

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 9

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 state the PNDC Law 111.		
Week Ending	25-08-2023				
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	Discuss the aim of forming the Provisional National Defence Council with the Learners.	<div>1. Learners brainstorm to identify the leadership and membership of the Provisional National Defence Council.</div> <div>2. Discuss with Learners about the structure of the Provisional National Defence Council.</div> <div>3. Assist Learners to identify the political developments under the Provisional National Defence Council.</div> <div>Structure of Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), 1982-88</div> <div>Within thirty-five years of Ghana's becoming a sovereign state, the country experienced, before its fourth return to multiparty democratic government in January 1993, nine different types of government (three civilian and six military), including a Westminster-style parliamentary democracy, a socialist single-</div>			Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the challenges faced by the PNDC.
					Exercise; <div>1. Write 5 membership of the PNDC</div> <div>2. State 4 political developments under the Provisional National Defence Council.</div>

		<p>party republic, and several military regimes following coups in 1966, 1972, 1979, and 1981</p> <p>The new national leadership of postcolonial Ghana inherited state machinery that had evolved under British rule and that emphasized strong centralization of power and top-down decision making. Kwame Nkrumah--prime minister, 1957-60; president, 1960-66- -unsuccessfully attempted to create a socialist economy in the early 1960s, but his effort merely served to compound the inevitable problems and dangers of administrative centralization and state intervention in the economy. These problems, which survived Nkrumah, included political corruption, self-enrichment, misuse of power, lack of public accountability, and economic mismanagement, leading in turn to economic decline and stagnation and to the rapid erosion of political legitimacy and attendant coups d'État. Authoritarian or arbitrary styles of leadership that limited genuine democratic participation and public debate on policy as well as the lack of political vision of successive postcolonial regimes (with the exception of Nkrumah's) contributed greatly to political instability and to the rapid alternation of civilian and military rule.</p> <p>One of the changes in government came on June 4, 1979, when a handful of junior officers seized power less than a month before scheduled elections. An Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) was formed with the overriding objectives of ridding Ghana of official corruption, indiscipline in public life, and economic mismanagement before handing over power to a civilian government. A relatively unknown twenty-nine-year-old air force flight lieutenant, Jerry John Rawlings, emerged as the leader of the AFRC. The so-called house-cleaning exercise embarked upon by the AFRC was extended to a variety of civilian economic malpractices such as hoarding, profiteering, and black-marketing.</p> <p>Parliamentary elections were duly held on June 18, 1979, as planned. A party of the Nkrumahist tradition, the People's National Party (PNP), won a majority of the parliamentary seats, and its leader, Hilla Limann, became president after a run-off election. On September 24, 1979, the AFRC handed over government to the PNP. At this time, Rawlings warned the PNP government</p>	
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		that it was on probation and admonished the incoming officials to put the interest of the people first.	
WEDNESDAY	Read a documentary on the enacting of the PNDC Law 111.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify the benefits of enacting the PNDC Law 111. 2. Discuss with Learners on the advantages and disadvantages of the intestate succession law. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the effects of the intestate Succession Law 1985. 4. Discuss with Learners on how negative aspects of the intestate Succession Law can be prevented. <p>THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION</p> <p>When a person dies without leaving a will, the <u>probate</u> process of distributing their assets is known as intestate succession. This can have some very negative consequences for the loved ones of the Decedent.</p> <p>In this blog post, we will discuss what intestate succession is, and highlight some of the problems that can arise.</p> <p>WHAT IS INTESTATE SUCCESSION?</p> <p>Intestate succession is the probate process of distributing a person's assets when they pass away without having left a will.</p> <p>Under intestate succession, depending upon the circumstances, the Decedent's assets will be split between their spouse and their children.</p>	Learners brainstorm to identify the importance of making a Will.

		<p>If the Decedent did not have a spouse or any children, their assets will be distributed to their parents. If the Decedent’s parents are also deceased, their assets will be distributed to their siblings. If the Decedent does not have any surviving siblings, their assets will be distributed to their closest relatives.</p> <p>POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH INTESTATE SUCCESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the biggest problems with intestate succession is that it can lead to family disputes. When a person passes away without leaving a will, their loved ones are often left to argue over who should get what and who should represent the estate in the probate process. <p>This can cause a lot of bad blood between family members, and can even lead to expensive litigation. The court will have to step in and make decisions about how the Decedent’s assets should be distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another problem with intestate succession is that it can result in the Decedent’s assets being distributed to people who they may not have wanted to receive them. For example, if the Decedent was single, their assets may be distributed to their estranged children or other estranged relatives. <p>HOW TO AVOID INTESTATE SUCCESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The best way to avoid intestate succession is to have a valid Last Will & Testament in place. A will allows you to decide how your assets will be distributed when you pass away and can help to avoid family disputes.	
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School:

District: