Five of the unofficial members were Europeans representing banking, shipping, mining and commercial interest. Of the nine Ghanaian members, three were to be elected to represent Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi while the others were to be paramount chiefs elected by the provincial councils – three from the Eastern Province, two from the Central Province and one from the Western Province.

The 1925 Constitution was significant because it conceded the elective principle for the first time. It admitted that the people should have a say in how they were governed. But it fell far short of the expectations of the educated elements in the country because of the large representation given to the chiefs. These educated people, led by J.E. Casely Hayford, argued that by their education, they and not the illiterate chiefs, should be recognized as the true representatives of the people. Their pleas, however, were ignored and the 1925 Constitution remained in force until 1946.

- * As a result of protests, agitation and other forms of pressure, Governor Sir Alan Burns gave the country a new Constitution in 1946. By this Constitution there were to be twelve official

members and eighteen elected members of the Legislative Council, thus conceding an African majority. It also provided for the legislative union between the Colony and Asante which then included Brong-Ahafo.

The Burns Constitution was unacceptable because, although there was an African majority, only five out of the eighteen seats were to be elected by the people and these were to be elected by the towns of Cape Coast, Sekondi - Takoradi, Kumasi and Accra. Of the remaining thirteen seats, nine were to be elected by the Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs and four by the Asanteman Council.

* **On Monday 4th August 1947.** The United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) was founded at saltpond in the Central Region.

Ako Adjei, a young lawyer who had recently arrived in the country, was asked to become the movement's full-time General Secretary. He refused on the grounds that he wanted to practise law seriously. Instead, he recommended his friend, Kwame Nkrumah, for the post. Nkrumah accepted the invitation and arrived in the country to take up the post in November 1947.

Kwame Nkrumah served as General Secretary for one year, under the leadership of George Alfred Grant and Dr. J.B. Danquah.

* **On Saturday 28th February 1948,** a group of unarmed ex-servicemen, who were obviously suffering from unemployment and other hardships, decided to march to Christiansborg Castle, the seat of government, to present a petition to the Governor. They were stopped a few yards from the castle and a British senior police officer ordered his men to fire on them. Sergeant Adjetey and Corporal Attipoe, two of the ex-servicemen, died on the spot and five others were injured.

Earlier on, there was a boycott of European and other expatriate goods, organized by Nii Kwabena Bonne III, Osu Alata Mantse. This boycott began on Thursday 26th February 1948, and there were widespread disturbances and looting of expatriate stores in Accra and other towns such as Koforidua, Nsawam, Nkawkaw and Kumasi. These two events greatly helped to spread the message of the UGCC.

One effect of these two events was to arouse the British out of their complacency in believing that the Gold Coast was a model colony whose people were willing to live under colonial rule. The second effect was to turn the leadership of the UGCC into national heroes since the leaders, the so-called 'Big Six'- Danquah, Nkrumah, Ofori Atta, Akufu Addo, Obetseti-Lampitey and Ako Adjei-were arrested and detained by the colonial government although they were not responsible for organizing either the boycott or the riots.

- * **In August 1948**, the Working Committee of UGCC decided to suspend Nkrumah as General Secretary because he was inefficient and also because of his known association and correspondence with communists and some radical groups abroad. He was offered the post of Treasurer which he accepted in November 1948. What finally made Nkrumah decide to break with the UGCC leadership was when the government appointed all the 'Big Six', except Nkrumah, to serve on the Coussey Committee of January 1949.

- * **On Wednesday 12th January 1949**, Kwame Nkrumah announced the formation of the Convention People's Party (CPP) with the aim of 'fighting relentlessly by all constitutional means for the achievement of full self-government now for the chiefs and peoples of the Gold Coast'. Kwame Nkrumah, young, radical and pan-Africanist agitator in America and United Kingdom, could not stomach the gradualist approach of the elitist lawyers. His view was that colonialism must be

dismantled without delay and that any gradualist approach would tend to the advantage of the imperialists.

Kwame Nkrumah gave the CPP a dynamic leadership. Assisted by party stalwarts like Kojo Botsio, K.A. Gbedemah, Dzenkle Dzewu, Saki Scheck, N.A. Welbeck, Krobo Edusei, Pobe-Biney, Akua Asabea and others, the party was organized effectively. Within a short time, branches were opened in all the regions of the country with membership drawn from all classes of society. Indeed, to test the increasing popularity of his party, Kwame Nkrumah declared 'positive action' on Monday 9th January 1950. On that day he asked all workers in the country to stop work with a view to forcing the British government to grant independence immediately. For this act, Nkrumah, Botsio, Welbeck, Kofi Baako and many leaders of the CPP were prosecuted and jailed.

The imprisonment of the CPP leadership, however, did not sap the strength of the party. K.A. Gbedemah, who remained outside the prison walls, was an indefatigable worker and able organizer. Indeed, it soon became clear that the UGCC was becoming irrelevant in the struggle for independence. This was amply demonstrated when in the first general elections held in the country in 1951 on the basis of Coussey Constitution, the CPP won thirty-four seats whilst the UGCC won three seats. Kwame Nkrumah, who was in James Fort Prison, Accra, won the seat for Accra Central and was released to become leader of government business.

- * Under the 1951 Constitution, there was to be an Executive Council consisting of three ex officio members and eight Ghanaian ministers. The Executive Council was to be responsible to the Governor as well as to the Assembly and one of the eight Ghanaian members was to be Leader of Government Business.

The Constitution also provided for a Legislative Assembly consisting of a chairman appointed by the Governor and eighty-four members, three of whom were to be top government members (ex-officio), and six other white men representing the European mercantile and mining interest. The remaining seventy-five seats were distributed as follows: Thirty-seven chosen by the chiefs; five to be elected by the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. The remaining thirty-three seats were to be chosen by electoral colleges.

The 1951 Constitution was significant because it virtually granted the country internal self-government. But the people were not happy with it because the system of representation was thought to favour the chiefs and the educated elite whilst the broad masses of the people were ignored. But it formed the basis of the general election which was held in February 1951. However, the Convention People's Party (CPP) which won the elections decided to introduce a new Constitution which they did in 1954.

- * **On Wednesday 21st March 1951**, Kwame Nkrumah became the first Prime Minister of Ghana/Leader of Government Business with British Sir Charles Arden-Clarke as Governor General.

- * Following the recommendations of the Van Lierde Commission which demarcated the constituencies, the 1954 Constitution enlarged the Legislative Assembly from eighty-five to 104 members together with a Speaker. The Constitution also renamed the ex-officio members from both the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Governor, however, remained the President of the Executive Council (Cabinet) and remained in charge of the police, the army and foreign affairs. The 1954 Constitution also introduced universal adult suffrage, and all seats had to be contested for a general election.

The 1954 Constitution was intended to usher the country into independence but because of the opposition of the National Liberation Movement (NLM) - which was launched in Kumasi in September 1954, shortly after the general election – and its allies, the British government had to send in a constitutional expert. Sir Frederick Bourne, to help draft up an appropriate Constitution. The opposition groups refused to co-operate but Sir Frederick rejected a federal form of Constitution for a small country like Ghana. Instead, he recommended the establishment of regional assemblies which were to be responsible for local matters and receive grants-in-aid from the central government. But they were to have no powers to legislate or collect taxes.

The opposition groups flatly rejected this compromise solution of the Constitution problem and insisted on fresh elections to determine the form of Constitution the country should have. For this reason, the British government, against the wishes of the Nkrumah government, ordered fresh elections on Tuesday 17th July 1956. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, stated among other things that '...Her Majesty's government will be ready to accept a motion calling for independence within the Commonwealth passed by a reasonable majority in a newly elected legislature and then to declare a firm date for this purpose'. In the general election of July 1956, the CPP won decisively. It won all the forty-four seats in the Colony; eight of the thirteen in Trans-Volta Togoland, eleven of the twenty-six in the Northern Territories, eight of the twenty-one in Asante, making a total of seventy-one. The opposition groups had thirty-one seats.

* On the strength of this clear mandate, Dr. Nkrumah, the prime minister, tabled a motion in Parliament in August 1956 calling for independence. The British government could not but accede to this request and announced on Tuesday 18th September 1956 that 'subject to Parliamentary approval Her Majesty's Government intends that independence should come about on 6th March, 1957'. The British Parliament gave its approval and after Lennox-Boyd, the Secretary of State, had imposed a

compromise Constitution on both the Government and the Opposition, the country became free as from midnight on 5th March, 1957, under the name of Ghana.

- * After the 1954 general election, it was evident that the country was on the threshold of gaining its independence from British colonialism. But there were obstacles in the way. These were the emergence of the National Liberation Movement (NLM) and the Ewe question.
- * **The National Liberation Movement (NLM)** was launched in Kumasi in September 1954, shortly after the general election. The movement was essentially a manifestation of Asante nationalism. Although it tried to win support from other regions of the country its leadership was concentrated in the hands of the Asante and the objectives were intended to reassert Asante domination in an independent state. It has been said that the movement arise as a result of four main causes.

Firstly, the Asante feared that they would be dominated by southerners in independent Ghana since many of these were more highly educated. This fear was reinforced when the Van Lare Commission, which reviewed the seats to be allocated to each region in the impending elections, allocated only two seats to Asante whilst the number allocated to the south was increased from thirty-seven to forty-four. In spite of protests by both Asante CPP and Opposition parliamentarians the government stuck to its guns.

Secondly, the introduction of the new local government system in 1951 deprived the traditional rulers of most of their powers and their wealth. It is interesting that the leader of the movement was Baffuor Osei Akoto, a senior linguist of the *Asantehene* and the movement received widespread support from the then Asante Confederacy Council.

The third reason for the rise of the movement was the dissatisfaction of some young Asante stalwarts of the CPP like Anane Antwi Kusi, E.Y. Baffo, Osei Asibe Mensah, Kusi Ampofo and B.K. Owusu. These people alleged that the Nkrumah government was dictatorial. It had not only imposed candidates on the constituencies but had sacked those who failed to tow the party line.

Finally, during the campaigns which preceded the 1954 general elections, CPP propagandists had promised to pay cocoa farmers £5 per load of cocoa. The government, however, pegged the cocoa price at £3.12s despite protests and appeals to the Minister of Finance. Since Asante, which then included Brong-Ahafo, was the chief cocoa-growing area, the introduction of the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Bill in August 1954 precipitated the formation of the NLM.

The birth of the NLM vastly increased political violence in the country. There was arson, maiming, killings and near anarchy in Kumasi and the neighboring towns for a period of almost two years. It all started with the murder of E.Y. Baffo, the Chief Propaganda Secretary of the NLM by Twumasi Andrah, the Region Propaganda Secretary of the CPP on Sunday 9th October, 1955. In spite of the fact that Twumasi Andrah was tried and hanged, the killings, burning of cars and houses, breaking up of rallies and violent clashes became rampant in parts of Asante. The situation deteriorated to the extent that for nearly two years no CPP minister or high-ranking party official could enter Kumasi; hundreds or thousands of CPP supporters or sympathisers fled from Kumasi to Accra.

The emergence of the NLM also brought to the fore the question of the type of constitution an independent Ghana should have. The NLM opted for a federal constitution to safeguard regional interests and to check the dictatorial tendencies of the CPP government. It also called for fresh elections to test the popularity of the CPP before independence was granted.

The NLM believed that since it had formed an alliance with the Northern People's Party and a number of smaller parties it could defeat the CPP whose countrywide support had been damaged by the continued violence in Asante. The CPP on the other hand, never doubted its popularity as evidenced by the recently held general elections and refused to consider the holding of any fresh elections. The party also rejected a federal form of government as not suitable for a small country such as ours and insisted that a unitary form of government was the answer, although it was willing to discuss some devolution of powers to the regions. Thus, by the end of 1954 there was a serious constitutional crisis and, since both parties were adamant, the British government had to step in to resolve the issue.

- * The second important matter which contributed to the delay of independence was the trusteeship territory of Togoland, then known as the Trans-Volta Togoland. This area was comprised of the Ewe in the south and non-Ewe peoples including the Kokomba, Gonja, Dagomba and others. From the late nineteenth century, the Ewes had demanded the re-unification of the Eweland from the Volta to Mono Rivers which had been partitioned by the British and the Germans. After the First World War the Ewes, who had supported the British war effort, hoped that the entire Eweland would be reunited under British administration. They were, however, greatly disappointed and annoyed when the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations perpetuated the division of Eweland by giving the German portion to the French. They petitioned both British and American governments in the 1920s and 1930s, all to no avail.

The Ewe question was not resolved when, after the Second World War, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations (UN) replaced the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. From the 1940s onwards Ewe leading thinkers like Daniel Chapman (Chapman-Nyaho), Ephraim Amu, the Rev. Henri Kwakume, and Augusto de Souza, Sylvanus Olympio and Savi de Tovi in French Togoland

joined the Ewe chiefs in the fight for unification. But the Ewe problem was more complicated. The people of the mid-north of the Trans-Volta Togoland such as the Buem claimed that the unification of the Ewe should be confined to Eweland. They feared domination by the more highly educated Ewes from Anlo and Peki. Apart from this, in the extreme north were the Dagomba, Gonja, and Mamprusi who wanted to join their kinsmen of Ghana's attainment of independence.

As independence drew near the Ewes were sharply divided. Some advocated integration of British Togoland with independent Ghana; the majority of the Ewe section, however, thought that the territory should remain as a separate entity with trusteeship status and should decide later whether to join Ghana or Togo.

The United Nations, however, supervised a plebiscite there in 1956 to determine the wishes of the majority of the people. The results indicated that the people as a whole favoured union with independent Ghana. But the Ewe section argued that had it not been for the non-Ewe voters, the results would have been different, since the majority of the southern Ewe voted against unification with Ghana. But the United Nations accepted the results and the new Togoland Congress boycotted the celebrations marking the attainment of Ghana's independence in March, 1957.

- * **ON WEDNESDAY 6TH MARCH 1957**, GHANA, then Gold Coast became Independent, and a free country forever. On achieving independence the name, Ghana was chosen by Nkrumah as a reference to its ancient roots.

- * **On Friday 1st July 1960**, Ghana became a Republic. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was the President of the Republic of Ghana. Dr Nkrumah became Ghana's first President and Africa's first black President.

- * **During the period of 1957 to 1960**, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the former Governor, became the first Governor-General and ceremonial head of state, representing the British monarch who was head of the British Commonwealth of Nations of which Ghana was a member. Dr. Nkrumah remained the Prime Minister and head of government. Later, the Earl of Lestowell replaced Sir Charles and was, in turn, succeeded by Sir Arku Korsah, the Chief Justice.

Between 1957 and 1960, Dr. Nkrumah and his colleagues took measures to bring peace and security to the new nation. The general election of 1956 had shown that, although the CPP won the majority of seats, it failed to secure majority seats in the Northern Region and Asante. Besides, the Togoland Congress, the advocate of Ewe unification, had boycotted the independence celebrations and was alleged to be plotting secession. In Accra, the capital itself, the Ga Shifimokpe, which stood for Ga interests, did not have good feelings towards the CPP government.

- * Ghana had developed during the period of internal self-government 1951, to the end of Nkrumah era 1966: Western-style education became widespread, while transport and communication systems were developed and towns grew up. Agriculture and mining were developed, mainly for export purposes, and banking was introduced. The Ghana Housing Corporation, which was set up in 1956, constructed a number of houses for people in the towns. And under the second development Plan, 1959-64, large sums of money were allocated for the provision of water, electricity and health services for the rural areas.

Schools, Hospitals, Roads, Okomfo Anokye Hospital in Kumasi, University of Cape Coast (UCC), University of Science and Technology at Kumasi, Akosombo Dam, Tema Harbour, Tema Highway, Tema Township and many more were built. Housing and

health facilities were improved considerably by the CPP, which we are enjoying today.

- * The Nkrumah government realised that industrialization depended on cheap electric power and so between 1960 and 1961 loans were obtained, mainly from America, for the Volta River Hydro-electric Project. This project was completed in 1965 and on Sunday 23rd January 1966, Nkrumah officially switched on the light generated by the hydro-electric power from the Volta at Akosombo.

- * The massive state intervention in almost all sectors of the economy had some notable successes and failures. By the time of the overthrow of the CPP government, the control of foreigners on the Ghanaian economy had been broken. Mining and the marketing of cocoa were controlled by the state and the government had acquired about 50 percent of the import trade and was in complete control of the banking, insurance and construction sectors to the disadvantage of both foreign and Ghanaian entrepreneurs. Also, the completion of the Volta River Project was a major economic achievement. The Akosombo Dam is believed to be the largest man-made lake in the world. It has produced a growing fishing industry and provides lake transport from southern to northern Ghana. Indeed, if the Volta Hydro-electric Project had not been completed, Ghana's industrialization programme would have come to a halt in the 1970s and early 1980s because of the high world price of crude oil and petroleum products. In fact, by 1980 electricity from Akosombo supplied not only the needs of Ghana but those of the Republics of Togo and Benin.

The Nkrumah government also tried to develop Accra as a suitable capital for a new nation. By 1960 new dual-carriage roads, street lights and new tall buildings had completely changed Accra from the city it had been in 1957.

- * Despite all these good works, the Nkrumah government did not seek reconciliation with their opponents. Instead, it passed a number of laws designed to cripple the Opposition.
- * **In July 1957**, the Deportation Act was passed and this enabled the government to deport aliens who supported the Opposition.
- * **In December 1957**, the Avoidance of Discrimination Act was passed to ensure that, political parties were national institutions and not based on the regions or religious affiliations. This brought all the Opposition groups to form the United party (UP) with Dr. K.A. Busia as its leader and Chief S.F. Dombo as his deputy.
- * **In July 1958**, the most controversial legislation of them all, the Preventive Detention Act (PDA) was passed. The act empowered the government to detain without trial, up to a period of five years, any person found in or suspected to be engaged in activities detrimental to the security of the state or to the nation's relations with other countries.
- * The PDA was effectively used to destroy the Opposition. In November 1958, almost all the thirty-nine people who were detained were members of either Ga Shifimokpe or the United Party, including R.R. Amponsah, the General Secretary, Modesto K. Apaloo, the Shadow Finance Minister, and Captain Benjamin Awhaitey. In 1959 too, nine of the twelve members detained were all prominent members of the United Party in Asante and Volta Region including George Sampene and Nana Kwadwo Ampin Darko, the chief of Nkonya Ahundwo. Finally, in 1960, all the sixteen members detained were United Party members in the Volta Region.

These political measures brought an atmosphere of peace and order in the country. CPP members and high party functionaries were able to re-enter Kumasi and other parts of Asante while a peaceful

atmosphere also prevailed in Accra and the Volta Region. Also, the CPP government felt that their position was no longer threatened. But the effect on the Opposition was disastrous. Indeed, it was virtually eliminated. By the end of the period, of the thirty-two Opposition members of Parliament, three were in detention, the leader, Dr. K.A. Busia was in exile, and twelve had crossed to the government side, leaving only sixteen. Moreover, as a result mainly of the use of the PDA, a feeling of fear and insecurity began to be felt in all parts of the country.

* **In 1960**, the Republican Constitution further strengthened the position of Dr. Nkrumah as the Executive President. Article 55 gave the President powers to rule by decree of legislative instrument. Also, Article 44 empowered the President to appoint and dismiss the Chief Justice who was head of the judiciary. Thirdly, clause 51 vested in the President “the appointment, probation, transfer, termination of appointment, dismissal and disciplinary control of members of the public services’. These included ‘the civil service, the judicial service, the police service, the local government service and such other services as may be provided by law’. Finally, under Article 24, the President was empowered to give assent to every bill passed by Parliament either wholly or in part or even to reject the whole bill.

As it has been pointed out, the overall effect of these clauses of the Republican Constitution was to make Dr. Kwame Nkrumah ‘a constitutional dictator’. He could rule by decree, dismiss any public servant and override the decisions of Parliament. In fact, during this period of a number of government officials, including ministers of state, were sacked by radio announcement and this generated an atmosphere of fear and insecurity throughout the country.

* The final constitutional act was the organization of a plebiscite to ‘determine whether Ghana was to become a one-party state and whether the President should have powers to dismiss judges of the High Court at any time for reasons which appear to him sufficient’. The plebiscite endorsed the government’s proposal

with a 'yes' vote of 2,773,920 as against a 'no' vote of only 2,462.

- * **In 1964**, then, Ghana became a one-party state. The CPP became the only legal party with its flag as the flag of Ghana. In fact, in 1965, instead of elections to Parliament, Dr. Nkrumah simply announced on the radio the names of those whom he had chosen to form the new Parliament. What is funny about this incident was that some of the new parliamentarians did not even know where the constituencies that they were supposed to be representing were located.

The period between 1960 and 1966 saw the full use of the Preventive Detention Act as the opposition to Nkrumah's rule increased. By 1963 there were 586 people in detention. In 1961, not only members of the Opposition, including Dr. J.B. Danquah, J.Kwesi Lamptey, Victor Owusu, Joe Appiah and Fred Sarpong were detained, but also W.A. Wiafe and P.K.K. Quaidoo, former CPP ministers who were still members of Parliament. Furthermore, K.A. Gbedemah, the able Minister of Finance for many years, had to go into exile to escape detention.

Clearly, from 1960 to February 1966, it was almost impossible to change the government of Ghana through the ballot box and the only avenues opened were unconstitutional ones. In fact, during this period two attempts were made on Nkrumah's life. The first attempt was at Kulungugu in the Upper East Region whilst he was returning from a state visit to Upper Volta, now Burkina Faso. The second attempt was made by Ametewee, a police constable on guard at Flagstaff House, the President's residence. The attempt failed and Ametewee was arrested, tried and executed. The police chief and his deputy were detained and all regional heads of the police were dismissed.

- * **On Thursday 24th February, 1966**, the Ghana armed forces in co-operation with the police service overthrew the Nkrumah government. Dr. Nkrumah and his ministers were dismissed from office, Parliament was dissolved, the Convention People's Party disbanded, and the 1960 Republican Constitution suspended.
The men who led the coup d'état were the late Colonel Emmanuel Kwasi Kotoka and Major A.A. Afrifa.

- * **On Saturday 26th February 1966**, a proclamation was issued establishing the National Liberation Council (NLC) which was to be responsible for the administration of the country. Membership of the Council were Lieutenant-General J.A. Ankrah, Chairman; J.W.K. Harley, Commissioner of Police, Deputy Chairman; Colonel E.K. Kotoka, B.A. Yakubu, Colonel A.K. Ocran, J.E.O. Nunoo, Major A.A. Afrifa and A.K. Deku.
There is no doubt that Kwame Nkrumah and his CPP government did a lot to change conditions in Ghana from 1951 when we had internal self-government to the time when that government was overthrown. The Nkrumah government completely destroyed the colonial economy which had meant the exploitation of Ghana's rich human and natural resources for the benefit of foreigners whiles Ghanaians continued to live in abject poverty.

Kwame Nkrumah, by leading Ghana to achieve independence from British colonial rule, made Ghanaians and Africans everywhere proud. He proved to all that when the African is given the chance he can cope with these complex problems of the modern world.

Ghana's independence under Nkrumah inspired the oppressed black peoples both on the African continent and in the diaspora to fight for their freedom. Ghana became an inspiration and a beacon of light for oppressed peoples everywhere.

What finally destroyed Nkrumah was the dictatorship he imposed on the country. There is no doubt that the activities of some of the Opposition members were nefarious, but it was not a solution to turn Ghana into a prison house with Nkrumah as the jailer. Indeed, the reckless use of the Preventative Detention Act against members of the Opposition and some of his own party members created an atmosphere of fear and insecurity throughout the country, and Nkrumah became afraid for his life. It is these failings that brought down a great African leader of world stature.

From the very onset the NLC made it clear that they were not interested in hanging on to power and that they intended to hand over to a properly elected civil government as soon as possible.

- * **In April 1967**, 120 soldiers from the Mortar Regiment stationed at Ho in the Volta Region, came down under Lieutenants Arthur and Yeboa to try and unseat the NLC. Arthur's coup failed but Lt General E.K. Kotoka, the architect of the coup against the Nkrumah government, was killed. Arthur and Yeboah were, of course, executed by firing squad while other collaborators received long prison sentences.
- * **On Sunday 2nd March, 1969**, Major-General Ankrah resigned as Chairman of the NLC. General Ankrah was succeeded by Brigadier (later Lt. General A.A. Afrifa), who hastened the return to civilian rule.
- * **In May 1969**, the NLC lifted the ban on political activities and announced 29th August as the date for the general elections and 1st October as the date for the return to civilian rule.
- * **On Friday 29th August 1969**, the elections were held, as planned. The Progress Party (PP) led by Dr. K.A. Busia, won 105 seats; National Alliance of Liberals (NAL) led by K.A. Gbedemah, had 29 seats; United Nationalist Party (UNP) led by Dr. H. S. Bannerman, and the Peoples Action Party (PAP) led

by Imoro Ayarna had two seats each; All Peoples Republican Party (APRP) led by Dr. E.C.C. de Graft-Johnson won one seat and one seat went to an independent candidate.

- * **On Wednesday 3rd September 1969**, Dr. K.A. Busia, the leader of the Progress Party, was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Second Republic of Ghana. The 1969 Constitution which brought an end to military rule and sought to open a new era of justice and freedom provided for a ceremonial President as head of state and a Prime Minister who was the chief executive and together with his Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament.
- * **On Monday 31st August 1970**, Mr. Edward Akufo-Addo became the first ceremonial President of the Republic of Ghana.
- * **On Thursday 13th January 1972**, while Dr. Busia was in Britain on medical reasons he was removed from office in a Military coup led by Lt colonel I.K. Acheampong, then commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

After destroying Ghana's second attempt at parliamentary democracy, Colonel Acheampong formed a National Redemption Council (NRC) with himself as Chairman and head of state.

- * As Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning, Colonel Acheampong, who had denounced Busia for devaluing the cedi, revalued it by 42 percent, thus bringing the cedi to the equivalent of 78 US cents. The government also repudiated ₵ 94.4million of contract loans incurred during the Nkrumah regime because they had been 'tainted and vitiated with corruption'. Acheampong's government also rejected the rescheduling agreements entered into with external creditors by both the NLC and Busia governments, and imposed a ten-year grace period and repayment period of fifty years on other external debts.

However, the fiscal measures of the Acheampong government did not do much to solve Ghana's chronic economic problems. For instance, the repudiation of overseas debts could not help because the Western creditors had already allowed repayment on such terms that the overflow of foreign exchange for these had become very small. What really destroyed Ghana's economy under Acheampong was smuggling and 'kalabule'. Cocoa, flour, sugar and rice were taken outside the country in big articulated trucks. Even though stiff sentences were prescribed for smugglers, some members of government and top public servants were the chief culprits. 'Kalabule', which really stands for corruption, hoarding, profiteering and cheating, became common practice in Ghana under the NRC regime. Acheampong and members of his government promoted 'kalabule' which had emerged in the country as a result of their inefficiency.

It was disclosed after their overthrow that members of the government were given import licences in thousands of cedis for their personal use. Meanwhile, established commercial houses and reputable industries were ignored wholly or partly in their legitimate demands. Indeed, many factories were closed down due to lack of import licences whilst supporters of the regime obtained import licences to bring in all kinds of unwanted goods.

- * As the economic mismanagement proceeded, innocent people were made scapegoats. For instance, Mr. E. F. Annoh, deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana, was dismissed for his alleged 'irresponsible and unpatriotic and subversive approach'. On the other hand, favourites and incompetent people were promoted. Acheampong himself became a full general whilst his cronies Kotei, Utuka and Boakye became major-generals and Commodore Dzang, a rear-admiral.

- * **In October 1975**, the NRC was replaced by a seven-man Supreme Military Council (SMC 1) chaired by General Acheampong. Other members were Major-General Lawrence Okai, Chief of Defence Staff. Major-General F.W.K. Akuffo,

Army Commander, Charles Beausoleil, Air Force Commander and Major-General Utuka, Commander of the Border Guards, and Mr. Ernest Ako, the Inspector-General of Police.

- * SMC I, which was formed by leading figures in the army and the police, was clearly tarnishing the image of the services, and to salvage that image, Acheampong had to go.
- * **On Wednesday 5th July 1978**, it was announced that Acheampong had resigned in the interest of national unity and stability.

The new Supreme Military Council (SMC 11) was headed by Major-General Frederick William Kwasi Akuffo. He was generally believed to be a good soldier and a stern disciplinarian who would bring sanity into the country's administration. The majority of Ghanaians, however, believed that Akuffo was so involved that he was not the man to bring about fundamental changes in the economy, politics and social life of Ghanaians.

- * **On Thursday 30th November 1978**, the SMC II, reversed its policy and announced that from January 1979 political parties could be formed in preparation for general elections.
- * **On Wednesday 13th December 1978**, the Political Parties Decree was passed, banning all old parties like the CPP, UP, NAL and PP as well as parties which were sectional in intent and origin, that is, tribal and religious parties.
- * **On Thursday 21st December 1978**, Akuffo inaugurated the Constituent Assembly with Mr. Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe as its Chairman.

- * **On Monday 1st January 1979**, the seven-year ban on party politics was lifted. 195 people against whom adverse findings were made were disqualified from engaging in politics.

Within a short period after the lifting of the ban, eighteen political parties had been formed, the most prominent of which were the Popular Front Party (PFP), United National Convention (UNC) and the People's National Party (PNP).

In spite of the efforts of SMC II, however, it was clear that the people were very suspicious of it because most of its members had been prominent in the Acheampong days. Indeed, people even believed that the lenient way Acheampong was dealt with was due to the fact that most members of SMC II were also guilty of corruption, ineptitude and inefficiency.

- * It came as no surprise, therefore, when on **Tuesday 15th May 1979**, junior officers of the air force led by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings attempted to overthrow the government. The junior officers in the armed forces, as the Director of Public Prosecutions, G.E. Aikins, stated, were worried not only about the injustice in society but also the tarnished image of their profession. The attempt failed and Rawlings was arrested, touched, waiting for prosecution and execution.

- * **On Monday June 4, 1979**, Ghanaians awoke to hear the strident voice of J.J. Rawlings announcing the overthrow of SMC II by the junior officers and other ranks. The coup appeared to be the most bloodshed coup in the history of Ghana. The action greatly changed the course of Ghanaian history. In a few hours, the strong oligarchic rule of colonels, brigadiers and generals which had dominated the Ghanaian scene for years was swept away. They were replaced by a new military government, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), which for the first time had privates and corporals on it. Members of the AFRC were Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman; Captain Boakye-Gyan, Spokesman; Major Mensah

Poku, Major Mensah- Gbedemah, Lt. Commander Apaloo, Warrant Officer Class II Obeng, Private Owusu Adu, Corporal Owusu Boateng, Staff Sergeant Alex Adjei, Leading Aircraftman Gateri Ko, Lance-Corporal Atiemo, Lance-Corporal Sardkodee Addo and Corporal Sheiku Tetteh.

The aim of AFRC was not to stop the return to civilian rule but to perform a swift surgical operation. They wanted to ‘clean up’ the armed forces and punish both soldiers and civilians who, through bribery, hoarding, corruption and other malpractices, had contributed to the economic ruin of Ghana. As Rawlings himself explained, they were motivated by a burning desire to ensure that the incoming administration was given the right atmosphere within which to take all necessary steps for bringing stability and prosperity to the nation.

- * The AFRC government therefore proceeded to deal with the former military rulers. On **Saturday 16th June 1979**, I.K. Acheampong and E.K. Utuka were executed by firing squad after being found guilty by a people’s court.
- * Ten days later, on **Tuesday 26th June, 1979**, General Akuffo, Afrifa, R.E.A. Kotei, Air Vice-Marshal Boakye, Real-Admiral Joy Amedume and Colonel R.J.A. Felli were also executed by firing squad.

After these executions some identifiable bodies such as the Ghana Bar Association, the Christian Council of Ghana, the National Catholic Secretariat and others protested. They appealed for justice to be tempered with mercy. And there was also international outcry. The United States, Great Britain and Nigeria strongly expressed their disapproval. But the ordinary people including many workers and students cried ‘let the blood flow’.

The People’s Revolutionary Courts also tried and imposed very heavy penal sentences on people found guilty of charges preferred against

them. Also, the AFRC forced tax evaders and those who owed debts to settle them. In a few months this brought millions of cedis into the government's chest, because individuals, firms and other state organizations hurried to settle their bills.

The AFRC, also applied ruthless methods such as whipping of offenders in public, summary dismissal of public servants, confiscation of assets and property and heavy prison sentences in an effort to stamp out corruption and other malpractices which had crippled the nation's economy.

It was clear, however, that Ghanaians did not want to be ruled by soldiers of any sort and so, although Rawlings himself became an instant hero for his patriotism, courage and his obvious dislike for injustice, he and his men had to stand down. This became necessary when rumours that there was a split within the AFRC started to spread.

- * For these reasons, elections were fixed for **Monday 18th June, 1979**. The major parties which contested were the People's National Party (PNP), the Popular Front Party (PFP), the United National Convention (UNC) and the Action Party (AP). The PNP won seventy-one out of the 140 seats whilst the combined opposition parties had sixty-nine seats.
- * The first round presidential election was won by Hilla Limann of the PNP. He had 631,559 votes, representing 35.32%. Victor Owusu of the PFP had 533,928 votes, 29.86%. William Ofori Atta of UNC had 311,265 votes, 17.41%. Frank Bernasco of ACP has 167,775 votes, 9.38% . Ibrahim Mahama of SDF had 66,445 votes, 3.72% and John Bilson of TFP had 49,104 votes, 2.75%.
- * The second round presidential election was won by Dr. Hilla Limann, formerly of the Foreign Service. He defeated Mr. Victor Owusu of the Popular Front Party and a former minister

in the Busia government, with 1,118,305 votes representing 62.0% as against 686,097 votes, 38.0% for Mr. Owusu.

- * **On Monday 24th September 1979**, the AFRC handed over the ruins of government to elected representatives of the people of Ghana. For the third time Ghanaians had a chance to experiment with a parliamentary democracy.

- * Dr. Hilla Limann and his PNP took over the ruins of government at a time when Ghana was in great political, economic and social difficulties. The Acheampong-Akuffo legacy of indiscipline, bribery, corruption and moral turpitude could not disappear overnight in spite of the intervention of the AFRC. But they promised to do their best in the circumstances. Indeed, with the lessons of recent history in their minds, the government was determined to continue with the ‘cleaning up’ exercise which the AFRC had begun.

Ghanaians had a parliamentary democracy. They had fought hard for the soldiers to return to the barracks and, although the economy was still not good, at least they lived in freedom. They had free speech, a free press and freedom of association. There were no political detentions and no fear of arbitrary dismissals and beatings.

Some members of the AFRC retired from the armed forces, and went abroad. Rawlings was given a force retirement by the government.

Unfortunately, in an atmosphere of suspicion and economic frustration the PNP wasted its authority by engaging in charges, allegations and counter-allegations of corruption and misuse of power. Well-meaning citizens who pointed out their evil deeds were subjected to harassment by the security agents. A good example was the case of Captain Kojo Tsikata who was followed day and night on the allegation that he was plotting subversion. He had to take the government to court to stop the security services harassing and intimidating him.

It was against this background that Jerry John Rawlings staged his second coming.

- * **On Thursday 31st December 1981**, Dr. Hilla Limann and his PNP government were overthrown in a coup d'état; ministers and members of parliament were dismissed, and the 1979 Constitution suspended. Rawlings formed a Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) to rule the country. He came back with the intention to put things on a right way and hand over to civilian rule.

- * Unlike the first coming, majority of Ghanaians were not happy of the second coming of Rawlings, because of what happened in the first coming and the freedom of speech they were enjoying in the civilian rule. They predicted only a period of six months for the PNDC government. Several attempts were made to overthrow the government, but all the attempts failed.

Instead of the six months that was predicted by some Ghanaians, the PNDC government under Chairman Rawlings ruled the country for the period of eleven years seven days, from **Thursday 31st December 1981, to Thursday 7th January 1993**. = One hundred and thirty two (132) months, seven days. = Five hundred and seventy five (575) weeks. = Four thousand and twenty five (4,025) days = Ninety Six thousand, six hundred (96,600) hours. = Five million, seven hundred and ninety six thousand (5,796,000) minutes. = Three hundred and forty seven million, seven hundred and sixty thousand (347,760,000) seconds.

- * Due to the pressure being mounted on the government by the politicians, local and international bodies that the military should hand over the power to a properly elected civil government as soon as possible, the PNDC set up a commission to draw up a new constitution for the fourth Republic.

* In a nation wide Radio and Television broadcast on **Thursday 5th March 1992**, marking the thirty fifth anniversary of Ghana's independence, Rawlings officially announced the following time table for the return to constitutional government.

1. Presentation of the draft constitution to the PNDC by the end of March 1992.
2. A referendum on Tuesday, 28th April, 1992.
3. Lifting of the ban on political parties on Monday, May 18, 1992.
4. Presidential election on Tuesday 3rd November 1992.
5. Parliamentary elections on Tuesday 8th December 1992.
6. Inauguration of the Fourth Republic on Thursday 7th January 1993.

In the April 1992 national referendum, the draft constitution was overwhelmingly approved by about 92% of voters.

* **On Monday 18th May 1992**, the PNDC lifted the ban on political activities and announced 3rd November as the date for the general elections and 7th January 1993, as the date for the return to civilian rule, as planned.

Within a short period after the ban was lifted, several political parties had been formed, the most prominent of which were the National Democratic Congress (NDC), the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the People's National Convention (PNC). Chairman Rawlings, this time around, retired from the armed forces on his own and formed the National Democratic Congress (NDC).

* **On Tuesday 3rd November 1992**, the presidential election was held throughout the country, as planned, whilst the parliamentary elections were delayed for Tuesday 29th December 1992.

The NDC candidate, then Chairman Rawlings won the election with 2,323,140 votes, representing 58.4% as against 1,204,764 votes, 30.4% for Pro. Albert Adu Boahen, the NPP candidate. Dr. Hilla Limann of the PNC had 6.07%, Mr. Kwabena Darko of the NIP had 2.08% and Mr. Emmanuel Esskine of the PHP had 1.07%.

The following opposition parties boycotted the parliamentary elections: The New Patriotic Party (NPP), the People's National Convention (PNC), the National Independence Party (NIP) and the People's Heritage Party (PHP). This enabled the NDC parliamentarians to fill the Parliament House.

- * **On Tuesday 29th December 1992**, the parliamentary elections were held. The National Democratic Congress (NDC) won 189 out of 200 seats, the National Convention Party (NCP) won 8 seats, the Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere (EGLE) had 1 seat and the independents had 2 seats.
- * **On Thursday 7th January 1993**, Jerry John Rawlings was sworn in as the first President of the fourth Republic of Ghana. His vice was Mr Kow Akaa.
- * **On Saturday 7th December 1996**, the presidential and parliamentary elections were held on the same day. The NDC won 133 seats; NPP had 60 seats; PCP had 5 seats and the People's National Convention (PNC) won one seat. Voting was postponed in one constituency because of a legal dispute concerning the eligibility of a candidate. The seat was subsequently won by the NPP in a by-election held in June 1997.

The presidential election was won again in the first round by President Rawlings. He defeated Mr. John Agyekum Kufuor of the NPP by 4,101,674 votes, 57.4% as against 2,829,726 votes,

39.6% for Mr. Kufuor, whilst Mr Edward Mahama of PNC had 3.0% percent.

- * **On Tuesday 7th January 1997**, President Jerry John Rawlings was sworn in for the second time as the President of the Republic of Ghana. His Vice was Professor John Evans Atta Mills.
- * President Rawlings' second term of office ended on 7th January 2001. He served the nation as a civilian for eight years. = Ninety six (96) Months.= Four Hundred and seventeen (417) weeks, three days. = Two thousand, nine hundred and twenty two (2,922) days.= Seventy thousand, one hundred and twenty eight (70,128) hours. =-Four million, two hundred and seven thousand, six hundred and eighty (4,207,680) minutes.= Two hundred and fifty two million, four hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred (252,460,800) seconds.
- * **On Thursday 7th December 2000**, the presidential and parliamentary elections were held for the third time.

The National Democratic Congress (NDC) won 92 out of 200 seats, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) won 99 seats, the People's National Convention (PNC) won 3 seats,. the Convention People's Party (CPP) had one seat and the independents had 4 seats.

- * The first round presidential election was won by the NPP candidate Mr. John Agyekum Kuffuor, He had 3,631,263 votes, representing 48.4%, whilst the NDC candidate Professor John Evans Atta Mills had 2,750, 124 votes, representing 44.8%. Edward Mahama of PNC had 2.05%, George Hagan of CPP had 1.08%, Augustus Obuadom "Goosie" Tanoh of NRP had 1.01%, Daniel Augustus Lartey of GCPP had 1.00% and Charles Wereko-Brobby of UGM had 0.03%.

In the Second round election on Thursday 28th December, 2000, Mr. John Agyekum Kufuor of the NPP won the election by 56.90% as against 43.10% for Pro. John Evans Atta Mills of the NDC.

There was a vacant seat in the first round elections. After a by-election held on Wednesday 3rd January 2001, the vacant seat was filled by the NPP.

* **On Sunday 7th January 2001**, Mr. Kufuor was sworn in as the second President of the fourth Republic of Ghana. His vice was Alhaji Aliu Mahama, the first Moslem to become a Vice President of Ghana.

* **On Tuesday 7th December 2004**, the presidential and parliamentary elections were held for the fourth time. The NPP won 128 out of 230 seats; the NDC had 94 seats; the PNC had 4 seats; the CPP won 3 seats and one seat went to an independent candidate.

The presidential election was won again by President Kufuor, the NPP Candidate. He defeated Professor John Evans Atta Mills of the NDC in the first round by the vote of 4,524,074 representing 52.45%, as against Atta Mills' vote of 3,850,368 representing 44.64%. Edward Mahama of PNC had 165,375 votes, 1.92% and George Aggudey of CPP had 85,968 votes, 1.00%.

* **On Friday 7th January 2005**, President John Agyekum Kuffour was sworn in for the second time as the President of the Republic of Ghana. His vice was Alhaji Aliu Mahama.

President Kufuor's two terms of office ended on 7th January 2009. He served the nation for eight years =96 months.= 417 weeks, 3 days.= 2,922 days. =70,128 hours. = 4,207,680 minutes . = 252, 460,800 seconds.

- * **On Sunday 7th December 2008**, the presidential and parliamentary elections were held for the fifth successful time. The New Patriotic Party (NPP) won 107 out of 230 seats; the National Democratic Congress (NDC) won 114 seats; the People's National Convention (PNC) won 2 seats; the Convention People's Party won one seat and four seats went to independent candidates. Results for two constituencies Akwatia and Asutifi South were withheld because of concerns over possible irregularities. Subsequently it was won by the NPP, bringing their total to 109 seats. Currently, the NDC had 115; NPP had 108; PNC had 2; CPP had one seat and the independent candidates had 4 seats.

The Presidential election was tightened. For the first time in the history of Ghana we witnessed a keenly contested election. The NPP candidate Nana AKuffo Ado won 4,159, 439 votes, representing 49.13%. Professor John Atta Mills won 4,056,634 votes, representing 47.92% in the first round. Dr. Paa Kwasi Nduom of CPP had 113,494 votes, 1.34%. Dr Edward Mahama of PNC had 73,494 votes, 0.87%. Mr Emmanuel Ansah-Antwi of DFP had 27,889 votes, 0.33%. Mr Kwasi Amofo Yeboah an independent candidate had 19,342 votes, 0.23%. Mr Thomas Ward-Brew of DPP had 8,653 votes, 0.10% and Mr. Kwabena Adjei of RPD had 6,889 votes, 0.08%.

The Second round election was between the two giants of Ghana's politics, the NDC and the NPP.

- * **On Sunday 28th December 2008**, Ghanaians went to the polls once again to determine who is going to become the next president. In this second round they turned the scale, Professor John Evans Atta Mills came out with a vote of 4,501,466. Nana Ado Dankwa Akuffo Addo came out with a vote of 4,478,411. The difference between the two candidates was 23,055 (twenty three thousand and fifty five) votes.

Unfortunately, due to the burning of the office of the Electoral Commission, the second round election did not come off in the Tain Constituency in the Brong Ahafo Region which has 35,000 (thirty five thousand) registered voters. For the first time in Ghanaian history a third round run off election should be held in the Constituency to determine the winner. The NDC supporters all over the country, the leaders of the party, the parliamentarians, the running mate of Atta Mills, Mr. John Dramani Mahama, including the Father of the party, former President Jerry John Rawlings landed in the capital of the Constituency and its surrounding areas to make sure that the election was free and fair.

For the first time again in the history of Ghana, the party in power withdrew from the election for security reasons. The NPP boycotted the vote claiming insecurity in the Constituency.

- * **On Friday 2nd January 2009**, the Tain Constituency election was held, the then Opposition NDC won nineteen thousand, five hundred and sixty-six (19,566) votes, while the NPP had only two thousand and thirty five (2,035) votes.

In all, Professor John Evans Atta Mills of NDC had 4,521,032 votes, representing 50.23%. He defeated Nana Akufo Addo of NPP, who had 4,480 votes, representing 49.77%. The difference between the two candidates was 40,586 votes.

- * **On Wednesday 7th January 2009**, Professor John Evans Atta Mills was sworn in as the third President of the fourth Republic of Ghana. His running mate Mr. John Dramani Mahama was sworn in as the Vice President of Ghana. they are in the second quarter of their first term at the time of writing this valuable book. By Friday the 7th of January 2011, they will be exactly two years in office since they took over the reins of government= 24 months = 104 weeks 2 days = 730 days= 17,520 hours = 1,051,200 minutes = 63,072,000 seconds.

- * **By Monday the 7th of January 2013**, when their first term of office will end , they will have served the nation for four years. = 48 months. = 208 weeks, 5 days. = 1,461 days. = 35,064 hours. = 2,103,840 minutes. = 126,230,400 seconds.

