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ACCELERATED QUALITY EDUCATION FOR LIBERIAN CHILDREN

West African Examination Council Teacher's Guide Social Science Weeks 1-12 Preparation

USAID/Liberia ABE:ACCESS IDIQ Contract AID-OAA-I-14-00073/AID-669-TO-17-00001

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ACCELERATED QUALITY EDUCATION FOR LIBERIAN CHILDREN

USAID/LIBERIA ABE: ACCESS IDIQ CONTRACT
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Accelerated Quality Education for Liberian Children (AQE)-ALP
Social Studies Preparation -LPSCE

Accelerated quality Education for Liberian Children- AQE

Objectives for the Saturday Classes

The purpose of the Saturday Classes is to help level 3 learners prepare for the Liberia Primary School Certificate Examination LPSCE

Purpose: This document is intended to provide guidance for school administrators and teachers on how the Saturday classes for WAEC preparation will be implemented each week. It will outline how teachers can review topics to be covered on the LPSCE and help learners develop study and examination taking skills. It also outlines how learners can review and practice skills and content expected to be covered

The Saturday class is an additional class to prepare for WAEC. However, teachers should not use the time to teach new lessons or missed lessons. Learners are encouraged to attend all classes so that they have the opportunity to review previous knowledge and skills and as well to do practice test on the content of the exam. It will focus on Language Arts, Social Studies, Mathematics and Science using worksheets, supplementary notes, Teacher Guides and learner workbooks from the tested contents.

Duration: Additional classes will be conducted over 12 Saturdays. Classes will run each Saturday for 5 hours - with small breaks in between sessions and a 20 minute break for recess.

Teaching and Learning Materials

Materials for the preparation of the LPSCE will consider a wide range of materials including but not limited to: a Saturday class Teacher Guide, Teacher Guides, Learner work books-grades 4-6, -levels 2 and 3, work sheets, topic review summary sheet, etc. for the tested content.

Teachers are encouraged to use the resources as suggested for each review topic. Teachers are equally encouraged to make their own locally developed materials and use when and where applicable.

Accelerated Quality Education for Liberian Children (AQE)-ALP
Social Studies Preparation -LPSCE

Week 1

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- Understand the purpose and structure of the Saturday class
- Answer questions on key geography words
- Answer questions about the size, location and population of Liberia

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

- Social studies Book 5 Unit 1, pages 6-9
- Social studies Book 6 Unit 2 pages 20-25

Time	Activity	Comments/notes
5min	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce the preparation activity:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ These Saturday classes are to help you prepare for the Liberia Primary School Certificate Exam (LPSCE)➤ Preparing for the LPSCE- the test will determine if you are ready for junior high school and have the knowledge and skills needed to function well in junior high school➤ The exam will cover content learned from levels 2-3 or grades 4-6 in your previous schooling. When started, you will realize that you are familiar with some or most of the content. Some you have seen the topics before in level 2 or 3.➤ Each week, we will review a topic you are expected to be cover during the exam. You are familiar with many of the topics, but some could be new to you. This is why you need to be attentive as we go through the review. Feel free to stop me and ask questions when there is anything you do not understand.• Do the staying positive about test chant<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Say: It's normal for people to feel a little stressed and anxious about taking an exam but we are working in Saturday class to prepare you well. One way to help if you feel stressed is to think positively about yourself and the test and to remember to take deep breaths to calm down.	

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Time	Activity	Comments/notes
	<p>So, I'll say a sentence that is true about you and you can repeat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I am calm and smart! [Learners repeat] ○ I have studied and I am prepared! [Learners repeat] ○ When angry or stressed, I take deep, slow breaths! [Learners repeat] ○ Teacher tells everyone to take a slow deep breath through their nose and let it out through their mouth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the review procedure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We will firstly do a small activity to find out what you know about the topic. Then we will review the topic together. You will be given a reading assignment or additional exercises to complete on the topic at home. 	
2 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives. Our review today will focus on geography of Liberia. We will review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ location, population and size of Liberia ➤ review geography words that we will use to describe the geography of Liberia 	
15 min	<p>Activate prior knowledge Activating prior knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give worksheet to learners • Explain directions. • Allow learners 10 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) • Review and write correct answers on board and have learners check their papers using the key. 	
30 min	<p>Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review key concepts –location , population of Liberia, definition of geography terms(island, vegetation, mountains, etc.) using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social studies Book 5 pages 6-9 ○ Social studies Book 6 pages 20-25 • For each question provide correct answer, explanation and definition of other options • After each point, ask learners to ask questions about the content reviewed. (Encouraged learners to ask questions) 	Remind learners that the practice work are just example of questions. They need to read for more information.
10 min	<p>Conclusion /Home work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask learners to 	

