## EaD Comprehensive Lesson Flans



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BASIC 7

## WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 2

Strand:	Nationhood		Sub-Strand:		Independent Ghana				
	B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate Understanding of how Ghana became an Independent Nation								
Content Standard:									
Indicator (s)	B7.6.1.1.4 Analyze the nature of government from 1957 to 1960.			Performance Indicator: Learn account of the killing of the exthe 1948 riot.					
Week Ending	07-07-2023								
Class	B.S.7	Class Size:	Duratio		ation:				
Subject	Social Studies								
Reference	Social Studies Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.								
Teaching / Learning Resources	Power Point Prese Charts.	ntation, Poster,	Co	Core ompetencio	<ul> <li>Personal Development ar Leadership</li> <li>Critical Thinking and Problem solving.</li> <li>Communication and Collaboration.</li> </ul>			ng and g.	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1: STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN					PHASE 3: REFLECTION		
TUESDAY	Show documentaries on the 28th February riots in Accra to the Learners.	<ol> <li>Discuss with Learners accounts of the killing of the ex-servicemen.</li> <li>Assist Learners to mention the names of the exservicemen.</li> <li>Learners brainstorm to dramatize on the killing of the ex-servicemen.</li> </ol> Exercise;						swers, de the lesson.	
		The <b>Accra Riots</b> started on 28 February 1948 in <u>Accra</u> , the capital of present-day <u>Ghana</u> , which at the time was the British colony of the <u>Gold Coast</u> . A protest march by unarmed ex-servicemen who were agitating for their benefits as veterans of <u>World War II</u> was broken up by police, leaving three leaders of the group dead. Among those killed was <u>Sergeant Nii Adjetey</u> , who has since been memorialized in Accra.  The 28 February incident is considered "the straw that broke the came!'s back", marking the beginning of the					Write the names of 3 of the exservicemen during the riot of 1948. Write a short account of the riot of 1948.		

Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson	African colony to achieve independence, becoming Ghana on 6 March 1957.  1. Guide Learners to explain reasons for forming the Watson commission.  2. Learners brainstorm to identify the membership and the leadership of the Watson commission.  3. Discuss with Learners how the Watson	Reflect on the reasons for forming the Watson commission.		
	Commission helped the move towards independence.			
	The British colonial government set up the Watson Commission, which examined the circumstances of the riots, and paved the way for constitutional changes that eventually culminated in Ghana's independence.  The immediate aftermath of the riots included the arrest on 12 March 1948 of "the Big Six" – Kwame Nkrumah and other leading activists in the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) party (namely Ebenezer Ako-Adjei, Edward Akufo-Addo, J. B. Danquah, Emmanuel Obetsebi-Lamptey and William Ofori Atta), who were held responsible for orchestrating the disturbances and were detained, before being released a month later. The arrest of the leaders of the UGCC raised the profile of the party around the country and made them national heroes.	1. State 3 reasons for forming the Watson commission. 2. State 5 membership of the Watson commission.		

The Watson Commission reported that the 1946

constitution was inappropriate from the start, because it did not address the concerns of the natives of the <u>Gold Coast</u>. It also recommended that the Gold Coast be allowed to draft its own constitution. A 40-member committee was set up to draft a constitution, with six

WEDNESDAY

representatives of the UGCC. The governor excluded "radicals" such as Kwame Nkrumah, among others, from the constitutional drafting committee for fear of drafting a constitution that would demand absolute independence for the colony



Name of Teacher: School: District: