



BREEDING
A R E N A
College

THE BREEDER'S GUIDE

CIVIC EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STUDIES (CES YEAR 9)

***Ms. Aderinola
Ogunmuyiwa***

Term Cultivate 2023/2024

SCHEME OF WORK

CIVIC EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STUDIES		
VALUE BASED EDUCATION		September 09th – December 13th
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS
1	RESUMPTION TEST/REVISION	
2	THE CONSTITUTION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEANING TYPES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION
3	FEATURES OF THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION	
4	HUMAN EMOTION (LOVE)	MEANING OF LOVE QUALITIES OF LOVE BEHAVIOR THAT ENHANCES LOVE RELATIONSHIP
5	1960 INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION	
6	FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL STUDIES	FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL STUDIES
7	MID TERM BREAK	MID TERM BREAK
8	GOAL SETTING	MEANING TYPES OF GOAL IMPORTANCE OF GOAL SETTING TIPS FOR GOAL SETTING AND ACHIEVING GOAL IMPEDIMENT/OBSTACLES TO GOAL SETTING
9	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	MEANING FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
10	SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEANING REASONS
11	REVISION	REVISION
12	EXAMINATION	EXAMINATION
13	EXAMINATION	EXAMINATION
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS

1. REVISIONS

Objective: At the end of the class the students should be able to give answers to the year 8 past questions

Duration: 80mins

Week: 1

Teaching Method/Strategy: Discussion Method

Entry Behaviour (How you plan to start your Class): revision of year 8 work

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
Jss2 class note	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value• Citizen•	

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2. THE CONSTITUTION

Objective: At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

- i. Explain constitution
- ii. Identify the various colonial Nigeria constitution
- iii. Differentiate between the constitution

Duration: 80mins

Week: 2

Teaching Method/Strategy: Discussion Method

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): the students are introduced to the term Constitution by defining the word constitution

CONTENT OF LESSON

A constitution refers to the basic principles and laws of a nation or state that determine the powers and duties of the government and also provides the platform or base for determining the fundamental rights and duties of the people.

The constitution is the fundamental rules and principles that define how country affairs are administered or governed.

TYPES OF CONSTITUTION

- i. Written constitution: rules and regulation of the country are written in a single document e.g. India, France, USA etc.
 - ii. Unwritten constitution: this when the rules and regulation are not written in a single document e.g. United Kingdom, New Zealand, Israel etc.
 - iii. Rigid constitution: it is very difficult to amend or change e.g. Australia, Switzerland, USA etc.
 - iv. Flexible constitution: this constitution is easy to change e.g. Canada, Saudi Arabia, Israel etc.
 - v. Federal constitution: this constitution divides the power of government between federal, state and local government e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Belgium etc.
 - vi. Unitary Constitution: in this type of government there is only one central government e.g. Albania, Afghanistan, Bangladesh etc.
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Various colonial Nigeria earn her independence, there are series of the constitution used to govern Nigeria as a country, they are as follows

- i. Colonial era constitution 1914
- ii. Clifford Constitution 1922
- iii. Richard Constitution 1946
- iv. Macpherson Constitution 1951
- v. Lyttelton Constitution 1954
- vi. Constitutional independence of 1969

EXPLANATION

1. COLONIAL-ERA CONSTITUTION OF 1914

This was the first constitution enacted during the colonial era when the country was administered as a crown colony and Frederick Lugard did amalgamation of Northern and Southern protectorate.

2. Clifford Constitution 1922

Clifford made a recommendation of granting of elective representation, when setting up the legislative council. This was granted by the new Secretary of state (Winston Churchill) for the colonies. Nigeria then became the first country to adopt this principle.

3. RICHARD CONSTITUTION OF 1946

Arthur Richard Constitution replace Clifford's constitution and for the first time, Nigeria was divided into 3 regions (Northern, Western and Eastern region)

4. MACPHERSON'S CONSTITUTION OF 1951

This constitution was made after widely consulting the people of Nigeria and the federal system of government was agreed upon. Nigerians were elected into seats in the legislative arm of government.

5. LYTTLETON'S CONSTITUTION OF 1954

Due to conflicts and violent eruptions in some part of the country which gave rise in some meetings brought out this constitution, this leads to unicameral legislature and Lagos was made the FCT and this gave birth 1960 independence constitution

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION

1914 CONSTITUTION The legislative council created were restricted to making laws for Lagos alone	1922 CONSTITUTION The legislative council created were restricted to making laws for Lagos alone
1946 CONSTITUTION It only divided the country into three regions but the white dominated the legislative council	1951 CONSTITUTION For the first time, Nigerians were elected into the legislative council
1954 CONSTITUTION A unicameral legislative was operation at the federal level	INDEPEDENCE 1960 CONSTITUTION A bicameral legislative system was brought into operations (senate) and (house of representation) at the federal level

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>Breeders' guide – Ms. Aderinola</i> Ogunmuyiwa / classnotes.ng / classhall.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitution• legislative• colonial• independenc e	

Remark:

3. FEATURES OF COLONIAL CONSTITUTION

Objective: *At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:*

- i. *Outline the features of colonial constitution e.g. Lugard Constitution, Clifford constitution*
- ii. *Highlight major difference in the colonial constitution features*

Duration: 80mins

Week: 3

Teaching Method/Strategy: discussion Method

Entry Behaviour (How you plan to start your Class): the teacher revises the definition by asking the students the definition of the students, then move to the new topic

Notes:

FEATURES THE CLIFFORD'S CONSTITUTION 1922

- i. It provided an executive council
- ii. It provided a legislative council
- iii. It provided elective principles for the first time
- iv. It provided for the establishment of news paper

ADVANTAGES

- I. It introduced elective government in Nigeria which made possible election of Nigeria into the legislature.
- II. Clifford Constitution allowed the establishment of political parties
- III. The establishment of news paper
- IV. Establishment of a central legislative council made up of 46 members

DISADVANTAGES

- i. The executive council had only white people as members
 - ii. No Nigerian was found in the executive
 - iii. The elective principle introduces was for Lagos and Calabar
 - iv. The Northerners were excluded from the legislative council
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RICHARD'S CONSTITUTION OF 1946

FEATURES

- I. The executive council was dominated by the Europeans
- II. It divide Nigeria into three unequal regions: East, West and North region
- III. No Nigerian in the executive
- IV. It established executive and legislative councils in each region
- V. The governors had veto power

ADVANTAGES

- i. It gave Nigerian the power to have a say in their own affairs
- ii. It laid the foundation for federalism
- iii. It introduced regionalism by dividing Nigeria into three regions: East, West and North region.
- iv. It also encouraged the establishment of newspapers
- v. It encouraged the development of political activities

DISADVANTAGES

- i. It divided Nigeria into three unequal part
- ii. The governors had veto powers
- iii. The Europeans still dominated the executive
- iv. It still continue with elective principle which was difficult to operate

MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION OF 1951

FEATURES

- i. It created a central legislative council called House of Representatives
 - ii. Nigerians were appointed into the executive council as ministers (12 ministers)
 - iii. It created a central executives council
 - iv. It continue with the three unequal regions
 - v. Each region had both legislative and executive councils
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ADVANTAGES

- I. It created for the first time the House of Representative
- II. It created bi-cameral legislature for both West and North region
- III. It encouraged the formation of political parties in Nigeria
- IV. It retained the elective principle introduced by Clifford Constitution in 1922

DISADVANTAGES

- i. The governor still had veto power
- ii. There was no provision for the office of the Prime Minister.
- iii. The existing political parties were regionally based
- iv. It failed to make Nigeria a full federal structure

LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION OF 1954

FEATURES

- i. It established a federal system of government
- ii. It made provision for the post of a speaker of the house of Representative
- iii. It creates the post of premier for each region
- iv. Lagos was detached from Western region and made the federal capital of Nigeria
- v. Lieutenant-Governor in the regions became governor General

ADVANTAGES

- i. Each region had its own civil service and judiciary
 - ii. It gave birth to federal system of government in Nigeria
 - iii. It established a federal capital territory (Lagos)
 - iv. It established the post of a premier in each region
 - v. It created the offices of a speaker and deputy speaker in the region
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DISADVANTAGES

- i. No provision was made for the post a prime Minister at the central level
- ii. There was no uniform electoral system in all the region
- iii. The governor general still had veto power
- iv. The ministers were loyal to the regions
- v. No provision was made for bi-cameral legislature at the centre

FEATURES OF THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION

- I. The constitution were rigid and could not be amended for change except the British government wished
- II. The central and regional ministers were directly elected at different times
- III. The governor and governor-general were eliminated from legislature
- IV. There was no provision for the office of prime Minister
- V. The judiciary was regionalized
- VI. The provision for the office of the premier at regional level
- VII. Nigeria could not on her own established any diplomatic relationship with any country

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>breeders' guide</i> – Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa /tansicollege.edu.ng/www.quora.com/ classhall.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonial• premier• legislature• minister• regional	

Remark:

4. HUMAN EMOTION (LOVE)

Objective: By the end of this class, a student should be able to state the qualities of love

Duration: 80mins

Week: 4

Teaching Method/Strategy: Narration

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): Ask students to state ways of showing love to one another

Meaning of love

Love is a genuine feeling toward someone. It is strong feeling between two people. It can also be said to be the ability to express feelings and affection towards someone or something. Love means having deep and warm feeling about others which involves happiness and responsibilities.

Types of love

- **Self- love:** this is the kind of love one has for oneself. It involves accepting, believing and knowing oneself.
- **Infatuation:** this often referred to as love at first sight. It is based on physical beauty. It does not last long.
- **Friendship love:** this the love that exist between two close friends. It involves deep intimacy, sharing, caring, closeness etc.
- **Comfortable love:** this type of love exists between parents and children. It is sincere and genuine. It involves caring, showing concern with high level of loyalty, commitment and dependability.
- **Complete love:** this type of love is deep and lasting. It takes time to develop.
- **Romantic love:** it involves passion and intimacy.

Qualities of love

- Caring
 - Trust
 - Honesty
 - Acceptance
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- Commitment
- Sincerity
- Forgiveness
- Respect
- Companionship

Behaviors that enhance love in relationship

- Tolerance
- Sharing
- Mutual respect
- Good communication
- Thoughtfulness
- Making future plans together
- Joint decision making
- Remembering important dates

Ways of expressing love

Love can be expressed through;

- Sharing
- Showing respect
- Exchanging gifts
- Rendering assistance
- Caring

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa/ Edudelight.com</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Love• Emotion• Relationship	

Remark:

5. 1960 INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

Objective: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- i. Discuss the Nigeria Independence
- ii. Explain the transition from colonial Constitution to Independence constitution
- iii. Analyze the features of independence constitution

Duration: 80mins

Week: 5

Teaching Method/Strategy: Discussion Method

Entry Behaviour (*How you plan to start your Class*):

NOTE

In preparation for Nigeria's independence, constitutional conferences were held to discuss the timing of self government and other issues affecting Nigeria. There were resolutions from these conferences. These resolutions which included the following were later included into the 1960 independence constitution.

1. A house of Chief for the East
2. A bicameral legislature at the centre comprising of the Senate and the house of Representative
3. The creation of the office of prime Minister
4. A list of Fundamental Human Right

Nigeria gained independence in 1960, but before that a number of constitutions had been used to administer the country, which we have discussed in previous topics. They are Clifford constitution of 1922, Richards constitution of 1946, Macherson constitution of 1951 and lyttleton constitution of 1954.

On October 1st, 1960, when Nigeria gained its independence, a new constitution, was adopted. This replaced the lyttleton constitution, although it retained some of its features.

Under this constitution, Nigeria retained Queen Elizabeth II as titular head of state.

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was prime minister of Nigeria when Nigeria gained Independence, 1960.

FEATURES OF 1960 CONSTITUTION

- I. It was parliamentary in nature with provision for the office of the prime Minister
 - II. The supreme court was establishment of the Judicial Service Commission
 - III. The head of state was the British Monarch and the Head of Government the Prime Minister
 - IV. It provided for a rigid procedure for the amendment of the Constitution
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- V. There was a provision of the revenue allocation formula.
- VI. It still retained three regions
- VII. It provided for fundamental human right
- VIII. The Governor- General represented the Queen as the Head of state
- IX. The legislature was still bi-cameral
- X. It defined citizenship

WEAKNESS OF 1960 CONSTITUTION

- i. The queen remained the constitutional head
- ii. The supreme Court was not the court of last resort, Judicial Committee, of the British house of Lords, in London, was still the highest Court of Appeal
- iii. The Constitution was weak because members of the Senate were appointed by the regional government not elected. This constitution was completely put together by non-Nigerians.
- iv. Also, the constitution did not give adequate treatment and definition of the issue of creation of more regions in Nigeria. This oversight created problems when an attempt was made to create a mid-Western region out of the Western region.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>breeders' guide</i> Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa - <i>.kofastudy/nigerianscholars</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitution• judicial• administered	

Remark:

6. FUNDAMENTAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Objective: At the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- i. Outline the content of post-independence Constitution
- ii. Discuss the features of 1963 Constitution

Objective: By the end of this class, a student should be able to identify the fundamentals of social studies

Duration: 45mins

Week: 6

Teaching Method/Strategy: Illustration

Entry Behavior: Ask a student to state the content in a report book or a register

Definition of content and contents

Content is the information or ideas contained in something written, said, created or represented

Contents are the topics or ideas that are contained in something like a book or report. In the case of textbooks for children, the contents of a textbook are the ideas and information a student is expected to learn and understand in a particular class or level.

Definition of contents of social studies

Contents of social studies, therefore, is all the information, ideas, and topics the teacher is expected to teach the students in social studies. The content of social studies should be created in a manner in which the aims and objectives of the study of social studies are achieved.

Types of content in social studies

There are 6 types of social studies content which include:

- **Fact:** a fact is something that is known or proved to be true. It may be something that is known to have happened, therefore, there are some topics in social studies that are factual.
 - **Concepts:** these are ideas, information, and principles that are necessary to know, learn and understand.
 - **Attitudes:** this refers to how you think or feel about something. It is the behavior of people towards something
 - **Skills:** this is the ability to do activity or job well because you have practiced it consistently over time. They are activities that are learnt over time which brings about perfection.
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- **Values:** these are ideas and things that are cherished and important to individual or group. It also involves one's belief of what is morally right or wrong.
- **Generalization:** this is a statement that is true in most situations or for most people, but may not be completely true in areas.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa/ Kofa study</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contents• Fundamentals• Ideas	2. list the contents of social studies

Remark:

7. GOAL SETTINGS

Objective: By the end of this class, a student should be able list the importance of goal setting

Duration: 80mins

Week:7

Teaching Method/Strategy: narrative

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): Ask the students to state how they have ever set goals

Goal setting

A goal is any accomplishment or achievement which an individual focuses and works at achieving. Goal setting can therefore be said as a process of writing down goals to be achieve at a particular time for a specific task.

- **Types of goal setting**

Short term goals: these are goals one wants to achieve within a short period e.g., day, week, or month.

Long term goals: these are goals one wants to achieve over a long period of time.

Characteristics of a good goal

A good goal has the SMART as its acronym.

1. **S** – specific: which means knowing what you want to achieve
2. **M** – measurable: the goal should be measured
3. **A** – achievable: the person setting the goal should have all it takes to achieve it.
4. **R**- realistic: it should be what can be done within a specific time frame
5. **T**- time-limit: there should be a time limit for achieving the goal.

Importance of goal setting

- It gives one step of direction
 - It helps one to be focused and determined
 - It boosts one's self esteem
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- It helps in decision making
- It guides one's use of time
- It brings motivation to someone to work hard

Tips for goal setting and how to achieve your goals

- Identify your goals
- Think on possible alternatives
- Make the best choice
- Develop a plan of action
- Set time limit for the accomplishment
- Take one step at a time
- Evaluate your progress period
- Continue with your plan, never give up

Effects of achieving set goals

- It motivates in setting new goals, if the first goals are achieved.
- It makes someone filled fulfilled.
- It develops your self confidence
- It makes people to be proud of you

• Impediment/ obstacles to goal setting

- Having low self esteem
 - Unavailability of resources
 - Peer group influence negatively
 - Procrastination
 - Fear of failure
 - In availability of information
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- Lack of ambition
- Setting unrealistic and immeasurable goals.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Ms. Aderinola Ogumuyiwa/ Edudelight.com</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal• Setting• Focus	

Remark:

8. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Objective: By the end of this class, a student should be able to give reasons for human trafficking

Duration: 80mins

Week:8

Teaching Method/Strategy: Narration

Entry Behavior: Ask a student to state the ways slaves were transported during slave trade

Human trafficking?

Human trafficking is the illegal trade in human being for the purpose commercial gains, sexual exploitation or forced labor. It is a modern-day form of slavery. According to the protocol adopted by united nations in Palermo, Italy, in 2000, human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force for the purpose of exploitation.

- **Factors responsible for human trafficking**

- **Greed:** most people want to make money without minding how the money is to be made.
- **poverty:** some people who indulge in trafficking are very poor, that is why they fall prey to the deceit of traffickers.
- **Ignorance:** some parents, especially the illiterate ones, are easily deceived by traffickers who confuse them and tell them that they are finding better job opportunities and better life oversea for their children.
- **Joblessness/unemployment:** not having a job, being unemployed is having no means of earning a living. This contributes to human trafficking.
- **Influence of friends:** peer-group influence is another factor responsible for trafficking in human beings.
- **Moral decadence:** the degree of moral decay in our society is a contributory factor to human trafficking.

Consequences of human trafficking

- It deprives the victim of the opportunity of being educated
 - The immigration papers of the victims are most times forged. As a result, they may be caught and jailed
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- Some victim dies in the process of going abroad.
- The prostitutes among them may end up contracting HIV/AIDS and other deadly sexually transmitted diseases.
- Human trafficking is illegal and an offence against human rights of people. It violates the right to life, personal liberty. Etc.

- **Preventative measures**

- Education
- Alleviation of poverty
- Legislation
- Creating employment opportunities
- Public enlightenment

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa/ new basic facts in general social studies and security education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trafficking• humanity• rights	

Remark:

9. SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Objective: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- i. Explain the meaning of the Supremacy of the constitution
- ii. Analyze reasons why the constitution is Supreme

Duration: 80mins

Week:9

Teaching Method/Strategy: Discussion Method

Entry Behaviour (How you plan to start your Class): the previous class on constitution gives a background to the new topic, the teacher introduces the topic by writing it on the whiteboard.

CONTENT OF LESSON

The supremacy of the constitution simply means that the law of the land is above every citizen, no one should consider himself or herself higher than or above the law of the land. The law is applicable to all individuals in the country, no matter his or her social status, position, class sex in the country.

The supremacy of the constitution means that things are done according to the law. The law is no respecter of persons.

Constitution supremacy is a doctrine whereby the constitution is supreme, and the government rules in accordance with the constitution. The power of the government and the people is limited by the constitution.

REASONS FOR THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

- i. It guards the right and states the duties of citizens of the country.
 - ii. It serves as a check on governmental powers so as to prevent abuse of power
 - iii. It serves as the defender of human rights
 - iv. It promotes the law.
 - v. It ensures law and order in society.
 - vi. It outlines the functions and power of each organ of government.
 - vii. It ensures the independence of the judiciary and ensures fair play in society.
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REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The breeders' guide – Ms. Aderinola Ogunmuyiwa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supremacy• Constitution• citizen	1.

Remark:
