## EaD Comprehensive Lesson Flans



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BASIC 8

## WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 4

Strand:	Nationhood		Sub-Stra	and:	lilitary Rule	!	
Content Standard:	B8.6.2.1. Demonstrate Understanding of Developments under Military Rule in Ghana from 1966 to 1992						
Indicator (s)		Description of the policy of t					
Week Ending	21-07-2023						
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		D	uration:		
Subject	Social Studies	L		<b> </b>			
Reference	Social Studies Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.						
Teaching / Learning Resources	Word Chart, Poste	Competencies:  Critica Proble Comm		al Development and ship I Thinking and m solving. unication and oration.			
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: M	IAIN				PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY	Read a documentary on the first Military Rule in Ghana to the Learners.	<ol> <li>Discuss with Learners about the meaning of "Military Regime".</li> <li>Assist Learners to differentiate between "Military Regime" and "Civilian Regime".</li> <li>Learners brainstorm to identify the causes that led to the first Military Coup.</li> <li>Learners brainstorm to identify the leaders of the 1966 Military Coup.</li> <li>Military regimes are generally independent from special interests and have no allegiance to any particular social class, as the military is its own institution with competing interests among its members. Military dictators have no unifying ideology, and they may enforce left-wing politics or right-wing politics.</li> <li>1966 Military Coup</li> <li>Leaders of the established coup, including army officers</li> </ol>			Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.  Exercise;  1. What is Military Regime? 2. State 3 causes of that led to the 1966 Military Coup.		
	Colonel E.K. Kotoka, Major A. A. Afrifa, Lieuten General (retired) J. A. Ankrah, and Police Inspe				Lieutenant	cers	

		General J.W.K. Harlley, justified their takeover by charging that the CPP administration was abusive and corrupt.  The National Liberation Council (NLC) led the Ghanaian government from 24 February 1966 to 1 October 1969. The body emerged from a coup d'état against the Nkrumah government carried out jointly by the Ghana Police Service and Ghana Armed Forces with collaboration from the Ghana Civil Service.	
WEDNESDAY	Read a documentary on reasons why Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown.	<ol> <li>Discuss with the Learners on the leadership of the second republic of Ghana.</li> <li>Read an account on the civilian authority governance under the Second Republic in October 1969.</li> <li>Assist learners to identify reasons why the second republic was overthrown.</li> </ol> The 2nd Republic of Ghana;	Learners brainstorm to compare the first republic to the second republic.  Exercise;
		Ghana's government returned to civilian authority under the Second Republic in October 1969 after a parliamentary election in which the Progress Party, led by Kofi A. Busia, won 105 of the 140 seats. Until mid-1970, the powers of the chief of state were held by a presidential commission led by Brigadier A.A. Afrifa.	State 4 reasons why the second republic was overthrown.
		Ghana's Second Republic Constitution was drafted in January 1968. The Constitution holds the view that the traditional separations of power are outdated and it is the job of the President to preserve the independence of institutions. The executive is independent from the legislative and judiciary branches of government. The Second Republic Constitution used a decentralized form of government, where the local administrations served as extensions to the central government, which set the local administration's prerogative	
		The Prime Minister of the Second Republic of Ghana;	
		Kofi Abrefa Busia (born 11 July 1913 – 28 August 1978) was a Ghanaian political leader and academic who was Prime Minister of Ghana from 1969 to 1972.	

Name of Teacher: School: District: