

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 6

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 achievements of Jerry John Rawlings towards democracy.		
Week Ending	04-08-2023					
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	Learners brainstorm to identify the various systems of government in which military leaders had power.	<div>1. Discuss with Learners on the different types of Power in Military.</div> <div>2. Assist learners to describe the effects of Military rules on Ghana.</div> <div>3. Read a documentary on the transition from Military rule to democratic government.</div> <div>The transition process had unsavory features that many Ghanaians believed could lead to an outbreak of violence. Intense mutual suspicion and antipathy existed between the PNDC leadership and the opposition going back to the June 4, 1979, uprising and the draconian measures taken by the AFRC. On one side, Rawlings and the PNDC saw the opposition leaders not as individuals genuinely interested in real democracy but as elitist, corrupt, and self-seeking "big men" who had vowed to fight to the bitter end to reverse the gains of the revolution and to restore the old system of corruption and exploitation</div>			<div>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div>State 5 effects f Military rules on Ghana.</div>	



WEDNESDAY

Discuss the biography of the late Jerry John Rawlings with the Learners.

1. Read a documentary on how Jerry John Rawlings used democratic structures to legitimize military rule.
2. Discuss the roles of the “People’s Defense Committees” and “ Workers Defense Committees” which were described by Jerry Rawlings as the highest form of democracy.

The late Jerry Rawlings led two coups in Ghana before twice being elected president in multiparty polls.

Whether you associate him with anti-imperialism, democracy or political violence, the fact is that he was able to retain military and popular control of Ghana for over 20 years.

Rawlings took power in a military coup on 31 December 1981, deposing a government led by Hilla Limann.

Rawlings immediately formed the Provisional National Defence Council. Military coups are relatively easy to stage. But sustaining them can prove difficult because they soon run out of political legitimacy, especially in the context of economic crisis. Rawlings did this by setting up structures that he described as the “highest form of democracy”.



Membership of the Defence Committees began with those who had participated in the overthrow of the

Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

		<p><u>government</u>. It also included citizens who had been mobilised by the rhetoric of democratic participation and those who sought to gain political influence. There were also junior military officers and leftist “radical intellectuals” that Rawlings trusted.</p> <p>Rawlings used the Defence Committees to gain political support. They were also used to prevent widespread unrest, deter regime critics and legitimise his government. Essentially, they functioned as instruments of state power and legitimacy. This was against a background of political as well as economic crises. This is particularly important as the Provisional National Defence Council began to implement the first phase of its <u>economic recovery programme in 1983</u>.</p> <p>To gain deeper insights into how Rawlings built political legitimacy for his coup, we used the records of the <u>National Reconciliation Commission</u>. The commission was appointed by parliament in 2002 to investigate human rights abuses by governments between 1957 – independence year – and 1993. The period included Rawlings’ military rule.</p> <p>The records, which are held at the University of Ghana, provide a unique opportunity for understanding how Rawlings wielded power during military rule. These insights bring valuable new understanding to <u>debates about his legacy</u>.</p> <p>We <u>argue</u> that the Defence Committees were part of a broader strategy to affirm regime legitimacy and manage social as well as economic crises. They also provided opportunities for individuals and groups to benefit – materially and politically. At the same time, they served as platforms to challenge state policies.</p> <p>This central tension in the committees – their role in delivering patronage on one hand, and on providing a check to state policies on the other – is the key to understanding the political power, longevity and legacy of Rawlings.</p>	
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