

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	Nationhood		Sub-Strand:	Military Rule	
Content Standard:	B8.6.2.1. Demonstrate Understanding of Developments under Military Rule in Ghana from 1966 to 1992				
Indicator (s)	B8.6.2.1.1. Explain how military rule was established in 1966, 1972, 1978, 1979 and 1982.		Performance Indicator: Learners can identify the impacts of the various economic policies.		
Week Ending	28-07-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Social Studies				
Reference	Social Studies Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Word Chart, Poster, Pictures, Video		Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal Development and Leadership• Critical Thinking and Problem solving.• Communication and Collaboration.	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY	Briefly explain the origin of Military Rule to the Learners.	<div>1. Read a documentary on the various military regimes from 1972 to 1983 to the Learners.</div> <div>2. Discuss the impacts of the various military regimes on the economy of Gold Coast.</div> <div>3. Learners brainstorm to compare the various military regimes.</div> <div>4. Assist Learners to describe the economic policies under 1972 to 1983 military rule.</div> <div>The National Redemption Council/Supreme Military Council: On the 13th of January 1972, Ghanaians woke up to their dismay that there has been a military overthrow of Prime Minister K.A Busia’s elected civilian government. The overthrow took place during his absence whiles on a medical treatment trip in the UK. The coup was led by Colonel I.K. Acheampong. (Later became General) According to this new military regime it had planned this coup as far back as June 1970 that was some few months after the elected Prime Minister had assumed office.</div>			<div>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div>1. State 3 military rules from 1972 to 1983.</div> <div>2. Write 3 economic policies introduced under the 1972 to 1983</div>

		<p>According to the new military regime “it seized the opportunity presented by public dissatisfaction with Busia’s economic policies”.According to Gutteridge.</p> <p>The regime announced at 6 am on the News the reasons for taking over power as due to economic mismanagement, betrayal of the Ghanaian sovereignty, interference in the economy by foreign and western financial institutions, corruption and other malpractices.¹²⁰ There was a sharp approval by the Ghanaian folk of the big cities like Accra and the regional capitals where workers and the market women of Accra organised mass rallies to append their approval and support of the new government.¹²¹ The new military regime officially named its government as the National Redemption Council (NRC) and at a later date it changed it’s named to Supreme Military Council (SMC).</p> <p>Supreme Military Council (II):</p> <p>The SMC (II) was born after a palace coup ousted the leadership of General I.K. Acheampong and was replaced by his deputy Lt. General Fred Akuffo for various reasons on 5 July 1978. General Akuffo explained that the country was not properly managed by his predecessor. General Acheampong. There was also public outcry that the country should return to civilian rule. Lt General Akuffo was prepared to transfer power to civilian rule as there was a lift on the ban of political party formation on 1st January 1979</p> <p>The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council:</p> <p>On the 4th June 1979 a group of junior officers in the military rescued Flight-Lt Jerry John Rawlings who had been convicted for staging an unsuccessful military coup on 15th May 1979 from prison cells. Flight Lt Rawlings then led the junior officers to overthrow the military government of the SMC (II) the same day.¹²⁴ Its main reason for overthrowing the government of the SMC (II) was that the government has failed the country and the economy was no better with comparisons to the NRC/SMC government. They accused the previous military governments of corruption and explained that they had defiled the military with their selfish ambitions and behaviour.</p> <p>Provisional National Defence Council:</p> <p>Merely after 27 months of handing over power to a democratically elected government, the Limann government was ousted from office by the same Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings together with a different group of military soldiers and some civilians on the 31st</p>	<p>military rules.</p>
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		<p>December 1981. Why should the military with the same leadership of the AFRC who had trust and respect for civilian rule and has thus transferred power to a democratically elected civilian government stage another coup ousting the same civilian government it had transferred power to?</p>	
WEDNESDAY	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify the immediate and the latter economic policies. 2. Discuss with Learners on the “nationalization policies” and the “National Self Reliance Policies’. 3. Learners brainstorm to identify the impacts of the various economic policies. <p>Economic Policies under Military Rule 1972-1985 Economic policies under military regimes that came to power between the above years will be grouped and explained categorically into two main time frames or two main phases. That is ‘Immediate Economic Policies’ and ‘Latter Economic Policies’. The immediate economic policies are the policies which were enacted and implemented immediately after military regimes assumed power from civilian governments. These are mainly policies enacted by the military upon assuming believed were the solutions to Ghana’s economic stagnation problems. They are mainly their manifestoes and reasons for coming to power illegally. The latter economic policies were the policies which were initiated and implemented by the military regimes when their reign in power was coming to a dead end.</p> <p>Immediate Economic Policies The entry of the military into political power sought to pursue policies that were contrary to the previous civilian policies. According to Colonel Acheampong when he assumed power, he said; “The political frame of reference which has guided...actions and.... Advice in the past two years must be cast into rubbish heap of history. This means a departure from the laissez-faire so called free market economy and the institution of effective planning in the allocation and utilization of resources”. It was obvious that this new military regime had policies that will be contrary to the previous civilian government. In one of its radio broadcast, the Acheampong regime (NLC) “accused Busia of permitting excessive international influence and the failure to take more radical actions to suspend payment on the much publicised external debt” That notwithstanding.</p>	Summarize the lesson.

		<p>Nationalization Policies:</p> <p>Most state assets and companies that had been privatized under the previous civilian government were either nationalized, seized or the government re-wrote the contract of leasing to make the government the highest share holder. For example the Acheampong regime (NRC/SMC) cancelled contract with four British companies because the regime believed that the credits to finance these contracts were not favourable to the Ghanaian economy. The Rawlings regime (PNDC) with its threats also made practical measures against foreign companies in the country. For example contracts made between previous civilian Limann government and companies like Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) a subsidiary of Kaiser & Chemical Corporation and Reynolds Metals Co, American firms, United African Company (UAC), British mining subsidiaries and French subsidiary companies etc were either renegotiated, nationalized or confiscated with much emphasis on the interest of the country reigning supreme.¹³³ The regime also went ahead to strictly allocate the importation of goods into the country the sole responsibility of the State owned companies and agencies which included Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC) and the National Procurement Agency, thus excluding foreign owned commercial companies.</p> <p>National Self Reliance Policies:</p> <p>In its pursuit for economic nationalism the country under the leadership of the NRC/SMC and PNDC respectively followed the path of economic independence. The NRC/SMC regime with its investment policy decree shifted the economy to encourage Ghanaians to take the opportunity of the commanding heights of the economy from foreign domination. This enabled ordinary Ghanaian entrepreneurs, workers etc to access infinite avenues to purchase shares in foreign companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Latter Economic Policies</p> <p>The second phase of economic policies that were pursued by the military can be realised at the dying part of their reign. It was surprising to see that the latter part of the military reign in</p> 	
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