GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

SOCIAL STUDIES COMMON CORE PROGRAMME CURRICULUM (BASIC 7 - 10)

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Social Studies Curriculum for B7-B10

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Ministry of Education Ghana

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INTRODUCTION

In the first four years of high school education, learners are expected to take a Common Core Programme (CCP) that emphasizes a set of high, internationally-benchmarked career and tertiary education ready standards. Learners need to acquire these for post-secondary education, the workplace or both. The standards articulate what learners are expected to know, understand and be able to do by focusing on their social, emotional, cognitive and physical development. The (CCP) runs from Basic 7 through Basic 10.

The common core attributes of the learner, which describe the essential outcomes in the three domains of learning (i.e. cognitive, psychomotor and affective), are at the centre of the CCP (see Figure I). Inspired by the values which are important to the Ghanaian society, the CCP provides an education of the heart, mind and hands in relation to on the learner's lifetime values, well-being, physical development, metacognition and problem-solving. Ultimately, this will produce character-minded learners who can play active roles in dealing with the increasing challenges facing Ghana and the global society.

The features that shape the common core programme are shown in Figure 1. These are

- learning and teaching approaches the core competencies, 4Rs and pedagogical approaches
- learning context engagement service and project
- learning areas mathematics, science, computing, language and literacy, career technology, social studies, physical and health education, creative arts and design and religious and moral education.

These are elaborated subsequently:

Learning and teaching approaches

- The core competences: Describe the relevant global skills for learning that the CCP helps learners to develop in addition to the 4Rs. The global skills for learning allow learners to become critical thinkers, problem-solvers, creators, innovators, good communicators, collaborators, digitally literate, culturally and globally sensitive citizens who are life-long learners that have keen interest in their personal development.
- Pedagogical approaches: The CCP emphasises creative and inclusive pedagogies that are anchored on authentic and enquiry-based learning, collaborative and cooperative learning, differentiated learning, and holistic learning as well as cross disciplinary learning.

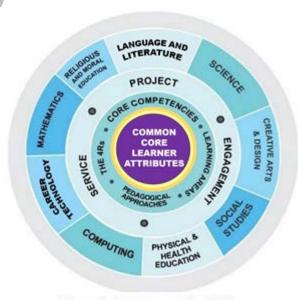


Figure 1: Features of the CCP

• The 4Rs across the Curriculum: The 4Rs refer to Reading, wRiting, aRithmetic and cReativity, which all learners must become fluent in.

Learning context

The CCP places emphasis on engagement of learners in the classroom activities, projects (in and outside the classrooms). These projects can involve individual or group tasks which all learners are required to complete by the end of Basic 10. The CCP project provides learners with contexts to demonstrate creativity and inventiveness in various areas of human endeavor. Community service offers opportunity for learners to nurture, love and care for their community and solve problems in the community.

Learning Areas

The CCP comprises the following subjects:

- 1. Languages (English, Ghanaian Languages, French, Arabic)
- 2. Mathematics
- 3. Science
- 4. Creative Arts and Design
- 5. Career Technology
- 6. Social Studies
- 7. Computing
- 8. Religious and Moral Education (RME)
- 9. Physical and Health Education

This document sets out the standards for learning Social Studies in the Common Core Programme (CCP). The standards in the document are posited in the expectation that CCP (B7 – B10) will offer quality education for all types of learners. The design of this curriculum is based on the features of the CCP as shown in Figure 1. It emphasizes a set of high internationally-benchmarked career and tertiary education ready standards. Learners need to acquire these competencies in Social Studies for post-secondary education, the workplace training or both. The curriculum has been designed to be user friendly because it provides a detailed preamble that covers the rationale, philosophy, aims, profile of expected learning behaviours (i.e. knowledge, skills, attitudes and values), pedagogical approaches, core competencies and the 4Rs, assessment practices and instructional expectations.

RATIONALE

Social Studies is a multi-disciplinary subject that aims to equip learners with knowledge, attitudes, values and skills that will enable them to become active, informed, innovative, and responsible citizens. Social Studies addresses the challenges or problems that confront and threaten the survival of the Ghanaian society. It does so, by providing the learner with the opportunity to apply concepts, theories and generalisations from a variety of relevant disciplines to analyse, investigate and come out with appropriate solutions to personal and societal problems. It provides an opportunity for learners to further explore their immediate environment and the world at large. Therefore, Social Studies specifically focuses on developing the learners' curiosity, critical thinking, problem-solving skills and competencies for personal development and leadership. Besides, it seeks to enhance communication and collaboration, creativity and innovation, digital literacy, cultural identity and global citizenship. The inclusion of Social Studies in the Common Core Programme of the Pre-tertiary Education Curriculum is, therefore, intended to enable learners acquire relevant tools to become effective, active and patriotic citizens.

PHILOSOPHY

The Social Studies curriculum will enable learners to develop skills and competencies through a combination of social constructivism and social realism. These theories emphasise learning as an active process where the learner constructs knowledge rather than acquiring it. Learners will take responsibility for the environment, appreciate the richness and the diversity of Ghana's culture. They will also be willing to take advantage of social changes relating to globalisation, technological advancement and digital literacy. It is envisioned that the curriculum will promote the development of a holistic worldview of learners to make them creative, honest and responsible citizens. It is expected that learners will demonstrate competencies in making independent and healthy choices regarding their personal development and well-being. By developing awareness of themselves, their immediate and wider environment, they become national and global citizens. Learners are to be guided to maximise the opportunities offered by new technologies to express their beliefs and further enhance their moral perspectives and values. The teacher should emphasise these important areas in the day-to-day learning as they are aimed at promoting higher order thinking among learners.

AIMS

Social Studies aims at producing reflective, concerned and competent citizens, who will make informed decisions for individual and public good. The subject seeks to produce morally upright Ghanaians, who are responsible and capable of maintaining healthy lifestyles and preserving their environment for sustainability.

Specifically, the subject will enable learners to:

- I. explore and protect the environment
- 2. exhibit sense of belonging to the family and community
- 3. appreciate themselves as unique individuals
- 4. demonstrate responsible citizenship
- 5. develop attitudes for healthy and peaceful co-existence
- 6. ensure sustainable use of resources
- 7. develop sense of patriotism and national pride
- 8. make themselves globally competitive

PROFILE OF EXPECTED LEARNING BEHAVIOURS

Knowledge, Understanding and Application

Under this domain, learners acquire knowledge through learning experiences. They may also show understanding of concepts by comparing, summarising and re-writing in their own words and constructing meaning from instruction. The learner may also apply the knowledge acquired in some new contexts. At a higher level of learning, the learner may be required to analyse an issue or a problem. At a much higher level, the learner may be required to synthesize knowledge by integrating a number of ideas to formulate a plan, solve a problem, compose a story, or a piece of music. Further, the learner may be required to evaluate, estimate and interpret a concept. At the last level, which is the highest, learners may be required to create, invent, compose, design and construct. These learning behaviours- "knowledge", "understanding", "application", "analysis", "synthesis", "evaluation" and "creation", fall under the cognitive domain.

In this curriculum, the learning indicators are stated with action verbs to show what the learner should know and be able to do. The ability of the learner to describe, explain, examine, discuss, summarise situations after teaching and learning has been completed, suggests that the learner has acquired knowledge. In the past, teaching in most cases, stressed knowledge acquisition to the detriment of other higher-level behaviours such as application, analysis among others. In this standards-based Social Studies curriculum, learners are challenged to solve personal and

societal problems. In this respect, they demonstrate their ability to "apply" the knowledge acquired. Learners must, therefore, be engaged in a variety of activities to stimulate their critical thinking abilities.

Bloom's Taxonomy identifies the following concepts under the Cognitive domain:

Knowing: This has to do with the ability to remember, recall, identify, define, describe, list, name, match, state principles, facts and concepts. In this sense, 'knowing' constitutes the lowest level of learning.

Understanding: This involves the ability to explain, summarise, translate, rewrite, paraphrase, give examples, generalise, estimate or predict consequences based upon a trend. Understanding is generally the ability to grasp the meaning of some concepts that may be verbal, pictorial or symbolic.

Applying: This dimension is also referred to as "Use of Knowledge". The ability to use knowledge or apply knowledge, apply rules, methods, principles, theories, to situations that are new and unfamiliar. It also involves the ability to produce, solve, plan, demonstrate, discover among others.

Analysing: This is the ability to break down material/information into its component parts; to differentiate, compare, distinguish, outline, separate, identify significant points; it is also the ability to recognise unstated assumptions and logical fallacies; the ability to recognise inferences from facts.

Synthesising: It is the ability to put parts or ideas together to form a new whole. It involves the ability to *combine*, *compile*, *compose*, *devise*, *plan*, *revise*, *organise*, *create*, *and generate* new ideas and solutions.

Evaluating: It is the ability to appraise, compare features of different things and make comments or judgment, contrast, criticise, justify, support, discuss, conclude, make recommendations. Evaluation refers to the ability to judge the worth or value of some material based on some criteria.

Creating: It is the ability to use information or materials to plan, compose, produce, manufacture or construct other products.

From the above, it can be seen that *creating* according to Bloom's Taxonomy constitutes the highest form of learning. This standards-based Social Studies curriculum, therefore, places emphasis on *creating* as a core behavioural attribute. It is advised that teachers encourage learners to develop their creative skills to solve personal and societal problems.

ATTITUDES. VALUES AND PROCESS SKILLS

ATTITUDES

This Social Studies curriculum seeks to equip learners with positive attitudes that will enable them to function effectively in the society. Acquisition of knowledge alone is not enough to cause expected behavioural change to make learners function properly in the society. There is, therefore, the need to emphasise the development of positive attitudes. The following are examples of positive attitudes learners are encouraged to develop:

Commitment: the determination to contribute to national development.

Tolerance: the willingness to respect the views of others.

Patriotism: love for one's country, national pride and willingness to sacrifice one's self for the development of the country.

Flexibility in ideas: the willingness to change opinion in the face of more plausible evidence.

Respect for evidence: the willingness to collect and use data on one's investigation, and also have respect for data collected byothers.

Reflection: the habit of critically reviewing ways in which an investigation or observation has been carried out to see possible flaws and other ways in which the investigation or observation can be improved upon.

Comportment: the ability to conform to acceptable societal norms.

Co-operation: the ability to work effectively with others.

Responsibility: the ability to act independently and make decisions; morally accountable for one's action; capable of rational conduct.

Environmental Awareness: the ability to be conscious of one's physical and socio-economic surroundings.

Respect for the Rule of Law: the ability to obey the rules and regulations of the land.

VALUES

At the core of the standards-based Social Studies curriculum is the acquisition of values. These values help individuals to define their identity and uphold high moral standards. Learners are expected exhibit the following values:

Respect: This includes respect for the nation, its institutions, laws, culture, citizens and neighbours.

Diversity: Ghana is a multicultural society; therefore, learners must be encouraged to respect all persons irrespective of their ethnic and religious backgrounds to ensure peaceful co-existence and national integration.

Equity: Every citizen, irrespective of their socio-economic background and condition should be treated fairly in terms of access to national resources and state power. Equal opportunities should be given to all learners for a fair learning environment to enable them harness their potentials and capabilities.

Commitment to achieving excellence: Learners must be encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities provided through the curriculum to acquire the requisite skills to enable them function in the society in which they find themselves. Learners should strive to pursue and achieve excellence in whatever they set out to do.

Teamwork/Collaboration: Learners are encouraged to work together towards common goals within the context of tolerance and mutual understanding. This will instil in them virtues of living harmoniously with members of the larger society.

Truth and Integrity: The Social Studies curriculum aims to prepare learners, who will tell the truth irrespective of the consequences. In addition, it aims to make them morally upright and be willing to live the values of honesty and compassion. Equally important, the ethos or culture of the work place, including integrity and perseverance must underpin the learning processes to allow learners to see and apply skills and competencies in the world of work.

PROCESS SKILLS

These are specific activities or tasks that indicate performance or proficiency in a given learning area. They are useful benchmarks for planning lessons, developing exemplars and are the core of inquiry-based learning.

Observing: This is the skill of using our senses to gather information about objects or events. This also includes the use of instruments to extend the range of our senses.

Classifying: This is the skill of grouping objects or events based on common characteristics.

Comparing: This is the skill of identifying the similarities and differences between two or more objects, concepts or processes.

Communicating/Reporting: This is the skill of transmitting, receiving and presenting information in concise, clear and accurate forms - verbal, written, pictorial, tabular or graphical.

Predicting: This is the skill of assessing the likelihood of an outcome based on prior knowledge of how things usually turn out.

Analysing: This is the skill of identifying the parts of objects, information or processes and the patterns and relationships between these parts.

Generating possibilities: This is the skill of exploring all the options, possibilities and alternative beyond the obvious or preferred one.

Evaluating: This is the skill of assessing the reasonableness, accuracy and quality of information, processes or ideas.

Designing: This is the skill of visualising and drawing new objects or gadgets from imagination

Interpreting: This is the skill of evaluating data in terms of its worth: good, bad, reliable, unreliable; making inferences and predictions from written or graphical data; extrapolating and deriving conclusions. Interpretation is also referred to as "Information Handling".

Recording: This is the skill of drawing or making graphical representation boldly and clearly, well labelled and pertinent to the issue at hand.

Generalising: This is the skill of being able to use the conclusions arrived at in an activity to what could happen in similar situations

NEW ASSESSMENT IN THE CCP

Assessment is a process of collecting and evaluating information about learners and using the information to make decisions to improve their learning. Assessment may be formative, summative, diagnostic, or evaluative depending on its purpose. It is integral to the teaching-learning process, promotes student learning and improves instruction. In CCP, it is suggested that assessment involves assessment for learning, assessment of learning and assessment as learning, which are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

Assessment for Learning (AfL)

Assessment for Learning (AfL) is the process of seeking and interpreting evidence for use by learners and their teachers to decide where the learner is in their learning, where they need to be (the desired goal), and how best to get them there. AfL is one of the most suitable methods

for improving learning and raising standards (Black and Wiliam, 1998). Assessment for Learning also refers to all their activities undertaken by teachers and/or by their learners, which provide information to be used as feedback to modify the teaching and learning activities in which they are engaged. AfL can be achieved through processes such as sharing criteria with learners, effective questioning, and feedback.

AfL, therefore, provides timely feedback to ensure individual learners are assisted during the teaching and learning process using various strategies and questioning to measure the learning that has actually taken place. It is a continuous process that happens at all stages of the instructional process to monitor the progress of a learner and to offer feedback or change teaching strategies to achieve [performance standards of a lesson.

Assessment of Learning (AoL)

Assessment of learning provides a picture of the achieved standards of the teacher and performance of students at the terminal stage of the learning process. This information provides data for accountability and educational decisions such as grading, selection and placement, promotion and certification. Through AoL, stakeholders such as parents and guardians are informed about the extent students have attained expected learning outcomes at the end of their grade or program.

Assessment as Learning (AaL)

Assessment as Learning develops and supports students' sense of ownership and efficacy about their learning through reflective practices. This form of self-assessment helps in building the competencies of learners to achieve deeper understanding of what their own learning and what they are taught.

What do we assess?

Emphasis in assessment in the CCP is on the Common Core Learner which are essential outcomes in the three domains of learning (i.e. psychomotor and affective).

Knowledge and skills with emphasis on the 4Rs in the learning areas

¹Paul Black & Dylan Wiliam (1998) Assessment and Classroom Learning, Assessment in Edi 74, DOI: <u>10.1080/0969595980050102</u>

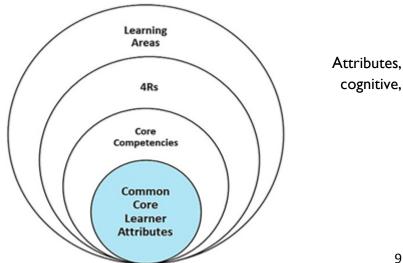


Figure 2 Essential Assessment Features

Core competencies with emphasis on attitudes and values developed through the learning and its context as well as the pedagogical approaches.

The Process is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 2.

How do we monitor progress?

School Based Assessments (SBA) covers all forms/modes of assessment including AfL, AaL and AoL (see Table I), that can be undertaken by any school-level actor (learner, teacher, head teacher) to monitor the learner's achievement over a period of time. Data collection and keeping records of the data are central to the conduct of SBA.



Table I Modes of Assessment

Assessment for Learning	Assessment of Learning	Assessment as Learning
Class exercises	Class Assessment Task (CAT)	Portfolio
Quizzes	End of term	Journal entries
Class tests (written, oral, aural and/or practical)	End of year	Project work
Class Assessment Task (CAT)		Checklist
		Questionnaire

The following are samples of relevant records that can be kept on the student's learning.

- Student's Progress Record (Cumulative Record)
- Student's Report Card
- School Based Assessment Termly Recording Register

Details of guidelines on SBA can be found in the National Pre-tertiary Learning Assessment Framework (NPLAF) document (Ministry of Education, 2020a)² and the School-Based Assessment Guidelines (Ministry of Education, 2020b)³.

Reporting School-Based Assessment (SBA) in the CCP

The CCP uses a criterion-referenced model of presenting and reporting school-based assessment data. School-based assessment throughout the four-year duration of CCP, is done against criteria linked to performance standards and not against the work of other learners. The CCP provides levels of proficiency to be attained and descriptors for all grade levels of the programme (see Table 2). These levels and descriptors cannot be changed by individual schools and are, therefore, common to all learners as well as learning areas nationwide. For each assessment criterion or (benchmark for the level of proficiency), a number of descriptors are defined as shown in Table 2.

²Ministry of Education (2020a). National Pre-tertiary Learning Assessment Framework (NPLAF). Accra: Ministry of Education.

³Ministry of Education (2020b). School-Based Assessment Guidelines. Accra: Ministry of Education.

Table 2 Benchmarks, levels of proficiency and the grade level descriptors

Level of Proficiency	Benchmark	Grade Level Descriptor
I: Highly proficient (HP)	80% +	Learnershows high level of proficiency inknowledge, skills and values and can transfer them automatically and flexibly through authentic performance tasks.
2: Proficient (P)	68-79%	Learner demonstrates sufficient level of proficient knowledge, skills and core understanding; cantransfer them independently through authentic performance tasks
3: Approaching Proficiency (AP)	54-67%	Learner is approaching proficiency in terms of knowledge, skills and values with little guidance and can transfer understanding through authentic performance tasks
4: Developing (D)	40-53%	Learner demonstrates developing level of knowledge, skills and values but needs help throughout the performance of authentic tasks
5: Emerging (E)	39% and below	Learner is emerging with minimal understanding in terms of knowledge, skills, and values but needs a lot of help.

The grading system presented, shows the letter grade system and equivalent grade boundaries.

Inassigninggradestopupils'testresults, oranyformofevaluation, the above gradeboundaries and the descriptors may be applied. The descriptors (Highly Proficient [HP], Proficient [P], Approaching Proficiency [AP], Developing [D], Emerging [E]), indicate the meaning of each grade.

In addition to the school-based assessment (SBA), a national standards assessment test is conducted in Basic 8 to provide national level indicators on learners' achievement.

CREATIVE PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES

The CCP emphasises creative and inclusive pedagogies that are anchored on authentic and enquiry-based learning, collaborative and cooperative learning, differentiated learning, holistic learning, cross disciplinary learning (i.e. the 4Rs across the Curriculum) as well as developing the core competencies. This section describes some of the creative pedagogical approaches required for the CCP.

Core Competencies

The core competencies describe a body of skills that teachers at the basic level should seek to develop in their learners. The competencies describe a connected body of core skills that are acquired throughout the processes of teaching and learning. They are the relevant global skills for learning that allow learners to develop, in addition to the 4Rs, to become critical thinkers, problem-solvers, creators, innovators, good communicators, collaborators, culturally identified individuals, digitally literate and global citizens who have keen interest in their personal development. In using this curriculum, we hope the core competencies will be developed in learners to help them develop our country, Ghana. These competencies include:

Critical thinking and Problem solving (CP)

Develop learners' cognitive and reasoning abilities to enable them analyse issues and situations, leading to the resolution of problems. This skill enables learners to draw on and demonstrate what they have learned and from their own experiences to analyse situations and choose the most appropriate out of a number of possible solutions. It requires that learners embrace the problem at hand, persevere and take responsibility for their own learning.

Creativity and Innovation (CI)

Learners acquire entrepreneurial skills through their ability to think about new ways of solving problems and develop technologies to addressing the problem at hand. This competency requires ingenuity of ideas in arts, technology and enterprise. It enables learners to think independently and creatively.

Communication and Collaboration (CC)

This competency aims to promote in learners the ability to make use of languages, symbols and texts to exchange information about themselves the world around them. Learners actively participate in sharing their ideas and engage in dialogue with others by listening to and learning from others in ways that respect and value the multiple perspectives of all persons involved.

Cultural identity and Global Citizenship (CG)

This competency aims to develop learners who put country and service as foremost through an understanding of what it means to be active citizens, by inculcating in them a strong sense of environmental, and economic awareness. Learners make use of the knowledge, skills, attitudes acquired to contribute meaningfully towards the socio-economic development of the country. They develop skills to critically analyse cultural trends, identify and contribute to the global community.

Personal Development and Leadership (PL)

This competency is aimed at improving self-awareness, self-knowledge; building and renewing self-esteem; identifying and developing talents, fulfilling dreams and aspirations and developing other people or meeting other people's needs. It involves recognising the importance of values such as honesty and empathy; seeking the well-being of others; distinguishing between right and wrong; fostering perseverance, resilience and self-confidence; self-regulation and responsibility, and developing a love for lifelong learning.

Digital Literacy (DL)

It involves guiding learners to discover, acquire skills in, and communicate through ICT to support their learning and make use of digital media responsibly.

For effective lesson planning for teaching, learning and assessment, it is suggested that teachers refer to Appendix A for details of the components of the core competencies. These details comprise the unpacked skills such as: listening, presenting and team work for collaboration.

These include the approaches, methods, strategies, appropriate relevant teaching and learning resources for ensuring that every learner benefits from teaching and learning process. The curriculum emphasises the:

- I. creation of learning-centred classrooms through the use of creative approaches to ensure learner empowerment and independent learning;
- 2. positioning of inclusion and equity at the centre of quality teaching and learning;
- 3. use of differentiation and scaffolding as teaching and learning strategies for ensuring that no learner is left behind;

- 4. use of Information Communications Technology (ICT) as a pedagogical tool;
- 5. identification of subject specific instructional expectations needed for making learning in the subject relevant to learners;
- 6. integration of assessment as learning, for learning and of learning into the teaching and learning processes and as an accountability strategy; and questioning techniques that promote deep learning.

LEARNING-CENTRED PEDAGOGY

The learner is at the centre of learning. At the heart of the national curriculum for change and sustainable development is the learning progression and improvement of learning outcomes for Ghana's young people with a focus on the 4Rs – Reading, wRiting, aRithmetic and cReativity. It is expected that at each curriculum phase, learners would be offered the essential learning experiences to progress seamlessly to the next phase. Where there are indications that a learner is not sufficiently ready for the next phase, a compensatory provision through differentiation should be provided to ensure that such a learner is ready to progress with his/her cohort. At the high school level, the progression phases are from B7 to B10.

The Curriculum encourages the creation of a learning-centred classroom with the opportunity for learners to engage in meaningful "hands-on" activities that bring home to the learner what they learn in school and what they know from outside of school. The learning-centred classroom is a place for the learners to discuss ideas through the inspiration of the teacher. The learners then become actively engaged in looking for answers, working in groups to solve problems. They also research for information, analyse and evaluate information. The aim of the learning-centred classroom is to enable learners to take ownership of their learning. It provides the opportunity for deep and profound learning to take place.

The teacher as a facilitator needs to create a learning environment that:

- 1. makes learners feel safe and accepted;
- 2. helps learners to interact with varied sources of information in a variety of ways;
- 3. helps learners to identify a problem suitable for investigation through project work;
- 4. connects the problem with the context of the learners' world so that it presents realistic opportunities for learning;
- 5. organises the subject matter around the problem, not the subject;
- 6. gives learners responsibilities for defining their learning experiences and planning to solve the problem;
- 7. encourages learners to collaborate in learning; and

8. expects all learners to demonstrate the results of their learning through a product or performance.

It is more productive for learners to find answers to their own questions rather than teachers providing the answers and their opinions in a learning-centred classroom.

DIFFERENTIATION AND SCAFFOLDING

Differentiation is a process by which differences (learning styles, interest and readiness to learn) between learners are accommodated so that all learners in a group have the best possible chance of learning. Differentiation could be by task, support or outcome. Differentiation as a way of ensuring each learner benefits adequately from the delivery of the curriculum can be achieved in the classroom through task, support from the Guidance and Counselling Unit and learning outcomes.

Differentiation by task involves teachers setting different tasks for learners of different abilities. E.g. in sketching the plan and shape of their school compound and community, some learners could be made to sketch with free hand while others would be made to trace the outline of the plan.

Differentiation by support involves the teacher giving the needed support and referring weak learners to the Guidance and Counselling Unit for academic support.

Differentiation by outcome involves the teacher allowing learners to respond at different levels. Weaker learners are allowed more time for complicated tasks.

Scaffolding in education refers to the use of variety of instructional techniques aimed at moving learners progressively towards stronger understanding and ultimately greater independence in the learning process.

It involves breaking up the learning task, experience or concepts into smaller parts and then providing learners with the support they need to learn each part. The process may require a teacher assigning an excerpt of a longer text to learners to read and engaging them to discuss the excerpt to improve comprehension. The teacher goes ahead to guide them through the key words/vocabulary to ensure learners have developed a thorough understanding of the text before engaging them to read the full text. Common scaffolding strategies available to the teacher are:

1. giving learners a simplified version of a lesson, assignment, or reading, and then gradually increases the complexity, difficulty, or sophistication over time;

- 2. describing or illustrating a concept, problem, or process in multiple ways to ensure understanding;
- 3. giving learners an exemplar or a model of an assignment, they will be asked to complete;
- 4. giving learners a vocabulary lesson before they read a difficult text;
- 5. describing the purpose of a learning activity clearly and the learning goals they are expected to achieve; and
- 6. describing explicitly how the new lesson builds on the knowledge and skills learners were taught in a previous lesson.

INCLUSION

Inclusion is ensuring access and learning for all learners especially those disadvantaged. All learners are entitled to a broad and balanced curriculum in every school in Ghana. The daily learning activities to which learners are exposed should ensure that the learners' right to equal access and accessibility to quality education is met. The Curriculum suggests a variety of approaches that address learners' diversity and their special needs in the learning process. When these approaches are effectively used in lessons, they will contribute to the full development of the learning potential of every learner. Learners have individual needs and learning experiences and different levels of motivation for learning. Planning, delivery and reflection on daily learning experiences should take these differences into consideration. The curriculum therefore promotes:

- 1. learning that is linked to the learner's background and to their prior experiences, interests, potential and capacities
- 2. learning that is meaningful because it aligns with learners' ability (e.g. learning that is oriented towards developing general capabilities and solving the practical problems of everyday life); and
- 3. the active involvement of the learners in the selection and organisation of learning experiences, making them aware of their importance and also enabling them to assess their own learning outcomes.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Communications Technology (ICT) has been integrated into the Social Studies curriculum as part of the common core programme. Thus, the curriculum is designed to use ICT as a teaching and learning tool to enhance deep and independent learning. For instance, the teacher in certain instances is directed to use multimedia to support the teaching and learning process.

ICT has the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills. It also motivates and engages learners to relate school experiences to work practices. It provides opportunities for learners to fit into the world of work. Some of the expected outcomes that this curriculum aims to achieve are:

- improved teaching and learning processes
- · improved consistency and quality of teaching and learning
- increased opportunities for more learner-centered pedagogical approaches
- improved inclusive education practices
- improved collaboration, creativity, higher order thinking skills
- enhanced flexibility and differentiated approach of delivery.

The use of ICT as a teaching and learning tool is to provide learners access to large quantities of information online and offline. It also provides the framework for analyzing data to investigate patterns and relationships in a geographical context. Once learners have made their findings, ICT can help them organize, edit and print information in many different ways.

Learners need to be exposed to various ICT tools around them including calculators, radios, cameras, phones, television sets, computers, and related software. The exposure that learners are given at the high school level to use ICT in exploiting learning will build their confidence and will increase their level of motivation to apply the use of ICT in later years, both within and outside of education. The use of ICT in teaching and learning is expected to enhance the quality and learners' level of competence in the 4Rs.

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE CURRICULUM

The Social Studies curriculum draws on the following disciplines:

- Geography
- Sociology

- Government
- Economics
- History

The thematic areas are organised under six strands:

- Strand I: Environmental Issues
- Strand 2: Family Life
- Strand 3: Sense of Purpose
- Strand 4: Law and Order
- Strand 5: Socio-economic Development
- Strand 6: Nationhood



CURRICULUM REFERENCE NUMBERS

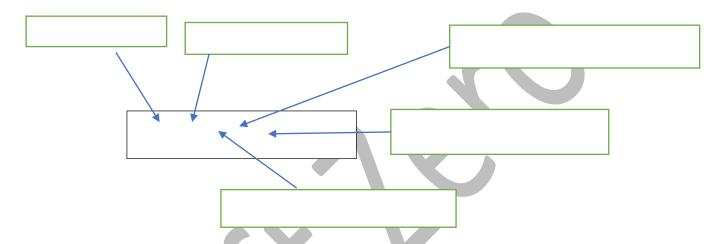
The curriculum has been structured into Strands, Sub-strands, Content standards, Indicators and exemplars, and Core Competencies. Each strand, sub-strand, content standard and Indicators have unique identification numbers (codes). The annotation is indicated in Table I.