- * **On Friday 7th December 2012**, Ghanaians -Insha Allah- will go to the polls for the sixth time to elect the parliamentarians and the next president of the Republic of Ghana. I am wishing all the candidates the best of luck. May the Almighty Allah choose for us what is good for the nation. Ameen.

- * **On Monday 7th January 2013**, the president-elect will be sworn in as the President of the Republic of Ghana. On this day, Ghanaians will - for the first time in their history - celebrate 20th anniversary of the fourth Republic.

- * **On Wednesday 7th December 2016**, Ghanaians will once again go to the polls for the seventh time -Insha Allah- to elect the parliamentarians and the next president of the Republic of Ghana.

- * **On Saturday 7th January 2017**, Insha Allah (if God permits) the president-elect will be sworn in as the President of the Republic of Ghana.

- * **On Monday 7th December, 2020**, Ghanaians will have a chance to go to the ballot box for the eighth consecutive time -Insha Allah- to elect their representatives in parliament and the president of the Republic of Ghana.

- * **On Thursday 7th January 2021**, the president-elect will be sworn in as the next President of the Republic of Ghana.

- * **On Saturday 7th December 2024**, Ghanaians will go to the polling stations once again for the ninth time to elect the parliamentarians and the president of the Republic of Ghana.

- * **On Tuesday 7th January 2025**, The president-elect will be sworn in- if God permits- as the President of the Republic of Ghana.
- * **On Thursday 7th December 2028**, Ghanaians will cast their vote for the tenth time to elect the parliamentarians and the president once again- Insha Allah.
- * **On Sunday 7th January 2029**, the president-elect will be sworn in as the President of the Republic of Ghana.
- * **On Tuesday 7th December 2032**, Ghanaians will once again have a chance to go to the ballot box to elect the president and the parliamentarians for the eleventh consecutive time in the history of their beloved nation- Insha Allah.
- * **On Friday 7th January 2033**, the president-elect will be sworn in as the President of the Republic of Ghana. On this day, Ghanaians will celebrate the fortieth (40th) anniversary of the fourth Republic of Ghana for the first time in her history. Hoping that Muslims all over the country will pray for me in their Juma'at Mosques on that Friday, as an illustrious Muslim son of Ghana, who did a good job for the nation. May the Almighty Allah accept our prayers. Ameen.

PRESIDENTS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

1. **DR. KWAME NKRUMAH.**
Wednesday 21st March, 1951- Friday 1st July 1960 (Prime Minister). Friday 1st July 1960- Thursday 24th February 1966 (President).
2. **MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH ADE ANKRAH. (HEAD OF STATE)**
Thursday 24th February 1966- Sunday 2nd March 1969.
3. **LT. GENERAL A. AMANKWA AFRIFA (HEAD OF STATE)**
Sunday 2nd March 1969- Wednesday 3rd September 1969.
4. **DR. KOFI ABREFA BUSIA. (PRIME MINISTER)**
Wednesday 3rd September 1969- Thursday 13th January 1972.
5. **GENERAL IGNATIUS KUTU ACHEAMPONG (HEAD OF STATE)**
Thursday 13th January 1972- Wednesday 5th July 1978.
6. **GENERAL FREDERICK WILLIAM KWASI AKUFFO (HEAD OF STATE)**
Wednesday 5th July 1978- Monday 4th June 1979.
7. **FLIGHT LIEUTENANT JERRY JOHN RAWLINGS (HEAD OF STATE)**
Monday 4th June 1979- Monday 24th September 1979.
8. **DR. HILLA LIMANN (PRESIDENT)**
Monday 24th September 1979- Thursday 31st December 1981.
9. **FLIGHT LIEUTENANT JERRY JOHN RAWLINGS (HEAD OF STATE)**
Thursday 31st December 1981- Thursday 7th January 1993.
MR. JERRY JOHN RAWLINGS (PRESIDENT)
Thursday 7th January 1993- Sunday 7th January 2001.
10. **MR. JOHN AGYEKUM KUFFUOR (PRESIDENT)**
Sunday 7th January 2001- Wednesday 7th January 2009.
11. **PROFESSOR JOHN EVANS ATTA MILLS (PRESIDENT)**
Wednesday 7th January 2009 to date.

MONDAY 1ST NOVEMBER 2010
SHEIKH MUHAMMAD AMINU YAKUBU BAMBA
Ejura – Ashanti – Ghana

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

These are some pieces of advice that will lead us to peace in this wonderful world:-

1. Peace starts with a smile, make it your gift to everyone, and start each day with a smile.
2. Remember that peace comes from good will, don't forget that if you can obtain it you can transmit it to others.
3. Build around yourself feelings and attitudes of kindness, co-existence and comfort, that way you and those around you will feel that Harmony.
4. Remain silent, cultivate your own internal power. Respect other people and everything in the world. That way you will be respected and have harmony.
5. You have to know that harmony depends on you, if you are able to be friendly and willful enough to use it humbly.
6. Everyone wants peace, but only if you practise that you can receive it.
7. A noble heart sees joy and spontaneous happiness all around, let it grow and flourish.
8. Find a moment of internal peace to consider all the things implied and take a decision afterwards, only that way will you be at peace with yourself.
9. Open your arms to others and do not close your fists to them, start by being an example and practise it.

10. Do you know that the secret of warmth and kindness resides in you? Well they do and you can give them to others. Find it!
11. In order to live in an environment of comprehension, try to remember that everyone has the same rights as you.
12. To create a feeling of internal peace it is important that you practise compassion, kindness and love. Do so and you will feel much better.
13. Remember that hatred, anger and pride are not characteristics of peace, reject them from your life.
14. You have to train the mind and the spirit in order to be able to live life to the fullest. Find peace within yourself.
15. Faith can help you to get ahead in life and find some internal peace better than any thing else.
16. When you feel that you can forgive the one that hurt you, then you will have started out on the road to internal spirituality and calm.
17. If you can help some one with words then try to just keep them company, the peace of silence is all they may need.
18. If you want to live in peace then you must dominate and control the feelings of the heart, one way to do this is to be honest.
19. Our problems with other people come mainly from inadequate communication. You have to know how to listen to be able to understand.
20. Use your kindness, and show it often in order to maintain your friendships and your own peace of mind.

21. Everything is connected and depends on each other. Live in harmony with your surroundings, and in doing so keep the peace.
22. The most important thing in society is unity, in order to grow, and achieve world peace.
23. Always think about the welfare of others, in any situation, even at the cost of your own, that way you will be well.
24. Hatred and envy never bring any good. Try to beat these attitudes.
25. Sometimes the hardest thing to do is to swallow your pride and move away from trouble, but it is often, all it takes to keep the peace.
26. Much damage in this world comes from words, be careful with them in order not to damage any one.
27. Live in harmony, stay quiet and listen to the words of your heart. Treat those around you with kindness and they will do the same.
28. Learn to be more tolerant, and do not forget that all people have the same right and the same duties as you.
29. Remember that your ideas and actions change the world, everyday and every hour. Do it in peace.
30. Keep your soul calm. The world is beautiful, enjoy your achievements as much as your plans.
31. Free yourself of spite, because it is bad for your health. Forgive and be forgiven.

32. Remember that envy and anger shorten the days of joy in your life, try to clean your heart.
33. Look for new ways in order to create good relationships between people, to increase the possibilities of living in peace.
34. Make peace with the people that you have, for whatever reason, fallen out with, you will feel better.
35. Be a pacific and reflexive person, that way you will cause those around you to imitate your actions.
36. Never hurt other peoples feelings. Try to say what you feel in a good way. You will be answered the same way.
37. Don't speak bad about or condemn someone, or a group. Remember to use sincerity as an instrument to building harmony.
38. Do not forget that a white dove with a branch of olives is a symbol of peace. Try to imitate it. Share out love in the world and you will feel better.
39. You must search for it constantly until you can achieve it. Once you have got it then comes the hard part: maintaining it.
40. If it were money then the world would be a better place. What is true is that it has more value than vile metal.
41. A victory through arms will never be better than concord, even if it has been a triumph.
42. We have to learn how to solve fights and conflicts in a pacific and just way. You are a piece to begin to do this.

43. It is a gift that life gives us. It is a question of each one of us knowing how to manage it and take advantage of it.
44. Trust in oneself and in others is fundamental at all times in order to be able to carry it and maintain it always.
45. Avoiding violence, armed conflicts and wars, are great steps in order to win peace.
46. With a high level of justice, violence will always be at a minimum and will help to achieve calm much quicker.
47. Forgiveness is the key to achieving it. There is no concord in this world without clemency.
48. Always try to search for the truth, good communication between people and the media can maintain the calm.
49. Solidarity among people, between the rich countries and the poor, is a step towards tranquility.
50. That there are no wars does not mean that there is peace. There are always violence and contests. We must get to work to make them disappear.
51. Social life must be accompanied by love and equality, so that further on we can get nearer to tranquility.
52. We can never achieve it, if we have intolerance, discrimination, lack of solidarity, indifference, conformism. Avoid them and be happy.
53. Start with your good behaviour, then try to educate yourself. You will be a granite that can provide calm, in order to improve Society. Try not to deviate.

