

The diagram on Ghana in chapter 10 of the textbook portrays the political and economic organization of the pre-colonial Ghanaian society. Ghana was a highly centralized state with a complex political system headed by a king, or "Asantehene," who governed through a network of officials and advisers. The economy of Ghana was primarily based on agriculture, with a system of tribute and taxation used to support the king and his court.

When comparing Ghana to other societies presented in this chapter, there are both similarities and differences. One society that shares similarities with Ghana is the Aztec Empire in Mesoamerica. Like Ghana, the Aztec Empire was highly centralized and governed through a complex bureaucracy. The Aztecs also had a system of tribute, whereby conquered territories were required to pay tribute to the Aztec rulers. However, the economy of the Aztec Empire was based on a combination of agriculture, trade, and tribute, while Ghana's economy was primarily agricultural-based.

Another society that differs from Ghana is the Igbo society in West Africa. Unlike Ghana, the Igbo society was decentralized, with no central authority or king. Instead, the Igbo had a system of village councils and elected officials who governed at the local level. The Igbo economy was also based on a combination of agriculture and trade, with a focus on regional and long-distance trade.

In conclusion, while Ghana shares some similarities with other societies presented in this chapter, such as the Aztec Empire, there are also notable differences, such as the decentralized nature of the Igbo society. Understanding these similarities and differences can help us gain a deeper understanding of the diverse political and economic systems that existed in pre-colonial societies.

Sources:

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