LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK 1 ENDING May 5, 2023

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| TERM | 3RD |
| WEEK | 1ST |
| DATE | 3RD MAY 2023 |
| CLASS | SS1 |
| SUBJECT | History |
| TOPIC | Indigenous Technology, Craft and Industries |
| SUB-TOPIC | Various industries in Nigeria |
| PERIOD | 3rd |
| TIME | 9:20- 10:00am |
| DURATION | 40 Minutes |
| NO IN CLASS | 11 |
| AVERAGE AGE | 10-13 Years |
| SEX | Mixed |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES | By the end of the lesson, scholars should be able to:  i.List the various indigenous industries in Nigeria.  ii.Explain the various types of indigenous industries. |
| RATIONALE | To acquaint the scholars with the indigenous industries in Nigeria. |
| PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE | Scholars can explain some indigenous industries in Nigeria and their production processes. |
| 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 one importance of iron industry. | The scholars mention the importance as the provision of tools for agriculture. | To arouse scholars’ understanding of the topic. |
| Step 1 | The teacher lists some of the indigenous industries in the Nigeria. | The scholars pay attention. | To enhance proper understanding of the topic. |
| Step 2 | The teacher explains some indigenous industries in Nigeria. | The scholars listen and ask questions. | To encourage logical reasoning on the topic. |
| Board Summary | The teacher summarizes the lesson thus:  Some Types of indigenous Industries in Nigeria (Continuation)  3.Salt Production: salt was produced on a large scale in various parts of Nigeria but quite often it was in short supply because of the high demand for it. Salt was produced by evaporating or boiling sea water or water from brine springs and lakes; or from vegetable ash. Sea salt production was done by the Nembe, Ijaw and Itsekiri. Salt workings existed at Awe in Adamawa while the Jukun country contained many salt springs and mashes. The brine lakes of Okposi Uburu and Abakaliki and the salt produced from them were said to be very tasty, their dirty grey colour notwithstanding. Slat was also produced in Ogoja, and in Borno.  In addition to the locally produced one, salt was imported first from the north i.e the Sahara, and later from the South through the ocean. From the fifteenth century, European salt was also imported into Nigeria to supplement the local supply. Salt production was mainly a woman’s work and was usually surrounded by taboos and ceremonies. During the pre-colonial, salt was not only an important item of trade but was also used as a currency.  4. The Cloth Industry  The earliest type of cloth was made from animal skins, the bark of trees such as aji in Igbo land, and raffia palm leaves. But later, locally grown cotton became the main raw material for cloth making.  There is no doubt that cloth making is of great antiquity in Nigeria. Excavations at Igbo ukwu dated to the nineteenth century A.D show that by that period, cotton cloth was already being produced. Cotton constituted an important item in the trans-Saharan trade and from the 16th century, cloth from the Nigerian area was exported to other places. It has been suggested that the arrival of Islam about tencenturies ago into northern Nigeria must have led to an increased demand for cotton cloth. With the coming of Islam, the flowing garment and the head gear gradually replaced the traditional casual dress.  Three processes were involved in cloth making: spinning, weaving and dyeing. Each process constituted an industry in itself because specialized skills were required. Spinning of yarn, weaving and dyeing were important industries in Kano, Sokoto, Borno,Bida,Illorin,Oyo,Abeokuta,etc. each area had it’s own type of cloth with a distictive size, colour and design which people in that area preferred.  Generally speaking, spinning, weaving and dyeing were done mainly by women although in Yoruba land and in Northern Nigeria, they were done by both men and women.  5.The Leather Industry  Sokoto, Kano, and Maiduguri were and still the main centres for leather and skin works. Like in the cloth industry, Kano was particularly important because as a commercial centre, much of the products of the other areas were sent to Kano for sale or export. And in recent times, the city has become the centre for actual production of leather goods. Articles produced include leather bags, cushions, slippers, leather dresses, saddles, harnesses and shoes.  Goat, sheep, snake and lizard skins were widely used. Leather was produced through the process of tanning. Fisrt, the animal skin was smoothened, stretched and dried in the sun. certain chemicals locally produced were added to the skin which was soaked for some days. In Hausa land, wood ash and lime were used for whitening the leather. Sometimes, the leather was dyed. It was then dried to produce the required texture and thickness.  6.Other Industries:  (a) Carving  The Southern forests of Nigeria had fine hardwoods which stimulated wood-carving. Like pottery, many communities produced carved objects. These included sacred images, stools, doors, wooden utencils such as spoons, ladles,bowls, mortals and pestles. Some of the carved objects like heads and figures were displayed in royal palaces or in shrines. Some masks were also used for entertainment. The Orun Museum in Cross River state contains about 600 wooden figures known as Epku.  (b) Food Processing: Food processing industries included brewing. Beer was brewed from plantain and banana in Yoruba land and from corn and millet in Hausa land. Palm wine was tapped from the oil palm and raffia palm trees especially in the Southern forest region. A type of wine was also brewed from kolanut.  (c) Soap making:  Black soap was made in many communities from palm kernel oil mixed with ash. This soap is belived to be of high medicinal value, especially among the Yoruba and the Igbo.  (d) Canoe building:  Canoe building was done in the riverine areas. Among the Nupe it was believed that Tsoede, their greatest ruler, introduced the art of building large canoes and also better methods of blacksmitting and copper making. As early as 1500 A.D , large giant canoes were built by the Bonny people of the Niger Delta. The canoes were used for trade with the interior from where they bought yams, cows, goats, sheep and slaves in exchange for salt and fish.  (e) Grass Weaving:  The Northern grasslands with different types of Savannah grasses and palms have been the home of grass weaving. The most skillful of these grass weavers could be found among the Nupe and the Gawai. Their men weave grass-mats of various colours, shapes and sizes very popular for decorating homes. They also weave hats, containers, screens and fences of great utlity to the people. Among the Ibibio of Akwa Ibom state, raffia bags and mats are introduced in large quantities. They also make baskets from palm fronds and canes. | The scholars copy notes into their notebooks. | For reference purposes. |
| Evaluation | The teacher evaluates the scholars thus:  i.List other indigenous industries in Nigeria  ii.Explain the process of local soap making in Nigeria. | The scholars attempt the questions. | To ascertain their level of 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 briefly the organization of indigenous industries in Nigeria. | The scholars copy their assignment to do it at home. | To encourage scholars to study and learn at home. |



11/5/2023

Principal Head Instuctor