54. The education for it begins at home with the parents, then the classroom at school and then later in everyday life. It is your mission to spread it.
55. Many say that fighting for it is like drinking for soberness. However, we have to continue trying until we achieve it.
56. We can achieve it if we co-operate, have critical thoughts, good attitudes, discipline, respect for ourselves and others.
57. If you teach and respect values, you will soon be doing the right thing for it and it will not be difficult to achieve.
58. Apart from respect it is necessary to form a universal identity that leads to education through the path of harmony.
59. The coming together of teachers and children is fundamental. They have to be filled with affection for them to earn trust and tranquility.
60. To obtain it you first have to be at calm with yourself. Once prepared you can become the messenger for it.
61. Analyse why we have economical, social and cultural imbalances. Try to resolve them in a way that will maintain calm.
62. It is impossible to achieve if there are acts of violence. It only exists if there is understanding of what it implies.
63. Many risks have been run in making war. Isn't it time to make compensations to achieve concord?
64. Your attitudes and actions are fundamental to obtaining it. Go ahead and make the attempt, you can do it!

65. Forgiving our neighbours we can achieve it. Do it! To keep it with you and live in harmony will make you very happy.
66. To achieve it many countries go to war. Isn't it shameful? They are so wrong! Violence destroys humanity.
67. Open the eyes of those who are blinded by violence. Guide them so that they can realize how beautiful life in harmony is.
68. Always behave, always walk with truth and sincerity. They will help you to achieve serenity and your spirit will get stronger.
69. Inspire trust and always communicate well with other people. They are things that will bring you closer to it.
70. Respect other people as they are, but if they have violent tendencies, try to help them to recognize harmony.
71. You must not just talk and think about it, it must also manifest itself in gestures to be achieved. Action is fundamental.
72. Parents must educate their children from very young to promote calm, to apply it in play, work, sports, school, the family etc.
73. It is a beautiful dream, put it into practice to make it real. If you incorporate it in yourself, you will make this wonderful world better.
74. It is not given the opportunity to manifest itself. Give it a chance and things will visibly improve. It will give you a different feeling which is pleasant.
75. The greatest honour a man can receive is to be given the title: "peace maker". The world has many in its history.

76. You will win it when humanity opens its heart to love. While human nature does not change, wars and hatred will continue.
77. With love, a lot of patience and kindness, the way to it is made easier. Do not forget it. Transmit all this to your loved ones.
78. Respect others rights, it is the very thing of peace. Keep it in mind and do not forget in order to live with tranquility.
79. Liberty is needed for it to have true value. Without this condition it is nothing. Remember that!
80. It is the good to which all people aspire. You too must give towards it. Work to achieve it and change your vision of the world.
81. Youth are the promise of change. Parents, adults are those who should guide the young ones in order to build it.
82. Talking about it is not enough, you must believe it and you must work to obtain it.
83. Do not forget that without love, nobility and truth, you will never achieve it. Propose to be able to reach the conquest of it.
84. Look for people of good vibes to be with, share smiles and nice and pleasant places to go to. It will help you to rediscover yourself with calm.
85. Do not forget that it is the task of all. Try to spread it all you can, starting with having your own initiative.
86. Many people transform rage into peace. Start to imitate them in order to be able to be one of them.
87. To forgive is to give back to the one that offended us the right to be happy again and give us back our serenity.

88. Do the best you can with what you have, wherever you are, in order to feel fulfillment.
89. With a little love you can save a human being, and by doing so feel a great tranquility.
90. Forgive past and present offences, free yourself of hatred claws, let your heart be free to love and start a new life each day.
91. Peace, is a thing that can not be bought with any other, nor can a thing more useful be had. Try to find it and make life more pleasant.
92. You have to have it as a goal in life to achieve it. Force yourself and work from now onwards to win it quickly, and you will be rewarded.
93. It is useless to find it outside if we do not have it within ourselves. Look for it first within yourself.
94. You, as a person, must know how to forgive your neighbours. Actually it is impossible for peace to exist without forgiveness.
95. Governors must know how to educate their people with love and peacefulness, helping them to differentiate between what is good and bad.
96. Generations of young people must be shown how to achieve it. It will be they in the future who will have to spread it through words and actions.
97. It must be the fruit of human dignity. If this is not the case, it will be almost impossible to achieve.
98. Avoid conflict, one way to do this is to accept things as they are not judge those around you. Do not question nature's works.

99. No more terrorism nor war nor violence. Yes to justice, life, forgiveness, love and peace.
100. Fix your life so that you are able to take few days off and really rest, without any program. You will see how good you will feel.
101. No good act is lost in this world, it will remain some where forever. Do things for good.
102. It only comes from compassion, and not through violence. Learn to listen!
103. It is the respect of other people's rights. Respect and you will be respected, That way we can all achieve it.
104. In order to maintain some tranquility you have to start with the self-satisfaction of each person. This comes from the heart.
105. Learn to keep your heart calm, it is the greatest freedom that you can have.
106. If you put enough effort into it then you will find peace, even at the most difficult moments in your life.
107. Examine your conscience, have a look at the things that you have done and the things that you can correct. That way you will live a calmer life.
108. Keep a reserve of beautiful memories where you can retreat in times of hardship and find the calm that you need.
109. If you don't feel good about yourself then you will feel bad about the rest of the world. Find that feeling in a comfortable environment for yourself.

110. A happy, friendly and pacific heart is healthy for the body and peaceful for the soul.
111. Share your joy and optimism with all people that surround you, that way the same energy will spread to other people.
112. Help others to find their qualities, their virtues. The spirit that lives in peace and calm is the one that does not compete, but helps.
113. Be humble, For the more superior you act you become a prisoner of your own image and lose internal tranquility.
114. Use your kindness, and show it often in order to maintain your friendships and your own peace of mind.
115. Everything that you do for the common good helps, like visiting sick people and giving joy to others.
116. If the heart is calm then everything happens in the best way, so if you stay calm then you will have no enemies.
117. Too much pain is bad for the heart, try to be happy, that way you will find peace.
118. Conflicts are exhausting, and leave you with less energy. To resolve them analyze the problem, and with patience you can find peace.
119. Fill your soul with a positive charge of energy, and use it for the common good, that way you will help others and feel fulfilled too.
120. Internal peace is a vibrant energy that can heal all things, it can be transmitted to those around you if you act optimistically.

121. Simple acts are what change your life and that of those around you. One way is to console someone that needs you.
122. Join groups and organizations in your neighborhood, be a person that helps, share what you have and what you can spare.
123. Always cultivate good humor, at all times, that way you will be able to transmit it to others.
124. With love, strength of will, we can change your destiny and that of many people.
125. If you forgive, you free your heart of much bitterness, and you will smile without limit.
126. There is nothing more gratifying than having in the soul the ability to make someone else happy.
127. Humility is not a weakness, it is the greatness of recognizing our mistakes.
128. We can not be without problems, but we can learn how to better face them.
129. If hatred tries to find you, smile and forgive. Your love is powerful and will help you to find that inner tranquility.
130. Reflect the joy of a sincere smile. Think that the difficulties of life are just a way of polishing the diamond that is in your soul.
131. If you have said something wrong, then prepare yourself to admit it and ask for forgiveness. And concentrate on not repeating the mistake.

132. Dare to live your life differently with values, joy, that way you will see how to change this world and be happy with yourself.
133. The more time you have a burden then the heavier it becomes. Live with serenity, not lamentations.
134. Build and strengthen relationships that bring it in order to have it among us always, it is what we must do.
135. Humanity is what brings harmony. To have it means having found something richer than a treasure.
136. The person that has no hatred, anger and other negative sentiments, it is because they are filled with harmony.
137. Put your services to its cause. Nothing in life will make you feel more comforted than having it as a companion.
138. He that works for it, loves his home,, others homes and his family. He that does not, can never live in harmony.
139. First, fight to win it within yourself, so that after, you can expand and transmit it to others, and there will be more understanding on this blessed planet.
140. The work to stop wars, conflicts, fanaticism, all open the way to it. Violence is absurd. Remove it from your life.
141. In truth, it is not just the absence of tension, but also the presence of justice. Always try to be reasonable.
142. It is not only the absence of violence, but also the harmony of a person within themselves, with others and nature.

143. In the middle of great problems and external storms, it is possible to find internal harmony. If you have a calm conscience it is because you have achieved it.
144. It is necessary that the institutions influence through education to achieve a global conscience and compassion for action.
145. The way to teach, transmit, is as important as the content in order to achieve it.
146. Avoid disorder, pride, mistrust, egoism and envy, so that we always have peace amongst us.
147. We have to maintain dignity and honor through respect, if that is done then calm will always reign.
148. Omit and reject verbal aggression. We have to educate people that are prepared to resolve conflicts and oppose violence. Who knows how to listen to others?
149. Fear and ignorance very often do not allow the objective of calm to be obtained. Avoid them! Let's forge a better world.
150. To have knowledge of the rules of behavior and eradicate aggressions leads to an inner calm. Show off your good education everywhere.
151. Offer the best of yourself in all that you do, mainly in good acts, you will have a calmer life.
152. Through it, we all must face up to the everyday problems that we have before us.
153. A harmonious family environment is vital, because through that it is easier to obtain what we so desire.

