LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK 2 ENDING 12TH MAY 2023

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| TERM | 3rd |
| WEEK | 2nd |
| DATE | 11th may 2023 |
| CLASS | SS1 |
| SUBJECT | History |
| TOPIC | Contact with North African Trade and Islam: The Trans-Saharan trade. |
| SUB-TOPIC | External Influences |
| PERIOD | 2nd |
| TIME | 8:50-9:30 |
| DURATION | 40 Minutes |
| NO IN CLASS | 2 |
| AVERAGE AGE | 14years |
| SEX | Mixed |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES | By the end of the lesson, scholars should be able to:   1. Highlight the external influences of the Arabs that led to the spread of Islam in Nigeria. 2. Explain the spread of Islam to Nigeria. |
| RATIONALE | To acquaint the scholars with the spread of Islam in Nigeria. |
| PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE | Scholars can explain some indigenous industries in Nigeria. |
| INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES | Charts from textbook explaining the topic. |
| REFERENCE MATERIAL | A History of Nigeria for Schools and Colleges.  GIC Eluwa (2017\_. |

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

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| STEPS | TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES | SCHOLARS’ ACTIVITIES | LEARNING POINTS |
| Introduction | The teacher introduces the topic by asking the scholars to mention two items the earliest cloth industry made use of. | The scholars mention the items as:  i.Animal skin  ii.Raffia palm | To arouse scholars’ understanding of the topic. |
| Step 1 | The teacher highlights the influences of the Arabs to the spread of Islam in Nigeria. | The scholars pay attention. | To enhance proper understanding of the topic. |
| Step 2 | The teacher explains the spread of Islam to Nigeria. | The scholars listen and ask questions. | To encourage critical thinking on the topic. |
| Board summary | The teacher summarizes the lesson thus:  **The Arabs and the Spread of Islam in Nigeria.**  To understand about the Arabs and how the Islamic religion spread to West Africa and Nigeria in particular, it will be necessary to have a brief knowledge of the activities of Prophet Mohammed, the man who introduced the Islamic religion in Arabia in A.D 622.  Mohammed was born in Mecca in Arabia. Having lost his mother and father, he was brought up by his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib and his uncle Abu Talib. Soon, he became a merchant in the caravan trade, serving Kadijah, a widow, whom he later married at the age of 25. Influenced by Christian and Jewish ideas and practices, he began his prophetic career at about 612 A.D. Rejected and persecuted by his people, he and his followers fled to Medina on July 2, 622A.D -Hijra. This date has been adopted as the beginning of the Moslem era. By the time of Mohammed’s death in 623, he and his followers had subdued all the sections of the Arab groups. Between 623 and 661, Persia, Spain, Portugal and Africa.  **The Spread of Islam to Nigeria.**  Mohammed was succeeded by four Caliphs who were both the religious and political heads of the Moslem community. These were Abu-Bakar, Umar, Othman and Ali.s the religion came to North Africa under the leadership of Umar -Ibn-al-Khattab (634-644).  It is difficult to date precisely the coming of Islam into the areas of the Central Sudan or the present-day Nigeria. It is, however known that the Kanem Bornu empire was the first to receive the religion in about the eleventh century A.D. It is also known that the first king of Borno to accept the Islamic religion was Mai Humai who reigned in the eleventh century A.D. It has been suggested that it was possible that the religion came to Borno earlier than the eleventh century A.D but was formally accepted by the ruling dynasty by the eleventh century. The Moslem preachers who came to West Africa were traders. By the ninth century, most of the desert groups who controlled the trade routes had been converted to Islam. It is believed that both the Arabs and the desert Berbers dwellers carried the Islamic religion to the Borno empire. Also, in the wider area of West Africa, Islam already had a foothold in Tekur and Ghana, the Almoravids whose homes were located north of Ghana, speeded up the spread of Islam by force.  From the eleventh century A.D, the rulers of Borno paid serious attention to the practice of Islam. Many of the Borno Mais (Kings) are said to have performed pilgrimages while some of them are said to be learned scholars in Arabic education, or were pious and generous Moslems.  Another area in the present day, Nigeria to which Islam spread to is Hausa land. Islam was introduced into this area by the Wangara- a group of Mande Dyula moslem merchants and teachers from Mali in the fourteenth century. The religion was officially introduced to the Sarki Kano (King of Kano) who in turn appointed several of the Moslem teachers and preachers to offices where the practice of Islam was necessary. This included the post of Imam, the Muezzin and others. Also, the Sarkin Kano ordered all his subjects to accept Islam. After the traditional religionist opposed the new religion, the Kano king made it a state religion. Islam was however firmly established in Hausa land in the fifteenth century, particularly in Kano and Katsina. Other groups that helped the peaceful spread of Islam in Hausa land and Borno were the Moslem Fulani. The kings of Katsina and Kano supported the Islamic teachers and preachers who completely Islamized these states. By the seventeenth century, the Islamic religion was strong not only in Kano and Katsina, but also in Gobir, Zazzau, Kebbi and Yawuri. | The scholars copy notes into their notebooks. | For reference purposes. |
| Evaluation | The teacher evaluates the scholars thus:   1. Explain the influences of the Arabs to spread of Islam in Nigeria. 2. Explain the spread of Islam to Nigeria. | The scholars attempt the questions. | To ascertain scholars understanding of the lesson. |
| Conclusion | The teacher check scholars’ notes and make corrections. | The scholars take corrections made by the teacher. | For consolidation of the lesson. |
| Assignment | The teacher gives the scholars assignment:  Explain the activities of Prophet Mohammed that led to the spread of Islam. | The scholars copy their assignment to do it at home. | To encourage continuity of learning. |



11/5/2023

Principal Head Instuctor