Accelerated Quality Education for Liberian Children (AQE)-ALP
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Time	Activity	Comments/notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ read the glossary of geography words and complete the remaining exercises on the work page ➤ read pages : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social studies Book 5 Unit 1, pages 6-9 ○ Social studies Book 6 Unit 2 pages 20-25 	

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Social Studies LPSCE Preparation

Work Sheet-1

Check-in

Circle the correct answer

1. The country located north of Liberia is
 - a. Ivory Coast.
 - b. **Guinea.**
 - c. Sierra Leone.
 - d. Ghana.
2. The country Liberia is located on the
 - a. East coast of Africa.
 - b. **North coast of Libe .**
 - c. South coast of Africa.
 - d. **West coast of Africa**
3. The population of Liberia is
 - a. 12 million
 - b. **3.5 million**
 - c. 8 million
 - d. 10 million
4. All of the below are inland counties except
 - a. **Grand Bassa**
 - b. Nimba
 - c. Lofa
 - d. Bong
5. Which of the following counties is not a costal county?
 - a. Grand Bassa
 - b. **Gbapolu**
 - c. Montserrado
 - d. Sinoe
6. The ocean that bounds Liberia on the South is
 - a. Indian
 - b. Pacific
 - c. **Atlantic**
 - d. Read Sea
7. A large flat area of land higher than the surrounding land is a
 - a. hill
 - b. cape
 - c. **plateau**
 - d. bay
8. A point or head of a land projecting into a body of water is a
 - a. **cape**
 - b. peninsula
 - c. bay
 - d. plateau
9. A piece of land rising above the surrounding area
 - a. **hill**

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- b. cape
 - c. bay
 - d. lagoon
10. The physical feature of an area is its
- a. climate
 - b. natural resources
 - c. weather
- d. **topography**
11. The total land area of Liberia is
- a. **43,000 sq. miles**
 - b. 44,000 sq. miles
 - c. 433,000 sq. miles
 - d. 46,000 sq. miles

Homework

Circle the correct answer.

1. The highest point of the land is a
 - a. **mountain**
 - b. hill
 - c. plateau
 - d. valley
2. A body of fresh water flowing from higher grounds into another river or sea.
 - a. **river**
 - b. sea
 - c. ocean
 - d. stream
3. A very large body of salty water
 - a. river
 - b. sea
 - c. **ocean**
 - d. stream
4. An area where there is very little rain
 - a. mountain
 - b. **desert**
 - c. savanna
 - d. upland
5. The rising ground around a river.
 - a. **bank**
 - b. source
 - c. mouth
 - d. bay
6. Where the land meets the sea or ocean is the
 - a. **coastal land**
 - b. cape
 - c. bank
 - d. peak
7. A body of water surrounded by land is called
 - a. island
 - b. **lake**
 - c. cape
 - d. bay
8. A _____ is a body of water forming and indentation in the shoreline.
 - a. island
 - b. lake
 - c. cape
 - d. **bay**
9. An area of land that is completely surrounded by water
 - a. **island**
 - b. lake
 - c. cape
 - d. peninsula
10. Measure of distance above sea level
 - a. longitude
 - b. **altitude**
 - c. latitude
 - d. peninsula
11. A _____ is a flat representation of earth or part of the earth.
 - a. globe
 - b. **map**
 - c. book
 - d. atlas

Glossary of Terms:
Geography

Bank: The rising ground bordering a river.

Bay: A bay is a body of water forming an indentation in the shoreline. Two bays in Liberia are the Sinoe Bay and the Cestos Bay.

Cape: A cape is a body of land that stretches out into a body of water. There are three main capes in Liberia; Cape Mount, Cape Mesurado, Cape Palmas.

Climate: the type of weather a place has over many years. There are three main climatic regions in West Africa: Rainy-tropical, wet-dry tropical, and desert.

Costal land: Costal land is the transition area between the land and the sea or ocean.

Desert: A desert is an area where there is little precipitation (or rain) that is hard for plants and animals to live in.

Grassland: Grassland is a large open area covered in grass. It is often used for grazing animals.

Hills: Hills are high land, but not as high as mountains. Examples of hills in Liberia are, Snapper Hill, the Bassa Hills, and the Bomi Hills.

Island: An Island is land with a body of water all around it. Islands can be in lakes, rivers, oceans, and the sea. Bushrod, Providence and Balli Islands are important islands near Monrovia.

Lagoon: A lagoon is a stretch of water that is separated either partly or wholly from the sea by a barrier of sand or mud.

Lake: A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land. Two important lakes in Liberia are Lake Piso, also called Fisherman's Lake, and Lake Shepherd. The largest lake in West Africa is Lake Chad.

Mangrove: A mangrove is a tree or shrub that grows in tropical costal swamps that often floods during high tide. Mangroves typically have many tangled roots above the ground.

Meander: Where a river makes a big loop, turn or bend. It does not flow straight. Rivers turn in a zigzag pattern and form meanders.

Mountains: Mountains are the highest points on the land. A mountain range is a line of mountains. Liberia has 6 mountain ranges. They are; the Wologisi Mountains, the Bomi Mountains, the Bong Mountains, the Nimba Mountains, the Mano River Mountains, and the Putu Mountains. The highest mountain peak in West Africa is Mount Cameroon.

Mouth: Where a river enters a lake or the sea

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Ocean: An ocean is a very large body of saltwater. Liberia is located by the Atlantic Ocean.

Plateaus: Plateaus are large areas of flat-topped mountains. Jos Plateau is an example of a plateau in West Africa.

Peak: A peak is the very top of the mountain.

Peninsula: A peninsula is a piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.

Topography- the appearance and features of the earth's surface. It is also called physical features. Examples of physical features are; hills, mountains, rivers, plateaus, capes, islands etc.

River: A river is a body of fresh water that flows from higher grounds into another river, lake or the sea. The beginning of a river is known as the source and when a river flows into another river, lake or the sea, it is known as the mouth. Rivers are important for humans, they can provide food, drinking water, water for cleaning, transportation and electricity. The longest river in West Africa is River Niger.

Savanna: A savanna is a grassy plain in tropical or subtropical areas, with few trees.

Swamp: A swamp is a lowland area where water often collects.

Slope: the sides of a mountain

Source: the beginning of a river.

Temperature: is the measure of how hot or cold a place is.)

Tributary: A small river which joins a larger one.

Upland: Upland areas are areas of high or hilly land.

Vegetation: The plant life in an area. There are three different kinds of vegetation; trees, grass, and bushes.

Weather: is the condition of the air for a short amount of time. Precipitation (for example, rain), temperature and wind make up weather.

Week 2

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- use basic geography terms to identify physical features of Liberia
- use maps to identify physical features of Liberia

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

- Work sheet week 1 –Glossary of Geography words
- Work sheet week 2
- Social Studies Book 5 Unit 1 pages 6-9
- Social Studies Book 6 Unit 2 pages 20-31.

Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <p>Our review today will focus on geography of Liberia. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the geography words we learned to describe the physical features of Liberia. • use maps to identify physical features of Liberia • Do the staying positive about test chant. Use I do, We do, You do. 	
15 min	<p>Review Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go over homework with class. Provide correct answers and explanation. • Have learners ask questions from the exercises they completed at home. 	
20 min	<p>Content Review -refer to glossary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define physical features (topography). Ask: what are physical features in Liberia? Make a list on the board. • Define each physical feature. Identify the physical feature in Liberia using the appropriate map and provide information about the physical feature in Liberia. • Refer learners to reference in textbook to follow the information. If these are not in the textbook write very short learning points that they can copy. If the 	Remind learners that the practice work are just example questions. They need to read for more information.

