WEEK 9

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| **Week Ending:** | | **DAY:** | | **Subject:** Social Studies | | | |
| **Duration:** 60MINS | | | | **Strand:** Nationhood | | | |
| **Class:** B7 | | **Class Size:** | | **Sub Strand:** Independent Ghana | | | |
| **Content Standard:**  B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate understanding of how Ghana became an independent nation | | | **Indicator:**  B7.6.1.1.3. Discuss the outcome of the 1951, 1954 and 1956 elections | | | | **Lesson:**  1 OF 2 |
| **Performance Indicator:**   * Learners can discuss the outcome of the 1951, 1954 and 1956 elections | | | | | **Core Competencies:**  Creativity and Innovation, Comm & Collaboration, Digital Literacy,  Critical thinking and Problem solving. | | |
| **References:** Social Studies Curriculum Pg. 29 | | | | | | | |
| **Keywords:** British Government, constitution, dissatisfy ed, ex-service, Government business, independence, nationhood | | | | | | | |
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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** | Discuss the composition of the Coussey Committee, including Dr. J.B. Danquah, Mr. Arko Adjei, Mr. William Ofori Atta, Mr. Edward Akuff o Addo, Mr. Obetsebi Lamptey  *The Coussey Committee, officially known as the Committee on Constitutional Reform, was established in 1948 by the British colonial government in response to growing demands for self-government in the Gold Coast (now Ghana). The committee, chaired by Sir Hugh Clifford Coussey, was tasked with examining the constitutional arrangements and making recommendations for political reforms.*  Discuss how the recommendations of the Coussey Committee formed the basis of the 1950 Constitution  *1. Introduction of Universal Adult Suffrage: One of the key recommendations of the Coussey Committee was the introduction of universal adult suffrage. Previously, voting rights were limited to a small portion of the population based on property qualifications. The committee advocated for the inclusion of all adult citizens in the electoral process, regardless of wealth or social status. This principle of universal suffrage was incorporated into the 1950 Constitution, allowing every adult Ghanaian to participate in elections.*  *2. Creation of a Legislative Assembly: The Coussey Committee recommended the establishment of a Legislative Assembly with a majority of elected members. This was a significant departure from the existing legislative framework, which had limited representation and authority. The 1950 Constitution adopted this recommendation and created the Legislative Assembly, composed of elected representatives, to ensure a more democratic and representative political system.*  *3. Executive Council: The Coussey Committee proposed the establishment of an Executive Council to assist the Governor in the administration of the country. The Executive Council would include both elected and appointed members and provide an opportunity for Ghanaians to participate in the decision-making process. The 1950 Constitution implemented this recommendation and created the Executive Council as a step towards self-government.*  *4. Creation of Regional Councils: The Coussey Committee recognized the importance of local governance and recommended the creation of Regional Councils. These councils would have elected representatives and would be responsible for addressing regional issues and promoting local development. The 1950 Constitution incorporated this recommendation, establishing Regional Councils as a means to decentralize power and ensure grassroots representation.*  *5. Protection of Individual Rights: The Coussey Committee emphasized the need to protect individual rights and liberties. It recommended the inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the constitution to safeguard fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and association. The 1950 Constitution reflected this recommendation by including a chapter on fundamental human rights, providing legal protections to citizens*.  Guide learners to discuss key events in the videos / documentaries on the outcome of the1951 elections  Let learners Identify specific roles played by Nkrumah as leader of Government business (1951 up to 1952)  Assessment  Explain why Ghana was still not a Republic until 1st July, 1960.  1. The Coussey Committee was established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the British colonial government in response to demands for self-government in the Gold Coast.  2. The Coussey Committee recommended the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allowing every adult Ghanaian to participate in elections.  3. The creation of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was proposed by the Coussey Committee to ensure a more democratic and representative political system.  4. The Coussey Committee advocated for the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to address regional issues and promote local development.  5. The inclusion of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the constitution was recommended by the Coussey Committee to protect individual rights and liberties. | | | | | Pictures and Charts | |
| 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** | In groups, learners discuss the main concerns of the CPP with regard to 1950 constitution  *1. Limited Powers: The CPP believed that the 1950 Constitution did not grant sufficient powers to the newly established Legislative Assembly. They argued that the Governor, who was appointed by the colonial authorities, still retained significant control over the decision-making process. The party felt that this limited the ability of the Legislative Assembly to effectively represent and govern the interests of the people.*  *2. Lack of Full Self-Government: The CPP was committed to achieving full self-government and eventual independence from colonial rule. While the 1950 Constitution provided some degree of autonomy, the party believed that it did not go far enough in granting Ghana complete self-governance. The continued presence of the Governor and the retention of certain powers by the colonial authorities were seen as hindrances to true independence.*  *3. Inadequate Representation: The CPP expressed concerns about the representation of Ghanaians in the political system outlined in the 1950 Constitution. They argued that the composition of the Legislative Assembly, with a combination of elected and appointed members, favored the colonial establishment and undermined the principle of popular representation. The party believed that a fully elected legislative body would better reflect the will of the people.*  *4. Economic Control: The CPP also raised concerns about the economic control that the colonial authorities still maintained despite the constitutional reforms. The party believed that economic independence was crucial for Ghana's development and that the 1950 Constitution did not adequately address the issue of economic sovereignty. They sought greater control over the country's resources and the ability to implement policies that would benefit the Ghanaian people directly.*  *5. Social Justice and Welfare: The CPP emphasized the importance of social justice and welfare programs as part of their political agenda. They believed that the 1950 Constitution did not sufficiently address the socio-economic needs of the Ghanaian population. The party advocated for policies that would address poverty, inequality, and social welfare, and felt that the constitution did not provide a strong framework to pursue these goals effectively.*  Guide learners to enact a parliamentary scene depicting the power-sharing arrangement between the British Government and elected Ghanaian officials  Have learners list the advantages and disadvantages of the nature of government from 1957 to 1960.  Advantages of the Ghanaian government from 1957 to 1960:  *1. Independence and Self-Governance: One of the significant advantages of the Ghanaian government during this period was the attainment of independence from British colonial rule. Ghana became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence, marking a milestone in the decolonization process. This allowed Ghana to exercise its sovereignty and make decisions that aligned with its national interests.*  *2. National Unity and Pride: The government of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah's leadership focused on fostering a sense of national unity and pride. The country celebrated its independence and African identity, instilling a sense of patriotism among its citizens. This unity helped to consolidate Ghanaian society and promote a collective spirit of progress and development.*  *3. Infrastructure Development: The Ghanaian government embarked on an ambitious program of infrastructure development during this period. It invested in building roads, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities across the country. These infrastructure projects aimed to improve the quality of life for Ghanaians and lay the foundation for economic growth and development.*  *4. Pan-African Leadership: Ghana, under Nkrumah's leadership, played a prominent role in promoting pan-Africanism and supporting liberation movements across the continent. The government provided financial and logistical support to anti-colonial struggles in other African countries, fostering a sense of solidarity and cooperation among African nations.*  Disadvantages of the Ghanaian government from 1957 to 1960:  *1. Authoritarian Tendencies: While the government championed independence and self-governance, it also displayed authoritarian tendencies. Nkrumah's administration consolidated power and implemented policies that curtailed political dissent and limited the freedom of the press and opposition parties. This undermined the democratic ideals that Ghana had initially aspired to.*  *2. Economic Challenges: Despite efforts to promote economic development, Ghana faced significant economic challenges during this period. The government pursued an ambitious industrialization agenda, but its implementation faced difficulties. Economic mismanagement, excessive government spending, and reliance on loans led to high levels of debt and inflation, causing economic instability and hardship for many Ghanaians.*  *3. Suppression of Opposition: The government's efforts to consolidate power often involved suppressing political opposition and dissent. Opposition parties were restricted, and their leaders were imprisoned or exiled. This limited the political diversity and stifled the checks and balances necessary for a vibrant democratic system.*  *4. Decline in Democratic Institutions: The government's authoritarian tendencies resulted in a decline in democratic institutions and processes. The independence of the judiciary was compromised, and the Parliament became largely subservient to the executive. This erosion of democratic principles undermined the functioning of democratic governance in Ghana.*  Assessment  1. The Ghanaian government from 1957 to 1960 achieved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and exercised self-governance.  2. The government's focus on fostering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promoted national unity and pride among Ghanaians.  3. Infrastructure development during this period aimed to improve the quality of life by building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other public facilities.  4. Ghana's government played a prominent role in promoting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and supporting liberation movements across Africa.  5. However, the government also faced challenges such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tendencies and economic instability. | | | | | Pictures and Charts | |
| 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. | | | | |  | |