Table 1: Interpretation of Curriculum Reference Numbers Example: Social Studies: B7.1.1.2.1

ANNOTATION	MEANING / REPRESENTATION
В7.	Basic Year 7
I.	Strand Number
I.	Sub-Strand Number.
2.	Content Standard Number
1.	Learning Indicator Number

- Strands are the broad areas/sections in the curriculum to be studied.
- Sub-strands are larger groups of related indicators. Indicators from sub-strands may sometimes be closely related.
- Content Standards indicate what all learners should know, understand and be able to do.
- Indicators are clear statements of specific things learners should know and be able to do within each content standard.
- **Exemplars** refer to support and guidance which clearly explains the expected outcomes of an indicator and suggests what teaching and learning activities could be taken to support the facilitators/teachers in the delivery of the curriculum.

STRUCTURE



Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B7.I.I.I Demonstrate	B7.1.1.1. Examine ways of dealing with	
skills in dealing with	sanitation challenges in the environment	Critical thinking and Problem
environmental challenges	Exemplars	solving
	1. Explain:	Communication and collaboration
	 i. environment ii. sanitation 2. Discuss the types of environment (physical 	Digital Literacy
	and social) 3. Identify some environmental problems including, sanitation	Environmental awareness Observation

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

STRAND	SUB-STRAND	В7	B8	В9	BI0
ENVIRONMENT	Environmental Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mapping Skills	✓	✓		
	Understanding our Natural World	V	✓		
	Our Natural and Human Resources			✓	
FAMILY LIFE	Adolescent Reproductive Health	~			
	The Family		✓	✓	✓
	Socialisation	V			
	Population	✓	✓	✓	✓
SENSE OF PURPOSE	Self-Identity	✓			
	The Individual and the Community		✓		
	Culture and National Identity			✓	
	Youth and National Development				✓
LAW AND ORDER	Citizenship	✓			
	Citizenship and Human Rights		✓		
	Conflict Prevention and Management		✓		
	The 1992 Constitution			✓	
	Peace and Security in Our Nation			✓	
	Promoting Democracy and Political Stability			✓	
	Democracy and Nation Building				✓
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Human Resource Development	✓			
DEVELOPMENT	Tourism	✓	✓		
	Entrepreneurial Skills		✓		
	Science and Technology			✓	
	Sustainable Development				✓
NATIONHOOD	Independent Ghana	✓			
	The Republics		✓	✓	
	Military Rule		✓		
	Ghana and its Neighbours				✓



STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand I: Environmental Issues

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B7.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills	B7.1.1.1. Examine ways of dealing with sanitation	
in dealing with	challenges in the environment	Critical thinking and Problem
environmental challenges	Exemplars	solving
	I. Explain:	-Ability to combine Information and
	i. environment	ideas from several sources to reach a
	ii. sanitation	conclusion
	2. Discuss the types of environment (physical and	
	social)	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	3. Identify some environmental problemsincluding,	about viewpoints expressed in an
	sanitation	argument
	4. Examine cultural practices and their related	-Ability to effectively define goals
	problems for sanitation in the community, including	towards solving a problem
	sweeping, washing of bowl and kitchen utensils in the	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	morning, communal rubbish dumps, communal toilet	goals
	facilities	
	5. Discuss the effects of poor sanitation practices	
	5. Disease and effects of poor summation practices	
B7.1.1.2 Examine the	B7 I.1.2.1. Examine the sources of energy	Communication and
sources of energy and	Exemplars	Collaboration
demonstrate the skills of	1. Explain energy	-Identify words or sentences in
conserving energy in	2. Through the use of internet, videos or pictures,	context or appropriately
Ghana	describe the sources of energy in Ghana including	-Interpret correctly and respond to
Gilaila	fuel wood, hydro, solar, thermal etc.	non- verbal communication such as
	3. In groups categorise sources of energy into	facial expressions, cues and gestures
	renewable and non-renewable.	-Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share
		a narrative or extended answer while
	4. In groups, learners discuss and make posters to	speaking to a group
	show how different sources of energy are used.	25-cm.m.9 co a 91 oab

- 5. In groups, learners discuss how sun or wind can be used to heat or perform work.
- 6. Through group discussion, come out with the ways of using energy.
- 7. In groups, discuss why Ghana sometimes imports energy.

-Demonstrate behaviour and skills of working towards group goals

Digital Literacy

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things

Environmental awareness Observation

STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand 2: Mapping Skills

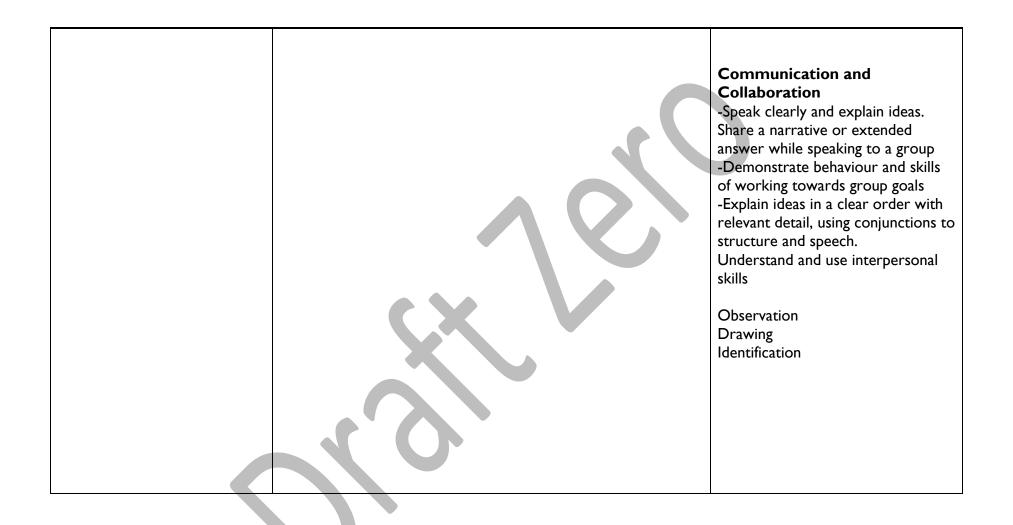
Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7.1.2.1 Demonstrate a range of mappingskills	 B7.1.2.1.1. Demonstrate skills involved in mapping andlocating places in the environment Exemplars Explain the following concepts: "maps" "scale". Identify types of maps, including street maps, maps showing landscape features, National maps and a selection of Atlas maps of up to world scale. Discuss the importance of maps. 	Creativity and innovation -Ability to look at alternative in creating new things -Ability to merge simple/ complex ideas to create novel situation or thing -Ability to select the most effective creative tools for working and
	 4. Identify components of maps, including North arrow, scale, map key allowing representation of physical features (including rivers, lakes, mountains and coastline) and human features (including settlements, plantations and industrial developments) using names, symbols and use of colour/shading. 5. Sketch a map of the school compound, marking the main features. 6. Locate some important landmarks in the community using maps, for example, the bank is 500metres North of the Junior High School. 	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving -Demonstrate a thorough understanding of a generalised concept and facts specific to task or situation -Provide new insight into controversial situation or task Implement strategies with accuracy -Identify and prove misconceptions about a generalised concept or fact
		specific to a task or situation Communication and

collaboration Identify words or sentences in context or appropriately -Interpret correctly and respond to non- verbal communication such as facial expressions, cues and gestures -Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share a narrative or extended answer while speaking to a group -Demonstrate behaviour and skills of working towards group goals Measurements Drawing Map reading

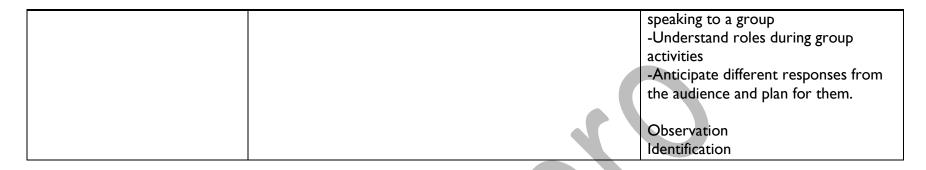
STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand 3: Understanding Our Natural World

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject
Content standard	marcacors/Exemplars	Specific Practices
B7.1.3.1 Showunderstanding	B7.1.3.1.1. Examine major physical features of the earth	Оресние г газалесь
of the world around us	, . ,	Creativity and Innovation
of the world around us	 I. Identify some major features of the earth such as mountain ranges, rivers, oceans, hot deserts and tropical rainforest. With the use of maps, find the locations of the following major physical features: (i) mountain ranges including Akuapim-Togo, Gambaga, Kwahu, Himalayas, Rockies, Andes and Alps (ii) rivers including the River Bia, Tano, Ankobra, Pra, 	Creativity and Innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way -Anticipate and overcome difficulties relating initiatives
	Densu, Volta, Nile, Niger, Congo, Ganges, Yangtze, Amazon, Mississippi (iii) oceans: Atlantic, Arctic, Southern, Indian, Pacific (iv) hot deserts, including Sahara, Kalahari, Gobi, Arabian (v) tropical rainforest, including the Amazon Rainforest 3. Discuss human activitiesthat affect the following features and ways of protecting them: (i)major mountain ranges (ii) rivers (iii) oceans	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving -Can effectively evaluate the success of solutions they have used to attempt to solve a complex problem -Demonstrate a thorough understanding of a generalised concept and facts specific to task or situation -Provide new insight into controversial situation or task -Identify and prove misconceptions about a generalised concept or fact specific to a task or situation



Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7.1.3.2 Assess the issue of	B7.1.3.2.1. Examine natural disasters in the	Creativity and innovation
natural disasters and their	environment	-Ability to look at alternative in
management	Exemplars	creating new things
	I. Explain natural disasters.	-Ability to merge simple/ complex
	 Watch documentaries on some natural disasters. Mention examples of natural disasters including 	ideas to create novel situation or thing
	flood, drought, landslide, wildfire, earthquake, sea	-Ability to reflect on approaches to
	erosion.	creative task and evaluate the
	4. Identify natural disasters in Ghana.5. Suggest ways to manage disasters.	effectiveness of tools used
		Critical Thinking and Problem
		Solving
		Can effectively evaluate the success of
		solutions they have used to attempt
		to solve a complex problem
		-Demonstrate a thorough
		understanding of a generalised concept and facts specific to task or
		situation
		-Provide new insight into
		controversial situation or task
		-Identify and prove misconceptions
		about a generalised concept or fact
		specific to a task or situation
		Communication and
		collaboration
		-Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share a narrative or extended answer while

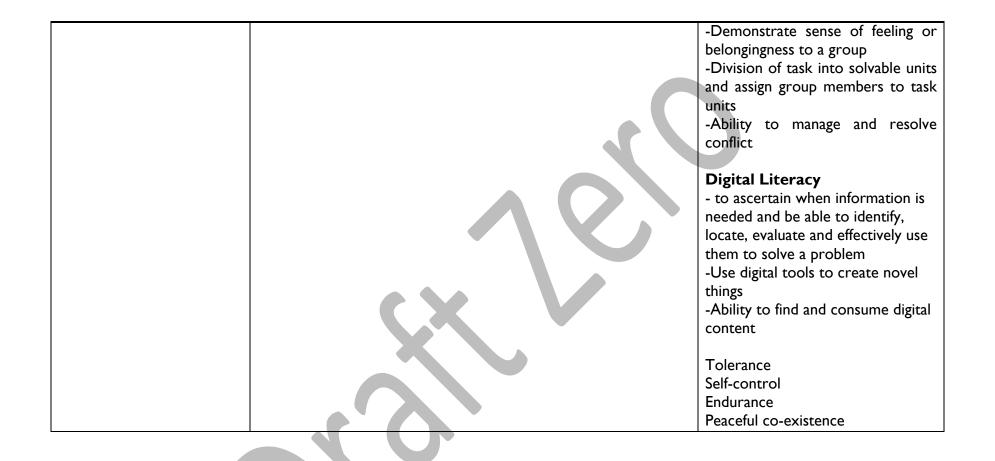




STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand I: Adolescent Reproductive Health

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7.2.1.1	B7.2.I.I. Examine issues on adolescent behaviour and	Critical thinking and
Demonstrate	reproductive health	Problem solving
understanding of	Exemplars	-Ability to explain plans for
adolescent behaviour	I. Explain the concepts:	attaining goals
and Reproductive		-Identify important and appropriate
Health Issues	(i) Adolescence	alternative
	(ii) Reproductive Health	-Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate
	2. Discusswhat constitutes adolescent behaviours.	each alternative
	3. Discuss adolescent behaviours including chastity that	
	would support reproductive health.	Communication and
	4. Discuss in groups why healthy behaviour during	Collaboration
	adolescence is important, both for the individual and for	-Explain ideas in a clear order with
	the country as a whole.	relevant detail, using conjunctions
	5. Invite a resource person, such as a doctor or nurse, to talk	to structure and speech.
	about how some adolescent behaviour can harm their reproductive health and cause other problems.	-Understand and use interpersonal skills
	6. Explain changes that adolescents go through (physical,	-Understand roles during group
	cognitive, social and emotional).	activities
	7. Discuss some challenges faced by adolescents.	
		Personal Development and Leadership
		Actively promote effective group interaction and the expression of
		ideas and opinions in a way that is sensitive to the feelings and background of others



STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand 2: Socialisation

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7. 2.2.I	B7.2.2.1.1 Examine the place of socialisationin	Critical thinking and
Exhibit knowledge of	developing the individual	Problem solving
the importance of	Exemplars	-Ability to explain plans for
socialisationin nation	Explain the meaning of socialisation.	attaining goals
building	2. Identify the agencies and agents of socialisation, including family, schools, parents, and teachers.	-Identify important and appropriate alternative
	3. Discuss the roles of agencies and agents in the socialisation process.	-Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate
	 Role-play and embark on a socialising project involving the school and the community. 	each alternative
	5. With the use of the internet learners find out the need for socialisation and the challenges associated with it.	Communication and Collaboration
		-Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant detail, using conjunctions to structure and speechUnderstand and use interpersonal skills -Understand roles during group activities
		Personal Development and Leadership Actively promote effective group interaction and the expression of ideas and opinions in a way that is sensitive to the feelings and background of others

-Demonstrate sense of feeling or belongingness to a group
-Division of task into solvable units and assign group members to task units
-Ability to manage and resolve conflict

Tolerance
Self-control
Endurance
Peaceful co-existence
Societal values

STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand 3: Population

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B7.2.3. I Analyse population	B7.2.3.1.1 Examine the components of population	Critical thinking and
structure in Ghana and its	growth	Problem solving
related issues	Exemplars	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	Explain the concept of population growth.	goals
	2. Discuss how population in Ghana has changed in the	-Identify important and appropriate
	recent past.	alternative
	3. CompareGhana's population growth with that of	-Ability to identify important and
	some other countries in Africa/ other countries in the	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	world.	alternative
	4. Discuss the following factors of population change:	
	(a)birth rate,	Communication and
	(b)death rate	Collaboration
	(c) migration	-Explain ideas in a clear order with
	5. Investigate the causes of the following components of	relevant detail, using conjunctions
	populationgrowth in Ghana:	to structure and speech.
	(a) high birth rates	-Understand and use interpersonal
	(b) high death rates	skills
	(-)	-Understand roles during group
		activities
		dedivides
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		Actively promote effective group
		interaction and the expression of
		ideas and opinions in a way that is
		sensitive to the feelings and
		background of others
		Dackground of Others

