

Subject: Civic Education

Class: SS1

Term: First Term

Week: 1

Topic: Values I

Lesson Content (Expanded & Detailed)

1. Meaning of Values

Definition

Values are deeply held beliefs, principles, and standards that guide:

- How we **behave**
- The **choices** we make
- The way we **interact** with others
- What we consider to be **right or wrong, good or bad, important or unimportant**

Values act as:

- **Moral compasses**, helping us choose the right actions.
- **Rules of conduct**, influencing decisions at home, school, work, and in society.
- **Foundations of character**, shaping who we become as individuals.

Key Characteristics of Values

- They influence **attitude and behavior**.
- They develop from **family upbringing, religion, culture, education, and personal experiences**.
- They help promote **order, unity, and harmony** in society.
- They may differ from person to person or culture to culture.

Simple Illustration

If a society values *honesty*:

- Lying is condemned and discouraged.
- Truth-telling is praised and rewarded.
- People trust each other more.

Categories of Values

1. Personal Values

- Values that guide an individual's personal conduct.
- *Examples:* determination, self-discipline, confidence.

2. Cultural Values

- Values shared by people of the same culture or ethnic group.
- *Examples:* respect for elders, communal living, modesty.

3. Religious Values

- Values taught by religious beliefs and doctrines.
- *Examples:* forgiveness, charity, compassion, love.

4. National Values

- Values that promote unity and patriotism in a country.
- *Examples:* loyalty, obedience to laws, national pride.

2. Types of Values (Well Expanded)

Type of Value	Meaning	Examples / Explanation
Honesty	Being truthful, sincere, and free from deceit.	Admitting a mistake instead of lying; returning a lost wallet.
Justice	Treating people fairly and giving them what they deserve without favoritism.	Punishing two students equally for the same offence.
Respect	Showing regard and consideration for others.	Greeting elders; listening attentively when someone speaks.

Type of Value	Meaning	Examples / Explanation
Selflessness	Putting others' needs before your own; being caring.	Helping a sick classmate take notes.
Hard Work	Putting effort and dedication into a task.	Studying regularly to pass exams; practicing skills to improve.
Obedience	Following lawful instructions from authority figures.	Obeying school rules; following government laws.
Discipline	Ability to control one's actions and emotions.	Coming to school early; avoiding distractions.
Responsibility	Being accountable for actions and duties.	Completing assignments without being forced.
Tolerance	Willingness to accept others' differences.	Accommodating different tribes, religions, and opinions.
Cooperation	Working together with others to achieve a common goal.	Group projects, community activities.

3. Justice – Meaning, Types, and Sources

Meaning of Justice

Justice is the principle of fairness, ensuring that:

- **Everyone is treated equally,**
- **Rights are protected,**
- **Wrongdoers face appropriate punishment, and**
- **Good deeds are rewarded fairly.**

Justice promotes **peace, order, and trust** within society.

Why Justice Is Important

- Prevents oppression and discrimination
- Encourages good behavior

- Builds trust in institutions
 - Upholds the rule of law
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4. Variations (Types) of Justice – Expanded

Type of Justice	Meaning	Example / Illustration
Distributive Justice	Fair and equal distribution of resources, benefits, and responsibilities.	Every student getting equal access to textbooks regardless of background.
Legal Justice	Equal treatment under the law; no one is above the law.	A rich and a poor person facing the same legal punishment for a crime.
Social Justice	Ensuring fairness in society by eliminating discrimination.	Campaigns against gender inequality; rights for people with disabilities.
Retributive Justice	Fair punishment for wrongdoing to maintain order.	A student caught stealing is disciplined according to school rules.
Restorative Justice	Repairing harm by bringing offender and victim together.	A student who damages school property apologizes and pays for repairs.

5. Sources of Justice (Expanded Details)

1. The Constitution

- The highest law in a country.
- Guides how justice is administered and protects citizens' rights.

2. The Court System

- Interprets laws and settles disputes fairly.
- Includes judges, magistrates, and lawyers.
- Ensures fair trial and legal procedures.

3. Religious Teachings

- Most religions promote fairness, kindness, equality, and truth.
- *Examples:* The Bible, Quran, and other holy books condemn injustice.

4. Cultural Norms and Traditions

- Traditional rulers, elders, and community leaders handle conflicts using cultural practices.
- Many African societies have long-standing systems of mediation and fairness.

5. International Law and Human Rights

- Global rules that promote justice across nations.
 - Includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
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Real-Life Situation

A student cheats in an examination and is caught.

- *Legal justice:* The student is taken before the school disciplinary committee.
- *Retributive justice:* A fair punishment is given.
- *Restorative justice:* The student may apologize and make amends.
- *Social justice:* All students—rich or poor—receive equal treatment.