

# FIRST TERM

## WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

### WEEK 7

<b>Week Ending:</b> 24-02-2023		<b>DAY:</b>	<b>Subject:</b> R.M.E
<b>Duration:</b> 60MINS		<b>Strand:</b> Religious Practices	
<b>Class:</b> B8	<b>Class Size:</b>	<b>Sub Strand:</b> Puberty Rites	
<b>Content Standard:</b> B8 2.1.1: Explain rites of passage and identify the moral lessons in them.		<b>Indicator:</b> B8 2.1.1.3: Describe how puberty rites are performed in traditional Ghanaian societies	<b>Lesson:</b> 1 OF 2
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can describe how puberty rites are performed in traditional Ghanaian societies		<b>Core Competencies:</b> CP 5.2: CP 6 .3PL 5.4: PL 5.5: PL 6.1: PL 6.4:	
<b>References:</b> R.M.E Curriculum Pg. 26			
<b>Phase/Duration</b>	<b>Learners Activities</b>	<b>Resources</b>	
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	<p>Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>		
<b>PHASE 2: MAIN</b>	<p>BraINSTORM learners to mention puberty rites activities performed by some Traditional Societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bragro of the Akan</li> <li>• Baala of Sissala</li> <li>• Sodji-wi of the Chala, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Describe activities performed during puberty of some Traditional Societies.</p> <p><u>Bragro of the Akan</u></p> <p>Puberty rites among the Akans are known as "Bragoro" or "Brapue." Most Akans, especially the Ashantis and the Bono, perform puberty rites for their daughters. A girl who is being initiated into "Bragoro" is called "Brani" or "Sakyima." "Bragoro" is performed only after a girl's first menstruation. Before she takes part in the rite, she is examined physically by the queen mother to ensure that she is a virgin and at the same time not pregnant.</p> <p><b>STAGES INVOLVED IN "BRAGORO" RITES</b></p> <p><u>First Stage of the Rite</u></p> <p>The first rite is the "Enstoolment" which is performed by an old woman who has many children. The initiate (brani) takes her bath and covers her head to the waist leaving the face bare, etc.</p> <p><u>Second stage of the rite</u></p> <p>The next rite is the "ti-yi" (hair cutting). The initiate is given a special hair cut called "Dansinkran" and the father pays some money for it. This money serves as capital for the girl.</p> <p><u>Third stage of the rite</u></p>	Pictures and charts	

The next stage is the ritual bath which takes place in a stream or a river. Her head is covered with cloth and she is carried to the stream for the ritual bath. On arrival, the officiating woman removes her cloth and dips her into the stream three times informing the spirits of the water of their presence and purpose.

Fourth stage of the rite

When they get home, she is seated on a stool for the "Anoka" This is the dedication ceremony. The food items for this ceremony are boiled eggs, etc, elephant skin, banana, and roasted groundnuts. Libation is poured and each of the food items is put into her mouth for her to taste it.

Fifth stage of the rite

The initiate holds the hands of two children (a boy and a girl) and then releases their hands for them to rush towards a big bowl of etc and eggs. The moment they touch the food other children present at the ceremony rush to go and get a bite. While the children are scrambling for the food, the initiate is blindfolded and asked to touch two of the children. It is believed that if she is able to touch a boy and a girl she will have children of both sexes

Sixth stage of the rite

All the initiates come together after feasting with their friends to celebrate the day's event with a special dance as the Bragoro singers drum.

Seventh Stage of the rite

Her invited friends are left behind to serve her for six days. During this period they engage in some evening activities like storytelling, love games and games for girls They also learn traditional dances and songs; learn to play the "Dondo" (the armpit drum) and any traditional instrument meant for women.

Eighth stage of the rite

Sunday is the initiation week called "Ndaase" or "Nnaase". The initiate dresses attractively. Her outfit consists of kente, a gold chain, a pair of native sandals, attractive beads and an umbrella. All those who will accompany her also put on beautiful clothes.

Learners to role play how the Bragoro of the Akan puberty rites are performed.

Assessment

1. What is Bragoro?
2. Describe the rituals that are performed during the
  - First stage of Bragoro
  - Third stage of Bragoro
  - Fourth stage of Bragoro
3. Mention four ethnic groups in Ghana which perform Bragoro for their females.

<b>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</b>	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.  Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	
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<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can describe how puberty rites are performed in traditional Ghanaian societies		<b>Core Competencies:</b> CP 5.2: CP 6 .3PL 5.4: PL 5.5: PL 6.1: PL 6.4:
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Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	<p>Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>	
<b>PHASE 2: MAIN</b>	<p>Put learners into groups. Each group is tasked to describe activities performed during puberty of some Traditional Societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baala of Sissala</li> <li>• Sodji-wi of the Chala, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Learners do a presentation and role play how puberty rites are performed in their community.</p> <p>Guide learners to identify the significance of puberty rites.</p> <p>1. It initiates them to adulthood: Puberty rite prepares the individual from childhood to adulthood. In females, it shows that the lady is matured for marriage and procreation.</p> <p>2. It prepares the initiate for marriage: The rite prepares the individual physically and spiritually for marriage. This implies that he or she is now ready to take the responsibility of marriage and parenting.</p> <p>3. It tests a person's courage and endurance: Puberty rite is stressful and demanding. Therefore, if one goes through it successfully, it is an indication that she is matured, has endurance, fearless and courageous to face the future.</p> <p>4. It teaches the initiate good manners and grooming: The girl is taught very important skills, virtues, morality, and how to perform household chores. She learns to sing, dance and play some local musical instruments. This enables her to fit well in society.</p> <p>5. It informs the initiate about her culture and tradition: The priests and elderly members of the family give advice to the person undergoing the initiation rite. She is made to appreciate her culture and tradition</p> <p>In two groups, learners debate the motion “Puberty rites are outmoded.”</p>	Pictures and charts

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