

## Pre-Colonial and Colonial British Equation of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitation (3Es) Through Monarchical Hierarchical Orders of Diplomatic Agents in the Gold Coast (Ghana) of West Africa 1621-1957

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### Abstract

### Original Research Article

The present paper brings 111 British pre-colonial and colonial diplomatic agents who moderated the activities of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitation (3Es) in the Gold Coast (GC) located in the Rich Zone of African Gulf of Guinea (RZAGG) in the West African Region between 1621 and 1957 when GC gained independence as Ghana been the first Black African Country under the President ship of an African legend Pan-Africanist known as Kwame Nkrumah. The history of Ghana is very important in views of its previous Ghana Empire and Kingship system which European imperialist and colonisers destroyed with over ambitions of 3Es in the Centuries that followed culminated with slavery and slave trade dealings of human beings shipped as lodge of woods across the Atlantic Ocean to American plantations. The teaching of African History in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century entails us to know those agents and goes deep into their archives to search and evaluate their Machiavelli did in the specific countries during their tenure in office. This is because they laid the groundwork and foundation of Western European imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism which later cropped up during the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century at independence. Our intension is not to bring out all what they did but rather, the identification of principal actors of the period which can be beneficial to the young generation of historians to open up new research avenues by going deeper to illustrate the activities carried out by each of those foreign diplomatic agents in their 3Es instructions and executions. The scrutiny of specialized and secondary sources facilitated us to use a historical analytical approach with visible statistical tables illustrating each of those monarchical actors of Kings and Queens and agents appointed to fulfil their foreign gains from natural and human resources of GC later Ghana at independence.

**Keywords:** British, Monarchical, Order, Agents, Hierarchical, Kings, Queens, Gold Coast, Reparation, indemnities.

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## INTRODUCTION

Geographically, the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) is made up of the maritime area located in the western part of the African continent. It includes eleven countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean namely: Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and Congo. It covers an estimated total surface area of 2, 35 millions km<sup>2</sup>. The coastline on the Gulf of Guinea consists of the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra (or Bonny). The Gulf of Guinea is an important geo-political choke point for shipping transporting oil extracted in the Niger delta, as well as goods to and from central and southern Africa. It

includes, for the first time, a section dedicated to regions and sea-basins, including the Gulf of Guinea (Njuafac K.F, July 2021). The Gulf of Guinea is the northeastern most part of the tropical Atlantic Ocean from Cape Lopez. The origin of the name Guinea is thought to be an area in the region, although the *specifics are disputed*. Bioko is an island off the west coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea that is part of Equatorial Guinea. Corisco is an island. Gold Coast became an important area of gold and guns with trade and pre-colonial politics taking the height from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries (Irwin, Graham W. 1971). That became more attractive to the British merchants and other Western European imperialist powers at the time to be strongly involved

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*the activities of 3Es within the existing kingdoms and bringing in more harsh and at time negotiable mechanisms with the local population.* To that effect, the British Monarchies were able to open up smart entering into GC beginning from 1621 to the summoning of the Berlin Colonial Conference (BCC) in November 1884 chaired by the then German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck marking the end of invisible European pre-colonial engagements which was characterized by illegitimate occupation of various sphere of influences recognized by the Great Powers themselves without any existing International Mechanism or Organisation which could called for their attention in the practices of illegality like slave trade and slave dealing in within and out of the African Continents through the Atlantic Ocean. The game of 3Es were effectively used by the pre-colonial diplomatic agents in GC as it happened in Angola for four hundred years (Njuafac K.F, August 2021).

During the colonial era, the countries of the Gulf of Guinea passed through different colonial administrators who successfully organized effective exploitation of the region to the advantage of their metropolitans' origins. Their different colonial taxation policies through direct and indirect rules were supervised through different typologies of colonial appellations such as: Resident and Senior Resident Officers,(SRO), Senior District officer (SDO ) District Officer (DO), Capitain,(Ct), Director,(D) Lieutenant Governor,(LG) Governor(G), Governor General,(GG) Commissioner (C) Commissioner, General (CG), High Commissioner(HC), Administrator (A), Special Resident(SR), and Superintendent (St). The colonial actors of the region were the French in five countries-Congo –Brazaville, Gabon, Togo and Benin and later part of Cameroon known as French Cameroon. The British in three countries - Nigeria, Gold Coast, and later part of Cameroon known as British Cameroon. Finally, the Spanish in two countries –Equatorial Guinea and Sao-Tome and Principe. Lastly the Portuguese in Angola. But our main focus on this paper brings out Western portfolios appellations applied by the British in GC thereafter Ghana during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

From the peak years of the Atlantic slave trade, between 1690 and 1807, European enslavers carried approximately 6 million enslaved Africans to the Americas; almost half of these captives arrived in British or Anglo-American ships. Protected by the Crown and Parliament, the slave trade became one of Britain's most profitable industries. The production of popular, labor-intensive agricultural products such as sugar, tobacco, cotton, and coffee in the Atlantic colonies hinged on the regular supply of African captives. The vast majority of enslaved African men, women, and children were destined for the sugar fields of Brazil and the Caribbean islands. As the British Atlantic Empire became more reliant on the labor of

enslaved Africans, critics of the slave trade and colonial slavery were marginalized or dismissed as radicals. Meanwhile, enslaved men and women took matters into their own hands, struggling against slavery and racist colonial regimes from below. By running away, refusing to work, feigning illness, and rebelling collectively, over and over again, enslaved Africans and their descendants made it clear that their lives mattered. Some people of African descent who gained their liberty joined the transnational abolitionist movement and made both anti-slavery and anti-racism central to their mission. The lengthy reign of King George III, between 1760 and 1820, the Trans-Atlantic slave witnessed a spontaneous uprisings and a multiracial coalition of abolitionists transformed the British public's view of the slave trade at the same time the Crown supported its continuation. The pro-slavery views of the king and his sons bolstered the efforts of the London Society of West India Planters and Merchants to delay the abolition of the British slave trade for nearly two decades. George's third son, Prince William (the future King William IV), served in the Royal Navy as a teenager and was the first member of the royal family to visit Britain's North American and Caribbean colonies. While stationed in Jamaica, William witnessed colonial slavery firsthand and approved of what he saw. In 1799, William, then Duke of Clarence, delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords against the abolition of the slave trade. Printed by the pro-slavery lobby and widely circulated, his speech was viewed by many Britons as representative of the attitudes of the Royal family (Brooke N.2021 Online).

