FAYOL INC. 0547824419

## FIRST TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

## WEEK 7

Week Ending: 17-11-2023		DAY:		Subject: R.M.E		
Duration: 60MINS				Strand: Religious Practices		
Class: B9		Class Size:		Sub Strand: Religious Festivals		
Content Standard: B9 2.1.1: Understand the relevance on need to participate in, religious festivates.				tate the meaning and types o	Lesson:	
Performance Indicator: Learners can discuss the meaning and types of festivals				Core Competencies: Personal Development and L Critical Thinking and Problen		
References: R.M.E Curi	riculum Pg.	59				
New words: Festivals, A	Agricultural,	Ancestral, Histo	orical			
Phase/Duration		Learners Activities Re				
PHASE 1: <b>STARTER</b> PHASE 2: <b>MAIN</b>	Play snipp Ghanaian Ask stude common? Share per lesson.					
	Ask students to share what comes to their mind when they hear the word 'festival'. Write their responses on the board.  Discuss the various responses and collectively build a class definition for 'festival'.  Introduce the two primary types of festivals in Ghana: Agricultural Festivals and Ancestral/Historical Festivals.  For Agricultural Festivals, discuss their significance in celebrating the bounties of nature and harvest. Give examples like the Yam Festival.  For Ancestral/Historical Festivals, explain their importance in remembering and celebrating ancestors or significant historical events. Offer examples like the Akwasidae Festival.  Divide the students into small groups and assign each group either an agricultural or ancestral/historical festival.  Each group conducts brief research (using books, digital tools, or prior knowledge) to gather details about their assigned festival.			charts		

	Ask each group to create a short presentation or visual aid (like a poster) highlighting the key aspects of their festival: its significance, how it's celebrated, and its impact on the community.
	Groups present their findings to the class. Encourage interactive discussions after each presentation to consolidate understanding and share perspectives.
	<ol> <li>Assessment         <ol> <li>How would you define a 'festival' based on our class discussion?</li> <li>Name one Agricultural Festival in Ghana and explain its significance.</li> </ol> </li> <li>What is the purpose of Ancestral/Historical Festivals?</li> <li>Can you give an example of an Ancestral/Historical Festival in Ghana and describe its main features?</li> </ol>
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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Duration: 60MINS  Class: B9  Content Standard: B9 2.1.1: Understand the relevance need to participate in, religious fes				Strand: Religious Practices		
		Class Size:		Sub Strand: Religious Festiva	ıls	
				.1: State the meaning and types of	Lesson:	
Performance Indicator Learners can describe a take place during the ce	nd demonst			Core Competencies: Personal Development and Leaders Critical Thinking and Problem Solvii		
References: R.M.E Curi	riculum Pg. 5	59				
New words: Festivals, A	Agricultural,	Bakatue, Homo	owo			
Phase/Duration PHASE I: STARTER	Learners A		1	leo clips from the Bakatue, Yam	Resources	
PHASE I: STARTER	Festival, ar					
	evoke? W					
	lesson.					
PHASE 2: MAIN	Revise with learners to state the types of festivals in Ghana.  Have learners brainstorm and describe the significance of Agricultural festivals and list examples.  Celebrated to thank God, the gods and ancestors for a good harvest and ask for more in the coming year. Examples are Bakatue (Elmina) and Yam Festival (Tedudu - Peki)  Guide learners to describe and demonstrate activities which take place during the celebration of Agricultural festivals (Bakatue -Elmina and Yam Festival- Tedudu - Peki and Homowo-Ga)  • For Bakatue (Elmina): Celebrated by the people of Elmina, Ghana, in July, Bakatue marks the start of the fishing season. The festival features a procession of decorated canoes, traditional rituals, and communal gatherings, all expressing gratitude for the					
	• Fo	edudu-Peki marki fered to gods and incing, drumming or Homowo (G icra, Ghana, Hon	ing the sign d ancestor g, and yam a): Observ mowo com	- Peki): A harvest celebration in nificance of yams. The first yam is s, followed by festivities that include a feasts.  The feasts of the Ga people of Greater memorates a historical period of and the Held in August, it includes sowing		

	maize, preparing a special dish called "kpokpoi," and various traditional performances. Noise-making is restricted in the leadup to respect spirits and ancestors.  Divide students into three groups, assigning each group one of the
	festivals.
	Provide each group with materials (like fabric for costumes, props, and music). Instruct them to prepare a short demonstration or enactment of a key activity from their assigned festival.
	Each group presents their demonstration to the class. Encourage applause and participation from the audience to create a festive atmosphere.
	<ul> <li>Assessment</li> <li>I. What is a festival, and why is it celebrated?</li> <li>2. Why is the Yam Festival celebrated, and what is its key activity?</li> <li>3. Describe one major activity that takes place during the Bakatue festival.</li> </ul>
	4. How does the Homowo festival reflect the history and resilience of the Ga community?
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.