

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 9

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Week Ending: 02-06-2023 | DAY: | Subject: Social Studies |
| Duration: 60MINS | | Strand: Nationhood |
| Class: B8 | Class Size: | Sub Strand: Political Developments Under The Second Republic |
| Content Standard: B8.6.2.1. Analyze the main developments in the Republics between 1960 and 1972 | Indicator: B8.6.2.1.3. Explain how the Second Republic came into being | Lesson: 1 OF 2 |
| Performance Indicator: Learners can explain how the Second Republic came into being | | Core Competencies: CP 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.1: CC 9.1: CP 5.2: |
| References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 70 | | |
| Keywords: Rights, citizen, constitution, responsibilities. | | |
| 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 | Use the internet, print media and oral sources to find out how the Second Republic was established. The Second Republic of Ghana was established following a military coup that overthrew the government of the First Republic. Here is a brief overview of how the Second Republic came into existence: The Second Republic of Ghana was established through a series of political changes and events. Here is an overview of how the Second Republic came into existence: <i>1. Overthrow of the First Republic: The First Republic of Ghana, led by President Kwame Nkrumah, was overthrown in a military coup on February 24, 1966. The coup was carried out by a group of military officers known as the National Liberation Council (NLC), who accused Nkrumah of corruption and autocratic rule.</i> <i>2. Interim Military Rule: Following the coup, the NLC took control of the government and implemented a period of military rule. During this interim period, the NLC introduced several reforms and worked towards stabilizing the country.</i> <i>3. Constitutional Referendum: In 1968, the NLC organized a constitutional referendum to determine the future political system of Ghana. The referendum allowed Ghanaians to vote on whether they</i> | Pictures and Charts |

preferred a one-party or multi-party system. The majority of voters chose a multi-party system.

4. *Adoption of the 1969 Constitution: Based on the outcome of the referendum, the NLC drafted a new constitution, which was adopted in 1969. The constitution established the Second Republic of Ghana, transitioning the country from military rule to civilian democratic governance.*

5. *Elections and Hilla Limann's Presidency: In 1969, the first general elections under the new constitution were held. Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia and his Progress Party emerged as the winners, and Busia became the Prime Minister. However, in 1972, Busia's government was overthrown in a military coup led by General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong.*

6. *Return to Civilian Rule: In 1979, following a period of military rule, Ghana transitioned back to civilian rule through a series of events known as the SMC (Supreme Military Council) III coup. General Fred Akuffo was overthrown, and a civilian government was established. Dr. Hilla Limann of the People's National Party (PNP) won the presidential election and became the President of the Second Republic of Ghana.*

Guide learners to discuss the outcome of the 1969 general elections.

1. *Victory of the Progress Party: The Progress Party (PP), led by Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia, emerged as the winner of the elections. The PP campaigned on a platform of democracy, individual liberties, and economic development. Their victory ended the period of military rule and signaled a return to civilian democratic governance.*

2. *Busia becomes Prime Minister: As the leader of the Progress Party, Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia assumed the role of Prime Minister. He was a prominent scholar and political figure, known for his advocacy of free-market principles and his commitment to restoring democratic values in Ghana.*

3. *Multi-Party System: The 1969 elections were significant because they signaled the transition from a one-party system to a multi-party system. Ghanaians had the opportunity to vote for various political parties, including the Progress Party, the National Alliance of Liberals (NAL), and the Ghana National Party (GNP).*

4. *Peaceful Transition: The elections were conducted in a relatively peaceful manner, with minimal incidents of violence or disruption. This demonstrated Ghana's commitment to democratic processes and set a positive precedent for future elections in the country.*

5. *Challenges and Criticisms: Despite the positive outcome, the Second Republic faced challenges and criticisms. The government struggled with economic issues, including inflation and unemployment. There were also tensions and political divisions within the country, with some factions criticizing the Busia-led government's policies and actions.*

