

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 7

Strand:	Nationhood		Sub-Strand:	The Republics	
Content Standard:	B8.6.2.1 Analyze the main developments in the Republics between 1960 and 1972				
Indicator (s)	B8.6.2.1 .1 Explain how the First Republic came into being B8.6.2.1 .2 Explain Developments under the First Republic (political development-1960 Constitution)		Performance Indicator: Learners can identify when the First Republic was established.		
Week Ending	19-05-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Social Studies				
Reference	Social Studies Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Word Chart, Pictures, Power Point Presentation, Video		Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Critical Thinking and Problem SolvingCommunication and Collaboration.	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY 15-05-2023	Discuss with Learners the meanings of keywords and terminologies in the lesson. Keywords; <ul style="list-style-type: none">RepublicInaugurationConstitutionReferendumPresidentCabinetElections.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Using a Power Point Presentation, narrate what happened on the 27th of April 1960 constitutional referendum.Learners brainstorm to identify the outcome of the 27thApril 1960 presidential elections.Show Learners a video or read a documentary about the inauguration of Kwame Nkrumah as president of the first republic on 1 July 1960. <p>1960 Ghanaian constitutional referendum A constitutional referendum was held in Ghana on 27 April 1960. The main issue was a change in the country's status from a constitutional monarchy with Elizabeth II as head of state, to a republic with a presidential system of government.</p> <p><u>Presidential elections</u> were held alongside the referendum, which were won by the incumbent <u>Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah</u>. He was inaugurated on 1 July 1960, replacing Queen Elizabeth II as head of state, and thus eliminating the post of <u>Governor-General</u>.</p>			Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. Exercise; Write about the outcome of the 27 th April 1960 constitutional referendum.

		<p>Four years later, <u>another referendum</u> strengthened the president's powers and turned the country into a <u>one-party state</u> (with an official result of 99.91% in support).</p> 	
FRIDAY 19-05-2023	<p>Through questions and answers, review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss with Learners about the features of the First Republican Constitution. 2. Assist Learners to identify the changes in the 1960 constitution. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the membership of the cabinet under the 1960 Constitution. <p>THE MAIN FEATURES OF GHANA'S 1960 REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION</p> <p> <i>Position of Governor-General</i></p> <p>One of the features of the republican constitution was that it abolished the position of the Governor-General. The independence constitution provided that the Queen of England should continue as the ceremonial Head of State of Ghana to be represented by a Governor-General. The new constitution removed the Queen as the Head of State and therefore the position of the Governor-General too.</p> <p> <i>Sweeping powers for the president</i></p> <p>Another feature of the constitution was that it gave very wide powers to the president of the Republic. For example, under Article 55 of the constitution, the President had the power to pass a law. Also, he had the powers to override any legislation from any quarters. The only limit to the powers of the president was the constitution itself.</p> <p> <i>Single executive</i></p> <p>The Republican constitution also made provisions for a single executive. Under this arrangement, the president was both the Head of State and the Head of Government. The constitution provided that after the members of the National Assembly were directly elected by the people in a general election, the National Assembly now constitutes an electoral college to elect the president of the republic.</p>	<p>Learners in small groups to have a debate on the effects of the changes on the status of the country after the introduction of the 1960 constitution.</p>

		<div> <i>In case of defeat, president may dissolve the National Assembly</i></div> <p>Also, the Republican constitution provided that the president could resign or call for fresh elections if he was defeated in the National Assembly. In other words, the president had the power to dissolve the National Assembly and call for fresh elections if he failed to be elected by the National Assembly, sitting as an electoral college. In addition, the constitution provided that all members of the president's cabinet must be drawn from the National Assembly and must partake in the proceedings of the Assembly.</p>	
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