### **I. Briefings of Ghana Empire before its International Conquest by European Imperialist Actors**

This section is very important because it open the minds of any reader to once more reflect by the essentiality of African Kingdoms and the importance of prosperous Empires which occurred during the Middle Ages Africa. The amalgamation of the existing Kingdoms by the Europeans cannot in any way distract Africans to be aware that the name Ghana existed before and was only replaced with GC and later back to its original appellation during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. In fact, no historian can boast of writing any historical issues about the present day Ghana without invoking its histories during the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Centuries. However, Ghana Empire (GE) grew wealthy by taxing the trans-Saharan trade that linked Tiaret and Sijilmasa to Aoudaghost. Ghana controlled access to the goldfields of Bambouk, southeast of Koumbi Saleh. A percentage of salt and gold going through its territory was taken. The empire was not involved in production. In the 10th century, however, Islam was steadily growing in the region, and due to various influences, including internal dynastic struggles coupled with competing foreign interests (namely Almoravid intervention). By the 11th century, Ghana was in decline. It was once thought that

the sacking of Koumbi Saleh by Berbers under the Almoravid dynasty in 1076 was the cause. Several alternative explanations are cited. One important reason is the transfer of the gold trade east to the Niger River and the Taghaza Trail, and Ghana's consequent economic decline. Another reason cited is political instability through rivalry among the different hereditary polities. The empire came to an end in 1230, when Takrur in northern Senegal took over the capital (Njuafac K. F, May 2019). The first successor to the Ghana Empire was that of the Sosso, a Takrur people who built their empire on the ruins of the old. Despite initial successes, however, the Sosso king Soumaoro Kanté was defeated by the Mandinka prince Sundiata Keita at the Battle of Kirina in 1240, toppling the Sosso and guaranteeing the supremacy of Sundiata's new Mali Empire (SOSSO History, online, 2021, Encyclopedia, West Africa, 2021).

## II. IDENTIFICATION OF 82 BRITISH PRE-COLONIAL DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN THE GOLD COAST 1621-1884

The Gold Coast was a British Crown Colony on the GoG in West Africa when they intensive manifestation of 3Es started its full execution in the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century and 1821 colonial agents fully shaped after two centuries into lucrative specific sphere of influence in terms of natural and human resource manipulations. The used of GC was often used to describe all of the four separate jurisdictions that were under the administration of the Governor of the Gold Coast. These were the Gold Coast itself, Ashanti, the Northern Territories Protectorate and the British Togoland trust territory (*Crown and Charter, 1974; Feinberg, H. M. 1970*). The Royal Trading Company was established by the Crown in 1752 to lead its trading in Africa. It was replaced by the African Company of Merchants, which led the British trading efforts into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1821 the British government withdrew their charter and seized privately held lands along the coast. In 1821, the government formed the British Gold Coast colony, after having taken over the remaining interests of other European countries (Horton J. A. B 2011). In fact, the imperialist purchased and incorporated the Danish Gold Coast in 1850 and the Dutch Gold Coast, including Fort Elmina, in 1872. Britain steadily expanded its colony through the invasion and subjection of local kingdoms as well, particularly the Ashanti and Fante confederacies (Horton J. 2011).

Between 1621 and 1884, there were 82 diplomatic agents appointed by the British Monarchies to subdue the population of GC as seen on table No. 1. From 1621 to 1712, there were 8 Agents. The portfolio of G C MGC was 28 introduced in 1751 beginning with Thomas Melvil to John Hope Smith in 1822. The third portfolio of GGC was opened following the appointment of Sir Charles MacCarthy in 1822 and ended with that of Major Henry John Ricketts whose

tenure lasted in 1828 as there were 11 agents of such rank. Between 1828 -1843 beginning with John Jackson to George Maclean there once more 4 G C MGC. Thereafter, 19 GGC, 10 AGGC and 1 AGGCC till the beginning of the Berlin Colonial Conference which actually reshaped specific sphere of influences among among major European imperialist and Great Powers of the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

This shows how important the European imperialists attached more importance to commercial activities if not why could they name a diplomat to be head of committee of merchants around the Atlantic coast? The answer is very clear because those exploiters turned Africans into lock of woods which were packed as timbers across the Trans-Atlantic commercial goods and articles which were bargained and paid from the masters involved in such illegal activities of dehumanizing our ancestors. Such embarrassing dangerous implementation of 3Es were evidenced with some statistics which can never set the British as well as other European imperialist power freed in their minds and African minds in terms of human tortured, enslavement of all types and killing of others along various ports and destinations of delivering of what they called Slaves. With putting much precisions, it should however be noted that British involvement in transportation of slaves to different destinations was 12,000 voyages with an estimated number of 2,600,000 slaves while British North America and U.S was 1,500 voyages with 300,000 slaves (Njuafac K.F, May 2019). Then, number of slaves delivered to each country or destination was 2,000,000 for British West Indies representing 17.7 percent while British North America and U.S with 500,000 representing 4.4 percent of the total slaves delivered. Then the G.C (Ashanti) African slave port alone hosted 11.5 percent of the overall total of an estimated total of 11, 328,000 of slaves delivered to work in the Americas plantations of Sugar and coffee, cotton fields, cocoa, building sites. Mines and others for domestic labour. British Monarchies enjoyed all those African services through their diplomatic agents within the period (Middle Passage Facts, 2018, online). After 1838, with both slavery and the apprenticeship system at an end in Britain's Atlantic empire, the British monarchy publicly supported the anti-slavery cause for the first time. In May 1840, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, accepted an invitation to serve as the president of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade and for the Civilization of Africa. A month later, he delivered a brief opening speech at the first international anti-slavery convention held in London. According to eyewitness accounts, when the prince appeared onstage, the crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 people cheered wildly; his remarks could barely be heard above the tumult. "Everyone seemed to link with his presence and feelings, those of her Amiable Majesty the Queen," Thomas Clarkson later recalled, "and received him as tho' (independent of his own professions) he was conveying the feelings and

sympathies of her much loved Majesty to her loyal and humane subjects” (Brooke N. 2021 Online).

Considering the magnitude of radical pre-colonial activities in this region ranging from the onset of 17th and mid-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, we find it very necessary to bring out the principal and sub-actors of that British executors of 3Es in their imperialistic games which refers to what Kings and Queens appointed their diplomatic agents for in different portfolios depending on the magnitude calculated extraction of resources and mechanisms defined by the British Colonial Offices (BCO). (William F. H, 2014). Those Pre-colonial administrators were classified in different phases

ranging from Sir William St John, 1621–1623 to Sir Samuel Rowe from 4 March 1881 to 29 April 1884 (Collins *R.O et al.*, 2007).

#### Abbreviations used on tables 1 and 2 ahead of the work.

**A:** Agent

**G C MGC:** Governor of the Committee of Merchants of the Gold Coast

**AG C MGC:** Acting Governor of the Committee of Merchants of the Gold Coast

**G G C:** Governors of the Gold Coast

**GGG:** Governor General of Ghana

**AGGGC:** Acting Governor General of Gold Coast

**Table 1: 81 British Colonial Agents 1621-1884**

No.	NAMES OF BRITISH AGENTS	DATE OF ACCESSION AND END OF OFFICE	PRE-COLONIAL RANK
1	Sir William St John	1621–1623	A
2	William Greenhill	1660	A
3	Henry Greenhill	1680	A
4	Henry Nurse	1685	A
5	John Bloome	1691	A
6	Baggs	1697–1701	A
7	Thomas Dalby	1701–1708	A
8	Henry Meredith	1712	A
9	Thomas Melvil	23 /6/ 1751 – 23 /1/1756	G C MGC
10	William Tymewell	23 /1/1756 -17 /2/ 1756	G C MGC
11	Charles Bell	17 /2/ 1756 -15/10/ 1757	G C MGC
12	Nassau Senior	15/10/ 1757 -10/5/ 1761	AG C MGC
13	Charles Bell	10/5/ 1761 -15 /8/ 1763	G C MGC
14	William Mutter	15 /8/1763 -1 /3/1766	G C MGC
15	John Hippersley	1 /3/ 1766 -11 /8/ 1766	G C MGC
16	Gilbert Petrie	11 /8/1766 -21 /4/1769	G C MGC
17	John Crossle	21 /4/ 1769 -11 /8/1770	G C MGC
18	David Mill	11 /8/ 1770 -20 /1/1777	G C MGC
19	Richard Miles	20/1/1777 -25/3/1780	G C MGC
20	John Roberts	25 /3/ 1780 – 20/5/ 1781	G C MGC
21	John B. Weuves	20 /5/1781 -29 /4/1782	G C MGC
22	Richard Miles,	29 /4/ 1782 -29 /1/ 1784	G C MGC
23	James Morgue	29 /1/1784 – 24/1/1787	G C MGC
24	Thomas Price	24/1/ 1787 -27 /4/ 1787	G C MGC
25	Thomas Morris	27 /4/1787 -20 /6/1789	G C MGC
26	William Fielde	20 /6/ 1789 -15 /11/1791	G C MGC
27	John Gordon	15 /11/ 1791 -31/3/ 1792	G C MGC
28	Archibald Dalzel	31/3/ 1792 -16 /12/1798	G C MGC
29	Jacob Mould	16 /12/1798 -4 /1/1799	G C MGC
30	John Gordon	4 /4/ 1799 -28 /4/1800	G C MGC
31	Archibald Dalzel	28 /4/ 1800 -30 /9/ 1802	G C MGC
32	Jacob Mould	30 /9/ 1802 -8 /2/ 1805	G C MGC
33	George Torrane	8 /2/ 1805 - 4 /12/ 1807	G C MGC
34	Edward White	4 /12/ 1807 -21 /4/ 1816	G C MGC
35	Joseph Dawson	21 /4/1816 -19 /1/ 1817	G C MGC
36	John Hope Smith	19 /1/ 1817 -27 /3/1822	G C MGC
37	Sir Charles MacCarthy	27 /3/1822 -17 /5/ 1822	GGC
38	James Chisholm	17 /5/1822-12/1822	GGC
39	Sir Charles MacCarthy	12/1822-21 /1/ 1824	GGC
40	James Chisholm	21 /1/ 1824 -17 /10/ 1824	GGC
41	Edward Purdon	17 /10/ 1824 -22 /3/1825	GGC
42	Major-general Sir Charles Turner	22 /3/1825 -8 /3/1826	GGC
43	Sir Neil Campbell	18 /5/ 1826 -15 /11/ 1826	GGC
44	Major Henry John Ricketts	15 /11/ 1826 -11 /10/ 1827	GGC

45	Hugh Lumley	11 /10/ 1827 – 10 /3/1828	GGC
46	George Hingston	10 /3/ 1828 -5 /6/ 1828	GGC
47	Major Henry John Ricketts	5 /6/1828 -25 /6/ 1828	GGC
48	John Jackson	25/6/1828-19/2/1830	GCMGC
49	George Maclean 19 February	19 /2/ 1830-26 /6/1836	GCMGC
50	William Topp	26 /6/ 1836 -15 /8/ 1838	GCMGC
51	George Maclean	15 /8/ 1838 – 1843	GCMGC
52	Henry Worsley Hill	1843–8 /3/1845	GGC
53	James Lelley	8 /3/1845 -15 /4/1846	GGC
54	William Winniett	15 /4/1846 -31 /1/1849	GGC
55	James Coleman Fitzpatrick	31 /1/ 1849 -13 /1/ 1850	GGC
56	Sir William Winniett	13 /1/ 1850 -4 /12/1850	GGC
57	James Bannerman	4 /12/1850 -14 /10/ 1851	GGC
58	Stephen John Hill	14 /10/ 1851-12/ 1854	GGC
59	Henry Connor	12/ 1854-3/ 1857	AGGC
60	Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine	3/ 1857-4/ 1858	GGC
61	Henry Bird	4/ 1858-20/4/ 1860	AGGCC
62	Edward B. Andrews	20/4/ 1860 -14/4/ 1862	GGC
63	William A. Ross	14/4/ 1862 -20/9/ 1862	AGGC
64	Richard Pine	20/9/1862 – 1865	GGC
65	Rokeby Jones	1865	AGGC
66	W. E. Mockler	1865	AGGC
67	Edward Conran	4/ 1865-2/ 1867	GGC
68	Herbert Taylor Ussher	2/ 1867-4/ 1872	GGC
69	John Pope Hennessy	4/ 1872 – 1872	GGC
70	Charles Spencer Salmon	1872–9/ 1872	AGGC
71	Robert William Keate	7/5/ 1873 -17/5/ 1873	GGC
72	Robert William Harley	9/ 1872–2 /10/ 1873	GGC
73	Garnet Joseph Wolseley	2 /10/ 1873 -4/3/1874	GGC
74	James Maxwell	4 /3/1874 -30/3/ 1874	AGGC
75	Charles Lees	30 /3/ 1874-6/1874	AGGC
76	George Cumine Strahan	6/1874-7 /4/ 1876	GGC
77	Charles Lees	7/4/ 1876-12/ 1876	AGGC
78	Sanford Freeling	12/1876-13/5/ 1878 5 /6/ 1877	AGGC
79	Charles Lees	13/5/1878-6/1879	AGGC
80	Herbert Taylor Ussher	6/ 1879-12/ 1880	GGC
81	William Brandford Griffith	1 /12/ 1880 - 4 /3/1881	AGGC
82	Sir Samuel Rowe	4 /3/ 1881 -29 /4/ 1884	GGC

SOURCE: Compiled by us with informations from: U.S. Library of Congress "No. 27245". The London Gazette. 9 November 1900. p. 6854. <http://www.rulers.org/rulg1.html#ghana> ? <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ghana.html?>  
<http://www.britishempire.co.uk/maproom/goldcoast/goldcoastadmin.htm>

List of governors of the Gold Coast - Wikipedia en.wikipedia.org › wiki › List\_of\_governors\_of\_t...

Governors of the Gold Coast (1621–1751) Sir William St John, 1621–1623. William Greenhill, 1660. Henry Greenhill, 1680. Henry Nurse, 1685. John Bloome, 1691. Baggs, 1697–1701. Thomas Dalby, 1701–1708. Henry Meredith, died 1812 after being killed by locals.

Table 2 below simplify the understanding of those 11 Kings and 2 Queens of England who strongly in their Monarchical orders appointed the main actors of 3Es in the GC between 1821 and 1884 within a period of 263 years. This is an answer which have to keep Africans worried by constantly imposing over 82 agents to hegemonised GC likewise the principal mother pre-colonial country was undergoing with only 13 Monarchies. African Kings were relegated to the background with the colonial policy which later

developed in them the spirit of Aristocratic Kings and subsequent dictatorship which the same Western powers will once more turned against and urging for democracy as if there was none in the African ancient society before their confiscation of the territories and subdued with radical and harsh authoritarianism got benefit the metropolis in Europe. The last Monarchy on the list participated in the pre-colonial and continued during the colonial era known as Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria).

