**LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK 9 ENDING 23th JUNE, 2023**

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| TERM | 3RD |
| WEEK | 9 |
| DATE | 23th  June, 2023 |
| SUBJECT | History |
| TOPIC | The Independence Movement |
| SUB-TOPIC | The Nature of Nigerian Nationalism: People involved in the Struggle For Independence. |
| TIME | 8:10-8:50 |
| CLASS | J.S.S 3 |
| PERIOD | 1st |
| SEX | Mixed |
| NUMBER IN CLASS |  |
| AVERAGE AGE | Years |
| LEARNING OBJCETIVES | By the end of the lesson, scholars should be able to explain;   1. Mention four major people involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. 2. State four roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. 3. Discuss the attainment of Nigeria’s independent. |
| RATIONALE | To ensure scholars are able to explain The Nature of Nigerian Nationalism: People involved in the Struggle For Independence. |
| PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE | The scholars are already knowledgeable about The Nature of Nigerian Nationalism: The Struggle for Independence. |
| INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES | Charts from textbook explaining the topic |
| REFERENCE MATERIALS | Effective History for Junior Secondary School book 3 |

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

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| STEPS | TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES | SCHOLAR’S ACTIVITIES | LEARNING POINTS |
| Introduction | To begin the lesson, the teacher welcomes the students. He then briefly explains The Nature of Nigerian Nationalism: The Struggle for Independence. | The scholars listen to the teacher and make contributions. | This is to arouse the students’ memories on The Nature of Nigerian Nationalism: The Struggle for Independence. |
| Step 1 | The teacher guides the scholars to Mention four major people involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. | The scholars Mention four major people involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. | The purpose is to ensure the scholars can Mention four major people involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. |
| Step 2 | The teacher guides the scholars to State the roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. | The scholars State the roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. | To ensure the students can State the roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. |
| Step 3 | The teacher guide the student to Discuss the attainment of Nigeria’s independent. | The scholars Discuss the attainment of Nigeria’s independent. | To ensure the students can  Discuss the attainment of Nigeria’s independent. |
| Note Summary | Summarizes the lesson thus:  **People that were in the Struggle for Nigeria’s Independence**  The struggle for Nigeria’s independence was pursued vigorously by some Nigerian nationalists. The contributions and roles of these Nigerian nationalists remained indelible in the history of Nigeria’s Independence. Some of the key people that were involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s Independence were:   1. Herbert Macaulay 2. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe 3. Chief Obafemi Awolowo 4. Chief Anthony Enahoro 5. Sir Ahmadu Bello 6. Mallam Aminu Kano 7. Alhaji Tafawa Balewa.   **Roles played by These Personalities in the Struggle for Nigeria’s Independence**  Although there were similarities in the roles played by these various personalities in the struggle for Nigeria’s Independence, they also varied. The following were some of the roles played by these personalities:  **Active Participation in Constitutional Conferences:** One of the major roles played by these personalities in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence was their active participation in constitutional conferences. In the course of the movement towards independence, a number of issues arose which resulted in the need to stage constitutional conferences by the British government. These issues included northern fear of southern domination, minority question, and date of Nigeria’s independence. Constitution conferenced were staged over these issues between 1953 and 1958, with these personalities as active participants  **Formation of Political Parties:** The struggle of Nigeria’s independence was characterized by the formation of vibrant political parties. These personalities formed one political party or the other. The first political party in Nigeria was Nigeria National Democratic party (NNDP) and was founded by Herbert Macaulay. Also, while Chief Obafemi Awolowo formed Action Group (AG), Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe formed the National council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC). While Mallam Aminu Kano formed the Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU), which was later renamed the Northern Elements Progressive Association (NEPA), Sir Ahmadu Bello was the leader of the Northern people’s congress (NPC). The struggle of Nigerian’s independence between 1950 and 1960 was championed by these political parties  **Emergence of Acceptable Constitutions:** The struggle for Nigeria’s independence was also facilitated by the emergence of constitutions, the need to fashion out acceptable constitution for the Nigerian peoples by the British necessitated the conveyance of constitutional conference. The first major acceptable pre-independence constitution to the Nigerian nationalist was the 1951 McPherson constitution. The birth of the constitution was a result of the 1950 constitutional conference held in Ibadan and was not only attended by some of these key personalities, but also had their active participation in its provisions. Before this time, there had been two constitutions, namely Clifford constitution of 1922 and Richards constitution of 1946, which were described by these personalities as imposed constitutions because of their limited involvement. The emergence of the 1954 Lyttleton constitution and the 1960 independence constitution also had the contributions of these personalities  **Emergence of Regional Government:** The emergence of regional government in Nigeria in 1951 was a major contribution of these personalities in the struggle for independence. The birth of the government was facilitated by the outcome of the 1950 Constitutional conference, which was attended by them. There emerged regional governments in the three regions, namely Western, Eastern, and Northern Regions. Each regional government was headed by a Premier. Some of these personalities served as Premiers of their regions. While Chief Obafemi Awolowo was the first Premier of the Western Region, Sir Ahmadu Bello was the first Premier of the Northern Region, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was the first Premier of the Eastern Region. The regions were later granted full internal self-government, which prepared the ground for the in independence of Nigeria in 1960. While the Western and the Eastern Regions obtained their in 1957, the Northern Region opted for its own in 1959.  **Moving of Motion for Self-Government:** One important major step towards the struggle for Nigeria’s independence was the moving of the motion for self-government. The first motion for self-government was moved by Chief Anthony Enahoro in 1953 at the floor of the central legislature that Nigeria should attain independence in 1956. Chief Enahoro was a parliamentarian from western Region. While the parliamentarians from the Western and the Eastern Regions of Nigeria accepted the motion, those from the Northern Region led by Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sarduna of Sokoto, objected it. The objection brought a major setback to the attainment of the Nigeria’s independence. However, the motion resulted in the granting of full internal self-government to both the Western and the Eastern Regions in 1957.  **The Attainment of Nigeria’s Independence in 1960**  The attainment of Nigeria’s independence in 1960 was facilitated by several developments. Notable among these developments were the emergence of the 1957 and 1958 Constitutional conferences and the conduct of 1959 general Elections. The 1957 and 1958 Constitutional Conferences were called to address two major fundamental problems, namely the fear of the Southern dominance by the leaders of Northern Nigeria and the Minority question. These two issue delayed the fixing of the date of Nigeria’s Independence. The 1957 constitutional conference was held in London and was attended by major Nigerians nationalists. The conference, which was the last major constitutional conference on the struggle for Nigeria’s independence, was convened to address two major issues earlier stated. The issues were discussed extensively. However, while the first issue was resolved, the second was not. Meanwhile, a commission of inquiry known as the Willinks Commission headed by Sir Henry Willinks, was created to address the issue. Other major decisionsreached at the constitutional conference included:   1. Self-government to be granted to the Western and Eastern Regions in August 1957, while that of Northern Region would be 1959. 2. The Eastern Region to have an additional House known as the House of Chiefs. 3. A bi- cameral legislature to be established, that is, House of Representatives and House of Senate. 4. A second chamber to be created and known as the Senate, which would comprise twelve members from each region and the Southern Cameroon, four members from the Federal Capital territory, Lagos and four special members. 5. The office of the prime Minister to be created and the Governor-General to appoint a prime Minister, the leader of the party that commands the majority support in the House of Representatives. 6. Members of Federal Legislature to consist of 320 members elected on the basis of one member for approximately 100,000 of the population of Nigeria. 7. Universal Adult Suffrage to be used in electing representative into the new federal Legislature, the Western and the Eastern Regions, Lagos and Southern Cameroon, while suffrage was to be used in the Northern Region. 8. Dual control of a centralize police force. 9. Establishment of the council of the prerogative of mercy. 10. Independence to granted to Nigeria in 1960.   The 1959 general elections constituted major development with respect to the attainment of Nigeria’s independence in 1960. With the successful outcome of the 1957 constitutional conference, there was an agreement between the British government and the Nigerian nationalists on the need to conduct the parliamentary elections that would usher in the independence government in 1960. The general election were held on 12 December, 1959 and were mainly contested by three major political parties, namely the Northern People’s Congress (NPC) , the Action Group (AG) and the National Council of the Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC). While the NPC had the majority seats in the House of Representatives, it was immediately followed by the AG, whereas the NCNC had the least number of seats. In spite of the majority seats of the NPC, it did not have the required numbers of seats to form a government. However, both NPC and the NCNC went into coalition but the Action Group remained as opposition party. With the coalition between the NPC and the NCNC, a national government was formed and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was appointed the prime Minister, while Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was appointed the Governor-General. Thus, on 1st October, 1960, independence was granted to Nigeria. | Copy the given note | For reference purpose |
| Evaluation | Evaluates the students thus:   1. Mention four major people involved in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. 2. State four roles played by these people in the struggle for Nigeria’s independence. 3. Discuss the attainment of Nigeria’s independent. | The scholars answer the questions asked | To ascertain the attainment of the stated specific objectives |
| Conclusion | The teacher concludes the lesson by marking and correcting the scholars’ notebooks | Copy the given note | For consolidation purpose |
| Assignment | Gives assignment as follows: | The scholars copy the home work to do it at home. | To encourage the scholars to study at home. |



23rd June, 2023

Deputy Head Instructor

APPROVED!