154. Through studies and values it is possible to develop solidarity to achieve calm.
155. It is good to use methods of investigation to facilitate ways of generating tranquility.
156. To achieve it there must be coherence in what you do and how you do it. Never forget, always act in a good way.
157. Give yourself good objectives that you can fulfill. Make them relevant to achieving it, even if it takes you a lot of time.
158. To achieve it, you must educate yourself in possession of the same. This step is indispensable in order to be always in harmony.
159. If calm prevails amongst us, we will find the direction and the path to do good things.
160. Never forget that to achieve it you must be a pilgrim of it. Always keep it present. Go ahead!
161. To obtain it depends on the conviction of each one of us for wanting to reach it through joy.
162. To manage to obtain it must be the coronation and the result of all our aspirations. Achieve it!
163. A conquered heart will always live in harmony tenderness, respect for others and trust.
164. Truth is an important factor for achieving peace. Sometimes it hurts, but you will never regret it.
165. It is true that serenity must be learnt as a family. But the media is also an important factor to help education.

166. It can be achieved once it has been imposed. Persevere and look for the way of obtaining it as soon as possible. It will make you feel good.
167. It is an asset that cannot be compared to any other, nor can you find one more useful. Find it and your life will be better.
168. It is a state of tranquility or calmness that has no other reward when you achieve it. Make peace your trusty ally.
169. In a corrupt society, radical change is necessary to achieve tranquility through justice and equality. There is no other way.
170. Faced by the injustices that oppress many people of the world, it is more and more important to get together to find the way to harmony.
171. It is so important to educate the children from a young age about the meaning of peace, so that they can enjoy tranquility and live a peaceful future.
172. Forgiveness is the key to achieving peace. Harmony can not exist without clemency. As humans we may make mistakes and receive leniency.
173. Always seek the truth. Good communication among people and through the media helps to achieve calmness.
174. Institutions have to use their influence through education to achieve a global awareness and an agreement for action.
175. The way of teaching, transmitting, is just as important as the content for achieving peace.
176. Not being at war does not mean peace. There is always violence and fighting. We have to work hard to make them disappear.

177. Dignity and honor must be maintained through respect, if this happens, peace will reign over us.
178. We can obtain it if we co-operate with critical thoughts, good attitudes, discipline, respect for ourselves and others.
179. With so many offences, wars, violence, injustice, we are avoiding it without giving it any opportunity.
180. For many it is the unreachable dream, that's why we have to work for it to come true.
181. Stay calm when facing the adversities and injustices of life. That is the way to overcome the storm.
182. Fight for it, obtaining it will fill you with happiness, and you will feel that the reward it brings with it cannot be compared.
183. Those who say they kill for harmony are lying. There is nothing worse than taking the life from people.
184. It is good to talk about peace, but you also have to believe and work in order to obtain it. Be conscious of the situation.
185. Having faith is what we really need to achieve it, and for it to stay at our side forever.
186. Tolerance and patience guide us to the path of tranquility and inner calm. Follow it!
187. Calm and conciliation helps a lot to maintain health. Try to maintain it always.
188. Remember that we will only reach it with truth and love. It is up to each one to achieve it.

189. If you cannot stand injustice try to obtain serenity, inspire yourself with the people who transform rage into calm.
190. If it prevails amongst us we will be finding the way and the path within our lives.
191. Moments of adversity, conflict, injustice, wrongs etc. resolve them with serenity. You have the capacity to do it.
192. Never forget this well known saying: After each storm comes the calm.
193. Being calm with oneself is the surest way to begin to be so with others.
194. Do not try to get things through force when you can do so with serenity and love.
195. A world in concord is what we have to project. If we live in discord, we cannot achieve it.
196. It is obtained with intelligence and opening the heart to receive it. It only depends on us.
197. Those who plan and do evil can never get close to it, whilst those who advise people to emulate it enjoy it.
198. In hard times and also in the good, always keep your state of mind calm. Go for it!
199. The best possession in a human being after health is without doubt inner calm. Look for it!
200. Certain calmness is safer, and better, than hoping for victory. Reflect and do not forget it!

201. With a pure heart, and helping others with sincerity, you will discover the way to be able to achieve it.
202. We have to foment it in order to sleep calmly every night and keep an ordered life.
203. The beauty of life is hidden in various details, and one of them is beautiful friendship. Take it out and show it off!
204. Live in the present with calm, in order to have a beautiful future and remember the beautiful things from your past.
205. There are people who create a storm then wait for its end to find calm. Warn them that this is not the correct way.
206. Tranquility and patience are the matrixes in which the fruit of intelligence are slowly formed.
207. Being in touch with the love and spiritual power of compassion leads us to calm. Love your neighbor and the world will be grateful.
208. Your smile transmits calm, and you will know that within yourself is that tenderness which is needed to love and be in harmony with others.
209. Though you do not believe it, a kind look is capable of transmitting tranquility, look into the eyes of the other person and you will see it.
210. The calm you have within means that everything is going ok, even though there are some difficulties.
211. Let us leave to one side confusions, conflicts, frictions, and let us campaign to win them over. The world needs harmony.

212. Let us resolve our sadness and problems, let us be positive, stay calm, and we can get closer to it.
213. With work, humility, calm, you will get it, not with money, nor other riches. What is human always asserts itself over the material.
214. The best doctors in the world are : Joy, tranquility, living life to the full with others.
215. Get over envy, stubbornness and impatience, get them out of your life and calm comes little by little. Once you get it, it will be your faithful companion.
216. Meditation at any time of the day will bring you calm. Do it to feel better. Fill your heart and mind with love.
217. Always stay calm when talking, when expressing your emotions and in the way you think. It is good for your health.
218. Free yourself of worries and atonement, open your heart to give space to love and inner calm.
219. To be able to achieve it, pick a day, say stop and start to modify things which are bad within you. It could be today.
220. Envy, selfishness and jealousy will bring you down and you will not find calm. Stay away from them! They are not recommendable for all humans.
221. Learn to forgive with love, if you do it, wellbeing and calm will not take long to manifest, and they will make you a better person.
222. It is necessary that we must do a lot of it without getting tired, fighting against adversities to save it and carry it forward.

223. The energy we have in the body, in the spirit must be used positively in favor of spreading calm.
224. It allows us to see things how they are in their true dimension, it shows us reality. Adopt it and it will always lead you along the right path.
225. If there is a fight try to stop it so that calm can return, that's the step to take. Do not extend something senseless.
226. We have to believe and know that inner and outer calm are the only things capable of bringing lasting harmony to the world.
227. Calm and love can do anything and they are the ideal compliment for finding complete harmony in the world. Join the crusade!
228. War is a sickness that the world has, and it is us who must try to avoid it.
229. We cannot achieve it through violence. Yes, you will obtain it through understanding. Create a just world for the good of all.
230. First we forgive ourselves, if we do not do it, we can never have it. Come on!.
231. We await the day when the strength of love substitutes all wrongs, and we can live in tranquility without surprises. It would be a different world.
232. As human beings we have to build enough bridges and paths that will be able to lead us to it.
233. Being in a state of calm is highly healthy and it is generally associated with happiness.

CONCLUSION

Thank you for reading and Listening to these pieces of advice, hoping that it will let you feel better and at peace with yourself and spread the peace to your neighbours, your town, your country, your continent and the entire world.

Please, let us give peace a chance in this beautiful world. These are two hundred and thirty three (233) pieces of advice of peace, hoping that it will bring peace to our beautiful country Ghana.

Please,, give peace a chance, our country can not develop without peace. Ghana is on track to achieving its goal. I hope, if we maintain the peace and the democracy we are enjoying today, by Tuesday 6th March 2057 , when our children and children's children will celebrate Ghana's centenary Anniversary, Ghana will be among the developed countries in the world- Insha Allah. Remember that we can't achieve it without peace.

Please peace! Please peace!! Please peace!!! What we need from them at that time is prayers, for we did our very best to develop the country they will be enjoying at that time. So, theirs is remembrance and prayers for us. We are getting there, and we will get there- Insha Allah-, the future is bright for the nation. Please Ghana first! Put Ghana ahead of your wish and desire, if your wish is going to destroy the homeland Ghana, then put your wish aside and look for the betterment of Ghana (the motherland).

You can be a District Chief Executive (DCE) or Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) today, and tomorrow it will be somebody else. You can be a Parliamentarian today and tomorrow it will be somebody. You can be a Minister today and tomorrow it will be somebody else. You can be a Vice President today and tomorrow it will be somebody. You can even be a President today and tomorrow it will be somebody. The President or the Vice President can be a Christian today and

tomorrow a Moslem. A political party can be in power today, and tomorrow it will be another party. But Ghana is Ghana forever.

Please Ghana first! Ghana first!! Ghana first!!!

God bless me as a writer, an adviser and a peace maker.

God bless you as a reader, a listener and a peace maker.

God bless Ghana as a homeland and Motherland.

Please, your mother is your mother, you can't hurt or kill her, the same as Ghana, the motherland, protect her, She is there for you.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said:

"Loving your country is part of faith"

I said in one of my poetry in Arabic:

***"Your mother is your mother howsoever she may be,
because, she complained how she was feeling from the beginning of
pregnancy to the travail of childbirth.***

***And she suffered drudge; weakness upon weakness, her safety
always is what concerned her excellent child".***

Honorable reader, remember that so many people sacrificed their lives for the motherland to become what she is today. So try your best to do what will benefit the future generations.

“IT IS A GOOD TIME TO BE GHANAIAN”
I DID MY BEST.
WHAT ABOUT YOU?
OVER TO YOU!
THANK YOU.
GOD BLESS ME.
GOD BLESS YOU.
GOD BLESS GHANA.

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Arafah day 9th Zul-Hijjah 1431 A.H.

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