

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 7

Strand:	Nationhood		Sub-Strand:	Military Rule	
Content Standard:	B8.6.3.1. Demonstrate Understanding of Developments under Military Rule in Ghana from 1966 to 1992				
Indicator (s)	B8.6.3.1.2. Discuss the main developments under the different regimes from 1966 to 1992		Performance Indicator: Learners can identify the achievements of the National Redemption Council.		
Week Ending	11-08-2023				
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 LeadershipCritical Thinking and Problem solving. Communication and Collaboration.	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY 23-05-2023	Discuss with Learners about the aim for the formation of the National Liberation Council.	<div>1. Learners brainstorm to identify the executives and the leaders of the National Liberation Council.</div> <div>2. Discuss with Learners on the achievements of the National Liberation Council.</div> <div>3. Learners brainstorm to identify 5 political developments under the National Liberation Council.</div> <div>4. Assist Learners to identify the challenges faced by the National Liberation Council.</div> <div>Aim of the national liberation movement;</div> <div>The National Liberation Movement was a Ghanaian political party formed in 1954. Set up by disaffected Ashanti members of the Convention People's Party, who were joined by Kofi Abrefa Busia, the NLM opposed the process of centralization whilst supporting a continuing role for traditional leaders</div>			<div>Reflect on the achievements of the Liberation Council.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div>1. Write 4 achievements of the National Liberation Council.</div> <div>2. State 4 challenges faced by the National</div>

		<p>The council consisted of four soldiers and four police officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Gen. J. A. Ankrah - Chairman of the NLC and Head of State (24 February 1966 – 3 April 1969) • Mr. J.W.K. Harlley (Inspector General of Police) - Vice Chairman of the NLC • Lt. Col. Emmanuel K. Kotoka (24 February 1966 – 17 April 1967) • Brigadier Akwasi Amankwaa Afrifa • Mr. B. A. Yakubu (Deputy Commissioner of Police) • Col. Albert Kwesi Ocran • Mr. Anthony K. Deku (Commissioner of Police, CID) • Mr. J. E. O. Nunoo (Commissioner of Police, Administration) <p>Achievements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new government empowered the International Monetary Fund to supervise the country's economy. Under IMF influence, the government cut spending, limited wage increases, and allowed foreign companies to conduct businesses operations on their own terms ○ The overall result was a shift away from the CPP's efforts at national industrialization, towards resource extraction and limited manufacturing for short-term profits—most of which were gleaned by foreign companies and elites within government including the military ○ The Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, created in September 1967 under the NLC, became owner of 19 such corporations ○ Control over large production sectors was granted to foreign multinational corporations such as Norway Cement Export and Abbott Laboratories through the NLC. 	Liberation Council.
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WEDNESDAY	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the leadership and membership of the National Redemption Council with the Learners. 2. Read a documentary on the National Redemption decree to the Learners. 3. Assist Learners to identify the achievements of the National Redemption Council. <p>National Redemption Council (NRC) 1972-78</p> <p>On January 13, 1972, the military seized control of the government for the second time under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel I.K. Acheampong. The army justified its action by accusing the civilian government, headed by Busia, of having failed to resolve the various problems confronting the Ghanaian armed forces.</p> <p>The origin of the army's disaffection lay in the 1971-72 austerity budget, according to which defense expenditures were too large for a country as small as Ghana. The subsequent reductions affected maintenance and materials. Reductions also increased the difficulties facing younger army officers. By the early 1970s, the lack of funds had forced the Ghana Military Academy to reduce the size of its annual class from about 120 to twenty-five cadets.</p> <p>Many senior army officers had also complained that the 1966 coup had interrupted the normal promotion cycle. They maintained that officers who supported Kotoka received quicker promotions, whereas those whose loyalty was in question were held back. Ewe officers, who had been shunted aside since the end of the NLC regime, believed that Acheampong would restore an equitable ethnic balance to the officer corps. Lastly, the army objected to the Busia government's decision to broaden the army's mission to include such nonmilitary functions as engaging in anti-smuggling patrols, supporting anticholera drives, facilitating flood relief work, and participating in reconstruction projects.</p> <p>To rule Ghana, Acheampong established the National Redemption Council (NRC) and acted as its chairman. Initially, the NRC consisted of six army officers and one civilian; however, Acheampong eventually broadened the NRC's membership to include officers from all the services. Newcomers included the air force and navy commanders and the inspector general of the police. Acheampong dropped the two</p>	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.
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		<p>lower-ranking army officers and the civilian member. The NRC assumed legislative and executive powers while the NRC chairman became head of state and commander in chief. The NRC chairman also was responsible for all NRC appointments and removals with the advice of not less than two-thirds of the NRC members. The NRC could remove the chairman by a unanimous decision.</p>	
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School:

District: