

Second Term e lesson note for Basic four

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Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 2

Topic: Responsibilities of every member of the family

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to define responsibilities and list the responsibilities of each member of the family.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillian Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the roles of each member of the family

Content

Responsibilities of every member of the family

Family members must live together in peace and harmony. To achieve this, each member of the family must be aware of the duties and responsibilities expected of him. He should be able to do his work and at the same time be willing to do it. The distribution of household chores depends on the age, sex, and health of every member.

Role of a Father

The father is the breadwinner and chief provider of the family. He makes the major family decisions together with mother and with the help of other members. This is the traditional role of the father. Today, this role has been changed as to include other responsibilities. Aside from being a

breadwinner, he also participates actively in managing the household and helps caring for the children like bringing them to school, attending school meetings, and shopping with them. He does gardening, do home repairs, and even help mother marketing and preparation of family meals.

Role of a Mother

The mother is the manager and treasurer of the family. She supervises and coordinates the household tasks, takes care of the children, prepares the family budget, plans and prepares the family meals. Today, mothers also help earn a living to increase the family income.

The responsibilities of parents to their children and wards include the following:

1. *Feeding*. Parents are to provide food for their children and wards so that they don't go hungry.
2. *Clothing*. Parents are to clothe their children and wards.
3. *Shelter*. It is the duty of parents to provide a home where the children and wards will live.
4. *Protection*. The parents should make their children and wards feel safe and secure. They should be protected.
5. *Education*. Parents are to educate their children and wards by paying their school fees and buying them books to use in school.
6. *Moral education/training*. Parents are to train their children morally. They should teach them social rules or polite behavior in society.
7. *Religious upbringing*. It is the responsibility of parents to bring their children up in the nurture and fear of God. The discharge of religious responsibility by parents is important, as this will help to make the child behave in a socially acceptable way.
- 8 *Guidance and counseling*. Parents are the first guidance counselors to their children. They should guide the child on what to do, based on their own experience and training over the years. Children depend on their parents for guidance, so as to avoid making costly mistakes that can adversely affect their future

Girl Siblings roles

The girls help the mother in doing the household chores. These include dusting and sweeping, preparing the meals, setting and clearing the table, doing errands, and going to the market with mother. The older girls attend to additional shores, like washing, ironing clothes and taking care of younger brothers and sisters.

Boy siblings' roles

The boys are usually assigned the heavy work in the house. This includes scrubbing the floor, fetching water, planting and watering the plants, cleaning the yard, and doing errands. Carpentry work is assigned to older boys who can help father in making repairs in the house.

The responsibilities of children to their parents include the following:

- 1 They run errands for their parents.
- 2 They assist in doing household chores, such as washing of plates, sweeping the house cleaning the pieces of furniture, and cleaning the toilet.
- 3 They look after their younger ones, especially when their parents are busy or not available.
- 4 Children must be obedient to their parents, otherwise the sound training that should form the foundation of their lives, will be missing, and the children may grow up not being useful to themselves, let alone the country

Changes in family roles nowadays

Nowadays, father and mother, as well as girls and boys in the family, share in almost all the house works. There are times that girls do the gardening while boys help in cooking and taking care of younger brothers and sisters. There are times when father takes care of the house while mother has to do some work outside the house.

The home activities of one family may differ from those of other families. The difference may depend on the size and income of the family. Big families mean more members to share the household chores. Families with big income can afford to hire outside help who can do most of the household task. Families with small income have to distribute the household task among members.

A schedule of homemaking tasks is an effective tool that will ensure participation of the family members in household task during their free time. The schedule is also a reminder for every member on what they are expected to do and accomplish at home every day. The schedule should be flexible. It can also include the date when the work is to be done by members to avoid confusion.

Conclusion

Performing the roles expected of each member can lead to family harmony and happiness. Each member must also be considerate, helpful, and respectful toward each other. Each member must also be aware that he is different from other in terms of character traits, intelligence, and physical strength. Recognizing these differences help the family members understand one another.

Evaluation:-

1. Performing the roles expected by each member of the family can lead to _____ and _____
2. List five main roles of the mother at home.
3. List three roles of the male child at home.

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 3

Topic: Civic Values

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to state the meaning if civic values and examples

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillian Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the examples of civic value such as obedience

Content:-

Civic values

Meaning and examples of civic values

Civic values can be regarded as virtues and character traits which help the growth and development of a country. When such values are imbibed by citizens of a country, there will tend to be unity and progress.

Examples of civic values include the following:

1. Obedience. Obedience means doing what one is told to do. A good citizen obeys the government. Every citizen must comply with the provisions of the constitution. They should obey all the laws, rules and regulations made by their government.
- 2 Loyalty. Citizens must pay respect to the ideals, institutions and symbols of the country. Due respect should be given to the national flag and the national anthem. Any citizen who does this can be said to be a loyal citizen.
- 3 Patriotism. The love for one's country, and readiness to defend her, is known as patriotism. A patriotic citizen must be ready to defend the country against internal and external enemies. A patriotic citizen must be ready to render national or military service to the country. One who is ready to make the supreme sacrifice to defend ones country is a patriot.
- 4 Dedication. Dedication, as a civic value, involves giving a lot of One's time, energy and efforts to the democratic processes and practices in one's country. It involves commitment to national goals and aspirations.
- 5 Honesty. Honest citizens do not cheat. They tell the truth, and pay their taxes correctly as and when due. Honesty involves telling the truth at all times.
- 6 Selflessness. A selfless citizen considers the interests of others first. Preference should be given to the needs of others in society. This promotes love. However it does not mean neglecting one's needs, but also taking others into consideration.

Need for civic values

1 Civic values promote democracy in society. A patriotic citizen will love his or her country, and do everything for the glory of his/her country. Such a citizen will vote, pay his/her tax and report criminals to the police, among others.

2 Civic values promote human rights. When citizens imbibe civic values, they do not infringe the rights of others. They know that, as they enjoy their own rights, other citizens must also enjoy theirs.

3 Civic values promote economic development. When citizens imbibe these values, the economic growth of the country is likely to be steady. Payment of taxes is important, so as to enable the government to have funds for the provision of social amenities, and even the establishment of industries. There would be employment for school leavers if all imbibe these values.

4 Civic values promote peace and harmony in society. When citizens obey the rules and regulations, the country is safe, and there will be peaceful co-existence in the communities that make up the

Evaluation/ Assessment:-

1. What are Civic values
2. State and explain two needs for civic value

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 4 and 5

Topic: National consciousness

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to explain the meaning of nation consciousness and list some of its characteristics

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillian Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the meaning of a nation and they know they live in a nation or country

Content

Meaning and characteristics of national consciousness

A nation can be defined as a body of people sharing a spirit of unity, and wanting to live together under the same government. It can also be explained as a people with a common identity and awareness of their unity. The feeling of belonging to one unified group by a people is called nationalism or a sense of nationality. Nigeria is a nation-state because it is made up of many nations which form a state. For example, the Hausa, Igbo, Kanuri, Urhobo and Yoruba are nations within the Nigerian state.

Characteristics of a nation include the following:

1 Common territory and symbols.

A nation must be made up of people, and must occupy a physical location in a particular area of the earth. The Yoruba people, for instance, occupy a given area in Nigeria called the southwest, although they can also be found in other places. (The southwest of Nigeria covers Lagos, Ondo, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Kogi and Kwara States.)

2 Common customs and tradition:-

A nation is made up of people having similar customs and habits. Customs and tradition are the ways of life of a people. These include beliefs, ideas, marriage, greetings and language. Each of the nations we have mentioned under the meaning of nation, has common customs and traditions.

3 Common economy:-

A nation comprises of people having a common system of producing goods and services, and even the way they distribute those things they produce. Their trading pattern is the same

4 Common language.

People within a nation speak a similar language. Language is the foremost medium of communication. The Hausa understanding among them. So when a Hausa person meets another Hausa person, they speak the common language which unites them, and marks them out as a nation. So also do Igbo persons Relationship by blood. The people we regard as a nation belong to the same blood.

6 Common historical background or ancestry

A nation is made up of people having a common historical background, a people sharing common ancestors or historical origin. Oduduwa, for instance, is regarded by the Yoruba as their father.

Reasons why we should build our nation

Reasons why we should build our nation include the following:

1 It will enable us to live together in peace and harmony.

2 When we build our nation, it would be possible for the available resources to be used by the different peoples that make up the nation. For example, the crude oil that is found in the Niger Delta in Nigeria is used for the benefit of all Nigerians.

3 Our nation will be respected all over the world if we build it.

4 When we build our nation, we become strong, and are able to fight against any external enemy that wants to confront us as a nation.

6 We gain from one another when we build our nation.

Evaluation/Assessment:-

1. What is a nation?

2. List three characteristics of a nation.

3. State two reasons for building a nation

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 6

Topic: Ethnicity

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to explain the meaning of ethnicity and causes of ethnicity

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillian Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background/Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : : Students have learnt about nation in previous lesson where ethnicity can be found

Content

Meaning and causes of ethnicity

Ethnicity means preferring one's ethnic group to other ethnic groups. It can also be regarded as tribalism.

The enormous size of Nigeria, with its multiethnic groups and cultural diversity. Among the main ethnic groups are the Edo, Fulani, Hausa, Ibibio, Igalla, Igbira, Igbo, Ijaw, Itsekiri, Jukun, Kambari, Nupe, Ogoni, Urhobo, and the Yoruba.

There are many causes of ethnicity in Nigeria. Among these are the following:

1 The feeling that one's social group or ethnic group has been cheated in

the allocation of resources in the country. When the Federal Government allocates money to the states in the federation, some states feel they should get more than what is given to them. They feel that their ethnic group has been cheated. This brings ethnicity.

2 Colonialism. The British colonial master encouraged ethnicity by their programmes and policies. For example, the 1946 Richards Constitution divided the country into three tribal regions, i.e. the North, East and West, without laying emphasis on unity in the country. Political parties and institutions that emerged were thus based on the regions.

3 Poverty. Politicians play on the poverty level of the electorate to encourage ethnicity among them in order to win elections.

4 Illiteracy. Inability to read and write makes it easy for people to be manipulated. When one cannot read, the person is in relative darkness. But when you read about the culture of other people, you are likely to be better informed.

5 Political strategies to win elections. Some politicians deliberately encourage ethnicity in order to win elections. They thus label one another 'bad' to the electorate in order to make them vote for them. This is not good for the country. It should therefore be discouraged. We should only vote for people based on the qualities they possess and the programmes they intend to implement for the benefit of society as a whole.

6 Nepotism and discrimination. Giving jobs to members of one's family to the detriment of others is an example of nepotism. When you treat other people unfairly, you are discriminating against them, and encouraging ethnicity.

Evaluation/Assessment:-

1. What is Ethnicity?
2. List five causes of ethnicity
3. List five ethnic group in Nigeria

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 7

Topic: Consequences of ethnicity

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to state some of the consequences of ethnicity.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillan Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : : Students have learnt about ethnicity in previous lesson

Content

Among the consequences of ethnicity are the following:

1. Communal conflict.

It sometimes leads to communal war. One community may clash with another community due to the political violence. It often leads to political violence, especially during electioneering campaigns and general elections. So ethnicity should be discouraged in our society.

2. Colonialism.

The British colonial master encouraged ethnicity by their programmes and policies. For example, the 1946 Richards Constitution divided the country into three tribal regions, i.e. the North, East and West, without laying emphasis on unity in the country. Political parties and institutions that emerged were thus based on the regions

3. Nepotism/discrimination.

When ethnicity is promoted, people in positions of authority are bound to give their family members and social group undue advantage over other groups. For a better country and future, we should discourage ethnicity in Nigeria.

4. Underdevelopment. Development could be in terms of provision of social amenities like electricity, pipe borne water, good roads, hospitals, and schools. When ethnicity is practiced, the government favors one area against another. This is bad. It should therefore be discouraged.

5. Waste of manpower. Manpower refers to human resources. Owing to ethnicity, workers that are qualified or highly skilled may not be employed because they belong to one ethnic group or another. This is waste of manpower resources.

6. Political instability. When ethnicity is promoted in a country, the group that is not well treated will be unhappy. This may lead to forceful change of government. This may result in political instability for a long period of time—as has happened in Nigeria in the recent past.

Evaluation/Assessment:-

1. Discuss five consequences of ethnicity

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 8

Topic: Solution to the problem of ethnicity in Nigeria

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to explain how some of the problems of ethnicity can be solved in Nigeria

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillan Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : : Students have learnt about the problems of ethnicity.

Content:-

Solutions to ethnicity in Nigeria include the following:

1 Tolerance. There is a need for every citizen, irrespective of their ethnic origin, to fully accept persons from other ethnic groups, as their brothers and sisters.

2 Patriotism. We should place the love of our country first in our hearts. Love your country above your ethnic group.

3 Government policies. Government should design and implement, sincerely, programmes that will integrate the people. The NYSC, for instance, should be re-energized, so as to resume its focus on integrating young people from different ethnic groups in the country.

4 Inter-ethnic marriages. This should be encouraged through every available means.

5 Education. Young people, at all levels of education, should be taught the benefits of regarding the different people of Nigeria as one, as well as the consequences of ethnicity

Evaluation/ Assessment:-

1. How will inter ethnic marriage solve the problem of ethnicity in Nigeria
2. List two other ways of solving ethnicity problem in Nigeria

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 9

Topic: Constituted authority

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to explain the meaning and duties of constituted authority

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillian Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with some constituted authority such as teacher and school prefects etc

Content:-

Meaning of constituted authority

Authority can be described as the right to give orders and make people obey those orders. The right to command and enforce obedience, therefore, is called authority.

Constituted authority is duly established leadership recognized by the people. In our school, the head teacher, and other teachers and, by extension, the school prefects and class monitors, form a good example of constituted authority. In the traditional community, the Oba, Obi and Emir are each the constituted authority in their respective areas. In the larger society, the local governments, state and federal governments are constituted authorities.

Duties of citizens to constituted authority

These include:

1. Obedience to the law.
2. Payment of taxes and rates.
3. Honesty and loyalty.
4. Punctuality at work.
5. Dedication to duty.
6. Effective service delivery.
7. Contribution to the development of society.
8. Respect for the dignity and religion of others.

Evaluation/ Assessment:-

1. What is authority
2. Define constituted authority
3. Discuss three roles of constituted authority

Class:- Basic 4

Subject:- Civic Education

Week:- 10 and 11

Topic: Constituted Authority

Subtopic: Responsibility of Constituted Authority

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to discuss the responsibilities of constituted authority

Instructional material/Reference material:- Macmillan Civic Education for primary school book 4

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the roles of some constituted authority.

Content:-

Responsibilities of constituted authority

1 Maintenance of law and order.

It is the responsibility of the government to ensure that people obey the rules and regulations, in order to achieve peace in society.

2 Provision of social amenities.

The government should provide social amenities for the benefit of the people, e.g. water, electricity, and education.

3. Safeguarding lives and property.

It is the responsibility of the constituted authority to protect the lives and

property of the citizens.

4 Protection of political rights.

The government has the responsibility of ensuring that the political rights of citizens are protected as contained in the constitution.

5 Provision of employment opportunities.

It is the responsibility of the constituted authority to ensure that jobs are provided for the citizens. They should thus create a conducive economic environment that promotes employment.

6 Protection of material resources in the country.

The constituted authority has the duty of protecting material resources such as crude oil, gold, tin, and iron ore, which form sources of revenue to the government.

7 Raising and spending public money on behalf of the people.

Government decides on tax rates and levies to be paid by the citizens.

8 Promotion of the economic development of the country.

Government has the responsibility of ensuring the establishment of industries to produce local goods for consumption, and export to other countries.

9 Protection of the country from internal insurrection and external Aggression

This is a major responsibility of constituted authority.

Evaluation/ Assessment:-

1. The major responsibility of constituted authority is_____
2. List five other responsibilities of constituted authority and explain.