

## **HISTORY JSS 3 FIRST TERM**

### **HISTORY SCHEME OF WORK JSS THREE FIRST TERM**

#### **EXTERNAL CONTACTS AND TRADE**

##### **Week 1 – 4: Origin and Organisation of Trans-Saharan Trade.**

###### **1. Origin and nature of Trans-Saharan Trade.**

###### **2. Commodities traded during Trans-Saharan Trade:**

- Gold
- Salt
- Horse
- Slaves
- Ostrich feathers
- Spices, etc.

###### **3. Trade routes during Trans-Saharan Trade:**

- Borno-Tripoli route
- Kanem Borno – Sudan route.
- Kano- Fezzan route.

###### **4. Effects of Trans-Saharan Trade:**

- Introduction of international trade.
- Introduction of the use of camels as a means of transportation.
- Introduction of slave trade across the Saharan.
- Introduction of Islam and Arabic language.

Encouraged interaction between North Africa and West Africa, etc.

##### **Week 5 – 7: Origin and Organisation of Trans-Saharan Trade.**

###### **1. Nature of early European contacts with Nigeria.**

###### **2. Early Europeans that came to Nigeria:**

- European Explorers (e.g Mungopark, H. Clapperton, Richard and John Lander (i.e. the Lander Brothers, etc.)

### **3. Nature of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade:**

- Organisation
- Impact
- Abolition of Trans-Atlantic Slave trade.

### **4. The Legitimate Trade (i.e the trade of Palm Oil).**

**Week 8 – 10: Revision**

**Week 11 – 12: Examination**

## **WEEK 1-4**

### **MEANING AND ORIGIN OF TRANS SAHARAN TRADE**

Trans Saharan trade was the trade that existed and flourished across the Sahara between the North African Arabs and west African traders from Mali, Songhai, Ghana, etc

It is believed to have started between 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries and was carried out between western and Northern parts of the African continent, it got to the peak between 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries

### **NATURE OF TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE**

Trans Saharan trade was...