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who emerged as the winner of the 1969 general elections in Ghana? 2. Which political party won the elections? 3. What was the role assumed by Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia after the elections? 4. What significant change occurred in the political system as a result of the 1969 elections? 5. How were the 1969 general elections viewed in terms of their conduct? 6. What challenges did the Second Republic face following the elections? 7. Who overthrew the government of the Second Republic in 1972? 8. How long did the Second Republic last before being overthrown? 9. What was the significance of the 1969 general elections in Ghana's history? <p>Dramatize the handing over of power from the National Liberation Council (NLC) to Dr K. A Busia's Progress Party.</p> <p>Compare the First Republican Constitution and the second Republican Constitution</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> | |

| Week Ending: 02-06-2023 | | DAY: | Subject: Social Studies |
|--|--|--|---|
| Duration: 60MINS | | Strand: Nationhood | |
| Class: B8 | Class Size: | | Sub Strand: Political Developments Under The Second Republic |
| Content Standard: B8.6.2.1. Analyze the main developments in the Republics between 1960 and 1972 | | Indicator: B8.6.2.1.3. Explain how the Second Republic came into being | Lesson: 2 OF 2 |
| Performance Indicator: Learners can explain how the Second Republic came into being | | Core Competencies: CP 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.1: CC 9.1: CP 5.2: | |
| References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 70 | | | |
| 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>Engage learners to dramatize the handing over of power from the National Liberation Council (NLC) to Dr K. A Busia's Progress Party.</p> <p><i>Handing Over of Power: Following the election results, the NLC peacefully handed over power to Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia's government. This marked the transition from military rule to civilian democratic governance in Ghana.</i></p> <p><i>Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia's Government: With the handing over of power, Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia became the Prime Minister of Ghana. His government focused on implementing policies to promote economic growth, social development, and democracy.</i></p> <p>Learners compare the First Republican Constitution and the second Republican Constitution.</p> <p>1. Form of Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>First Republican Constitution: Established a parliamentary system of government with a ceremonial president as the head of state.</i> <i>Second Republican Constitution: Retained the parliamentary system of government but introduced a strong executive president with extensive powers.</i> <p>2. Executive Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>First Republican Constitution: The executive power was primarily vested in the prime minister and the cabinet, with the president having limited powers.</i> | Pictures and Charts | |

- *Second Republican Constitution: The executive power was concentrated in the president, who had significant authority and control over the government.*
3. Term of Office:
- *First Republican Constitution: The president and members of parliament served a term of 5 years, with provisions for re-election.*
 - *Second Republican Constitution: The president and members of parliament served a term of 4 years, also with provisions for re-election.*
4. Composition of Parliament:
- *First Republican Constitution: Parliament consisted of a unicameral legislature with members elected through a constituency-based system.*
 - *Second Republican Constitution: Parliament remained unicameral, but the number of constituencies was increased, and a new electoral system called "Proportional Representation" was introduced.*
5. Political Parties:
- *First Republican Constitution: Recognized multiple political parties and allowed for competitive multi-party elections.*
 - *Second Republican Constitution: While it did not explicitly prohibit multi-party politics, the prevailing political environment limited the activities of opposition parties, leading to a de facto one-party state.*
6. Amendments:
- *First Republican Constitution: Could be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of parliament.*
 - *Second Republican Constitution: Required a referendum and approval by two-thirds of the electorate to amend certain provisions, providing greater protection for constitutional changes.*

Assessment

Read the statements below and write "1" if the statement refers to the First Republican Constitution, "2" if it refers to the Second Republican Constitution, or "Both" if it applies to both constitutions.

1. _____ Established a parliamentary system of government.
2. _____ Introduced a strong executive president.
3. _____ Concentrated executive power in the president.
4. _____ Limited powers for the president.
5. _____ Had a term of office of 5 years for the president and members of parliament.
6. _____ Had a term of office of 4 years for the president and members of parliament.
7. _____ Recognized multiple political parties.
8. _____ Introduced proportional representation in the electoral system.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>9. _____ Could be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of parliament.</p> <p>10. _____ Required a referendum and approval by two-thirds of the electorate to amend certain provisions.</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> | |