**Table 2: Identification of 11 Kings and 2 Queens of England Who Delegated Pre-Colonial Diplomatic Agents of 3Es to Gold Coast 1621-1884**

No	NAMES OF MONARCHIES	YEAR AS MONARCHY	DATE OF BIRTH AND DEATH
	<b>THE STUARTS</b>	<b>1603 – 1714</b>	
1	James I (King James VI of Scotland)	1603 – 1625	19/6/ 1566 – 27/3/ 1625
2	Charles I	1625 – 1649	19/11/ 1600 – 30/1/ 1649
3	Charles II	1660 – 1685	29/5/1630 – 6/2/1685
4	James II (James VII King of Scotland)	1685 – 1688	14/10/1633 – 16/9/1701
5	Queen Mary II and King William III	1688 – 1694	30/4/ 1662 – 28/12/1694
6	William III (King William II of Scotland and “King Billy” in Ireland) aka William of Orange	1694 – 1702	14/11/1650 – 8/3/ 1702
7	Queen Anne (Anne Stuart)	1702 – 1714	6/2/1665 – 1/1/1714
	<b>THE HOUSE OF HANOVARIANS</b>	<b>1714 – 1901</b>	
8	King George I (George Louis / Georg Ludwig)	1714 – 1727	28/5/1660 – 11/11/ 1727
9	King George II (George Augustus / Georg August)	1727 – 1760	30/10/1683 – 25/10/ 1760
10	King George III (George William Frederick)	1760 – 1820	4/6/1738 – 29 /1/1820
11	King George IV (George Augustus Frederick)	1820 – 1830	12/8/1762
12	King William IV (William Henry)	1830 – 1837	21/8/ 1765
13	Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria)	1837 – 1901	24/5/1919

Source: Compiled with informations from diverse sources: Ashley, Mike (2003), *A Brief History of British Kings and Queens: British Royal History from Alfred the Great to the Present*, Running Press. Rosborn, Sven (2021). *The Viking King's Golden Treasure. About the Curmsun Disc, the discovery of a lost manuscript, Harald Bluetooth's grave and the location of the fortress of Jomsborg. Rivengate AB. "Oliver Cromwell (1649–1658 AD)". britannia.com. Archived from the original on 21 November 2008. Retrieved 28 November 2008. "James II (r.1685–1688)". royal.gov.uk. 26 February 2016. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 16 January 2018. "William III (r. 1689–1702) and Mary II (r. 1689–1694)". royal.gov.uk. 30 December 2015. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 16 January 2018. 19 British Kings and Queens ideas | english history, british...*

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### III. IDENTIFICATION OF 29 BRITISH COLONIAL AGENTS IN GOLD COAST 1885-1957

This period marked the beginning of officialisation of Western European diplomatic representations in the African Continent, though without any international organization or mechanism to supervise their functioning of 3Es in the respective sphere of influences unilaterally claimed and accepted through negotiation in the Berlin Colonial Conference of November 1884 to February 1885. The German capital Berlin hosted that meeting which arbitrarily partitioned, demarcated, divided, occupation and colonization with the conference supreme chair being the then German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck. Bismarck was an outstanding European diplomat and politician of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century where he did everything possible to work for the unification of his country from different factional existence. Therefore, the English diplomatic agents in the GC spanning from 1884 to 1957 were 29 in total within a period of 73 years whose portfolios started with 14 GGC, 14 AGGC, 1 GGG whose Portfolio changed from GGC at independence called Lord Listowell. What everything that happened in terms of British colonial policy of Indirect Rule as propagated by Lord Frederick Lugard as proponent of the policy and after him was masterminded by those diplomatic colonial agents. An international recognition of British hegemony in the GC like in other colonial territories around the World at the end of the First World War of 1914-1918 with the convocation of the

Peace Conference and Settlement at Paris ended up with the creation of the League of Nations (LONs), Mandated System with Britain assuming full responsibilities as the colonial master under the supervision of the first World mechanism. Her activities continued with challenges through the 1920s and 1930s in face with the rapid growth of aggressive statesmen, rise of aggression and aggressors were ready to undo with what they termed irrelevant terms of the Paris Peace Treaties and Pieces of Papers signed between the victorious and vanquished powers. At the same time, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini among others caused the British and French to embark on fearful yielding of their demands through what is known as Policy of Appeasement. Such dangerous moves and guilty consciousness of the colonisers pushed them into another global War of 1939-1945 which ended up with the creation of the second international organization replacing the LONs now called the United Nations Organisation (UNO). The formulation of the UN Charter saw the creation of an International Trusteeship System with the British position once more strengthened and consolidated in the GC affairs of the late 1940s and 1950s. It was true that the diplomatic agents were not going to find it easy with the existing enlightened political elites of the territories under alien subjugation and manipulation. To that effect, national resistance movements of various categories and through different methods with the most celebrated one used by Kwame Nkrumah with Positive Action (PA) and activities of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)

illustrated her strength urging Europeans to allow African gain self-autonomy and self-determination and subsequent total independence. December 11, 1956 and on March 6, 1957, Gold Coast became the Dominion of Ghana at independence with Kwame Nkrumah as the first President of the first Black African country during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

However, any colonial atrocities and or crime committed within the period by British colonial diplomatic agents owes Africans some indemnities and

compensations which can only be urged into effect by the young generation of African intellectuals by digging more deeper in terms of research to bring the efforts of each actor and evaluate the intensity of its contributions to the development and underdevelopment of the Continent. This called our attention towards the identification of those actors whose mother countries of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century if forgotten can be reminded of their different tenures in the African soil for effective execution of 3Es.

**Table 3: Official 29 British Colonial Diplomatic Agents in Gold Coast From Berlin Colonial Conference Through the Mandated and Trustee Systems to Independence 1885-1957**

No	NAMES OF COLONIAL AGENTS	YEARS IN OFFICE	COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS
	COLONIAL AGENTS TO INDEPENDENCE W. A. G. Young	1884-1957-29 /4/ 1884 24 /4/ 1885	GGC
1	William Brandford Griffith	24 /4/ 1885 -7 /4/ 1895	GGC
2	William Edward Maxwell	7 /4/ 1895 -6/12/ 1897	GGC
3	Frederick Mitchell Hodgson	6 /12/ 1897 -29 /8/ 1900- 29 /5/ 1898	AGGC
4	W. Low	29 /8/1900 -17 /12/ 1900	AGGC
5	Sir Matthew Nathan	17 /12/ 1900 -9 /2/ 1904	GGC
6	Herbert Bryan	9 /2/1904 -3 /3/ 1904	AGGC
7	John Pickersgill Rodger	3/3/ 1904 -1/9/ 1910	GGC
8	Herbert Bryan	1 /9/1910 -20 /11/ 1910	AGGC
9	James Jamieson Thorburn	21 /11/ 1910 - 29 /6/ 1912	GGC
10	.Herbert Bryan	29 /6/1912 -26 /12/ 1912	AGGC
11	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	26 /12/ 1912 -1/4/ 1919	GGC
12	.Alexander Ransford Slater	1 /4/1919 -8/10/ 1919	AGGC
13	Frederick Gordon Guggisberg	9 /10/1919 -24 /4/ 1927	GGC
14	Sir James Crawford Maxwell	24/4/ 1927 -5 /6/ 1927	AGGC
15	John Maxwell	5 /6/ 1927-7/1927	AGGC
16	.Sir Alexander Ransford Slater	7/ 1927-5/4/ 1932	GGC
17	Geoffrey Northcote	5 /4/ 1932 -29 /11/ 1932	AGGC
18	Sir Shenton Thomas	30 /11/1932 -13/5/ 1934	GGC
19	Geoffrey Northcote	13/5/ 1934 -23/10/ 1934	AGGC
20	Sir Arnold Weinholt Hodson	24 /10/ 1934 - 24 /10/ 1941	AGGC
21	George Ernest London,	24/10/1941 -29 /6/ 1942	GGC
22	Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns	29 /6/1942 -2/8/ 1947	GGC
23	Sir Gerald Hallen Creasy	12 /1/ 1948 -15/2/1949	GGC
24	Sir Robert Scott, 15 February	1949 -28 /3/1949	AGGC
25	Thorleif Rattray Orde Mangin,	28/3/ 1949 -11 /6/ 1949	AGGC
26	Sir Robert Scott,	11 /6/ 1949 -11 /8/ 1949	AGGC
27	Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke	11/8/1949 -6/3/ 1957	GGC
28	Lord Listowell	3/ 1957 (Independence) <b>7/ 1960 End of Brief continuation</b>	GGC GGG

Source: Compiled by us with informations from: U.S. Library of Congress "No. 27245". The London Gazette. 9 November 1900. p. 6854. <http://www.rulers.org/rulgl.html#ghana> ? <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ghana.html>? <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/maproom/goldcoast/goldcoastadmin.htm>

List of governors of the Gold Coast - Wikipedia en.wikipedia.org > wiki > List\_of\_governors\_of\_t...

Governors of the Gold Coast (1621–1751) Sir William St John, 1621–1623. William Greenhill, 1660. Henry Greenhill, 1680. Henry Nurse, 1685. John Bloome, 1691. Baggs, 1697–1701. Thomas Dalby, 1701–1708. Henry Meredith, died 1812 after being killed by locals.

Table 4 below is a clear indication of the 4 Kings and 1 Queen who used their Monarchical Orders to appoint their favorite diplomatic agents in the affairs of the GC which could be more profitable to the construction of London to the detriment of the Africans in the name of colonization. Their equation of gross exploitation was to wide and when they obtained the

mandate of the LONS and UN Trusteeship authority over the colonies. It should be noted that Queen Victoria equally contributed in this phase till 1901 before King Edward VII took over from her. Some of the dates in the last column indicates simply their life span while the date in offices at the throne are very clear in the other column. It is very clear the challenges

of Industrial Revolution equally pushed much desired in the British exploitation tendencies of this period to high demand of industrial raw materials for massive production capacities and those resources were all found in the African Continent with the GC located in the GoG possessing some coupled with its geostrategic location to the Atlantic Ocean. There have been 61 monarchs of England and Britain spread over a period

of approximately 1200 years. English Kings. SAXON KINGS. EGBERT 827 – 839. Egbert (Ecgherht) was the first monarch to establish a stable and extensive rule over all of Anglo-Saxon England (Ben J. online). But our concerns here is to bring out only those that were involved with 3Es over GC within the period of study.

**Table 4: Identification of 4 British Kings and 1 Queens Who Used Monarchical Orders in the Appointment of Colonial Diplomatic Agents of 3Es to Gold Coast 1885-1957**

	<b>THE HOUSE OF SAXE – COBURG GOTHA</b>	<b>1901 – 1910</b>	
1	King Edward VII (Albert Edward)	1901 – 1910	9/11/ 1841 – 6/5/ 1910
	<b>THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR</b>	<b>1910-PRESENT</b>	
2	King George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert)	1910 – 1936	3/6/1865 – 20/1/ 1936
3	King Edward VIII (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David)	20/1/1936 – 11/12/1936	23/6/1894 – 28/5/ 1972
4	King George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George)	1936 – 1952	14 /12/1895 – 6 /2/1952
5	Queen Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary)	1953-Present	21 /4 /1926- Present

Source: Compiled with informations from diverse sources: Ashley, Mike (2003), *A Brief History of British Kings and Queens: British Royal History from Alfred the Great to the Present*, Running Press. Rosborn, Sven (2021). *The Viking King's Golden Treasure. About the Curmsun Disc, the discovery of a lost manuscript, Harald Bluetooth's grave and the location of the fortress of Jomsborg. Rivengate AB. "Oliver Cromwell (1649–1658 AD)". britannia.com. Archived from the original on 21 November 2008. Retrieved 28 November 2008. "James II (r.1685–1688)". royal.gov.uk. 26 February 2016. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 16 January 2018. "William III (r. 1689–1702) and Mary II (r. 1689–1694)". royal.gov.uk. 30 December 2015. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 16 January 2018. 19 British Kings and Queens ideas | english history, british... www.pinterest.ca › gamiller67 › british-kings-and-queens, Jan 4, 2020 - Explore Gordon Miller's board "British Kings and Queens" on Pinterest. See more ideas about english history.*

#### **IV. RECENT DEBATE AND EVIDENCES CALLING FOR BURKINGAM MONARCHY TO REFLECT FASTER ON REPARATION OF PREVIOUS HISTORICAL INHUMAN ACTIVITIES PROTECTED BY DIPOLMATIC AGENTS OF THE ERA OF 3Es**

Recent finding shows that the British Royal House is been hesitant to put an open apology to Africans concerning the evils of human history of slavery and slavery trade including those of colonization they practiced. But, the Royal Prince already make his position clear to the public in his declaration condemning their ancestors of such practices and tortures of the Black Africans as follows:

*According to Prince Charles, Britain's role in slave trade was an atrocity. He further insisted that, Britain's involvement in the transatlantic slave trade was an appalling atrocity that has left an "indelible stain" on the world, Prince Charles has acknowledged. The heir to the UK's throne made the comments in a speech in Ghana, from where many Africans were shipped away to a life of slavery, most across the Atlantic, on ships from Britain and other nations. Charles said the "profound injustice" of that legacy could never be forgotten, adding: "At Osu Castle on Saturday, it was especially important to me, as indeed it was on my first visit there 41 years ago, that I should acknowledge the most painful chapter of Ghana's relations with the nations of Europe, including the United Kingdom. "The appalling atrocity of the slave trade, and the unimaginable*

*suffering it caused, left an indelible stain on the history of our world. "Charles had visited Christiansburg Castle in Osu, which originally operated as a Danish slave trade fort and from where it is estimated more than 1.5 million Africans were forced into slavery. The castle later became the seat of the Ghanaian government after the country's independence from Britain in 1957. Britain had been involved in the transatlantic slave trade for more than 200 years by the time it abolished the trade in 1807, although the full abolition of slavery did not follow for another generation. The British taxpayer paid out large sums in compensation to former slave owners, though none was handed to the people who had been enslaved. Many of them were even forced to work on for years without pay after slavery (https://www.theguardian.com › November 5, 2018, online).*

But one institution has remained silent: the British monarchy. Still, it's no secret that the history of the British royal family is intertwined with slavery. The slave-trading initiatives endorsed by the English monarchy began with Queen Elizabeth I's enthusiastic support of John Hawkins' slaving expeditions in the 1560s. In three separate voyages backed by government officials, London merchants, and the queen, Hawkins raided African settlements on the West African coast and seized hundreds of enslaved captives from Portuguese ships. In defiance of Portugal's dominance over the European slave trade in Africans, Hawkins



sold his cargo of African captives in the Spanish Caribbean. After his profitable second voyage, the queen honored Hawkins with a coat of arms and crest featuring a nude African bound with rope. During the reign of King Charles II, from 1660 to 1685, the Crown and members of the royal family invested heavily in the African slave trade. Seeking to bolster the wealth and power of the restored monarchy and to supplant the Dutch in the Atlantic trading system, Charles granted a charter to the Company of Royal Adventurers into Africa, a private joint-stock company, less than six months after ascending the throne. The charter gave the Royal Adventurers a 1,000-year monopoly over trade, land, and adjacent islands along the west coast of Africa stretching from what was then known as Cape Blanco (Western Sahara) in the north to the Cape of Good Hope in the south. The king lent the company a number of royal ships, including a vessel called the *Blackamoor*, and reserved for himself the right to two-thirds of the value of any gold mines discovered. Controlling English trade with West Africa—in gold, hides, ivory, redwood, and, ultimately, slaves—offered the prospect of a revenue stream that would enable the Crown to gain financial independence from Parliament (Brooke N,online, Consulted, 2021).

The company's intimacy with the royal family proved attractive to investors seeking to profit from the sale and exploitation of African men, women, and children. From its founding, the Royal Adventurers benefited from royal connections and the Crown's political and financial backing. More than half of the original beneficiaries of the first charter were peers or members of the royal family, including the king himself. The company's intimacy with the royal family proved particularly attractive to investors seeking to profit from a trading monopoly with West Africa and the sale and exploitation of African men, women, and children. In 1663, the Royal Adventurers received a new charter explicitly granting the company an exclusive right among English traders to purchase enslaved captives on the West African coast and transport them to the English colonies in the Americas. Sponsored by the king's inner circle and politicians and courtiers expecting to use the African trade for personal profit, the fledgling company set out to deliver thousands of African captives to the English Caribbean. Upon disembarking, Africans who survived the horrors of the middle passage were sold to English buyers or to foreign traders looking to acquire slaves for transshipment to Spanish America. By March 1664, the company had delivered more than 3,000 enslaved men, women, and children to Barbados and 780 African captives to Jamaica (Brooke N., 2021).

In fact, the British Government also showed much concerns about their country involvement in the inhuman trade which were more profitable to the Monarchies of the time to raise their wealth and power. For example, the British Prime Minister, David

Cameron on a visit to Kingston, Jamaica as Photographed by Stefan Rousseau/PA anchored his demand for reparations in the need for the British state to admit its role in forcefully extracting wealth from the Caribbean, impeding industrialisation and causing chronic poverty. The Caribbean, by the late 20th century, became one of the largest canthers of predatory lending, orchestrated by the IMF and World Bank, as well as by European and American banks. Even today, the economies of Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua find themselves dangling precariously between life and debt, suspended by their historically enforced dependence on foreign finance. The legacies of slavery and racism are no less present in Britain, where black workers are more than twice as likely as white workers to work in temporary or insecure forms of employment. While 3% of Britain's general population is black, black people comprise 12% of the incarcerated. And people of colour are still hugely underrepresented in positions of power in Britain – in politics, academia and the judiciary, in particular. Six months after Buckles' speech, the Treasury finally finished repaying the debt on its Abolition of Slavery Act loan. And a further six months after that, in July 2015, then-prime minister David Cameron travelled to Jamaica on an official visit. There, on behalf of the British nation, he took a big leap backwards. It is time to “move on from this painful legacy and continue to build for the future,” he stated glibly. How colonial violence came home: the ugly truth of the First World War (Guardian News, 2021).

More recently, continuous pressures are been mounted on the British Queen and entire Royal family at Buckingham Palace to be honest to make open declarations accepting what happened to Africans caused by the British merchants and protected by the diplomatic agents concerning inhuman trade which was more human to them in the quest of hot financial and material resources for their development. Two hundred years later, an apology alone will not be enough. Nor will financial reparations. Campaigners have called for the 2007 bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade to go further: The Queen must apologize. Between 10 and 28 million Africans were forcibly sent to the Americas and sold into slavery between 1450 and the early 19th century. By then Britain was the dominant trader, transporting more than 300,000 slaves a year in shackles on overcrowded and disease-ridden boats. As many as one in 10 died from illness, suicide or starvation. A long and concerted campaign finally persuaded Parliament to pass an act abolishing slavery in 1807. It was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833. How the country should face its past role and what it means to black Britons today are among the issues tackled by Rendezvous of Victory, a group seeking to continue the abolitionist movement to attack modern slavery and inequalities around the world. Its joint coordinator, Kofi Mawuli Klu, last night called for the Queen to issue an official apology on behalf of Britain in 2007, condemned the view of Africa

promoted by Band Aid, and said true reparations would mean granting Africans a new sense of identity. 'We are not interested in money,' said Klu, who is based in London. 'We would like the Queen to make a formal apology in 2007. But it has to be an apology of substance, accompanied by educational and other reforms. We want to see a change in the rules that govern the global economy to bring about a different global order. If that goes alongside an apology, it is meaningful. If they say sorry, I'm going to carry on, it's worthless. 'It is an insult to try and put a monetary figure on the millions of lives lost in the genocide. The true prize is self-determination, and the African diaspora integrated into a global system where they can have self-identity. We are talking about holistic reparations: changing unfair terms of trade, reforming governments and a cultural need for Africans to feel pride in who they are.' Klu insisted that the event should go beyond a celebration of William Wilberforce, Britain's most famous anti-slavery campaigner, and acknowledge black heroes of the abolitionist movement. These included Oludah Equiano, an African who bought his freedom and moved to London where he fought for the cause, and Ignatius Sancho, who was born on a slave ship and became the first African writer published in Britain, inspiring many abolitionists (David Smith, 2004).

Victoria's relationships with "Sarah" and Abdul—romanticized, respectively, in the PBS series *Victoria* and the film *Victoria & Abdul*—offer examples of how, since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the British Crown has sought to rehabilitate its reputation by distancing itself from slavery and racial prejudice—a rehabilitation that Prince Harry's marriage to the Black American actress (Meghan Markle, 2018) has since tested. In recent days, the Duke and Duchess of Sussex have argued that, in light of the Black Lives Matter movement, it's time for Britain to address its "uncomfortable" past. But the British monarchy continues to refuse to recognize its historic ties to the slave trade and racial oppression. Officially acknowledging that the royal family both fostered and profited from the enslavement of millions, and affirming a commitment to reparatory justice as the Caribbean Community has urged the governments of Britain and Europe to do, is the very least the present-day British monarchy owes to the descendants of enslaved people. The Crown's act of willful forgetting demonstrates how easy it was to overlook—then and now—the pivotal role played by the royal family in accelerating England's involvement in the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the development of an Atlantic empire built on the backs and blood of African and Indigenous people (Brooke Newman, July 28, 2020, *The Guardian*, 2021).

