

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 10

Week Ending: 09-06-2023		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: B8.6.2.1.4. Explain political developments under the Second Republic	Lesson: 1 OF 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can explain political developments under the Second Republic		Core Competencies: CP 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.1: CC 9.1: CP 5.2:	
References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 71			
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	Describe the main features of the 1969 Constitution of the Second Republic including the creation of the office of the Prime Minister. 1. Presidential System: <i>The 1969 Ghana Constitution established a presidential system of government, where power was divided between the President and the Prime Minister. This system granted significant executive powers to the President while designating the Prime Minister as the head of government responsible for day-to-day administration.</i> 2. Executive Powers of the President: <i>The President held extensive executive authority, including the power to appoint and dismiss ministers, chair the Council of State, and act as the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The President also had the authority to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections.</i> 3. Creation of the Office of the Prime Minister: <i>The constitution introduced the office of the Prime Minister, who was appointed by the President. The Prime Minister served as the head of government, responsible for policy implementation and overseeing the functioning of various government ministries.</i> 4. Role and Responsibilities of the Prime Minister: <i>The Prime Minister had a crucial role in the governance of Ghana. They were responsible for coordinating government policies, chairing the Cabinet,</i>	Pictures and Charts	

and advising the President on matters of national importance. The Prime Minister was accountable to the President and worked closely with the President to ensure the effective functioning of the government.

5. Parliamentary System: *The constitution retained a parliamentary system with a unicameral legislature known as the National Assembly. Members of Parliament were elected through general elections and represented various constituencies across the country. The Prime Minister, as the head of government, was expected to be a Member of Parliament.*

6. Council of State: *The constitution established a Council of State, which consisted of eminent citizens appointed by the President. The Council served as an advisory body to the President and played a consultative role in matters of national interest.*

7. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: *The 1969 constitution enshrined fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to life, liberty, and security of the person. It also recognized the freedom of expression, assembly, and association. However, the constitution allowed for certain restrictions on these rights in the interest of national security and public order.*

Explain the changes that happened in the country as a result of the 1969 Constitution of the Second Republic.

1. Shift to a Presidential System: *One of the major changes introduced by the 1969 Constitution was the shift from a parliamentary system to a presidential system of government. This meant that executive powers were concentrated in the President, who was elected separately from the legislature.*

2. Creation of the Office of the Prime Minister: *The constitution established the office of the Prime Minister as the head of government. This position was responsible for policy implementation, overseeing government ministries, and coordinating the administration of the country.*

3. Strengthening of Executive Authority: *Under the new constitution, the President held significant executive powers. This included the power to appoint and dismiss ministers, act as the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, chair the Council of State, and dissolve Parliament when necessary.*

4. Introduction of the Council of State: *The constitution introduced the Council of State, which comprised eminent citizens appointed by the President. The Council served as an advisory body, providing counsel to the President on matters of national importance. It played a consultative role in decision-making processes.*

	<p>5. Emphasis on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: <i>The 1969 Constitution enshrined fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to life, liberty, and security of the person. It recognized the freedom of expression, assembly, and association. Although certain restrictions were allowed in the interest of national security and public order, the constitution emphasized the protection of individual rights.</i></p> <p>6. Centralization of Power: <i>The shift to a presidential system, coupled with the significant executive powers vested in the President, resulted in a more centralized system of governance. This allowed for more streamlined decision-making and policy implementation but also concentrated authority in the hands of the executive branch.</i></p> <p>7. Short-lived Second Republic: <i>Despite the significant changes introduced by the constitution, the Second Republic in Ghana was short-lived. The country experienced another military coup in 1972, which led to the suspension of the constitution and the establishment of military rule.</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of government system was established by the 1969 Ghana Constitution of the Second Republic? • Who held the executive powers in the government according to the constitution? • What was the main purpose of creating the office of the Prime Minister? • What was the composition of the legislative body under the 1969 Ghana Constitution? • What were the fundamental rights and freedoms recognized in the constitution? 	
<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> <p><u>Homework</u></p> <p>1. What type of government system replaced the parliamentary system under the 1969 Constitution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Presidential system b) Monarchical system c) Communist system d) Federal system <p>2. What was the main purpose of creating the office of the Prime Minister?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To oversee the functioning of government ministries b) To chair the Council of State c) To appoint and dismiss ministers d) To act as the Commander-in-Chief <p>3. What role did the Council of State play under the new constitution?</p>	

- a) Legislative body
- b) Judicial body
- c) Advisory body to the President
- d) Electoral commission

4. What rights and freedoms were emphasized in the 1969 Constitution?

- a) Right to vote and run for office
- b) Right to education and healthcare
- c) Right to life, liberty, and security of the person
- d) Right to own property and businesses

5. What led to the end of the Second Republic in Ghana?

- a) Adoption of a new constitution
- b) General elections
- c) Military coup
- d) Economic crisis

Answers:

1. a) Presidential system
2. a) To oversee the functioning of government ministries
3. c) Advisory body to the President
4. c) Right to life, liberty, and security of the person
5. c) Military coup

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PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson. Share performance indicators with learners.		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Discuss the membership of the cabinet under the 1969 Constitution.</p> <p>1. Prime Minister: <i>The Prime Minister, as the head of government, was an automatic member of the cabinet. The Prime Minister's role was to coordinate government policies, chair cabinet meetings, and oversee the functioning of various government ministries.</i></p> <p>2. Ministers: <i>The cabinet consisted of ministers appointed by the President upon the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers were responsible for specific government departments or ministries, such as finance, defense, health, education, and agriculture. They played a crucial role in formulating policies, implementing government programs, and overseeing the functioning of their respective ministries.</i></p> <p>3. Deputy Ministers: <i>The cabinet also included deputy ministers who were appointed to assist the ministers in their respective ministries. Deputy ministers were responsible for supporting the ministers in their duties, representing the ministry in various forums, and assisting with policy implementation.</i></p> <p>4. Other Appointed Members: <i>The President had the discretion to appoint additional members to the cabinet. These appointments could include individuals with specific expertise or representatives from different sectors of society. The inclusion of additional members aimed to bring diverse perspectives and expertise into the decision-making process.</i></p> <p>5. Council of State Representatives: <i>The Council of State, which was established as an advisory body to the President, could also have its</i></p>		Pictures and Charts

	<p><i>representatives appointed to the cabinet. These representatives served as a link between the Council of State and the cabinet, ensuring that the advice and perspectives of the Council were taken into consideration during cabinet deliberations.</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who was the head of government and an automatic member of the cabinet? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) President b) Prime Minister c) Council of State Representative d) Minister of Finance 2. What was the role of ministers in the cabinet? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To assist the Prime Minister in governance b) To represent various constituencies c) To chair cabinet meetings d) To act as the Commander-in-Chief 3. Who appointed the ministers to the cabinet? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prime Minister b) Council of State c) President d) National Assembly 4. What was the purpose of deputy ministers in the cabinet? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To assist the Prime Minister b) To represent the Council of State c) To support and assist the ministers in their duties d) To chair cabinet meetings in the absence of the Prime Minister 5. What other members could be appointed to the cabinet? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representatives from the judiciary b) Representatives from the armed forces c) Representatives from the Council of State d) Representatives from the National Assembly <p>Answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. b) Prime Minister 2. a) To assist the Prime Minister in governance 3. c) President 4. c) To support and assist the ministers in their duties 5. c) Representatives from the Council of State 	
<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>	