

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 7

Week Ending: 19-05-2023	DAY:	Subject: Social Studies
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: Nationhood
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Birth of the First Republic
Content Standard: B8.6.2.1. Analyze the main developments in the Republics between 1960 and 1972	Indicator: B8.6.2.1.1. Explain how the First Republic came into being	Lesson: 1 OF 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can explain how the First Republic came into being		Core Competencies: CP 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.1: CC 9.1: CP 5.2: CC
References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 61		
Keywords: Rights, citizen, constitution, responsibilities.		
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Brainstorm learners for the meaning of republic.</p> <p><i>The term "republic" refers to a form of government in which the country is considered a "public matter" and the head of state is an elected or appointed official, rather than a hereditary monarch. In a republic, the power to govern is typically held by the people or their elected representatives.</i></p> <p>Guide learners to discuss when Ghana became a republic.</p> <p><i>Ghana became a republic on July 1, 1960. Prior to that, it was a British colony known as the Gold Coast. Ghana gained independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, and initially retained its status as a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as the head of state. However, after a referendum held on April 27, 1960, Ghana transitioned from a constitutional monarchy to a republic, with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah becoming the country's first President. This change marked the establishment of the Republic of Ghana.</i></p> <p>Learners in their groups use the Internet, print media and oral sources to find out how the First Republic was established.</p> <p><i>The First Republic of Ghana was established through a process of constitutional changes and political developments.</i></p> <p><i>1. Independence from British Colonial Rule: Ghana, then known as the Gold Coast, gained independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957. This marked the beginning of Ghana's journey as a sovereign nation.</i></p>	<p>Pictures and Charts</p>

	<p>2. <i>Transition to a Constitutional Monarchy: Following independence, Ghana initially adopted a constitutional monarchy system with Queen Elizabeth II as the ceremonial head of state and a Governor-General representing her in the country. This system was established under the 1957 Constitution.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Push for Republican Status: In the years following independence, there was a growing sentiment and desire among Ghanaians for Ghana to become a republic and have a Ghanaian citizen as the head of state, rather than a British monarch or representative.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Referendum and Constitutional Changes: In 1960, a referendum was held to decide whether Ghana should become a republic or maintain its status as a constitutional monarchy. The referendum took place on April 27, 1960, and the majority of Ghanaians voted in favor of a republic.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Adoption of the 1960 Constitution: Following the referendum, a new constitution was drafted and adopted to establish the First Republic of Ghana. The new constitution came into effect on July 1, 1960. It outlined the structure of the republic, the powers of the president, the roles of various institutions, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Dr. Kwame Nkrumah as the First President: With the establishment of the First Republic, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who had been the Prime Minister of Ghana since independence, became the country's first President. He assumed the role on July 1, 1960, leading the nation as the head of state and government.</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u> When did Ghana become a Republic? Narrate how the First Republic was established.</p>	
PHASE 3: REFLECTION	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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Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson.		
	Share performance indicators with learners.		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Guide learners to discuss the outcome of 27 April 1960 referendum.	Pictures and Charts	
	<i>The referendum held on April 27, 1960, in Ghana had a significant outcome that shaped the country's political landscape. The referendum aimed to determine whether Ghana should transition from a constitutional monarchy to a republic.</i>		
	<i>1. Outcome: The majority of Ghanaians voted in favor of establishing a republic. The exact figures indicate that approximately 88.47% of the electorate supported the republic option, while 11.53% voted against it. This overwhelming majority in favor of a republic demonstrated the strong desire among Ghanaians for a more independent and self-governing political system.</i>		
	<i>2. Establishment of the First Republic: As a result of the referendum's outcome, the First Republic of Ghana was established. The transition from a constitutional monarchy to a republic marked an important milestone in Ghana's post-independence history. It allowed for the appointment of a Ghanaian citizen as the head of state, replacing the British monarch or representative.</i>		
<i>3. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah as President: Following the establishment of the First Republic, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who had been the Prime Minister of Ghana since independence, became the country's first President. His leadership and vision played a crucial role in guiding Ghana's transition and shaping its future as a republic.</i>			
<i>4. Symbol of Ghanaian Independence:</i>			

	<p><i>The outcome of the referendum and the establishment of the republic were seen as symbols of Ghanaian independence and self-determination. It showcased Ghana's ability to shape its own political destiny and chart its own course, free from external influence.</i></p> <p><i>5. Consolidation of Nkrumah's Power: The referendum's outcome consolidated Dr. Nkrumah's political power. He was a key advocate for the republic and had campaigned extensively for its adoption. With the establishment of the First Republic, he assumed the presidency, consolidating his authority and enabling him to implement his policies and vision for Ghana.</i></p> <p><i>6. Impact on Pan-Africanism: Ghana's transition to a republic also had broader implications for the African continent. Dr. Nkrumah was a prominent advocate for Pan-Africanism, and Ghana's move toward a republic was seen as a significant step in the Pan-African movement. It inspired other African nations to pursue independence and republican forms of governance, contributing to the decolonization process across the continent.</i></p> <p>Learners in their groups discuss the outcome of 27 April 1960 presidential elections.</p> <p>Engage learners to dramatize the inauguration of Kwame Nkrumah as president of the First Republic on 1 July 1960</p>	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	