In the last ten years, a worldwide movement has emerged for reparations to various previously subordinated groups for past wrongs. He discussed the

movement for reparations to the Continent of Africa. Starting with the UN-sponsored World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance held in Durban, South Africa, in September 2001. It then traces the discussion of reparations to Africa back to the Group of Eminent Persons (GEP) established in the early 1990s by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to pursue reparations for slavery and other wrongs perpetrated on Africa by the colonialists. Surprisingly, only three members of this group were seen engaged namely J. F. Ade Ajayi, Ali A. Mazrui, and Dudley Thompson whom were interviewed Rhoda E. in December 2002 with an essay written by Ajayi which was included in his volume looking demand for demands of reparations to victimize Africans and their communities of previous slaves and slavery dealings appropriately identified. It closes with an assessment of the likelihood that a large social movement for reparations will develop. The Durban Conference suggested that the Western World owed reparations to Africa. These reparations would be for the slave trade and colonialism, and even for the post-colonial era which is targeted with the ills of neo-colonialism as we can emphasis in the present study of British engagement in GC and later Ghana. The Declaration issued as the Final Document of the Conference stated: "We acknowledge that slavery and the slave trade... are a crime against humanity, and should always have been so, especially the transatlantic slave trade, and are among" (Rhoda E *et al.*, 2021). This is where the British Monarch cannot longer be hiding from making open declaration and go in for negotiated reparations to African countries which were victims of their ancestors' atrocities in the African Continent.

If we hear at all about Britain's involvement in slavery, there's often a slight whiff of self-congratulation – for abolishing it in 1833, 32 years ahead of the US, where the legacy of slavery is still more of an open wound. Less well known, however, is the enormous cost of this decision for the taxpayer – the British government spent £20 million, a staggering 40% of its budget in 1833, to buy freedom for slaves. That's equivalent to approximately £20bn today, making it one of the biggest ever government bailouts. The cost was so high, the vast loans the government took out to fund it were only just paid off in 2015 (Holly Williams, 3rd July 2020). Which is mind-boggling stuff, but if you're thinking you can't put a price on freedom, brace yourself for bad news – the money didn't go to the slaves, but to their owners. That's right: the British taxpayer, until five years ago, was paying off debts that the government racked up in order to compensate British slave owners for their loss of 'property'. Records show that ancestors of former Prime Minister David Cameron and authors George Orwell and Graham Greene all profited at the time from these massive pay-outs, as did Prime Minister William Gladstone, who helped his father claim for £106,769. That's a payment of around £83 million in today's

money, to just a single family. More like this: The world's most shocking theatre, The princess who thought she was made of glass and The pranksters who make the world laugh. And what's even more shocking is that supposedly freed slaves were in fact committed to six to 12 years of further service as unpaid 'apprentices', meaning slave owners were compensated to the tunes of millions – and continued to get free labour. It wasn't until 1838 that these admittedly wildly contentious apprenticeships were abolished too, and slaves in the British Empire were truly emancipated (Holly Williams, February 2020).

Reparations are broadly recognised as compensation given for an abuse or injury. Typically, they serve to acknowledge the obligation of a state, individual or group, in repairing the consequences of violations it has either directly committed or failed to prevent. The term has a complicated history marred by the compensation of human rights abusers. When slavery was abolished in the UK in 1807 – later outlawed across the British Empire by the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 – slave owners were given money by the British government to compensate them for the loss of their slaves. The UK treasury paid out approximately £20 million – around £300bn in today's currency – in reparations to the 3,000 families who owned slaves. To raise funds, the government had to take out such huge loans; it only finished paying off the interest in 2015. Reparations are now commonly associated with compensation owed to people of African descent for the enduring impact of the slave trade. The revelation about the country's debt repayments fuelled calls to pay reparations to people of African descent in the UK (Hannah S.S., 2021). She continued to ask questions the forms in which they can take by embracing the five UN set out five formal categories of reparations as follows: Restitution with the aim to help restore a victim back to their original situation before the violation of human rights occurred. This can involve the restoration of liberty, return of residence, restoration of employment and more; satisfaction by encompasses methods like truth-seeking, commemoration, judicial and administrative sanctions and the recovery and reburial of remains; damages compensation: the provision of compensation for any economically assessable damage, like physical or mental harm, material and moral damages and loss of earnings; rehabilitation of the provision of medical, psychological, social services and legal assistance and lastly guarantees of non-repetition: reforms ensuring the prevention of future abuses. This can be formula as:

$$\text{REPARATION} = \text{R} + \text{S} + \text{DC} + \text{R} + \text{G}$$

Whereby:

**RR**= Restitution and Restoration of employment

**SEM**= Satisfaction by Encompasses Methods

**DC**= Damages Compensation

**RP**= Rehabilitation diverse Provisions

**GR**= Guarantees of Non-Repetition

**NB:**

*The present formula is coined by us in the understanding of what entails reparations with inspirations drawn from diverse sources and reflections of Hannah of 2021 with UN five main areas of dealing with the question as the best way of pacific settlement of those differences of constant demand by victims from slavery and slave trade and, colonization inflicted to Africans and Asian countries and not forgetting Latin American and the Caribbean with the syndromes of racism and racial discrimination which took special precedence in the United States against African Americans and other races around the World. We pray that those actors' countries should sit up in this 21<sup>st</sup> Century to, meet up with such demands before the next unforeseen global war which can again be more embarrassing just like the occurrence of and consequences of Covid-19 of the second decade of the Century. They should understand that the first four decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century were very catastrophes due to the effect of the First and Second World Wars which Third World Countries are still suffering from even after achieving independence of dependency as frequently argued by Ali A. Mazrui among other prominent researchers and analyst of International Relations. The Ghanaians however needs those special applications of reparation payment as well as other victimized Africans in Sub-Sahara Africa.*

## CONCLUSION

British established a remote colony of Gold Coast in 1821 and in 1850 it was incorporated as the Danish Gold Coast until April 6, 1872. This was later confirmed during the Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-1885. Thereafter, a combination with local Kingdoms took place in 1901 and admission of British Togoland on December 27, 1916 in the aftermath of the First World War until On December 11, 1956 and on March 6, 1957, Gold Coast became the Dominion of Ghana at independence with Kwame Nkrumah as the first President of the first Black African country during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. In fact, European Monarchies of different categories were able to subdue the Kings of GC in the different areas, with several appellations as follows: Bonos (Bono state), Fantes (Mankessim Kingdom), Ashantis (Ashanti Empire), Dagombas (Kingdom of Dagbon), Danes (Danish Gold Coast), Dutch (Dutch Gold Coast), English-British (British Gold Coast), Ewes (British Togoland), Germans (Brandenburger Gold Coast, Prussian Gold Coast), Portuguese (Portuguese Gold Coast), Swedes (Swedish Gold Coast) and Gold Croations-Ghanaians (Ghana). Knowing those British Monarchies (Kings and Queens ) who delegated their citizens to tortured the GC Africans in the name of pre-colonial and colonial engagements is the next concerns of the study and very interesting to any reader because in most cases historical documents just mentioned them in passing with generalized titles "Kings or Queens".

