

SECOND TERM

WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

WEEK 8

Week Ending:		DAY:	Subject: Social Studies
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: Law & Order	
Class: B8	Class Size:		Sub Strand: Promoting Democracy & Political Stability
Content Standard: B9.4.5.1. Show understanding of how to promote democracy and political stability		Indicator: B9.4.5.1.1 Examine election as a way of promoting democracy and political stability	Lesson: 1 OF 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can describe the concepts of democracy and elections in Ghana, and examine the role of free and fair elections in promoting democracy.		Core Competencies: Communication and Collaboration Critical Thinking and Problem Solving skills	
References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 91			
Keywords: Democracy, Elections, Popular sovereignty, Political equality, Individual rights			
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Write the terms "Democracy" and "Elections" on the board.</p> <p>Ask learners to brainstorm and write down words or phrases associated with each term.</p> <p>Facilitate a class discussion by having learners share their associations and defining the terms together.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Define and discuss the concept of democracy, emphasizing the principles of popular sovereignty, political equality, and individual rights.</p> <p>Introduce the concept of elections as a fundamental component of a democratic system, explaining its role in representing the will of the people.</p> <p>Provide a brief overview of Ghana's democratic system and its historical context.</p> <p>Discuss the importance of free and fair elections in a democratic society.</p>	Pictures and Charts	

	<p>Highlight the role of elections in ensuring representation, accountability, and the peaceful transfer of power.</p> <p>Examine specific examples of elections in Ghana, emphasizing key moments and their impact on the democratic process.</p> <p>Discuss how free and fair elections contribute to the stability and progress of Ghana's democracy.</p> <p>Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a role in a simulated election scenario.</p> <p>Instruct groups to discuss and simulate the various stages of an election, including voter registration, campaigning, voting, and result declaration.</p> <p>Each group will present their simulated election process to the class.</p> <p>Each group presents their simulated election process, emphasizing the importance of fairness and transparency.</p> <p>Facilitate a class discussion on the challenges and benefits of free and fair elections in promoting democracy.</p> <p>Ask learners to reflect on the lesson and share their thoughts on the role of elections in a democratic system.</p> <p>Conclude the lesson by having learners consider how they can contribute to democratic values in their own communities.</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>	

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Performance Indicator: Learners can describe the processes involved in conducting an election in Ghana and recognize the importance of electoral materials.		Core Competencies: Communication and Collaboration Critical Thinking and Problem Solving skills	
References: Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 91			
Keywords: Ghana, Voter registration, Campaigning, Voting day, Counting of votes			
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Provide learners with a blank flowchart template.</p> <p>In pairs or small groups, ask learners to sketch a flowchart illustrating the key stages and processes involved in conducting an election.</p> <p>Facilitate a brief class discussion by having groups share their flowcharts and discussing common elements.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Discuss the key stages and processes involved in conducting an election in Ghana, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Voter registration ● Campaigning ● Voting day procedures ● Counting of votes ● Declaration of results ● Post-election activities <p>Use visuals, diagrams, or a presentation to illustrate each stage.</p> <p>Engage the class in a discussion on the concept of electoral materials.</p>	Pictures and Charts	

	<p>Discuss what learners understand by the term and its potential significance in the election process.</p> <p>Introduce various electoral materials such as ballot papers, voting booths, voter ID cards, and result sheets.</p> <p>Discuss the specific role of each material in ensuring a fair and transparent election process.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of accurate, secure, and well-designed electoral materials in upholding the integrity of the election.</p> <p>Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a specific electoral material (e.g., ballot paper, voter ID card).</p> <p>Instruct groups to discuss and design their own version of the assigned electoral material, considering factors like clarity, security features, and simplicity.</p> <p>Each group will present their designed electoral material to the class.</p> <p>Each group presents their designed electoral material, explaining the features they incorporated and the reasons behind their choices.</p> <p>Facilitate a class discussion on the importance of thoughtful design in electoral materials.</p> <p>Ask learners to reflect on what they've learned about the election processes in Ghana and the significance of electoral materials.</p> <p>Conclude the lesson by summarizing key points and answering any remaining questions.</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>	