-Demonstrate sense of feeling or belongingness to a group -Division of task into solvable units and assign group members to task units -Ability to manage and resolve conflict

Peaceful coexistence Tolerance

STRAND 3: SENSE OF PURPOSE

Sub-Strand I: Self-Identity

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B7.3.1.1Show Understanding of Self as a unique individual	 B7.3.I.I. Exhibit knowledge of self-identity Exemplars Explain the concepts "self" and "self-identity" Identify attitudes that enhance self-worth including self-confidence, can-do spirit, positive attitude towards life Identify one's strengths and weaknesses as unique individuals and discuss with their peers Examine the reasons for knowing one's self including accepting one's self, identification of one's potential and abilities. Describe how an individual can develop his/her capabilities including education and training, counselling, continuous practice. 	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Analyse and make distinct judgment about viewpoints expressed in an argument -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative -Ability to select alternative(s) that adequately meet selected criteria Communication and collaboration -Demonstrate behaviour and skills of working towards group goals -Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant detail, using conjunctions to structure and speech. Personal Development and Leadership -Demonstrate sense of feeling or belongingness to a group

-Ability to manage time effectively
-Ability to manage and resolve conflict

Tolerance
Self-control
Endurance
Peaceful co-existence
Positive attitude

STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-strand I: Citizenship

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
		Critical thinking and
B7.4.1.1 Analyse the	B7.4.I.I.I Examine the value of citizenship in nation	Problem solving
responsibilities of a citizen	building.	-Ability to combine Information
	Exemplars	and ideas from several sources to
	I. Explain the concept of "citizenship".	reach a conclusion
	2. Discuss the various ways of acquiring citizenship in Ghana	-Analyse and make distinct
	including citizenship by birth, by adoption, by registration,	judgment about viewpoints
	and by naturalisation.	expressed in an argument
	3. Examine the responsibilities of a Ghanaiancitizen including	-Ability to identify important and
	obeying rules and regulations, protection of state	appropriate criteria to evaluate
	property, reporting criminals, respecting national symbols,	each alternative
	payment of taxes.	-Ability to select alternative(s) that
	4. Dramatize the various ways (communal labour, career	adequately meet selected criteria
	roles, reporting crime) in which citizens contribute to the	, ,
	development of the country	Communication and
		collaboration
		-Demonstrate behaviour and skills
		of working towards group goals
		-Explain ideas in a clear order with
		relevant detail, using conjunctions
		to structure and speech.
		·
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Demonstrate sense of feeling or
		belongingness to a group



STRAND 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-Strand I: Human Resource Development

Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B7.5.1.1. Demonstrate	B7.5.1.1.Mention ways of developing human resource in	Critical thinking and
knowledge of Human	Ghana	Problem solving
Resource Development in	Exemplars	-Ability to explain plans for
Ghana	 Explain the concepts: i. human resource ii. human resource development Identify ways of developing human resource in Ghana including education, training and retraining, career counselling, 	attaining goals -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
	role taking, mentoring.	Communication and collaboration
	3. Discuss the importance of human resource development in Ghana.	-Interpret correctly and respond
	 Assess the challenges associated with Human Resource Development in Ghana. 	to non- verbal communication such as facial expressions, cues
	Suggest solutions to problems facing human resource development in Ghana.	and gestures -Provide feedback in areas of
	4,0,	ideas, organisation, voice, word choice and sentence fluency in communication
		Personal Development and Leadership -Recognise one's emotional state
		and preparedness to apply emotional intelligence -Desire to accept one's true self
		and overcome weakness -Ability to set and maintain

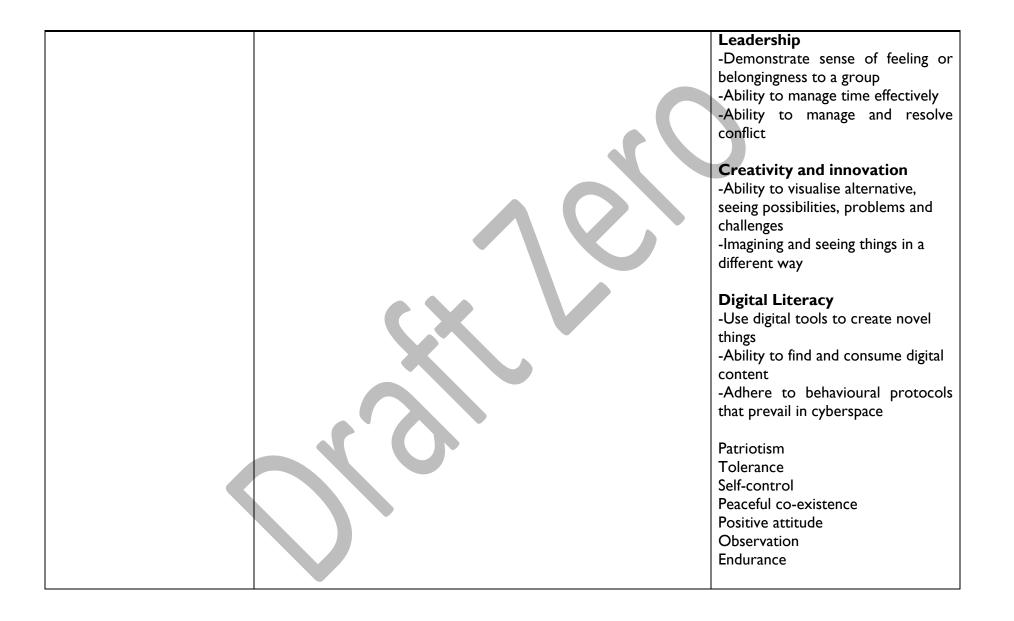
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STRAND 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-Strand 2: Tourism

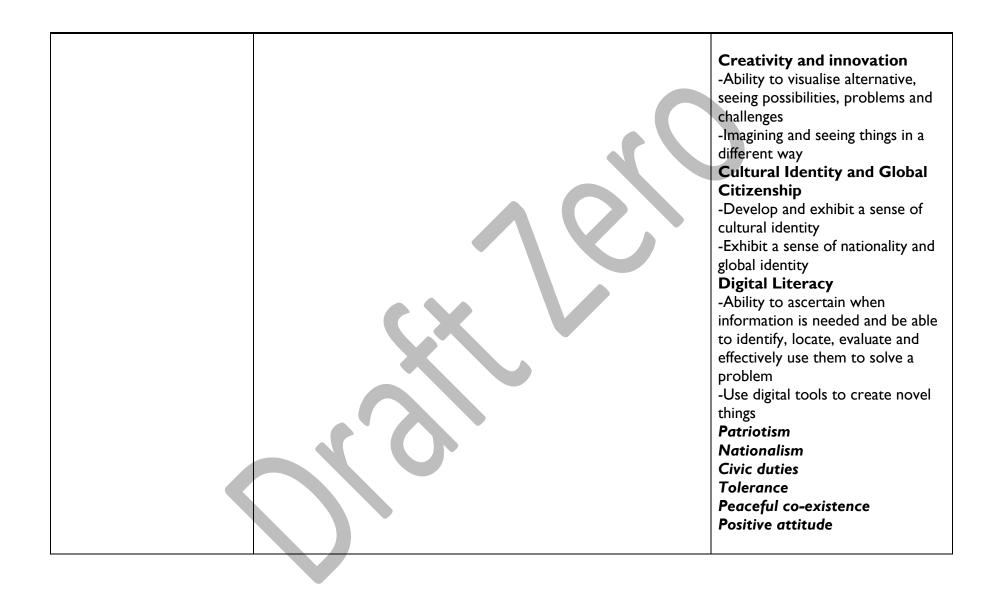
Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
Content Standards	indicators/Exemplars	Subject Specific Practices
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B7.5.2.1. Demonstrate	B7.5.2.1.1. Examine the role of tourism and leisure in	Critical thinking and
Knowledge on how	socio-economic development of Ghana	Problem solving
Tourism and Leisure	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
promote National	I. Explain the concepts:	ideas from several sources to reach
Development	i. tourism	a conclusion
	ii. leisure	-Analyse and make distinct
	2. Identify some attractive places or sceneries in the locality.	judgment about viewpoints
	3. Examine reasons for which people go on tour to different	expressed in an argument
	places.	-Ability to identify important and
	4. Discuss the economic and social importance of tourism to	appropriate criteria to evaluate
	the nation's development.	each alternative
	5. Explain challenges faced in the tourism industry.	-Ability to select alternative(s) that
	6. Suggest ways of solving the challenges faced in the tourism	adequately meet selected criteria
	industry.	,
	7. Discuss ways of promoting tourism in Ghana.	Communication and
	7. Distance ways of promoting courseling in an arrange	collaboration
		-Demonstrate behaviour and skills
		of working towards group goals
		-Explain ideas in a clear order with
		-
		relevant detail, using conjunctions
		to structure and speech.
		Personal Development and



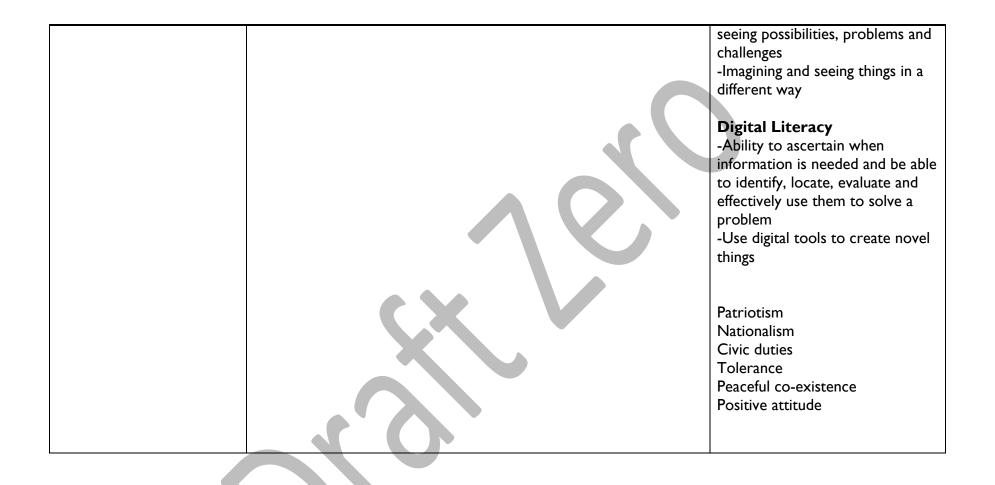
STRAND 6: NATIONHOOD

Sub-Strand I: Independent Ghana

Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
B7 / LL D	D7 / 1 1 1 5 - 12 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Subject Specific Practices
B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate	B7.6.1.1.1 Explain how events after the 1948 riots speeded	Critical thinking and
Understanding of how	up the move towards independence.	Problem solving
Ghana became an	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
Independent Nation	 Show documentaries or listen to personal accounts on the 28th February riots in Accra / visit the spot where the exservicemen were killed. Discuss the documentaries or what they witnessed on the visit. Discuss the reasons for the formation of the Watson commission. Examine how the Watson Commission helped the move 	and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
	towards independence.	Communication and
	5. With the use of the internet or any other sources of information, write down the bio data of the three ex-service men (Sgt. Adjetey, Sgt. Odartey Lamptey and Corporal Attipoe) and how this can inspire them.	collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
		Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively



Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate	B7.6.1.1.2 Recount the formation of the Convention	Critical thinking and
Understanding of how	People's Party (CPP) in 1949.	Problem solving
Ghana became an	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
Independent Nation	I. With the use of internet/pictures show and discuss a picture of	and ideas from several sources to
	Kwame Nkrumah, Kojo Botsio and K.A. Gbedemah as leaders of the	reach a conclusion
	CPP.	-Create simple logic trees to
	2. Discuss the role of other groups includingtrade unions, 'veranda	think through problems
	boys' in the activities of the CPP.	-Ability to identify important and
	3. Use resource persons, including retired educationalist, veteran soldier, and retiredpolice officer, senior citizens to tell them about	appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
	the 'positive action' OR find out from the community/parents what	
	is meant by 'positive action'.	Communication and
		collaboration
	4. In groups, create a poster on one of the following personalities	-Apply appropriate diction and
	indicating their bio data including the position they occupied in	structure sentences correctly for
	government: Kwame Nkrumah, K. A. Gbedemah and Kojo Botsio	narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
		Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively
		Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative,



Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate	B7.6.1.1.3. Discuss the outcome of the 1951, 1954 and	Critical thinking and
Understanding of how	1956 elections	Problem solving
Ghana became an	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and ideas
Independent Nation	I. Using sources of evidence including YouTube- https://www.eaumf.org/ejm-blog/2018/2/15/february-13-1951-	from several sources to reach a conclusion
	gov-sir-charles-arden-clarke-invites-nkrumah-to-form-a-	-Create simple logic trees to think
	government, pictures discuss the outcome of the 1951	through problems
	election and why Kwame Nkrumah was released from prison.	-Ability to identify important and
	2. Discuss the role of Kwame Nkrumah as leader of	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	Government business (1951 up to 1952).	alternative
	3. Examine why a new constitution was drawn up in 1954 (For	
	example, the CPP was dissatisfied with the provisions of the 1950 constitution and called for a new constitution to be drawn up for the Gold Coast). 4. Discuss what happened after the CPP won the 1956 election.	Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository
		purposes
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Build a concept and understanding of
		one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals
		and aspiration, reaction and adjustment
		to novel situation)
		-Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way **Digital Literacy** -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things **Patriotism** Nationalism Civic duties Tolerance Peaceful co-existence Positive attitude

Content Standards	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B7.6.1.1. Demonstrate		Critical thinking and
Understanding of how	B7.6.1.1.4 Analyse the nature of government from	Problem solving
Ghana became an	1957 to 1960.	-Ability to combine Information and
Independent Nation	Exemplars	ideas from several sources to reach a
	I. Discuss the power-sharing arrangement between the	conclusion
	British government and elected Ghanaian officials.	-Create simple logic trees to think
	2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of power-	through problems
	sharing from March 1957 to July 1960.	-Ability to identify important and
	3. Use the internet and other sources of information to	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	find out the portfolios held by British officials and those occupied by Ghanaian officials.	alternative
	4. Discuss the composition of the cabinet from March	Communication and collaboration
	1957 to July 1960.	-Apply appropriate diction and
		structure sentences correctly for
		narrative, persuasive, imaginative and
		expository purposes
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Build a concept and understanding of
		one's self (strength and weaknesses,
		goals and aspiration, reaction and
		adjustment to novel situation)
		-Ability to serve group members
		effectively
		Creativity and innovation
		-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing
		-Ability to visualise afternative, seeing

possibilities, problems and challenges
-Imagining and seeing things in a
different way

Digital Literacy
-Ability to ascertain when information
is needed and be able to identify,
locate, evaluate and effectively use
them to solve a problem
-Use digital tools to create novel things

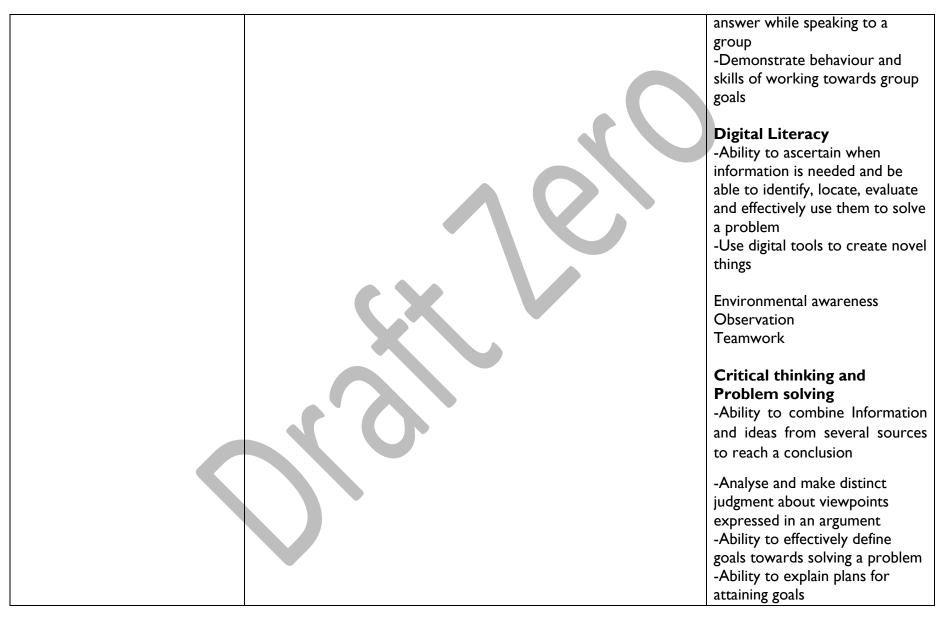
Patriotism
Nationalism
Civic duties
Tolerance
Peaceful co-existence
Positive attitude

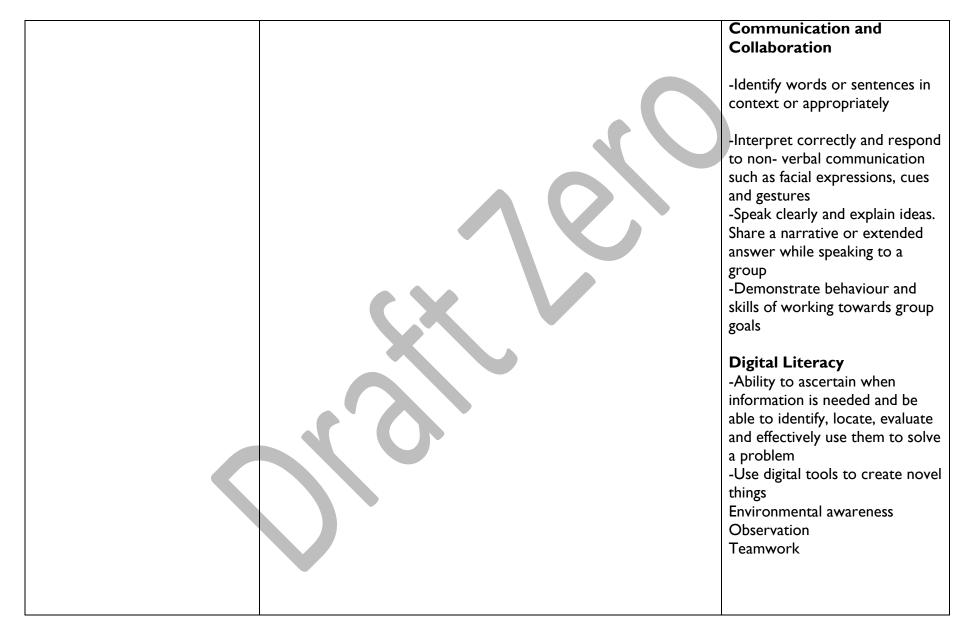


STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand I: Environmental issues

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B8.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills	B8.1.1.1. Examine water pollution as an environmental	Critical thinking and
in dealing with	challenge	Problem solving
environmental challenges	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
	I. Explain pollution	and ideas from several sources
	2. Visit and take photographs or watch a documentary of	to reach a conclusion
	polluted water bodies for discussion.	-Analyse and make distinct
	3. Discuss the causes of water pollution, including by human	judgment about viewpoints
	or animal waste and by industrial waste.	expressed in an argument
	4. Examine the effects of water pollution, including death of	-Ability to effectively define
	fish and contamination of water supplies leading to diseases	goals towards solving a problem
	such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery.	-Ability to explain plans for
	5. Presentation on the need to prevent water pollution.	attaining goals
	6. Carry out project about purifying polluted water including	
	filtering, boiling or using water purifying tablets.	
B8.1.1.2. Analyse the sources	B8.1.1.2.1. Examine the means of conserving energy	Communication and
and ways of conserving		Collaboration
energy in Ghana	Exemplars	
	I. Explain energy conservation.	-Identify words or sentences in
	2. Discuss the importance of conserving energy.	context or appropriately
	3. Role play the various ways of conserving energy in a	
	community. (e.g. a mother of four, a headteacher, a police	-Interpret correctly and respond
	officer, a shopkeeper).	to non- verbal communication
	4. Debate on the need for energy conservation.	such as facial expressions, cues
	5. Apply the knowledge and skills acquired in helping to	and gestures
	conserve energy in their homes and school.	-Speak clearly and explain ideas.
	6. Project work: Use sun or wind to generate energy.	Share a narrative or extended

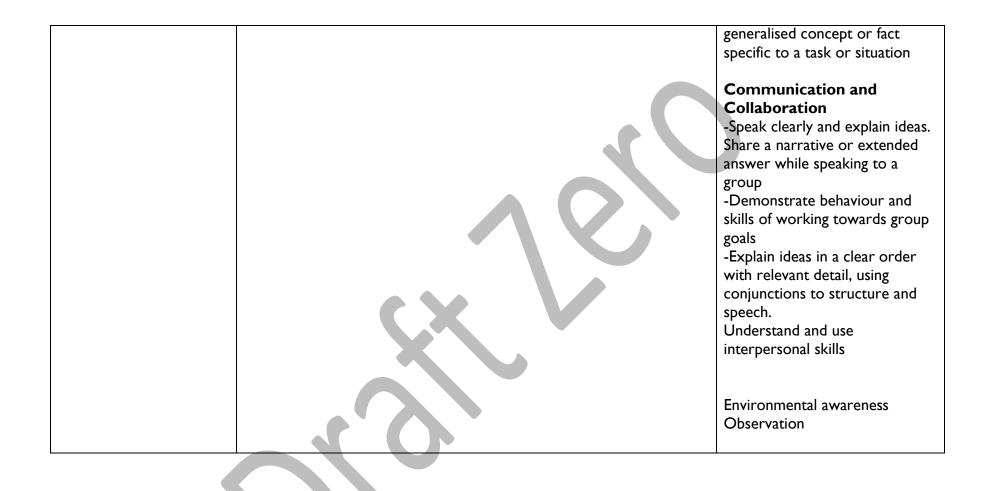




STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand 2: Understanding our natural world

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B8.1.2.1 Demonstrate	B8.1.2.1.1. Discuss natural disasters	Creativity and Innovation
understanding of	Exemplars	-Ability to visualise alternative,
disasters and their	1. Watch some documentaries on natural disasters.	seeing possibilities, problems
management	2. Examine natural disasters and share their understanding of the	and challenges
_	term, including the idea that it involves great damage and often	-Imagining and seeing things in a
	also loss of life. Examples of natural disasters are flooding,	different way
	rainstorms, earthquake, volcanoes	-Anticipate and overcome
	Wildfires, drought).	difficulties relating initiatives
	3. Examine the causes of flooding, including human action –	
	including urban development - which can make flooding more	
	likely or more extreme.	Critical Thinking and
	4. Investigate the effects of flooding on the environment	Problem Solving
	5. Carry out a project to raise awareness in the community for	-Can effectively evaluate the
	the need for certain flood control measures and for careful	success of solutions they have
	planning of any new development.	used to attempt to solve a
		complex problem
		-Demonstrate a thorough
		understanding of a generalised
		concept and facts specific to task
		or situation
		-Provide new insight into
		controversial situation or task
		-Identify and prove
		misconceptions about a



STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand 3: Mapping Skills

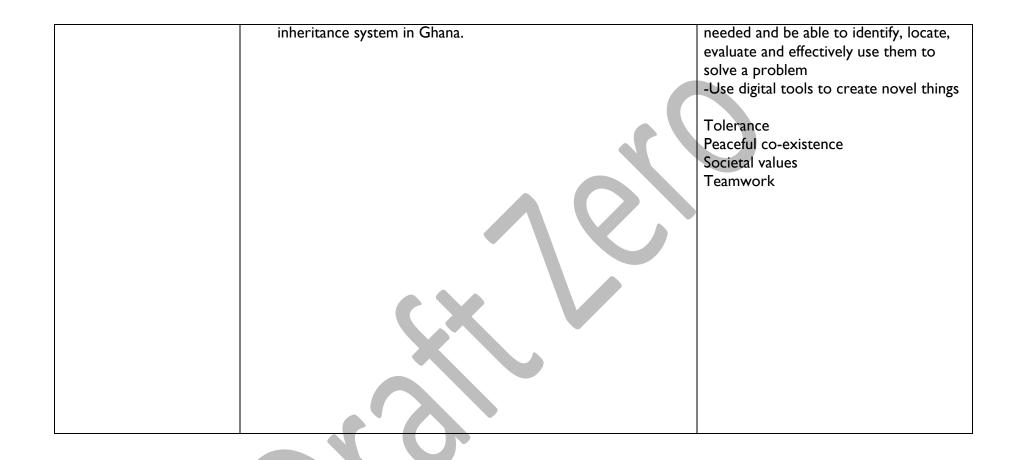
Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B8.1.3.1 Demonstrate skills in sketching maps and interpreting landscapes from maps	 B8.1.3.1.1 Sketch maps and interpret landscapes from maps Exemplars 1. Sketch a map of the school compound. Draw a diagram showing an eight-point compass (showing North, South, East and West; North East, North West, South East, South West). Using a map with grid squares (locate) some important landmarks. Draw/ sketch the map of the community indicating important landmarks. Sketch a map of the school compound to scale. Show directions to important places in the community. Sketch maps showing the positions or directions to the learners' homes using compass directions. 	Creativity and Innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way -Anticipate and overcome difficulties relating initiatives Critical Thinking and Problem Solving -Can effectively evaluate the success of solutions they have used to attempt to solve a complex problem -Demonstrate a thorough understanding of a generalised concept and facts specific to task or situation -Provide new insight into controversial situation or task -Identify and prove misconceptions about a generalised concept or fact specific to a task or situation
		Communication and Collaboration -Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share





Sub- Strand I: The Family

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B8.2.1.1 Show	B8.2.1.1.1 Examine the composition and functions of the	Critical thinking and Problem
understanding of the	nuclear and the extended families	solving
Family and Family Life	indical and the extended farming	-Ability to combine Information and
Issues	Exemplars	ideas from several sources to reach a
1554.65	I. Explain the concept of family.	conclusion
	2. Differentiate Nuclear from Extended family systems.	Conclusion
	3. Identify the roles of various members of the nuclear family.	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	4. Explain the roles of the extended family.	about viewpoints expressed in an
	5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear	argument
	family systems.	-Ability to effectively define goals
	6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the extended	towards solving a problem
	family systems.	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	7. In groups, discuss the importance of the family as an	goals
	institution.	
	8. Discuss the role of the family in supporting gender equality.	Communication and Collaboration
	B8.2.1.1.2. Discuss the issues of inheritance in Ghana	-Identify words or sentences in context
	Exemplars	or appropriately
	1. In pairs, discuss the concept of inheritance and share thoughts	-Interpret correctly and respond to
	with the class.	non- verbal communication such as
	2. Identify and discuss the systems of inheritance in Ghana	facial expressions, cues and gestures
	including matrilineal, patrilineal, intestate succession.	-Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share a
	3. Invite a resource person in the community to talk about any of	narrative or extended answer while
	the systems of inheritance.	speaking to a group
	4. Discuss the positive and negative effects of the inheritance	-Demonstrate behaviour and skills of
	systems in Ghana.	working towards group goals
	5. Suggest ways of improving the indigenous inheritance system.	
	6. Role play one system of inheritance in Ghana.	Digital Literacy
	7. Debate the intestate succession law versus the indigenous	-Ability to ascertain when information is



STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand 2: Population

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B8.2.2.1 Analyse	B8.2.2.1.1. Compare the population structure of high-	Critical thinking and Problem
	income and middle/low income countries	solving
population structure in Ghana and its related		
	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
issues	Explain what population structure means. Draw (Stratch the propulation structure of value of o	ideas from several sources to reach a
	2. Draw/Sketch the population structure of your school.	conclusion
	3. Examine the population structure of Ghana, set out in a	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	population pyramid.	about viewpoints expressed in an
	4. Examine the population structure of any high-income country	argument
	in the world, for example China, Japan, Canada.	-Ability to effectively define goals
	5. Compare the population structures of high-income and	towards solving a problem
	middle/low income countries, including commenting on birth rates and death rates for each.	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
		goals
	6. Suggest reasons for the population pyramids of middle/low	Sours
	income and high-income countries having a very different shape, including smaller families, higher standards of living,	Communication and
	and high-quality healthcare in high-income countries.	Collaboration
	and high-quality fleatureare in high-income countries.	
		-Identify words or sentences in
		context or appropriately
		25
		-Interpret correctly and respond to
		non- verbal communication such as
		facial expressions, cues and gestures
		-Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share
		a narrative or extended answer while
		speaking to a group
		-Demonstrate behaviour and skills of

working towards group goals

Digital Literacy
-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
-Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance
Peaceful co-existence
Societal values
Drawing

STRAND 3: SENSE OF PURPOSE

Sub-Strand I: The Individual and the Community

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/
		Subject Specific Practices
B8.3.1.1 Demonstrate	B8.3.1.1 .1 Examine the role of the individuals in the	Critical thinking and Problem
knowledge of the role of	community	solving
the Individual in the	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
Community	Explain the concept community.	ideas from several sources to reach a
	2. Watch a documentary about different communities and discuss their observations.	conclusion
	3. Explain what community development involves (the values vision, initiative and drive in the process of community development).4. Explain the factors to be considered in community decision-	-Analyse and make distinct judgment about viewpoints expressed in an argument -Ability to effectively define goals
	making process, including investigation, develop alternative, evaluate alternative.	towards solving a problem -Ability to explain plans for attaining
	5. Invite a resource person to talk about the importance of community development.6. Identify a specific need or problem of their community and	goals
	show how they can help solve it.	Communication and Collaboration
	B8.3.1.1.2Discuss the relevance of volunteerism to community development Exemplars	-Identify words or sentences in context or appropriately
	Explain the concept of volunteerism. Examine the ways by which you can volunteer in the community including doing household chores, doing shopping or cleaning for an elderly person, helping clean	-Interpret correctly and respond to non- verbal communication such as facial expressions, cues and gestures -Speak clearly and explain ideas.

the community.

- 3. Identify some volunteering roles in the community and their contribution to community development.
- 4. Discuss the importance of volunteerism to socioeconomic development of the community.
- 5. Project work: form voluntary clubs and discuss their focus, functions and roles within the community.
- 6. Do a voluntary work in the community and write a report.

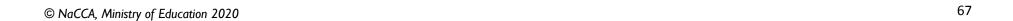
Share a narrative or extended answer while speaking to a group -Demonstrate behaviour and skills of working towards group goals

Digital Literacy

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem

-Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance Peaceful co-existence Societal values Teamwork



STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand I: Citizenship and Human Rights

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars		Core competencies/
50.4111	D0 4111 E		Subject Specific Practices
B8.4.1.1 Investigate the	B8.4.1.1.1 Examine importance of human rights in		Critical thinking and Problem
rights and	Ghanaian society.		solving
responsibilities of a	Exemplars		-Ability to combine Information and
citizen	5. Explain the concept "human rights".		ideas from several sources to reach
		ion declaration of human rights.	a conclusion
		of human rights enshrined in the	Analyse and make distinct judgment
	1992 constitution for cit		-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	8. Assess the importance of		about viewpoints expressed in an
	9. Examine the rights and r	esponsibilities of a citizen.	Ability to effectively define goals
			-Ability to effectively define goals
	Rights	Responsibilities	towards solving a problem
	Right to life	Obeying rules and regulations	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	Right to education	Protecting public property	goals
	Right to work	Reporting criminals	
	10. Role play rights and resp	onsibilities of citizens.	Communication and
	II. Project on raising awareness in the community on their		Collaboration
		ard them (do a data collection of	
	human right issues in the	-Identify words or sentences in	
	8	context or appropriately	
			-Interpret correctly and respond to
			non- verbal communication such as
			facial expressions, cues and gestures
			-Speak clearly and explain ideas.
			Share a narrative or extended
			answer while speaking to a group

-Demonstrate behaviour and skills of working towards group goals

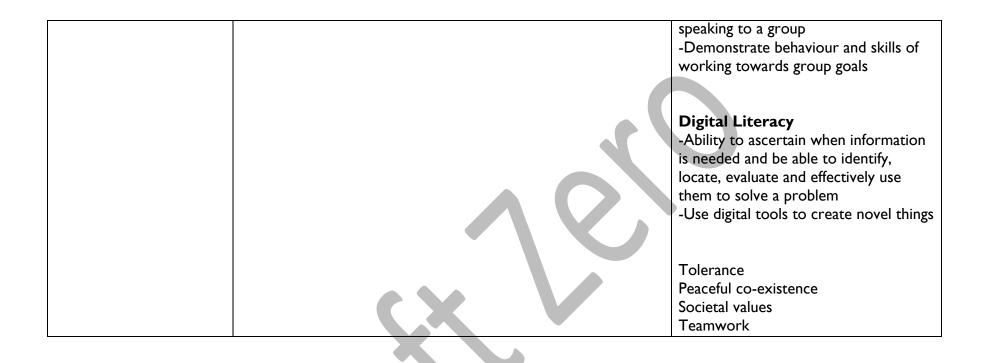
Digital Literacy
-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
-Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance
Peaceful co-existence
Societal values
Teamwork
Civic responsibilities

STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand 2: Conflict Prevention and Management

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies
B8.4.2.1 Analyzeways	B8.4.2.I.I Examine the ways of preventing and	Critical thinking and Problem
of preventing and	managing conflict in the community	solving
managing conflict	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
	I.Explain the following terms:	ideas from several sources to reach a
	(i) conflict	conclusion
	(ii) conflict prevention	
	(iii)conflict management	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	2. Watch and discuss video or pictures on conflict and its effects	about viewpoints expressed in an
	on the larger society.	argument
	3. Identify and discuss some causes of conflicts in a community.	-Ability to effectively define goals
	4. Discuss the effects of conflicts in a community.	towards solving a problem
	5. Examine attitudes and values needed to prevent conflict in a	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	community.	goals
	6. Assess the role of women in conflict prevention and	
	management.	Communication and
	7. Suggest ways to manage conflict situations in a community.	Collaboration
		-Identify words or sentences in
		context or appropriately
		,
		-Interpret correctly and respond to
		non- verbal communication such as
		facial expressions, cues and gestures
		-Speak clearly and explain ideas. Share
		a narrative or extended answer while





Sub-Strand I: Entrepreneurial Skills

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/
Content standard	marcacor s/exemplars	Subject Specific Practices
B8.5.1.1 Demonstrate	B8.5.2.1.1. Examine the skills for creating enterprises	Critical thinking and Problem
Entrepreneurial Skills	Exemplars	solving
	Explain the concepts	-Ability to combine Information and
	(i) entrepreneur	ideas from several sources to reach a
	(ii)entrepreneurship	conclusion
	2. Discuss the qualities of an entrepreneur including.	Conclusion
	problem solver, good communicator, and hard worker.	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
		about viewpoints expressed in an
	3. Examine ways of acquiring good entrepreneurial skills.	argument
	4. Discuss the role of women in entrepreneurship including	-Ability to effectively define goals
	agro industries, small scale industries.	towards solving a problem
	5. Invite a resource person to share ideas about the role of	-Ability to explain plans for attaining
	small-scale enterprises in economic development.	goals
	6. Discuss negative attitudes that people exhibit at work	
	and their implications on work output.	
	7. Role play positive attitudes that employers expect from	Communication and
	their employees.	Collaboration
	8. Learners in small groups to come up with an idea for an	_
	enterprise and set up and run it for a given number of	-Identify words or sentences in
	weeks.	context or appropriately
	B8.5.2.1.2. Show understanding of financial management	-Interpret correctly and respond to
	Exemplars	non- verbal communication such as
	I. Explain financial management	facial expressions, cues and gestures
	2. Examine the need to make savings towards the future	-Speak clearly and explain ideas.
	3. Discuss ways of investing money	Share a narrative or extended
	4. Describe the proper way of handling the currency of the	answer while speaking to a group
	country	-Demonstrate behaviour and skills of
		working towards group goals





Sub-Strand 2: Tourism

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/
B8.5.2.1 Evaluate tourism		Subject Specific Practices
	D0 F 2 - L L A (b - '	Critical thinking and Problem
as an important economic	B8.5.2. I.I Assess the importance of tourism to	solving
sector for national	socio-economic development of Ghana	-Ability to combine Information and
development	8. use videos/ pictures to identify some tourist sites	ideas from several sources to reach
	9. Discuss the trends of tourism	a conclusion
	10. Visit tourist sites and suggest ways of improving	-Analyse and make distinct judgment
	them	about viewpoints expressed in an
	11. Discuss how new tourist sites can be developed	argument
	12. Examine the importance of tourism to socio-	-Ability to effectively define goals
	economic development	towards solving a problem
		-Ability to explain plans for attaining
		goals
		goals
		Communication and
		Collaboration
		-Identify words or sentences in
		context or appropriately
		-Interpret correctly and respond to
		non- verbal communication such as
		facial expressions, cues and gestures
		-Speak clearly and explain ideas.
		Share a narrative or extended
		answer while speaking to a group
		-Demonstrate behaviour and skills
		of working towards group goals



STRAND 6: NATIONHOOD

Sub-Strand I: The Republics

Content standard	Indicators/exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B8.6.2.I Analyze the main	B8.6.2.1 .1 Explain how the First Republic came into	Critical thinking and
developments in the	being	Problem solving
Republics between 1960	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
and 1972	 Use the internet, print media and oral sources to find 	and ideas from several sources to
	out how the First Republic was established.	reach a conclusion
	2. Discuss the 27 th April 1960 constitutional referendum.	-Create simple logic trees to think
	3. Discuss the outcome of the 27 th April 1960 presidential	through problems
	elections.	-Ability to identify important and
	4. Dramatize the inauguration of Kwame Nkrumah as	appropriate criteria to evaluate
	president of the first republic on 1 July 1960	each alternative
	5. Produce a chart showing major political events from	
	1951 to July 1960.	Communication and
		collaboration
	B8.6.2.1 .2 Explain Developments under the First	-Apply appropriate diction and
	Republic (political development-1960 Constitution)	structure sentences correctly for
	Exemplars	narrative, persuasive, imaginative
	 Identify the main features of the First Republican Constitution. 	and expository purposes
	2. Examine the main changes in the 1960 Constitution.	Personal Development and
	3. Debate the effects of the changes on the status of the	Leadership
	country. E.g. The introduction of a presidential system	-Build a concept and understanding
	of government	of one's self (strength and
	4. Describe the membership of the cabinet under	weaknesses, goals and aspiration,
	the 1960 Constitution.	reaction and adjustment to novel
		situation)
		-Ability to serve group members
		effectively
	B8.6.2.1 .3 Explain how the Second Republic came	
	into being	
	Exemplars	

- I. Use the internet, print media and oral sources to find out how the Second Republic was established.
- 2. Discuss the outcome of the 1969 general elections.
- 3. Dramatize the handing over of power from the NLC to Dr. K. A Busia's Progress Party
- 4. Compare the first Republican Constitution and the second Republican Constitution

B8.6.2.1. 4 Explain Developments under the Second Republic (Political development)

Exemplars

- I. Examine the main features of the 1969 Second Republican Constitution.
- 2. Debate the effects of the changes on the status of the country under Second Republican Constitution
- 3. Discuss the membership of the cabinet under the 1969 Constitution.

Creativity and innovation

- -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges
- -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

- -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
- -Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance
Peaceful co-existence
Societal values
Chronology
Teamwork
Patriotism
Imagination

STRAND 6: NATIONHOOD

Sub-Strand2: Military Rule

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core Competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.6.2.1. Demonstrate Understanding of Developments under Military Rule in Ghana from 1966 to 1992	 B10.6.2.1.1. Explain how military rule was established in 1966, 1972, 1978, 1979 and 1982. Exemplars Identify the military regimes in the order in which they ruled Ghana. Discuss why each republic was overthrown. With the use of the internet/pictures/documentaries, 	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and
	identify the composition of the various military governments 4. Produce a chart showing the various military regimes, their leaders and the duration of their government	appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members
		effectively Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative,

		seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Peaceful co-existence Honesty Empathy Resilience
B10.6.2.1. Demonstrate	B10.6.2.1.2. Discuss the main developments under	Critical thinking and
Understanding of	the different regimes from 1966 to 1992:	Problem solving
Developments under	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
Military Rule in Ghana from	Exemplais	and ideas from several sources to

1966 to 1992 Discuss political developments under the; reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to National Liberation Council (NLC) think through problems b. National Redemption Council (NRC) -Ability to identify important and c. Supreme Military Council (SMC) I & 2 appropriate criteria to evaluate d. Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) each alternative e. Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) 2. Debate the challenges associated with military Communication and collaboration regimes -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes **Personal Development and** Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively **Creativity and innovation** -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way **Digital Literacy**

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things

Peaceful co-existence Resilience Commitment Respect for rule of Law Political Awareness Chronology



STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub- Strand I: Environmental issues

Content Standard	Indicator/ Exemplars	Core
		Competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills in	B9.1.1.1. Examine air pollution as an environmental	Critical thinking and
dealing with environmental	challenge	Problem solving
challenges	 Exemplars Explain what air pollution means. Identify activities in the environment that lead to air pollution, including fumes from vehicles, industry and smoke from fuel wood fires. Discuss the effects of air pollution, including causing health problems such as asthma. Discuss ways to prevent air pollution. Do a project in the community to educate members on the ways to reduce air pollution. 	-Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
B9.1.1.2 Evaluate the sources and ways of conserving energy	B9.1.1.2.1. Assess global sources and the means of conserving energy Exemplars 1. Identify global energy sources and conservation e.g. Ghana, United Kingdom, Germany 2. With the use of the internet, research on alternative energy sources and do a presentation in class	Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes

3. In groups, create posters on the advantages of energy conservation to educate others in the community, including saving money, making the most of our scarce energy resources, reducing air pollution

4. Submit and discuss report on energy conservation education carried out

B9.1.3.1 Demonstrate understanding of disasters and skills in managing them

B9.1.3.1.1. Discuss human induced disasters

Exemplars

- I. Examine human induced disasters (bushfires, domestic fires, industrial fires).
- 2. Watch some documentaries on activities of human beings that induce disasters.
- 3. Discuss the causes of human induced disasters.
- 4. Investigate the effects human induced disasters.
- 5. Learners to work on ways of raising awareness in the community about the effects of bush fires.

Personal Development and Leadership

- -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation)
- -Ability to serve group members effectively

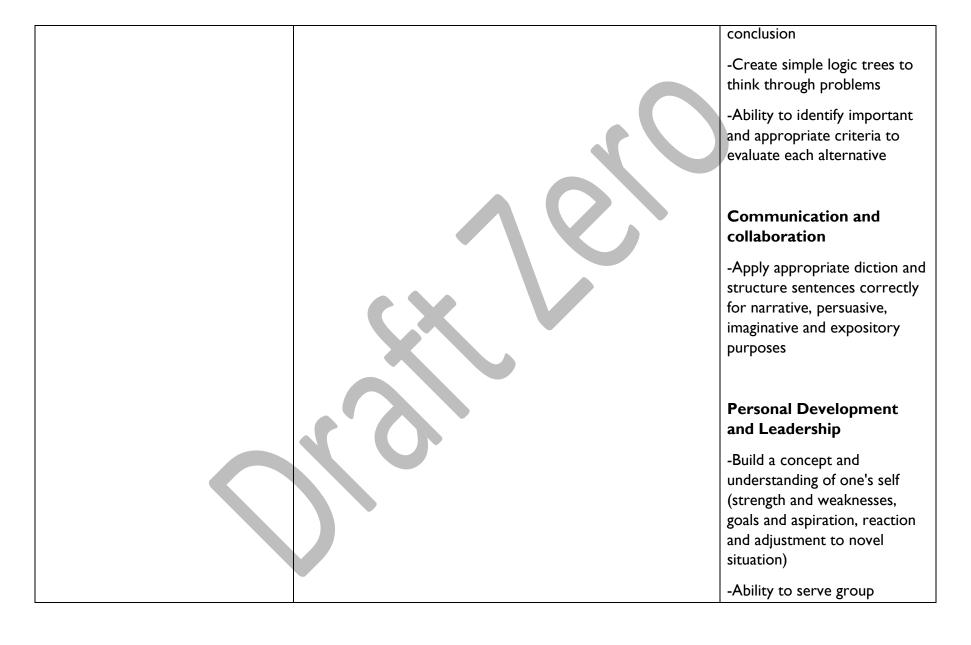
Creativity and innovation

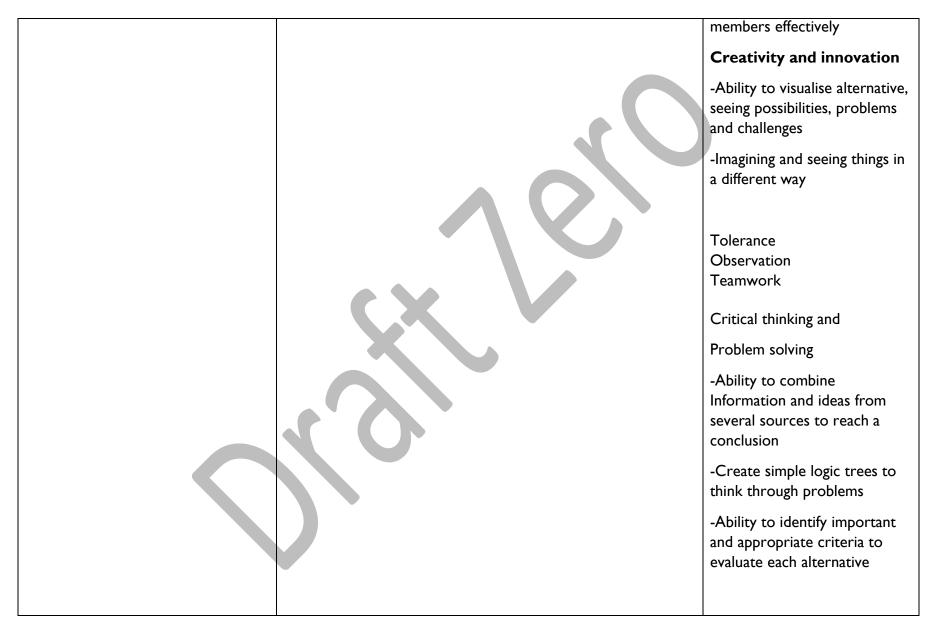
- -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges
- -lmagining and seeing things in a different way

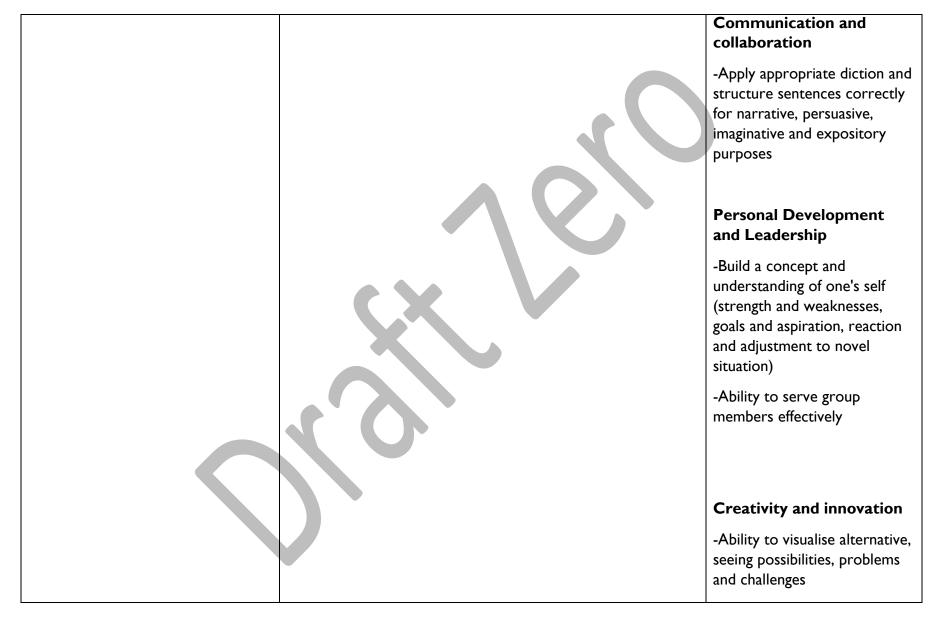
Tolerance Observation Endurance Teamwork

Critical thinking and Problem solving

-Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a







-Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy
-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
-Use digital tools to create novel things

STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub- Strand 2: Our Natural and Human Resources

Content Standard Indicator/ Exemplars Core Competencies/Subject

		Specific Practices
B9.1.2.1 Investigatethe	B9.1.2.1.1. Examine the importance of natural	Critical thinking and
Natural and Human	resources to the development of Ghana	Problem solving
Resources around us	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
Resources around us	 Exemplars Explain what is meant by natural resources Through the use of videos or pictures, identify the natural resources of the country, to include renewable (including timber) and non-renewable resources (including gold, bauxite and oil). On the Map of Ghana, show the location of the natural resources. Discuss efficient ways of exploiting natural resources. Explain the importance of natural resources for the development of the country. Discuss the difficulty in exploiting natural resources effectively including low level of technology, limited technical expertise, and limited capital resources. B9.1.2.1.2. Evaluate the importance of human resources to the development of Ghana Exemplars Explain what is meant by human resource 	
	2. Identify ways of developing human resource	-Build a concept and understanding of
	3. Through group work, discuss why an educated and trained human resource is the most important resource of the country.	one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation)
	4. Explain how human resource of Ghana can be	-Ability to serve group members

efficiently used in the production of goods and services

- 5. Investigate how some people in the community use their human resource abilities to help the community develop
- 6. Initiate new ways by which they would use their human resource abilities to help develop the community

effectively

Creativity and innovation

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges

-Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem

-Use digital tools to create novel things



STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand I: The Family

Content Standard	Indicator/ Exemplars	Core Competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.2.1.1 Evaluate the	B9.2.1.1.1. Examine the importance of marriage as a	Critical thinking and
Institution of Marriage in	social institution in Ghana	Problem solving
Ghana.	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information and
	Explain the concept of marriage and the concept of a social institution (other social institutions include the family and	ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion
	religion). 2. Discuss ways of contracting marriages in Ghana	-Create simple logic trees to think through problems
	3. Identify the ways in which marriage is important as a social institution including providing a stable, loving setting for children to be brought up and helping to provide economic support.	-Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
	4. Investigate the causes of broken marriages.	Communication and collaboration
	 5. Dramatize the effects on broken marriages on the family structure (e.g. teenage pregnancy, drug abuse). 6. Suggest ways of sustaining marriages. 	-Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
		Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively
B9.2.1.2. Assess the need for Responsible	B9. 2.1.2.1. Examine the importance of responsible	Creativity and innovation

Parenting in the Family

parenting within the family system Exemplars

- I. Explain the concepts:
 - (i) Parenthood
 - (ii) Parenting
- 2. Differentiate parenthood from parenting
- 3. Discuss the responsibilities of parents including providing food, clothes, shelter, loving and stable for the upbringing of children,
- 4. Discuss irresponsible parenting behaviour and its consequences including failure to provide the basic needs of children, drunkenness.
- 5. Examine ways children can cause their parents to be irresponsible including disobedience, indiscipline, refusal to go to school, refusal to perform house chores.
- 6. Suggest ways for handling parent-child conflicts including dialogue, effective communication
- 7. Carry out an Education programme in the community on the need for parents to be responsible

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Critical thinking and Problem solving

- -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion
- -Create simple logic trees to think through problems
- -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative

Communication and collaboration

-Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes

Personal Development and Leadership

-Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation)
-Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy
-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
-Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance
Confidence
Observation
Endurance
Societal values

STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand 2: Population

Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.2.2.1 Analyse	B9. 2.2.1.1 Assess population structure in Ghana and	Critical thinking and
population structure in	associated development issues.	Problem solving
Ghana and its related issues	 Recap on B8 work on population structure in Ghana. With the use of the internet or a chart examine the structure of the Ghanaian population. In groups, analyse the effects of rapid population growth on the family, the community and the nation. Dramatize the effects of large family size on the upkeep of the family Suggest ways in which social problems and rapid population growth could be minimized including public education on having small family, guidance and counselling. 	-Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and Collaboration
	B9. 2.2.1.1 Assess population structure in Ghana and	Critical thinking and
	associated development issues.	Problem solving
	 Recap on Basic 8 work on population structure in Ghana. With the use of the internet or a chart examine the structure of the Ghanaian population. In groups, analyse the effects of rapid population growth on the family, the community and the nation. Dramatize the effects of large family size on the upkeep of the family Suggest ways in which social problems and rapid population growth could be minimized including public education on having small family, guidance and counselling. 	-Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and



STRAND 3: SENSE OF PURPOSE

Sub-Strand I: Culture and National Identity

Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject
		Specific Practices
B9.3.1.1. Evaluate the	B9.3.1.1. Assess the significance of symbols, music and	Critical thinking and
place of Culture in	ceremonies in promoting national identity.	Problem solving
National Identity	Exemplars	-Ability to combine Information
	Explain the concept of National identity.	and ideas from several sources to
	2. Sing patriotic songs and discuss how songs promote national	reach a conclusion
	identity.	-Create simple logic trees to
	3. With the use of internet/pictures, identify some national and	think through problems
	traditional symbols and discuss their features and significance	-Ability to identify important and
	e g. National Flag, Coat of Arms. the Staff of Office of the	appropriate criteria to evaluate
	President, the Mace, Adinkra and other Ghanaian symbols	each alternative
	4. Interpret some national and traditional symbols and evaluate	
	their importance in fostering national unity.	Communication and
	5. Discuss ways of fostering national unity and defending the	collaboration
	integrity of the nation.	-Apply appropriate diction and
	6. Discuss how national ceremonies can be used to foster	structure sentences correctly for
	national unity.	narrative, persuasive, imaginative
	7. Discuss how respecting the customs and culture of other	and expository purposes
	groups plays a part in celebrating diversity in Ghana and helps	
	draw together the whole nation. E.g. Homowo celebrated by	Personal Development and
	the Gas, Hogbetsoto by the Anlos, Kundum by the Nzema	Leadership
		-Build a concept and
		understanding of one's self
		(strength and weaknesses, goals
		and aspiration, reaction and
		adjustment to novel situation)
		-Ability to serve group members
		effectively

Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Observation Endurance **Patriotism**

STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand I: The 1992 Constitution

Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.4.1.1 Assess the relevance of the 1992 Constitution	to national development. Exemplars: 1. Explain the meaning of a Constitution 2. Outline the main features of the 1992 Constitution 3. Use videos or pictures to identify the functions of three main organs of government (the legislative, the executive and the	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	 judiciary) 4. In groups, discuss the rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens under the 1992 Constitution. 5. Examine the conditions under which the rights of a citizen can be curtailed in the 1992 Constitution 6. Explain the importance of the 1992 Constitution to Ghanaians 	Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
		Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively
B9.4.1.1 Assess the relevance of the	B9.4.1.1.2. Discuss the rights of the child as enshrined in the 1992 Constitution	Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing

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1992 Constitution

- I. Explain the concepts of child rights.
- 2. Examine the provisions of child rights in the 1992 Constitution.
- 3. Invite resource person to discuss the need for children's rights.
- 4. Carry out a project on the responsibilities of children.
- 5. Explain the concept of child abuse.
- 6. Identify acts that constitute child abuse including child labour, early marriages

Examine the effects of child abuse including physical injury, psychological trauma, poor health

possibilities, problems and challenges

-Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

- -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
- -Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance Observation Endurance Civic duties Patriotism



STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand 2: Peace and Security in Our Nation

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance Societal values

STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand 3: Promoting Democracy and Political Stability

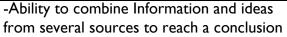
Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.4.3.1. Show	B9.4.3.1.1. Examine election as a way for promoting	Critical thinking and Problem solving
understanding of	democracy and political stability.	-Ability to combine Information and ideas
the ways to		from several sources to reach a conclusion
promote	Exemplars:	-Create simple logic trees to think through
democracy and	Explain the concepts of democracy and election.	problems
political stability	2. Examine the role of free and fair election in promoting	-Ability to identify important and
	democracy.	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	3. Discuss the processes involved in conducting an election.	alternative
	4. Identify and discuss the importance of electoral materials.	
	 5. Watch video of people casting their votes at a polling station peacefully and discuss their observation. 6. Role play free and fair election by electing class leaders. 7. Assess the role of the electoral commission. 	Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Civic duties Peaceful co-existence
B9.4.3.2 Evaluate	B9.4.3.2.1. Assess the significance of political stability in	Critical thinking and
the importance of	national development	Problem solving

political stability in Ghana's development

Exemplars:

- 1. Explain political stability
- 2. Examine the ways of achieving political stability
- 3. Through the use of videos and picture, bring out some of the threat to political stability in the Country. E.g. vigilantism, political intolerance, abuse of freedom of speech through radio.
- 4. Discuss the importance of political stability

Suggest ways of promoting political stability in Ghana.



- -Create simple logic trees to think through problems
- -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative

Communication and collaboration

-Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes

Personal Development and Leadership

- -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation)
- -Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem

STRAND 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-Strand I: Science and Technology

Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.5.1.1 Analyse the contribution of Science and Technology to National Development	B9.5.1.1.1, Examine how Science and Technology can be used to promote development Exemplars: 1. Explain the concepts: (i) Science (ii) Technology 2. Differentiate between 'science' and 'technology'. 3. Discuss how science and technology is used for development and production in Ghana. 4. Examine the role of Science and Technology in specific sectors of the economy including mining, education, agriculture, energy generation. 5. With the use of the internet investigate and make presentations on the role of science and technology in the development of Ghana. 6. Examine the problems holding back the development of science and technology in Ghana. 7. Suggest ways of promoting science and technology in Ghana 8. Project: Identify a problem in the school and use the knowledge acquired in Science and Technology to solve it	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Imagination Applying

STRAND 6: NATIONHOOD

Sub-Strand I: The Republics

Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific Practices
B9.6.1.1 Demonstrate understanding that Ghana had two republics between 1979 and 2000	 B9.6.1.1.1 Explain how the third Republic came into being (1979-1981) Exemplars: Use the internet, print media and oral sources to find out how the third Republic was established. Identify the main political parties that took part in the June 1979 elections and their respective candidates Discuss the outcome of the June 1979 election With the use of internet sources, dramatize the handing over of power from the AFRC to Dr. Hilla Liman's People's National Party 	Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively
Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific

		Practices
B9.6.1.1	B9 6.1.1 .2 Explain Developments under the third	Creativity and innovation
Demonstrate understanding that Ghana had two	Republic (political development-1979 Constitution) Exemplars:	-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different
republics between 1979 and 2000	 Identify the main features of the third Republican Constitution including the prohibition of a one-party state, limitation of the influence of the armed forces and the police. Discuss the impact of the third republican constitution on the political development of the country including the civilisation of the armed forces, promotion of multiparty system, national integration. Compare the features of the second and third Republican Constitution B9.6.1.1 .3 Explain how the fourth Republic came into being Exemplars:	-Inagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges
	 Use the internet, print media and oral sources to find out how the fourth Republic was established. Discuss the outcome of the 28 April 1992 referendum Identify the political parties that took part in the 1992 election and their respective leaders. Discuss the nature of the First Parliament of the Fourth Republic, including the boycott of the First Parliament of the Fourth Republic by the largest opposition party (the NPP) Dramatize the inauguration of the first president of the fourth republic. Analyze the 1992 constitution vis-a-vis the American constitution and the Westminster system of Government 	-Imagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Self- confidence Patriotism National pride National consciousness
Content Standard	Indicator/Exemplars	Core competencies/Subject Specific

		Practices
B9.6.1.1	B.9.6.1.1.4. Explain Political Development under the fourth	Creativity and innovation
Demonstrate	Republic	-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing
understanding that	Discuss the features of the fourth Republican constitution	possibilities, problems and challenges
Ghana had two	2. Debate the pros and cons of the nature of the first parliament of the	-Imagining and seeing things in a different
republics between	Fourth Republic	way
1979 and 2000	3. Debate the authority of the President Under the fourth Republican	
	Constitution as Head of State, Government and Commander in Chief	Digital Literacy
	of the Ghana Arm Forces.	-Ability to ascertain when information is
		needed and be able to identify, locate,
		evaluate and effectively use them to solve a
		problem
		-Use digital tools to create novel things
		Tolerance
		Self- confidence
		Patriotism
		National pride National consciousness
		inational consciousness

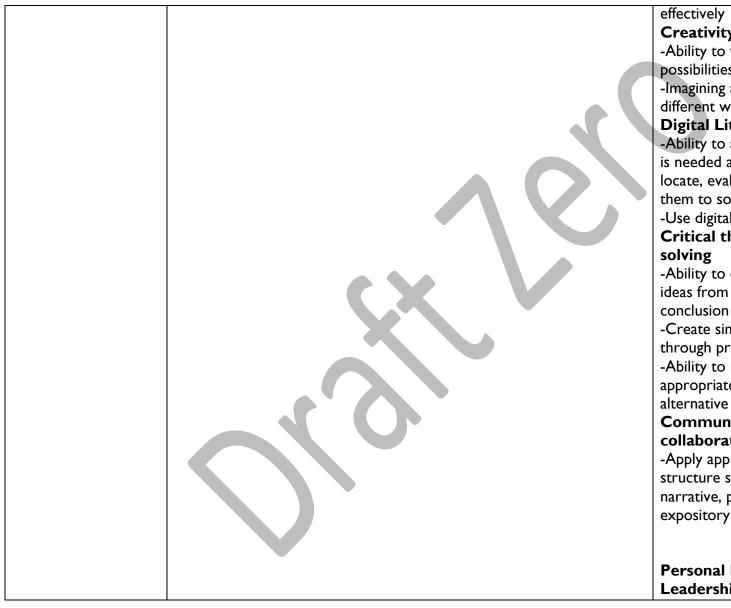


STRAND I: ENVIRONMENT

Sub-Strand I: Environmental Issues

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills in dealing with environmental challenges	 B10.1.1.1.Examine the issue of land degradation as an environmental challenge Exemplars: Explain the concept of land degradation. Discuss the causes of land degradation, including illegal mining, poor agricultural practices. Examine the effects of land degradation, including deforestation, increase in soil acidity. Discuss various ways by which land degradation can be managed to minimise damage. Carry out a project to raise community awareness of land degradation and its management. 	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
B10.1.1.2 Examine the sources and ways of conserving energy in Ghana	 B10.1.1.2.1. Identify and discuss the role of institutions in charge of production and management of energy Exemplars: Discuss the role of Volta River Authority as one of the major producers of energy Investigate private sector participation in energy production and management Take a visit to power producing stations and discuss findings in class 	Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing

	 4. Discuss other innovative ways of generating energy 5. Role play ways of conserving energy in the community 6. Carry out a project to educate people in the community on energy conservation 	possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way Environmental Awareness Commitment Comportment
B10.1.1.3 Demonstrate understanding of strategies used in managing natural disasters	Exemplars 1. Explain the concept of disaster managemen.t 2. Investigate ways of reducing the risk of certain natural. disasters including planting of trees to reduce flood risk. 3. Design posters on disaster (floods, bushfires) management including early warning signs, planting of trees, proper town planning. 4. Undertake a field trip to institutions/organisations that are responsible for disaster management.	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members



Creativity and innovation

-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

- -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem
- -Use digital tools to create novel things **Critical thinking and Problem**
- -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a
- -Create simple logic trees to think through problems
- -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative

Communication and collaboration

-Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes

Personal Development and Leadership





STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand I: The family

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.2.1.1 Analyse	B10.2.1.1.1. Examine the characteristics and Challenges of the	Critical thinking and
the issues related	Four Stages of the Family Life cycle	Problem solving
to Family Life		-Ability to combine Information and
Cycles	 Exemplars With the use of video/ pictures explain the term Family Life Cycle. Examine the characteristics of the four stages of the family Life Cycle (coupling, parenting, middle years and retirement). Discuss the challenges associated with each of the Family Life Cycle. 	ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative
	 Suggest ways the family can adopt to deal with challenges associated with the various stages. Show and discuss a video on nuclear family. Project Work: Sketch your Family tree. 	Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way **Digital Literacy** -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Self-control Endurance Peaceful co-existence Honesty **Empathy** Resilience Commitment Comportment

STRAND 2: FAMILY LIFE

Sub-Strand 2: Population

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.1.2.1 Analyse	B10.1.2.1.1. Assess the effects of migration on development	Critical thinking and Problem
population		solving
structure in Ghana	Exemplars:	-Ability to combine Information and
and its related	I. Explain the concept 'migration'.	ideas from several sources to reach a
issues	2. Discuss the forms of migration.	conclusion
	3. Explain the term "rural-urban drift" and its associated problems.	-Create simple logic trees to think
	4. Examine the causes of international migration.	through problems
	5. Watch and analyze a documentary on the effects of international	-Ability to identify important and
	migration.	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	6. Investigate the pros and cons of youth migration.	alternative
		Communication and
		collaboration
		-Apply appropriate diction and
		structure sentences correctly for
		narrative, persuasive, imaginative and
		expository purposes
		corpository purposes
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Build a concept and understanding of
		one's self (strength and weaknesses,
		goals and aspiration, reaction and
		adjustment to novel situation)
		-Ability to serve group members
		effectively

Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way **Digital Literacy** -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance Self-control Peaceful co-existence **Empathy** Commitment

STRAND 3: SENSE OF PURPOSE

Sub-Strand I: Youth and National Development

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject
		Specific Practices
B10.3.1. I Analyse	B10.3.1.1. Examine the role of young peoplein national	Critical thinking and Problem
the role of the	development.	solving
young people in		-Ability to combine Information and
National	Exemplars	ideas from several sources to reach a
Development	Show pictures/videos depicting young people contributing to	conclusion
	national development.	-Create simple logic trees to think
	2. Discuss the contribution of young people tonational	through problems
	development.	-Ability to identify important and
	3. Make presentation in groups on some common challenges the	appropriate criteria to evaluate each
	youth face in their bid to contribute to national development	alternative
	4. Suggest ways of mitigating the challenges faced by young people.	Communication and
		collaboration
		-Apply appropriate diction and
		structure sentences correctly for
		narrative, persuasive, imaginative and
		expository purposes
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject
		Specific Practices
B10.3.1. I Analyse	B10.3.1.1.2. Examine the role of voluntary groups in national	Creativity and innovation
the role of the	development	-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing
young people in		possibilities, problems and challenges
National	Exemplars	-Imagining and seeing things in a
Development	I. Identify voluntary organizations in the country.	different way
	2. Do some internet research and/or Visit some voluntary	
	organisations to find out their roles and how these can	Digital Literacy
	contribute to national development.	-Ability to ascertain when information
	3. Presentation on the roles of voluntary organizations	is needed and be able to identify,
		locate, evaluate and effectively use
		them to solve a problem
		-Use digital tools to create novel things
		Tolerance
		Self-control
		Endurance
		Peaceful co-existence
		Environmental Awareness
		Honesty
		Empathy
		Resilience
		Commitment
		Respect for rule of Law
		Comportment

STRAND 4: LAW AND ORDER

Sub-Strand I: Democracy and Nation Building

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.4.1.1 Exhibit knowledge of how democracy promotes Nation Building	Exemplars 1. Explain the concepts of democracy and of nation building. 2. Discuss the role of democracy in nation building. 3. Examine the contribution of women in promoting, democracy and nation building. 4. Discuss reasons why Ghana should not embrace autocratic rule.	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject

		Specific Practices
B10.4.1.1 Exhibit knowledge of how democracy promotes Nation Building	B10.4.1.1.2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of citizens in nation building Exemplars: 1. Examine the roles/responsibilities of citizens in nation building. 2. Discuss the benefits of citizens participating in nation building. 3. Analyze the effects of irresponsible citizenship. 4. Project work identifying some processional groups, including teachers, health workers, the police in the community and indicate their roles in nation building.	Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way
B10.4.1.1 Exhibit knowledge of how democracy promotes Nation Building	B10.4.1.1.3. Describe how the avoidance of human rights abuses can lead to national stability. Exemplars: 1. Explain the concepts of human rights abuse and national stability 2. Watch a documentary/ video on human rights abuses and discuss 3. Document issues of human rights abuse in the country 4. Identify human right abuses and their implications 5. Discuss how human right abuses can retard national stability Suggest ways of mitigating human rights abuses	Creativity and innovation -Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way Digital Literacy -Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things Tolerance, Self-control, Endurance Peaceful co-existence, Honesty, Empathy

STRAND 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sub-Strand I: Sustainable Development

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B10.5.1.1 Demonstrate understanding of ways of promote sustainable development	 B10.5.1.1.1 Show ways of promoting sustainable national development Exemplars: Explain the concept of sustainable development. Discuss UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their significance to the growth and development of Ghana. Identify factors which have impeded sustainability of growth and development in Ghana. Suggest ways by which growth and development can be sustained in Ghana. Examine the relationship between sustainable development and maintenance culture. 	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes
B10.5.1.2 Demonstrate understanding of women empowerment for the promotion of sustainable development	 B10.5.1.2.1. Examine how women empowerment under SDG5 contribute to sustainable development Exemplars Explain the concepts gender, gender equality, gender equity and gender roles. Explain gender empowerment. Examine the dimensions of gender empowerment. Examine how women empowerment under SDG 5 contribute to sustainable development in Ghana. 	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and



collaboration

-Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes

Personal Development and Leadership

-Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses, goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation) -Ability to serve group members effectively

Creativity and innovation

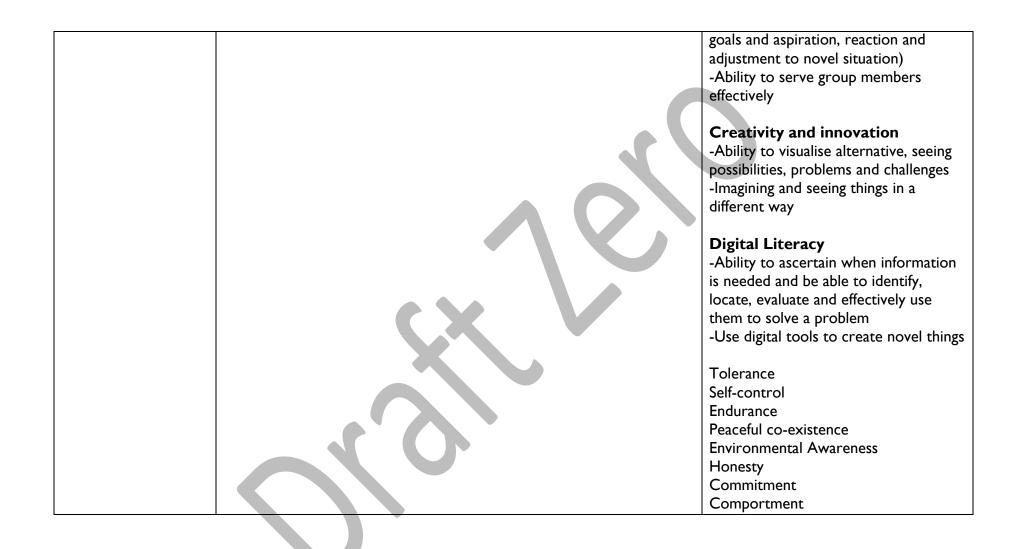
-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing possibilities, problems and challenges -Imagining and seeing things in a different way

Digital Literacy

-Ability to ascertain when information is needed and be able to identify, locate, evaluate and effectively use them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things

Tolerance Self-control Endurance

		Peaceful co-existence Honesty Empathy Resilience Commitment Respect for rule of Law Comportment
B10.5.1.3Assess Production in Ghana	Exemplars 1. Explain production in the manufacturing sector. 2. Identify types of production. 3. Discuss how the various types of production can lead to national economic development 4. Show videos or documentary on production and learners to discuss them 5. Identify problems of production in Ghana 6. Suggest ways of adding value to primary products in Ghana 7. Carry out projects to find out whether the environmental damage associated with mineral extraction in Ghana worth the benefit it brings.	Critical thinking and Problem solving -Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion -Create simple logic trees to think through problems -Ability to identify important and appropriate criteria to evaluate each alternative Communication and collaboration -Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purposes Personal Development and Leadership -Build a concept and understanding of one's self (strength and weaknesses,



STRAND 6: NATIONHOOD

Sub-Strand I: Ghana and its Neighbours

Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject Specific Practices
B8.6.1.1 Assess	B8.6.1.1.1. Explain why and how ECOWAS came into being	Critical thinking and Problem
Ghana's	Exemplars	solving
relationship with its	Examine the need to promote economic and political integration	-Ability to combine Information and
regional	among the fifteen independent West African states	ideas from several sources to reach a
Neighbours	2. Use the internet to find out the founding members of ECOWAS	conclusion
8	3. Examine the main features of the ECOWAS treaty	-Create simple logic trees to think
	4. Debate the achievements and failures of ECOWAS	through problems
		-Ability to identify important and
		appropriate criteria to evaluate each
		alternative
		Communication and
		collaboration
		-Apply appropriate diction and
		structure sentences correctly for
		narrative, persuasive, imaginative and
		expository purposes
		Personal Development and
		Leadership
		-Build a concept and understanding of
		one's self (strength and weaknesses,
		goals and aspiration, reaction and adjustment to novel situation)
		-Ability to serve group members
		effectively
		,
Content standard	Indicators/Exemplars	Core competencies/ Subject

		Specific Practices
B8.6.1.1 Assess	B8.6.1.1.2 Recount how the African Union (AU) came to be	Creativity and innovation
Ghana's	founded in 2002 in Durban, South Africa	-Ability to visualise alternative, seeing
relationship with its		possibilities, problems and challenges
regional	Exemplars:	-Imagining and seeing things in a
Neighbours	I. Use the internet and other sources of information to trace the	different way
	history of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the	
	coming into being of the AU	Cultural Identity and Global
	2. Investigate the reasons for the formation of the OAU as the first	Citizenship
	continental body.	-Develop and exhibit a sense of
	3. Examine the features of the AU charter	cultural identity
	4. Debate the achievements and challenges of the AU	-Exhibit a sense of nationality and
		global identity
		5.
		Digital Literacy
		-Ability to ascertain when information
		is needed and be able to identify,
		locate, evaluate and effectively use
		them to solve a problem -Use digital tools to create novel things
		-Ose digital tools to create novel tillings
		Tolerance
		Peaceful co-existence
		Societal values
		Chronology
		Teamwork
		Patriotism
		Imagination