Table No.3 above brings out the 18 Monarchies among which 4 Queens and 14 Kings within a period of 354 years. While at the same time as seen on tables No1 and 2 above, there were 111 pre-colonial and colonial official diplomatic agents appointed by the British Monarchies.

The disparity is too wide and this could explain the reason why the Policy of Indirect Rule was effectively applicable. Those that were not able to deliver the gold's of 3Es were easily replaced so that London could breathe well to the detriment of Africans. The history of British presence in Gold Coast and other African countries can be considered as a serious historical technical accident because it laid the groundwork for future conflicts which started cropping up in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century and became more rampant in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. These are associated with arbitrary demarcation of territorial boundaries and splitting of people of the same ethnic affinities, cultural linkages and mother tongue to belong to different sphere of influences controlled by those colonial agents in the name of oversea colonies. The fact that sporadic separatist and factional independence movements occurred till the present 21<sup>st</sup> Century in different part of the World specifically in Africa, Asia, Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean shows the anachronism of slavery, slave trade, imperialism and colonization as Cecil Rhodes indicated with his wideness of British imperial powers in the World. The British Queens and Kings alongside their Foreign Offices are supposed to be at the forefront to grant maximum reparations of damages they caused to the under development of the their so-called Oversea Colonies where ever they stepped with superior hegemony and preponderance powers manifested in the seas.

In 1951–55 they shared power with Britain. By 1956, British Togoland, the Ashanti protectorate, and the Fante protectorate were merged with the Gold Coast to create one colony, which became known as the Gold Coast. The Ghana Independence Act 1957 constituted the Gold Coast Crown Colony as part of the new dominion of Ghana. The British exploited and exported a variety of natural resources such as gold, metal ores, diamonds, ivory, pepper, timber, grain and cocoa. The British colonists built railways and a complex transport infrastructure to support the shipment of such commodity goods (Kimble D, 1963). This has formed the basis for the transport infrastructure in modern-day Ghana. They also built Western-style hospitals and schools to provide modern amenities to the people of the empire. Promising Ashanti and Fante young men often completed their higher education in Britain at some of its top universities. According to Frederick Lugard, architect of the policy, indirect rule was cost effective because it reduced the number of European officials in the field. By allowing local rulers to exercise direct administrative control over their people, opposition to European rule from the local population

would be minimised. The chiefs, however, were to take instructions from their European supervisors. The plan, according to Lugard, had the further advantage of civilising the natives, because it exposed traditional rulers to the benefits of European political organisation and values. This "civilizing" process notwithstanding, indirect rule had the ultimate advantage of guaranteeing the maintenance of law and order<sup>1</sup>. The application of indirect rule in the Gold Coast became essential, especially after Asante and the Northern Territories were brought under British rule. Before the effective colonisation of these territories, the intention of the British was to use both force and agreements to control chiefs in Asante and the north. Once indirect rule was implemented, the chiefs became responsible to the colonial authorities who supported them. In many respects, therefore, the power of each chief was greatly enhanced. Although Lugard pointed to the civilising influence of indirect rule, critics of the policy argued that the element of popular participation was removed from the traditional political system. Despite the theoretical argument in favour of decentralisation, indirect rule in practice caused chiefs to look to Accra (the capital) rather than to their people for all decisions.<sup>2</sup> In 1925 provincial councils of chiefs were established in all three territories of the colony, partly to give the chiefs a colony-wide function. This move was followed in 1927 by the promulgation of the Native Administration Ordinance, which replaced an 1883 arrangement that had placed chiefs in the Gold Coast Colony under British supervision. The purpose was to clarify and to regulate the powers and areas of jurisdiction of chiefs and councils (Bourret, F. M, 1960).

Whatever the case may be, The United Kingdom of Great Britain owes Africans enormous reparations in the historical judgment of what they practiced during pre-colonial era as aggravated slavery and slave trade commercial dealings of human beings transported as lock of woods and timbers across the Atlantic Ocean who worked in different American plantations. Both the Continental South American countries and the Caribbean and North America including the United States got African blessings of those practices while back at home under development was the only chances left behind. The justification is that skill labourers and Africans with enough manpower were not used positively to the Dark Continent developmental projects although, some little projects were undertaking on infrastructural development as a means of easing transportation of raw materials from the hinterlands to the coastal ports for shipment into Europe. The second main challenge which European former imperialists countries have to take note is that they abolished human trade and radically partitioned, demarcated boundaries, divided the exists population in

their former unity of the African Palaver ways of solving their differences, and imposed their colonization mechanisms through the above mentioned diplomatic agents in the moderation of effective 3Es. They left behind the culture of confusion and constant arguments between neighbouring countries in terms of territorial claims and separatist ambitions. At the same time, the former colonisers have failed to reunite the people they met united before the splitting them for the metropolis advantages to ripe unwanted fruits of the existing natural and human resources in different sphere of influences calved by themselves an confirmed by the two International Organisations (LONs and UNO) still under their supreme control and command. Our findings holds that the main actors in the practices of 3Es were legally officially appointed by the British Monarchical system of Kings and Queens and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century British officials have not yet made positive attempt to compensate Africans in their pre-colonial and colonial games which is highly expected by African themselves. The post-independence system of neo-colonialism and globalization are new contemporary new mechanisms of silencing Africans not to urge for any demand for rapid compensation. Here, new methods of charging African leaders will sprung up invisibly thereby making the mind sets to rethink of recent issues and forgetting of the past deals which were more disastrous in the Continental developmental agenda constantly in struggle by the Pan-Africanist whose prominent once are often the most targeted by the neo-colonial actors. However, researchers of African studies in different fields should be able to identify principal actors of pre-colonial and colonial diplomatic agents who moderated the mechanisms of 3Es to suit their context to the detriment of Africans while waiting for several calls for what was looted out of the Continent for some equivalent free development projects to be implemented by the Europeans without any rate of interest accumulated on their spending. This efforts entails strategic Government policy alongside specific research patterns in the identification of investment projects without unwanted strings but open transparency in their executions.

Britain's central role in 500 years of the slave trade and plantation slavery is often dissolved like a bitter pill into the much more palatable tonic of the nation's role in the story of abolition. This narrative often begins in the pews of Holy Trinity Church in Clapham, where the cherubic William Wilberforce worshipped. Today, he can be seen on the stained glass above the altar of that church, giving the news of the 1807 abolition of the slave trade to a black woman who kneels before him. Around Wilberforce coalesced a group of Church of England social reformers, known as the Clapham Saints, who led the campaign against the slave trade, and then pressed onward to fight for the abolition of plantation slavery in 1833. Over the past few decades, scholars have also stressed the ways in

which the antislavery movement depended on expanding democratic participation in civic debate, with British women and the working classes playing a crucial role in the abolitionist ranks. British parliamentarians were inundated with thousands of petitions from ordinary people pressing them to pass laws that eventually brought slavery to an end ( ) the people of the GC suffered from those British practices of human trade coordinated by the Monarchies through their diplomatic agents for closely to two centuries before abolitionist struggles was put to an end but slavery still continued during the era of colonization with force labour of all types as a new form of manipulation of the Africans (Kris Manjapra, 2018).

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