**LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK ONE ENDING 13TH JANUARY,2023**

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| TERM | 2ND |
| WEEK | 1 |
| DATE | 9TH-13TH January,2023 |
| SUBJECT | History |
| TOPIC | The Hausa States to 1800 ? |
| SUB-TOPIC | The Hausa States |
| PERIOD | 2nd |
| TIME | 8:50-9:30AM |
| DURATION | 35minutes |
| CLASS | SS1 |
| NO IN CLASS | 2 |
| AVERAGE AGE | 14years |
| SEX | Mixed |
| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:  i.Explain the Hausa State before 1800.  ii. List the Hausa States. |
| RATIONALE | To ensure the students have the background knowledge (background knowledge is for previous knowledge and not RATIONALE) of the topic. |
| PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE | The students have been taught the centralized states and the non-centralized states. |
| INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES | Charts showing the Bayagidda legends and their war chariots. |
| REFERENCE MATERIAL | Online Information |

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

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| STEPS | TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES | STUDENTS ACTIVITIES | LEARNING POINTS |
| Introduction | The teacher introduces the topic by revising the previous work. | The students actively participate in class | To arouse students interest in the topic. |
| Presentation  Step 1 | The teacher presents the lesson in the following steps.  The teacher guides the students to explain the Hausa states before 1800. | The students explain the Hausa state before 1800. | For better understanding of the lesson. |
| Step 2 | The teacher guides the students to list the Hausa states. | The students list the Hausa states. | To ensure proper understanding of the lesson. |
| Board Summary | The teacher summarizes the lesson thus:  The Hausa States  The Hausa city states were independent political entities in what is now Northern Nigeria. The first of the state, Gobir and Kano, emerged around 1000. All of the states remained independent until they were conquered by the Sultanate of Sokoto between 1804 and 1815.  The Hausa city state emerged as Southern terminals of the trans-Saharan caravan trade. Like much larger cities such as Gao and Timbuktu in the Mali empire, these city states began as centers along distance trade that included leather gold, clothes, salt, kola nuts and animal hides. Hausa merchants in each of these cities collected trade items from the rain forest region to the South, processed them and then sent them north to cities along the Mediterranean. The trade probably influenced political development as ideas (and people) from the middle East and North Africa made their way south to the cities. In fact, the Hausa city state creation myth suggests that northern influence.  According to the myth, the city state began when Bayajidda, the prince of Baghdad, arrived in Daura (the oldest of the Hausa city states) and married the queen of the town. Their seven sons founded the other states of Katsina, ZauZau, Gobir, Kano, Rano and Biram. Certainly, trade influenced religion. By 1200, all of the city states had Muslim rulers.  Although each Hausa city state began as a small walled village (Birni) of Hausa speakers, the trade brought immigrants from the North, West and East of all, all of whom were incorporated into these growing urban societies. Both the indigenous people and immigrants farmed the areas around the cities providing food for the urban population in exchange for military protection from nomads and rival political states.  By the 1500’s, Kano had become the largest and most prosperous of the city states. By the point, it was a major trading center in ivory, gold, leather and slaves. Arabs and Berber traders resided in the city along with local merchants. It also became the leading center of Islamic culture in the region although it was challenged on one occasion by Katsina. At times, Kano and other city states attempted to conquer their rivals but none of them had the military and economic capacity to dominate the region. Consequently, the city states remained a loose confederation, sometimes working jointly but more often as economic and political rivals that. That rivalry however came to an end in 1804 when Othman Dan Fodio, a Fulani religious leader from Gobir began a Jihad that in eleven years would bring all of the city states in the Sokoto caliphate. Nearly one century later in 1903, the Hausa state became part of the British Empire. Today, they are major cities of the North.  The seven Hausa states were Hausa Bakwai  1.Biram  2.Daura  3.Gobir  4.Kano  5.Katsina  6.Rano  7.Zazzau (Zaria)  Outlying satellites or Bauza Bakwai  i.Zamfara  ii.Kebbi  iii.Yauri  iv.Gwari  v.Nupe  vi.Kororofa (Jukun)  vii.Yoruba | The students copy notes into their notebooks. | For reference purposes. |
| Evaluation | The teacher evaluates the students thus:  i.Explain the Hausa state before 1800.  ii.List the Hausa states. | The students attempt the questions. | To ascertain their understanding of the topic. |
| Conclusion | The teacher check students notes and make corrections. | The students take corrections made by the teacher. | For consolidation of the lesson. |
| Assignment | The teacher gives the students home work:  -Why was the Banza Bakwai referred to as Banza?. | The students copy their home work to do it at home. | To encourage continuity of learning. |



**26/01/2023**

**Head Instructor**

**NB: Take note of the highlighted words; red indicates omission while yellow shows mistake in spelling or construction.**

**The topic says, ‘The Hausa States to 1800’. Do you mean to say, ‘The Hausa States during 1800’ or ?**