**LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK 3 ENDING 27TH JANUARY, 2023**

SUBJECT LITERATURE-IN- ENGLISH

TOPIC: AFRICAN DRAMA

SUB TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAY “LET ME DIE ALONE BY JOHN KOLOSA KARGBO.

DATE: 25TH JANUARY, 2023

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

PERIOD: 6TH

CLASS: S.S. 2

NUMBER IN CLASS: 2

AVERAGE AGE: 14

SEX: MIXED

**Learning Objectives**: By the end of the lesson,the students should be able to;

I Explain the Structure of the poem.

Ii. Discuss the language use by the poet.

Iii. State the style of the poem as conveyed by the poet.

**Rationale/Importance**: To enable the students gain more knowledge of the poem.

**Previous Knowledge:** they have read poems before now.

**Instructional Resources:** a copy of the poem“ the grieved lands”.

**Reference Materials:** Exam Focus Literature by …

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| **STEPS** | **TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES** | **STUDENT’S ACTIVITIES** | **LEARNING POINT** |
| Step 1 | The teacher gives a brief biography of the poet as shown below.  John Kolosa Kargbo is the author of The play “let me die alone.” He was born a1954 and lived till 1994. He is a native of Sierra Leone. He has contributed greatly to development of African literature. | They pay rapt attention to the teacher. | To furnish them with the background information about the poet. |
| Step 2 | The teacher throws more light on the background of the play as shown below.BACKGROUND Kolosa‘s 'Let Me Die Alone' is based on the historical Madam Yoko or Mammy Yoko (1849-1906) of the Mende people in Sierra Leone. She was a leader and a legendary monarch of the Mende people in Sierra Leone. According to history, she is from an advantageous lineage coupled with her shrewd marriage choices and the power given to her from the secret Sande society, Yoko became a leader of considerable influence that she expanded the Mende Kingdom and at the time of her death, she was the ruler of the vast Kpa Mende Confederacy.  Kolosa's 'Let Me Die Alone', however, addresses the gender struggles of the famous madam Yoko, the crises she encountered within her chiefdom, the sacrifices and her courageous decision to joins all-male secret society and the wielded tremendous influence with the colonial masters. She however, felt betrayed despite her influence with the colonial rulers, that she was instructed to relinquish her conquered territories. This is the last straw that broke the camel's back. | They listen the more to the teacher. | To avail to the students the background knowledge of the play. |
| Step 3 | PLOT SUMMARY John K. Kargbo, "Let Me Die Alone", is a play written in three acts, seven scenes. The play sums up the prevalence of betrayal in a typical African traditional society. The play opens at Senehun in Gbanya's bedroom while Sande drumming is ongoing on the offstage. Gbanya, the ruler of the Mende Chiefdom, is seem in a dire need of romantic play with his wife, Yoko, thus hindering her from to join the company of other Sande women, a cult women dancer. Gbanya urges her to stay with him and attend to his emotional urge andjulst at the moment of succeeding in forcing Yoko to bed, they were instantly interrupted by a violent knocking offstage. It was a message from the Governor through the messenger who informs them that Governor Row, the British colonial representative will be visiting tomorrow. In the light of the news, Gbanya sensed something bad will happen to him as the Governor has never visited before. He acknowledged that it might have something to do with the boys he hired out to John Caulker to fight against his brother, George and this further confirms his fears and unseats his heart.  However, Yoko being a smart woman sensed that her husband is disturbed and he confirms it as he confides in her the anxiety, he gets over the constant visit of his ancestors in his dream, imploring him to join them. He also said he dreamt about he been humiliated by the Governor in presence of his people.  At first, Yoko tries to dissuade him from wallowing in negative thoughts. Later when she notices his unwieldiness to her advice, she reminds him of his promise to bequeath the throne to her at his demise. Gbanya objects vehemently to such arrangement by laying claims to the fact that Mende Land is in a state of chaos and disorder and It needs a man to right the wrongs. | They ask questions . | To acquaint the students with the knowledge of the plot of the play. |
| Step 4 | The teacher posits that; In scene Act 1, scene two, we encounter Musa and Lamboi. They both are presumably members of Gbanya's administration. Lamboi, who is obsessed about his ambition to become the chief, seeks the cooperation of Musa, the seer and the medicine man, in killing Gbanya. At first, Musa refuses to oblige to Lamboi's evil agenda. He later accepts to help when Lamboi threatens to reveal his secret of human sacrifices.  Gbanya prepares to receive his enemy the governor with lots of gifts, although his wife, Yoko feels otherwise and advises that Gbanya to prepare for war as he receives the Governor. Also, Lamboi feels gifting so much gift to the governor is not needed, but Gbanya insists.  The anticipated Colonial Governor, Dr Rowe, arrives and as expected, he outrightly humiliates Gbanya for supporting a white brother against the other. He sees it as a direct affront against his orders that there should be no more fighting. Gbanya continues to deny the accusation but the governor humiliates him by ordering his soldiers to flog him with a whip, fined to pay fifty pounds in the equivalence of cattle and rice. When the Governor and his team leave. Lamboi and Musa took the advantage of this incident to poison Gbanya in pretense that it is meant to relive his pain. While in his death throes, Gbanya is quick to recognize he has been poisoned. He curses his killers and instructs Yoko to take charge of the chiefdom before he dies.  Lamboi tries to persuade Yoko out of the idea of becoming the new chief as he tries to proclaim himself as one. But suspicious Yoko, who is convinced that Gbanya has been killed by the duo, objects to the pronouncement. She assumes the mantle of leadership and decides to join the Poro cult which would consequently prevent her from bearing children.  As Act two opens with Jilo preparing to cook for her husband Ndapi. Lasana, her lover appears to have an affair with her. Here, we witness the infidelity of Jilo to Ndapi as she is involved in extra marital affairs with Lansana right in her matrimonial home even at a very narrow escape of being caught by her husband and Iavalie who had entered but were engrossed in discussions that concerns the mysterious death of Chief Gbanya and the expansionist war Yoko was about to embark on.  As Ndapi and Lavelie leave the stage to strategize on how to stop Yoko from embarking on war, Lansana and Jilo emerge from the hut and agrees to meet at a safer place.  When Ndapi returns, he is portrayed as a woman-beater, one who maltreats his wife as he won't stop to inflict pain on Jilo even while they converse. After a while, a guard enters and urges him not to beat his wife that it could make him lose his self-esteem. Jilo reveals Yoko's plan to move the chiefdom from Senehun to Moyamba.  In the following scene, we witness Yoko in her royal splendor in her palace in Moyamba, there is a rapid growth in Yoko's powers with her servitude to the Governor and the expansion of her chiefdom.  We also witness a shift in her government's seat from Senehun to Moyamba. Yoko also expresses an uneasy feeling and fear of being killed by those who don't want her on the throne. She expresses the wishes of being a mother instead of a queen, she misses the joy of motherhood, she then requests the presence of Jeneba, Ndapi's daughter whom she adopted as her own daughter.  While Yoko prepares for a meeting with the elders after a guard announces the arrival of a messenger from the Governor, Ndapi drags his wife Jilo to the barre before Chief Yoko and accused her of adultery with a member of Yoko's household, Lansana who is already on the run to Taiama. Immediately, Yoko deploys two warriors to fetch him as she was disappointed with Jilo and Lansana's abominate act. While this is on, Musa and Lamboi do not relent in their ploy to eliminate Yoko and take the kingdom for themselves. They marvel at how Yoko has successfully managed the affairs of the chiefdom and her dexterity in maintaining a good diplomatic relationship with the Governor. They decide to kill Jeneba and incite the people against her (Yoko).  Yoko thereafter prepares to embark on a stately visit to the Governor's place. But before she leaves for herjourney, a report of Jeneba being kidnapped was brought to her and she ordered a search to unravel the disappearance of Jeneba before she returns.   Meanwhile, the duo, Musa and Lamboi start their nefarious plan. They kill Jeneba and impress the people into believing that Yoko is the guilty evil doer by engaging in human sacrifices to get the favor of the Governor. They poisoned the mind of the people, the village's Sande women, Jilo and most especially, the father of the child, Ndapi.  Upon yoko's arrival, she is called several unprintable names, such as "witch", "murderer" etc. Yoko is baffled by the people's sudden change in attitude towards her. She is more confused when Ndapi questions her legitimacy to the throne. She then realizes that she had been accused of burying Jeneba alive to sustain her in power and allow good favour from the Governor. Frantically, she plead innocent and denies having a hand in Jeneba's disappearance.  Ndapi will not listen to any of these. Rather he attributes her heartlessness to her inability to procreate. Fortunately for the queen, the dead body of Jeneba is found mutilated; her heart and private part cut off.  Upon this discovery, everyone realizes that Yoko has been wrongly accused. Ndapi, in particular, tries to make amends for the humiliation he has made her go through. Yoko announces that she will unravel the matter to its very root at the Poro Bush.  After a thorough investigation, she discovers Lamboi and Musa are behind the death of Jeneba. Ndapi attempts to go after them but Yoko reminds him of the consequence of their actions: "Their noses will rot, cataracts will marry their eyeballs, leprosy will devour their fingers and elephantiasis will cling to their legs" which is the Gbeni's revenge.  As all these is ongoing at the Poro Bush, the messenger of the governor arrives to bring message to Queen Yoko. The messenger who is a Poro man was initially stopped by the guards from entering the shrine but allows on confirming by the queen that he also belongs to the Poro society as well. In his message, he tells Yoko that the Governor has instructs her to relinquish all her conquered territories.  This upset the queen and sees it as the last straw that broke the camel's back She sends Lavalie for some herbs that was delivered through a guard to the queen. Musu prepares the concoction. At the same moment, Yoko turns to the messenger and expressed her displeasure over boundary demarcation. She says she felt humiliated after her long years of services and loyalty to the Governor and this obvious reward is least expected. Yoko realizes she has been overwhelmed by depression, she turned deaf hear to Ndapi and Jilo's apologies and recalls her husband had one time warned her that; "behind every set of white teeth there lurks an evil plotting mind" she dismisses them and the messenger. She receives the concoction from Musu who perceived it was poisoned and wanted to drink it first but the queen disagreed and says;" **LET ME DIE ALONE**". She poisons herself amidst pleas from everyone and sends words to the entire chiefdom not to mourned as she did not bring a child to this world. She slums to the ground and dies. | They ask questions for clarity. | For proper understanding of the topic. |
| Summary | Summarizes lesson with the key points. | Copy down lesson in their note books | For reference point while studying. |
| Evaluation | 1. What is the basics for the development of the play. 2. Discuss the plot of the play. | The students responds positively to the question. | To ensure proper understanding of the topic. |
| Conclusion | The teacher goes round to check their notes, to mark and to make corrections where need be. | They effects the corrections made by the teacher. | For appropriateness of work. |
| Assignment | Read more about the play “ Let Me Die Alone” | They take note of the instruction for appropriate action. | For better recognition of the concept when studying. |



4/3/2023

Principal Head Instructor