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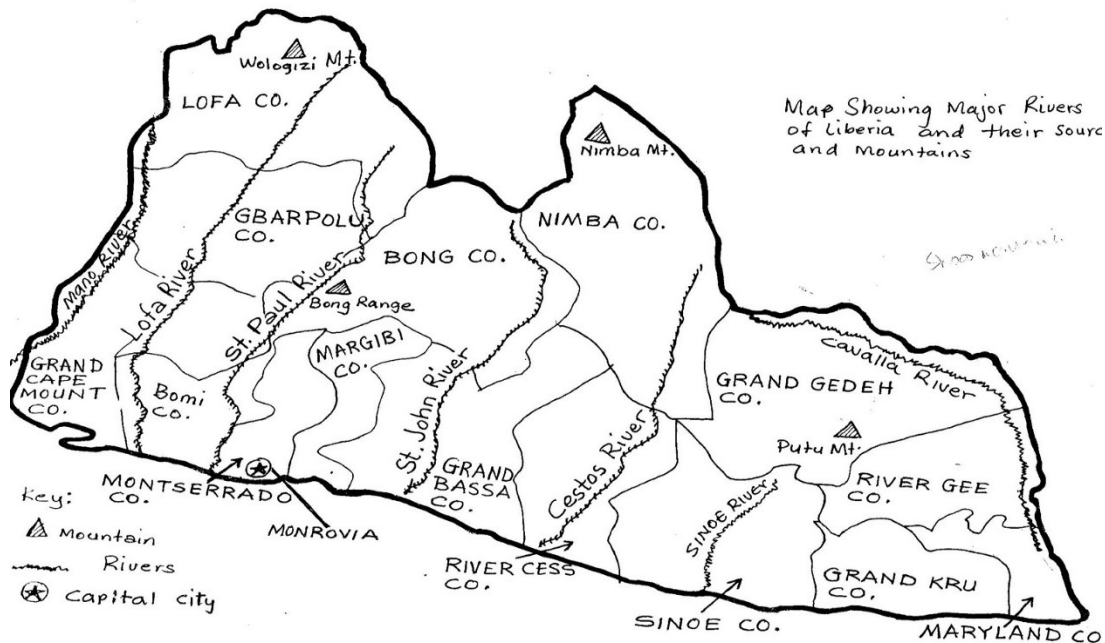
Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
	<p>information has been updated, remember to provide the updated information. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ River: define river and associated terms (mouth, source, tributary and meander), identify the six major rivers of Liberia and their location, source, mouth, length; identify the longest river in Liberia etc. ✓ Lake: define lake, identify the major lakes of Liberia and their location ✓ Island: define island, identify the major islands of Liberia and their location ✓ Mountain: define mountain and associated terms (peak, range, slope) in general, identify the mountains of Liberia and their location; identify the tallest mountain, mountain range in Liberia ✓ define vegetation and associated terms (costal, inland, swamp, savannah, etc.); identify vegetation of Liberia (mangrove, swamp, savanna grass, rain forest) ✓ climate: define climate and weather, discuss the weather and climate of Liberia and weather of Liberia. 	<p>For physical feature definitions and information for this activity see the glossary from week 1 and Social Studies Book 5 Unit 1 pages 6-9 and Book 6 Unit 2 pages 2031.</p>
15 min	<p>Learning activity-checking understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have learners work in their small groups to complete the learning activity from their work sheet week 2 in their copybooks. • Review answers 	
5 min	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners to complete the remaining exercises on the work page at home • Ask learners at home to read the following pages Social studies Book 5 pages 6-9, Social studies Book 6 pages 20-31 and complete the exercise on their work sheet 	<p>Remind learners of the study tips discussed in the test preparation session</p>

Work Sheet-2

Learning Activity

Look at the maps of Rivers of Liberia on your work sheet and answer the questions .

1. What is the mouth of all the main rivers in Liberia?(**Atlantic Ocean**)
2. List the six main river in Liberia.(**Lofa, St Paul, St John, Mano, Cestos, Cavalla**)
3. What is the source of the St John River? **Bo Mountains Nimba County**
4. What is the source of the Cavalla River? (**Mount Nimba**)
5. St John river is located in _____ **Grand Bassa Count**
6. The longest river in Liberia is _____ (**Cavalla River**).
7. In which counties does the St John River flow? **Grand Bassa and Bong Counties**
8. Which river forms the boundary between Bong County and Grand Bassa County? (**St John River**)
9. Which river forms the boundary between Bong County and Nimba County? (**St John River**)



Homework

Read book 5 pages unit 1, 6-9 and book 6 unit2, pages 20-27 answer these questions

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1. What are the 2 seasons in Liberia?(**Rainy and Dry seasons**)
2. Liberia has an equatorial climate. Describe this type of climate(**An equatorial climate is a climate that is hot with heavy rain fall all year round**)
3. Instrument used to measure rain fall is called____ (**rain gauge**)
4. Define temperature.(**Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold a place is.**)
5. What is the name of the instrument used to measure temperature? (**thermometer**)
6. Vegetation is all the plants in an area. What is the difference between natural vegetation and cultivated vegetation? **Natural vegetation are plants that are not planted by anyone. They have always existed in the area. Cultivated vegetation are plants planted by people.**
7. What are the three natural vegetation of Liberia? **The three natural vegetation of Liberia are mangrove swamps, rain forest and savanna grassland.**
8. Name three examples of cultivated vegetation. Three **examples of cultivated vegetation of Liberia include rubber, coffee, cocoa . Answers could also include oil palm, rice**

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Week 3

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- use basic geography terms to identify physical features of West Africa

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

- Work sheet week 1
- Work sheet week 3
- Social studies Book 5 pages 40 -46
- Social Studies Book 6 pages 109-120.
- Level 3 TG- learning points from lessons 54, 55 & 56

Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
5 min	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Our review today will focus on geography of West Africa. We will review :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic geography terms to identify physical features of West Africa • use maps to identify physical features of West Africa • Ask Learners: Can anyone remember what we can say to ourselves when we are feeling anxious about the exam? • Do the staying positive about test chant. Use I do, We do, You do. 	
15 min	<p>Review Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go over homework with class. Provide correct answers and explanation. Provide information on other rivers that are boundaries between other counties. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farmington forms the boundary between Grand Bassa and Margibi • Ask learners if they have any questions from the reading (Social studies Book 5 pages 6-9, Social studies Book 6 pages 20-31) and exercises they completed at home. 	
15 min	<p>Activate prior knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have learners turn to week 3 of their work sheet • Explain directions 	<p>For question 6 remember to explain that the 16</p>

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Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow learners 10 minutes to complete (respect the time and stop learners even if they have not completed) • Go over, write correct answers on board, and have learners check their papers using the key. 	<p>countries include the island of Cape Verde</p> <p>Encourage learners to know by heart the 16 countries in West Africa, their capitals, presidents their official language and their location-countries with which they share boundaries</p>
20 min	<p>Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Geography of West Africa using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social studies Book 5 pages 40 -46 ➤ Social Studies Book 6 pages 109-120. ➤ Level 3 TG- learning points from lessons 54,55 & 56 ○ Review physical features (topography), make a list of the physical features ○ Discuss the physical features of West Africa, examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ important rivers in west Africa and their location, the longest river source, mouth, length; importance in west Africa ✓ identify the mountains of west Africa and their location; identify the tallest mountain in West Africa ✓ discuss the vegetation of west Africa ✓ discuss the climate of West Africa, identify the climatic zones of west Africa • After each point, Encourage learners to ask questions about the content reviewed. 	
5 min	<p>Conclusion /Home work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ask learners to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Read the following pages Social Studies Book 5 pages 40 -46, Social Studies Book 6 pages 109-120 and complete the exercise on their work sheet in their copy books 	

Work Sheet 3

Circle the correct answer

- West Africa is bounded on south west by
 - Atlantic Ocean**
 - Cameroon
 - Sahara Desert
 - Niger River
- West Africa is bounded on the east by
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Cameroon**
 - Sahara Desert
 - Niger River
- The three largest countries in size or area in West Africa are:
 - Niger, Mali and Mauritania**
 - Nigeria, Mali and Mauritania
 - Niger, Mali and Gambia
 - Niger, Senegal and Mauritania
- The highest populated country in West Africa is
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Nigeria**
 - Libya
- Which of these countries is hot and receive rain most of the year?
 - Liberia**
 - Mauritania
 - Sierra Leone
 - Ivory Coast
- How many countries are there in West Africa?
 - 14
 - 16**
 - 13
 - 9
- The longest river in West Africa is
 - Volta
 - Niger**
 - Gambia
 - Sassandra
- The highest mountain in West Africa is called
 - Hombori Mountains
 - Mount Cameroon**
 - Adamawa Mountains
 - Wologisi Mountains
- The capital city of Guinea is
 - Monrovia
 - Accra
 - Conakry**
 - Lome
- The Largest lake in West Africa is
 - Gambia
 - Senegal
 - Chad**
 - Piso

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Homework

Read **Book 5** pages **40-46** and **Book 6** pages **109-120** and answer these questions.

Name the 16 countries of West Africa and their capitals

Benin	Porto-Novo	10.9	West African CFA Franc	Patrice Talon
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	18.7	West African CFA Franc	Roch Marc Christian Kaboré
Cape Verde	Praia	0.5	Cape Verdean Escudo	Jorge Carlos Fonseca
Gambia	Banjul	2,0	Dalasi	Adama Barrow
Ghana	Accra	28.2	Ghanaian Cedi	Nana Akufo-Addo
Guinea	Conakry	12.4	Guinean Franc	Alpha Condé
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	1.8	West African CFA Franc	José Mário Vaz
Ivory Coast	Yamoussoukro	23.7	West African CFA Franc	Alassane Ouattara
Liberia	Monrovia	4.6	Liberian Dollar / US Dollar	George Weah
Mali	Bamako	18,0	West African CFA Franc	Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta
Mauretania	Nouakchott	4.3	Mauritanian Ouguiya	Mohamed Ould Ghazouani
Niger	Niamey	20.7	West African CFA Franc	Mahamadou Issoufou
Nigeria	Abuja	186,0	Nigerian Naira	Muhammadu Buhari
Senegal	Dakar	15,0	West African CFA Franc	Macky Sall
Sierra Leone	Freetown	7.4	Sierra Leonean Leone	Julius Maada Bio

Togo	Lomé	7.6	West African CFA Franc	Faure Gnassingbé
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- a. Where is River Volta located ?(**Ghana**)
- b. Describe the equatorial climate and vegetation(**equatorial climate and vegetation has a long rain season and it rains though out the year. The temperature is high all through out the year**)
- c. Describe the Desert climate and vegetation(**Desert climate and vegetation is very dry with very little rain. Plants find it difficult to grow**)
- d. **Describe a tropical climate- A tropical climate is a very hot climate**
- e. Name some plateaus found in West Africa?(**Jos plateau-Nigeria, Guinea Highlands-Giunea, Assaba plateau. Futa Jallon –Guinea**)
- f. Look at the map 'Rivers and Mountains of West Africa' Book 5 Unit 3 page 43 and make a list of the mountains, rivers in West Africa. (**Rivers:** River Senegal, River Gambia, River Niger, River Volta, River Bandama, River Mano ,River Benue, **Mountains:** Mount Nimba, Guinea Highlands, Adamawa Mts. Futa Jallon)

Week 4

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- review basic economic terms
- use basic economic terms discuss the economic development of Liberia

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

- Week 4 work sheet
- **Social studies Book 5 unit 4 pages 67 -79**
- **Social Studies Book 6 unit 5 pages 86-89**
- Level 3 TG learning points from Unit 5 lessons 86-95

Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives. Our review today will focus on economic development of Liberia. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ review or learn some words to describe the economy of a country ➤ use these words to describe the economic development of Liberia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the staying positive about test chant. Use I do, We do, You do. 	
10 min	<p>Review Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go over homework with class. Provide correct answers. • Ask learners if they have any questions from the homework. 	Remember to provide clarity for some questions. Encourage learners to take short notes of the answers provided.
5 min	<p>Glossary Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to week 4 work sheet glossary section • Explain directions. Tell them to read through the definitions of the words in the glossary in preparation for the review 	
30 min	<p>Content Review -refer to glossary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define economic development. Ask learners: what are the activities involved in the economic 	

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Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
	<p>development of Liberia? Make a list on the board. (agriculture/farming, mining. fishing, production of goods and services)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Industry: Using the glossary define industry and explain types of industries or economic activities that supports the economic development of a country (primary activities/industry, secondary activities/ industry and tertiary activities/ industry) • Write the heading 'industry' on the board and ask learners to provide examples under each. • Explain small scale industry and large scale industry- give example of these in Liberia • Define agriculture and the types of agriculture (subsistence and commercial) • Define tree /cash crops-lead students in making a list of tree/cash in Liberia. Name some of the companies engaged in the agro industry-producing cash crops in Liberia • Define mining and associated words (minerals). Lead learners in making a list of minerals in Liberia and their location • Define forest and associated terms (primary forest secondary forest, logging) • Define raw material. Define product. Identify products from raw materials. 	
	<p>Conclusion/Home work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners at home to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ read the following pages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social studies Book 5 unit 4 pages 67 -79 ○ Social Studies Book 6 unit 5 pages 86-89 and complete the exercise in their copy books ➤ Study the words in the glossary 	

Work sheet -4

Glossary of Economic Development words

Agriculture: The growing of plants and raising of animals for food, clothing and other needs.

Capital: The money needed to produce goods or services.

Cash Crops: A crop produced to sell. Cash crops in Liberia include rubber, cocoa, palm oil, and cassava.

Commercial Farming: The growing of crops and raising of livestock for the sole purpose of selling them for profit. In Liberia farmers grow rubber, coffee, corn, oil palm etc. to sell.

Cultivation: In agriculture, the practice of preparing the land for planting crops.

Economic Development: the development or a standard of living related to or based on the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

Export: Selling an item or items outside of a country's borders. For example, Liberia exports rubber.

Goods: Things that can be sold at a market, shop, or other business.

Import: To bring an item or items into a country to sell.

Industry: The making of things for sale. There are different kinds of industries, including craft industry, agricultural industry, and factory industry. **Primary activities** or industries are directly related to the using the earth, for example farming, fishing, and mining. **Secondary activities** or industries involve processing the products of primary activities like canning food and processing rubber. **Tertiary activities** and industries are service industries, for example, selling goods in shops or the market.

Logging: The activity or business of cutting down trees and preparing the timber for sale. Logging can be bad for the environment.

Manufacture: To make something at a large-scale using machine

Market: A place where people can buy or sell different types of products.

Mining: The action of digging minerals out of the ground. For example, iron ore is a mineral that is mined in Liberia.

Mineral: A substance found in nature. Mining or digging out the mineral is often needed to use minerals. A mineral found in Liberia is iron ore. Other examples of minerals are, diamonds, gold, oil, tin, and copper.

Natural resources: Materials or other things like minerals, forests, water and fertile land found in nature. Natural resources can be used directly or sold. Liberia has many natural resources

Non-renewable resources: A resource like coal, gas or oil that cannot be replaced naturally once it is used.

Raw materials: Items you need to make other things. For example, the cocoa bean is the raw materials for cocoa and chocolate.

Renewable resources: A resource that can be replaced in nature.

Self-reliance: To rely on one's own power and resources rather than the power and resource of others.

Services: Helping or doing work for someone. An example of a job in the service industry is a waiter or a waitress at a restaurant.

Subsistence farming: Growing enough food to meet the needs of family.

Tree crops: A cultivated product that comes from trees. In Liberia and West Africa common tree crops include, rubber, palm oil, coconut oil, timber, coffee and cocoa.

Homework

Read the following pages and then answer the questions: Social studies Book 5 unit 4 pages 67 -79 and Social studies Book 6 unit 5 pages 86-89

1. Why is the forest a natural resource?(The forest is a natural resource because :
 - The forest contains the trees. We earn income/money from the trees and we use this income /money for economic development. We get many thing from the trees in the forest.
 - animals which are also natural resources live in the forest
2. Why are natural resources important to the government and citizens of a country? (It **provide money for the economic development of a country**)
3. What is the difference between primary activities and secondary activities?(**Primary activities are activities which deal with fishing, farming, hunting and Mining. Secondary activities deal with the production of goods from raw materials from the primary activities**)
4. How is the tertiary different from both primary and secondary activities?
Tertiary is different from both primary and secondary activities in that it is not involved in the production of goods and services. It includes services such as banking, teaching, selling of goods in a shop, etc..)
5. Make a list of tertiary activities in your community.
Answers may vary but could include, running a restaurant, clinic, operating a school, a barbershop, driving a bus or taxi etc...)
6. Make a list of minerals found in Liberia. List one way in which each is used.
Iron ore- steel rods, cars,
Gold-jewelry : : ring, watches, chains
Diamond- jewelry: ring, watches, chains
7. What are the chief commercial tree crops of Liberia? **Rubber, oil palm cocoa, coffee. Rubber is the most important cash crop in Liberia.**

8. What is a factory industry?(**A factory industry is an industry where machine are used to produce things examples of factories are CEMENCO, Monrovia Breweries, Coca Cola Factory**)
9. What is the difference between a factory industry and a craft industry?
The difference between the factory industry and the craft industry is that in the factory industry machines are used to produce the good while in the It the craft industry where people make things using their hands and simple tools examples of craft industry making country cloth, clay pots, making chairs from raffia)
10. Read the following passage and list three problems affecting the Economic Development of Liberia.

Problems Affecting Liberia's Economic Development
Excerpt from: Liberia Social Studies Grade 5

Liberia is a country of about 3,500 people. Even with this small population, Liberia is blessed with a lot of resources. Yet Liberia has a low literacy rate of about 45 percent. The war destroyed a lot of the country's infrastructure. Many companies closed down and left, Every sector health, education, business etc. of the country was affected as a direct result of the war.

Another major problem hindering Liberia's economic growth is the lack of electricity and pipe borne water. Today, electricity comes from generators. This is cry costly. Industries cannot operate without electricity. Water supply to parts of Monrovia is also a major problem. Industries, tourism and other economic activities all require water, and unsafe water affects people's health.

Finally, good road infrastructure is another problem area. When there are good roads, trade is made easier. Farmers are able to take their goods to market for sale. Consumers will have access to fresh food from the farms. This will make us less reliant on food imported from other parts of the word.

11. Write 3-5 sentences to explain how each of the following affect the Economic Development of Liberia.
- electricity and pipe borne water
 - infrastructure
 - education
 - health
12. Can you think about other things affecting the economic development of Liberia. make a list of them

post war factors

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- unemployment, closure of companies
- low revenue intake
- low agricultural productivity, etc.
- lack of electricity and water
- lack of good roads infrastructure

Week 5

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- review basic economic terms
- use basic economic terms discuss the economic development of West Africa

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

- Week 4 –Glossary of Economic Development Words
- Week 5 Work sheet
- **Book 5, Unit 4 pages 73-74.**
- **Book 5 Unit4 pages 75**
- Social Studies **Book Unit 4 pages 80-82**
- **Book 6 Unit 5 pages 99-102.**

Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives. Our review today will focus on economic development of Liberia. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ review words used to describe economic development ➤ use these words to describe the economic development of West Africa • Do the staying positive about test chant. Use I do, We do, You do. 	
15 min	<p>Review Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go over homework with class. Provide correct answers. • Ask learners if they have any questions from the home work. 	Encourage learners to take short notes as you go over the home work.
15 min	<p>Review glossary words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to work sheet for week 5 • Explain directions. Tell them to write the answers in their copy books. • Allow learners 10 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) • Write correct answers on board and have learners check their papers using the key. 	

