

 **Subject: Civic Education**

Class: SS1

Term: First Term

Week: 1

Topic: Values I

 **Lesson Content**

1 Meaning of Values

Definition:

- Values are **deeply held beliefs** that guide our behavior, choices, and interactions with others.
- They serve as **moral compasses** or standards of conduct.
- Values reflect what individuals, families, or societies see as **important, desirable, and acceptable**.

 *Example:* If a society values **honesty**, then lying is seen as wrong, and truth-telling is encouraged and rewarded.

Values can be:

- **Personal** (e.g., self-discipline)
 - **Cultural** (e.g., respect for elders in African societies)
 - **Religious** (e.g., charity and forgiveness)
 - **National** (e.g., patriotism, loyalty to one's country)
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2 Types of Values (Expanded List)

Type of Value	Meaning	Example/Explanation
Honesty	Telling the truth, being sincere	Admitting you broke a rule instead of lying

Type of Value	Meaning	Example/Explanation
Justice	Fair treatment for all, without bias	Punishing a student based on facts, not favoritism
Respect	Showing regard for others	Listening quietly when someone is speaking
Selflessness	Putting others' needs before your own	Helping a sick classmate with notes
Hard Work	Diligence in pursuing goals	Studying to pass exams
Obedience	Following lawful instructions	Obeying school rules or national laws
Discipline	Exercising self-control	Coming to class on time and prepared
Responsibility	Being accountable for actions	Completing assigned class tasks without reminders

📌 **Activity:** Students are grouped to discuss which value they think is most important in a school environment and why.

3 Justice – Variations and Sources

Definition:

Justice is the **principle of fairness**, where people get what they deserve—whether in rewards or punishment.

⚖️ Variations (Types) of Justice

Type	Meaning	Example
Distributive Justice	Fair allocation of resources	Equal access to school supplies regardless of background
Legal Justice	Equal treatment under the law	Punishment for stealing applies to both rich and poor
Social Justice	Elimination of discrimination in society	Equal rights for all citizens regardless of gender

Type	Meaning	Example
Retributive Justice	Punishing wrongdoers fairly	A thief receiving jail time
Restorative Justice	Repairing harm done by crime or Offender apologizing and compensating the victim	

Sources of Justice

1. **The Constitution** – The supreme law of the land.
2. **Court System** – Ensures fair trial and judgment.
3. **Religious Teachings** – E.g., the Quran and the Bible promote fairness, honesty, and equality.
4. **Cultural Norms and Traditions** – Many traditional African communities have justice systems.
5. **International Law and Human Rights** – Provide universal justice standards.

 *Real-Life Example:* If a student cheats in an exam and is caught, **legal justice** would involve the school disciplinary committee punishing the act according to set rules.

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