

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 8

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 AFRC.		
Week Ending	18-08-2023				
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	Learners brainstorm to identify the factors that contributed to the Military Coup in Ghana.	<div><div><div>1. Discuss the leadership and membership of the Supreme Military Council (SMC) with the Learners.</div><div>2. Assist learners to identify the aim for the establishment of the Supreme Military Council (SMC).</div><div>3. Discuss with Learners about the political developments of the Supreme Military Council (SMC) with the Learners .</div></div><div>Formation of the Supreme Military Council</div><div>On 9 October 1975, the National Redemption Council was replaced by the Supreme Military Council. Its composition consisted of Acheampong, the chairman, and the others including all the military service commanders such as Lt. Gen. Akuffo the Chief of Defence Staff, and the army, navy, air force and Border Guards commanders respectively. Some officers were promoted, some changed portfolios and many</div></div>			<div>Summarize the lesson.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div><div>1. State 5 membership of the Supreme Military Council.</div><div>2. Explain 3 political developments of the Supreme Military Council (SMC).</div></div>

		<p>others were dropped. The Commanders of the First and Second Infantry Brigades of the Ghana Army were also included. It is thought that this coup removed Agbo, Baah and Selormey whom Acheampong had begun to see as a threat. It also made the various service commanders in charge of both the military and the state as there had been some tensions between relatively junior officers in government and the senior commanders of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>The Supreme Military Council (SMC) was the ruling government of Ghana from 9 October 1975 to 4 June 1979. Its chairman was Colonel I.K. Acheampong. He was also the Head of state of Ghana due to his chairmanship.</p>																					
WEDNESDAY	Through questions and answers, review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discuss with the Learners on the factors that resulted in the formation of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC).2. Assist Learners to identify the membership of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)3. Read a documentary on the achievements of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. <p>The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) was the government of Ghana from June 4, 1979, to September 24, 1979.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">AFRC Members</th></tr><tr><th>Position</th><th>Name</th><th>Dates</th><th>Notes</th></tr><tr><td>Head of state of Ghana and Chairman</td><td>Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings</td><td>Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Official Spokesman</td><td>Captain Kojo Boakye-Djan^[5]</td><td>Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Member</td><td>Major Mensah-Poku</td><td>Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979</td><td></td></tr></table>	AFRC Members				Position	Name	Dates	Notes	Head of state of Ghana and Chairman	Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979		Official Spokesman	Captain Kojo Boakye-Djan ^[5]	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979		Member	Major Mensah-Poku	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979		<p>Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the political developments under the AFRC.</p> <p>Exercise;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State 4 factors that resulted in the formation of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.2. Write 3 achievements of the AFRC.
AFRC Members																							
Position	Name	Dates	Notes																				
Head of state of Ghana and Chairman	Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979																					
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Member	Major Mensah-Poku	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979																					

		Member	Major Mensah Gbedemah	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Lieutenant Commander H. C. Apaloo	Jun 1979 – ? ^[4]	Died following traffic accident
		Member	Captain Kwabena Baah Achamfuor ^[6]	19 Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Warrant Officer (II) Harry K. Obeng	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Staff Sergeant Alex Adjei	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Corporal Owusu Boateng	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Leading Aircraftman John N. Gatsiko ^[7]	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Lance Corporal Peter Tasiri ^[7]	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Lance Corporal Ansah Atiemo	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
		Member	Lance Corporal	Jun 1979 –	

	Sarkodee-Addo	24 Sep 1979	
Member	Corporal Sheikh Tetteh	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	
Member	Private Owusu Adu	Jun 1979 – 24 Sep 1979	

Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)

Ghana's third military coup was planned by a small group of disgruntled officers. On May 15, 1979, less than five weeks before the national elections, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and several members of the air force (junior officers and corporals) unsuccessfully tried to overthrow the government. During the court martial of the coup's seven plotters, Rawlings justified his action by claiming that official corruption had eroded public confidence in the government and had tarnished the image of the armed forces. Rawlings also charged that Syrian and Lebanese businessmen living in Ghana had gained control of the country's economy at the expense of the African majority.

On the night of June 4, 1979, a group of junior officers and enlisted personnel of the Fifth Battalion and the Reconnaissance Regiment in Burma Camp freed Rawlings and staged a coup. These individuals then formed the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) to rule the country. The AFRC included a cross section of ranks from private and lance corporal to staff sergeant, airman, lieutenant, and naval commander. Although the scheduled elections occurred as planned on June 18, 1979, the AFRC retained power until September 24, 1979, when President Hilla Limann and the People's National Party (PNP) assumed control of the government.

Meanwhile, the AFRC purged the senior ranks of the armed forces and executed eight officers, three of whom had been former heads of state (Acheampong, Akuffo, and Afrifa). From July to September 1979, special courts held hearings and sentenced 155 military officers, former officials, and wealthy businessmen to prison terms ranging from six months

		to ninety-five years. Additionally, the AFRC collected back taxes from numerous government officials and threatened to seize the assets of many others unless they refunded money to the state that they had allegedly embezzled or stolen. The AFRC also charged hundreds of military officers with corruption and sentenced them to long prison terms. Many civil servants fell victim to the purge and lost their jobs as well.	
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School:

District: