**Lesson Plan for week 4 Ending 03/2/2023.**

**Term**: 2nd

**Week**: 4

**Date:** 31/01/2023.

**Class**: SS 1

**Subject**: Civic Education.

**Topic:** pillars of Democracy.

**Sub-Topic:** Arms of Government and their functions.

**Period:** 5th

**Time:** 11:10-11:50

**Duration**: 40 Minutes.

**Number in class:** 7 Students

**Average Age**: 14 Years

**Sex**: Mixed

**Specific objectives**: By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

(1) Explain the three arms of government.

(11) State the functions of the arms of government.

(111) Mention the types of legislature.

**Rationale:** For the students to be able to state the differences between the various arms of government.

**Previous knowledge**: The Students have seen senators, Lawyers and president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

**Instructional Material**: A chart showing federal executive council and the national assembly in a meeting.

**Reference material:** Gbenga Babalola (2017) Essential Civic Education for senior Secondary schools.

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

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| **Stages/steps** | **Teacher's Activities** | **Students' Activities** | **Learning points** |
| **Introduction** | Review the previous lesson | Participate actively in the class discussion | To arouse the students interest to learn. |
| **Step 1** | Explains the arms of government as:  The executive arm of government execute the law. The legislature make law for the country and the judiciary interprete the law. | Listen carefully to the teacher and ask questions when necessary. | For better understanding of the lesson. |
| **Step 11** | Asks the students to state the functions of the arms of government | State the functions of the arms of government as: (1) The legislature makes law for the country.(2) The executive execute the laws and the judiciary interprete the law. | To encourage critical thinking. |
| **Step 111** | Guides the students to mention the types of legislature | Mention the types of legislature as (1) unicameral legislature (2) bicameral legislature. | To enhance their logical reasoning. |
| **Board Summary** | Summarises the lesson as:  **Arms of Government**  The three arms of government that we have in Nigeria are:  (1) The Executive (2) The Legislature (3) The Judiciary.  **The Executive**  The executive arm of government is responsible for policy making and implementation. They are also responsible for implementation, execution and enforcement of laws made by the legislature. In Nigeria, each level of government (federal, state and local government) has its own executive. The federal executive is headed by the president, the state government is headed by the governor and that of local government is headed by the chairman of the local government.  **Functions of the Executive**  (1) policy formulation. (2) appointment of government functionaries (3) budget preparation. (4) maintenance of law and order. (5) Power of pardon (6) assert bills> initiate bills to be signed by the president, having passed through the legislature. (7) it protects the country against external forces.  **The Legislature**  The legislature is responsible for making law. It is otherwise known as Parliament. It is a place where important decisions are made.  **Functions of the Legislature**  (1) Law making. (2) approval of budget (3) powers of investigation (4) it makes and amend the constitution. (5) Power of impeachment (6) control of executive. (7) dissolution of the Parliament.  **Types of Legislature**  (1) unicameral legislature: This is the existence of one legislative chamber in a country. There is one legislative house that makes law. Bulgeria and Israel are examples.  (2) Bicameral legislature: This is the type of legislature with two legislative houses. Nigeria practiced bicameral legislature which comprises Senate (known as upper house) and House of Representative (known as lower house). The two houses are called National Assembly. Countries like USA also practised bicameral legislature with the Senate (House of lords) and the house of representatives known as house of common. The two houses are called " The Congress". The Senate in Nigeria are 109, each state being represented by three senators and one from FCT Abuja. House of representatives has 360 members.  **The Judiciary**  The judiciary is responsible for interpretation and application of the laws when there are broken or violated. It punishes offenders as stated in the constitution. It is made up of magistrate, judges and Chief justice. The head of the judiciary is called the chief justice.  **Functions of the Judiciary**  (1) Interpretation of law (2) settlement of disputes (3) punishment of law breakers (4) prevention of violation of laws. (5) Determination of elections petition  (6) protection of the constitution. | Copy and submit the note book for marking | For future reference. |
| **Evaluation** | Evaluates the students as:  (1) Explain the 3 arms of government.  (2) State the functions of each of the arms of government.  (3) Mention two types of Legislature. | Respond to the questions | Ascertaining the attainment of the stated objectives. |
| **Conclusion** | Rounds up the lesson by marking and correcting students work | Check and do their correction | Consolidation of the lesson. |
| **Assignment** | Gives home work as:  (1) Explain civil society and armed forces as pillars of Democracy. | Respond to the questions by doing the home work at home. | To ensure continuity of learning. |



14/3/2023

Principal Head Instructor