

SHS 1 Government Objectives Solution

Section 2: Indigenous Systems of Government in Ghana

1. **C:** Matrilineal
2. **B:** The leader possessing near superhuman qualities
3. **C:** their membership in a royal lineage.
4. **B:** Taboo.
5. **B:** traditional and modern systems can coexist and complement each other.
6. **C:** provide wisdom and advice to the chief.
7. **A:** the material they are made from and the ethnic groups that use them.
8. **B:** a clear chain of command and organized governance.
9. **C:** high-ranking chiefs who are eligible to become the next Ya Naa.
10. **C:** Ya Naa or his designated sub-chiefs.
11. **B:** the supreme authority, courage, and unique status of the paramount chief.
12. **A:** Eldest son.
13. **B:** the Chief Priest (Wulomo) holds significant spiritual and political authority.
14. **C:** Wulomo (Chief Priest).
15. **C:** nominating and advising the chief.
16. **B:** his mother and her lineage.
17. **B:** major decisions are made by a central authority, the paramount chief.
18. **B:** matters of defense and security.
19. **C:** are patrilineal.
20. **C:** They all use the stool as a symbol of authority.
21. **B:** The Akan system is matrilineal, while the others are patrilineal.
22. **C:** the spiritual authority of the Chief Priest.
23. **C:** The Queen Mother
24. **D:** Akan.
25. **B:** is a common feature across all major indigenous systems.
26. **C:** had complex and well-defined governance systems.
27. **B:** Mobilisation of resources for development
28. **B:** adjudication and dispute settlement.
29. **A:** Education and awareness creation.
30. **B:** it provides a more accessible and culturally understood way of achieving justice.
31. **C:** there is a formal integration of traditional authority into the national governance framework.
32. **B:** mobilizing resources for socio-economic development.
33. **B:** Ewe, Ga-Dangme, or Akan.
34. **D:** Akan.
35. **C:** The Northern Region (Mole-Dagbani)
36. **C:** mobilize the youth for skills training and partner with businesses to create opportunities.
37. **B:** political power is not exclusively held by men.
38. **B:** partner with the local chief and elders to help spread the message.
39. **C:** a competitive election.
40. **B:** the potential for conflict between customary law and national law.
41. **C:** Wulomo.
42. **B:** a leader's behavior is governed by the traditions and norms of the community.
43. **C:** A centralized state with a president or king as the head
44. **B:** the respect and legitimacy he commands among his people.
45. **B:** guarantee that succession and lineage are directly traceable through the mother.
46. **B:** traditional leaders still play a key role in local justice and social cohesion.
47. **B:** culture and tradition remain an important part of Ghanaian identity and governance.
48. **C:** violating the traditional system of governance and checks and balances.
49. **B:** incorporates a powerful, distinct religious authority (the Wulomo) into its political structure.
50. **C:** failing to adapt to the evolving role of chieftaincy in socio-economic development.