EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8 WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	Religious Leaders and P	ersonalities	Sub-Stra	and: P	Prophets and An	cestors	
Content Standard:	B8.4.1.1 Model the mission	on and the exemp	olary lives o	f the prophets	s and ancestors		
Indicator (s)	B8.4.1.1.1 Describe the mission of the prophets Performance Indicator: Lea and missions of Prophets.				arners can identify the call		
Week Ending	09-02-2024						
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		D	Ouration:		
Subject	Religious and Moral; Educ	cation		1	 		
Reference	RME Curriculum, Teacher	rs Resource Pack	k, Learners	Resource Pac	k, Textbook.		
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Pictures, Video, Power Point Presentation.		Co	Core ompetencies:	GlobCult	Global Citizenship	
DAY/DAT\E	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2:	MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION	
TUESDAY	Discuss with Learners about the meanings of keyword and terminologies used in the lesson. Keywords; Intermediary Mission Exemplary life Prophet Ancestors teachings	is. 2. Assist Prophe 3. Discus three r Religion In religion, a pr who is regarde and is said to s an intermediar or teachings fr people. Biblical people Anania Eldad (Eliezer Elisabe 1:41)	Learners to ets in the Bis the early main religion rophet or per das being peak on being with humom the super with claim es of Damas (Numbers 1) (2 Chronic	identify example and in the ives of the Prince of the prin	e Quran. cophets from the an individual th a divine being eing, serving as vering messages arce to other c experiences 0–18)	Reflect on the meaning of Prophets. Exercise; 1. Who is a Prophet? 2. Write the names of 3 Prophets each in the; i. Holy Bible ii. Holy Quran	

		Loophim (Luko 2:22)	
		Joachim (Luke 3:23) Joachim (Luke 3:23)	
		• Joseph (Genesis 37:5–11)	
		Names of Prophets in the Quran;	
		Adam	
		Idris (Enoch)	
		Nuh (Noah)	
		Hud (Heber)	
		Saleh (Methusaleh)	
		• Lut (Lot)	
		Ibrahim (Abraham)	
		• Ismail (Ishmael)	
		Ishaq (Isaac) Warnib (Isaac)	
		Yaqub (Jacob) Yaqub (Jacob)	
		Yusuf (Joseph) Shulaib (Jothra) Annub (Joh)	
		Shu'aib (Jethro), Ayyub (Job)Dhulkifl (Ezekiel)	
		Dhulkifi (Ezekiel) Musa (Moses), Harun (Aaron), Dawud (David),	
		Sulayman (Solomon), Ilyas (Elias	
		Salayman (Solomon), nyas (Elias	
THURSDAY	Select a model reader to	 Learners to watch video clips and/or 	Through questions and
	read Bible and Quran	pictures of prophets in both	answer, conclude the
	verses that talks about	Christianity and Islam.	lesson
	the calls and missions of	2. Discuss with the Learners on the calls	
	Prophets.	and missions of Prophets,	
		Assist Learners to role play on the calls and missions of Prophets.	Exercise;
		Missions of a Prophet;	Write the call and
		A prophet teaches truth and interprets the word of	missions of the following
		God. He calls the unrighteous to repentance. He	Prophets;
		receives revelations and directions from the Lord for	i. Noah
		our benefit. He may see into the future and foretell	ii. Moses
		coming events so that the world may be warned.	iii. Abraham.
		Isaiah spoke for God in Judah under four	
		kings—Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah— with Micah also prophesying during that	
		period.	
		Hezekiah was followed on the throne by	
		Manasseh, of whom Scripture records that he	
		did more evil in the sight of the Lord than all	
		his predecessors (<u>2 Kgs. 21:2-16</u>).	
		 Manasseh was followed by good king Josiah 	
		who instituted a thorough cleansing of the	
		temple, ridding it of much pagan worship. The	
		people cleaning the temple found an ancient	
		scroll that spelled judgment on the land, which	
		led to the last revival of Yahweh worship in Judah. The prophets in Jerusalem at this time	
		included Nahum , Jeremiah , and Zephaniah (th	
		moraca reanum, Jerennam, and <u>Zephaniah</u> (til	

	ough the high priest turned to a woman prophet, Huldah, to interpret the scroll for the king). Josiah was followed by kings whose disastrous political decisions eventually brought the Babylonian conqueror Nebuchadnezzar II against Jerusalem (2 Kgs. 23:31-24:17). In 605 BC, Nebuchadnezzar took 10,000 Jews into exile in Babylon. The prophet Ezekiel was among those captives, while Habakkuk joined Jeramiah and Zephaniah, continuing their prophetic work in Jerusalem. When King Zedekiah allied himself with neighbor nations to fight off Babylon in 589, Nebuchadnezzar laid siege to Jerusalem that lasted more than two years (2 Kgs. 24:18-25:21; 2 Chr. 36). The city capitulated in 586, mainly because of famine, and was razed to the ground with its temple and palaces totally destroyed. Jeremiah remained in Jerusalem, continuing his prophetic work among the impoverished remnant in Judah, until he was carted off to Egypt. Meanwhile, Ezekiel continued to prophesy in Babylon to the exiled Jews living there.	
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