LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK 7 ENDING 15TH JUNE, 2023

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| TERM | 3rd |
| WEEK | 7 |
| DATE | 13th - 15th June, 2023 |
| CLASS | JSS 1 |
| SUBJECT | Civic Education |
| TOPIC | Nigerian Constitution |
| SUB-TOPIC | Types and Importance of Constitution |
| PERIOD | 4th |
| TIME | 10:30-11:10 |
| DURATION | 40 Minutes |
| NO IN CLASS | 12 |
| AVERAGE AGE | 12-13 years |
| SEX | Mixed |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES | By the end of the lesson, scholars should be able to:   1. State the types of constitution. 2. Highlight the importance of constitution. |
| RATIONALE | To acquaint the scholars with the types and sources of constitution. |
| PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE | The scholars can explain the sources of constitution. |
| INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES | Charts from textbook explaining the topic. |
| REFERENCE MATERIAL | National Value civic Education for Junior Secondary Schools.Book 1  Gbenga Babalola (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 define constitution. | The scholars define constitution as:  Constitution is a laid down rules and regulations on how a state is governed. | To arouse scholars’ interest towards the topic. |
| Step 1 | The teacher states the types of constitution. | The scholars pay attention. | To enhance proper understanding of the topic. |
| Step 2 | The teacher highlights the importance of constitution. | The scholars listen and ask questions. | To encourage logical reasoning on the topic. |
| Board summary | The teacher summarizes the lesson thus:  **The Types of Constitution**  There exist four main types of constitution known as:   1. Written constitution. 2. Unwritten constitution 3. Rigid constitution 4. Flexible constitution   A.Written constitution: This refers to every constitution, whole body of fundamental laws, customs, conventions, principles, rules and regulations written down oe documented in a single document. Nigeria,USA, Ghana, France, etc are examples of countries that operate written constitution.  B.Unwritten constitution: This is the direct opposite of written constitution. It refers to every constitutional, whole principles, rules and regulations that a government operates with which are not put down in a single document. New Zealand, Britain, etc operate unwritten constitutions.  C.Rigid constitution: Any constitution which cannot be easily amended or changed because of it’s special stringent and cumbersome procedures of amendment is referred to as rigid constitution.Nigeria, USA, France,etc are examples of rigid constitution.  D.Flexible constitution: This is direct opposite of rigid constitution. This is a constitution which can be amended or changed easily without difficulty.some flexible constitution takes shape as written while others exist in an unwritten form. Italy, Britain,etc operates flexible constitution.  **Importance of Constitution**   1. Constitution provides the rights of the citizens of a concerned nation, irrespective of their age, religion, sex or physical appearance. 2. The primary function of a constitution is to lay out the basic structure of the government according to which the people are to be governed. 3. The constitution of a country not only defines the powers allotted to each of the three main organs, but it also significantly makes a clear demarcation of the responsibilities assigned to each of them. 4. The constitution does not simply provide a recipe for an efficient government, but also deals with limitations on powers. 5. The constitution lays down the national goals which to form the basic edifice on which the nations rest upon. 6. A constitution contains the rights of citizens which they are to enjoy and duties which they are to adhere to. | The scholars copy notes into their notebooks. | For reference purposes. |
| Evaluation | The teacher evaluates the scholars thus:   1. Name two types of constitution. 2. Mention two importance of constitution. | 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:  State the importance of rigid constitution. | The scholars copy their assignment to do it at home. | To encourage continuity of learning. |