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Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
25 min	<p>Content Review -refer to glossary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners to define economic development. Ask learners to use what they know about economic development in Liberia to make a list of activities involved in the economic development of West Africa. Make a list on the board. (Possible answers: agriculture/farming, mining, fishing, production of goods and services) • Discuss farming/agriculture activities in west Africa: • Discuss tree crops in West Africa using Book 5, Unit 4 pages 73-74. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead students in making a list of tree/cash and their uses in West Africa. ○ Name some of the companies engaged in the agro industry-producing cash crops in West Africa • Discuss Fishing activities in West Africa using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Book 5 pages 75 ➤ Book 6 pages 99-102. • Ask learners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ name countries in west Africa engaging in fishing as an economic activity ○ name the different ways in which fishing is done- basket, hook and line, fishing boat/canoe and net • Review definition of mining. Discuss mineral resources in west Africa using Social Studies Book 5 pages 80-82 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ List the resources and the countries in which they are found ○ List the use of each of these resources • Lead a discussion on problems affecting agriculture in West Africa. Refer learners Social Studies Book 5 page 75. 	<p>For definition of economic development and associated words, and content on the topic under review see the glossary for week 4 and Social Studies Book 5 pages 73-75 and Book 6, pages 99-102</p> <p>Commercial tree crops in Liberia West Africa: rubber, oil palm, coconut tree, palm tree, timber, coffee, cocoa Mineral resources: iron ore, diamond, gold, bauxite, oil, and phosphate</p> <p>Problems: Countries depend on one crop with only one or two buyers. If something happens to the crop or the buyer, there will be a problem. The same can happen when countries depend on exporting raw materials. Countries need to depend on a wide variety of crops, natural resources and buyers for their goods.</p>

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Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners at home to read the following pages in preparation for the next review. They should review the following material and attempt answering these questions. ○ Book 4 unit 4 pages 31-41 ○ Book 5 unit 1 pages 1-6 ○ Book 6, unit 3 pages 45-69 	

Work sheet -5

Direction: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The process of digging out minerals from the ground is **mining** _____.
2. _____ **Industry** is the making of goods for sale. It is a business set up for profit making.
3. A _____ **craft** is an industry in which people make things with their bare hands and simple tools.
4. A _____ **factory** is an industry in which people use machines to make things.
5. **Commercial tree crops are trees grown for the purpose of selling them**
6. **subsistence farming** _____ A type of farming where the crops are used by the farmer and his family
7. _____ **Pastoral people** are people who make their living by herding livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and camels.
8. _____ **Agriculture** is the growing of plants and raising animals for food, clothing and other purposes
9. _____ **Primary activities/industries** are activities/industries which deal with farming, fishing, hunting, mining. It involves the extraction of raw materials.
10. _____ **Secondary** industry/activities deal with processing the product/goods from the raw materials obtained from primary activities. This includes fruit processing, rubber processing and making of steel from iron ore etc.
11. _____ **Tertiary** industry/activities are not involved in the production of goods. it include services such as banking selling goods in a shop, teaching taxi driving, cutting hair, sewing clothes
12. **Commercial agriculture** _____ Farming where goods are sold to provide an income
13. _____ **Cooperative** is an agreement to work together. An enterprise owned by and operated for the benefit of those using its services.

14. The way a country is progressing in technology and industry/development or a standard of living is relating to or based on the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services is _____ **economic development**.
15. **Natural resources** _____ are materials of substance found in the environment, which can be exploited for economic gain.
16. _____ is the making of goods for sale. It is a business is a trade set up for profit making.
17. **Large scale industry** is an industry that produces in large quantities- CEMENCO- Liberia Cement Cooperation(cement); Coca-Cola- soft drink Monrovia Brewery- beer
18. _____ Money is a medium of exchange. It is used to buy goods and services.

Homework

Read the following and answer as many of the questions as you can. Social Studies Learner Book 4 unit 4 pages 31-41 and Book 5 Unit 1 pages 1-6. , Book 6, unit 3 pages 45-69

1. What is population? **Population:** All of the people/the number of people in a country.
2. How many ethnic groups are there in Liberia?(There are **16 ethnic groups in Liberia**)
3. What are the four categories the ethnic groups classified? Which ethnic groups make up each group?

West Atlantic: Gola, Kissi, Loma

Mende: Mandingo, Vai, Kpelle, Gbandi, Mende, Mano/Mah, Gio/Dan

Kwa : Kru, Bassa, Grebo, Krahn, Dei, Belle,

Repartriated Africans

4. When was Liberia founded?(**Liberia was founded in 1847**)
5. Which organization founded Liberia?(**The American Colonization Society founded Liberia**)
6. When was the American Colonization Society (ACS) founded? **The ACS was founded on December 28 , 1816**
7. Why was ACS the founded? **The ACS was founded to return freed black slaves to Africa.**
8. What is slavery? **Slavery is the practice in which human beings are owned by other beings. One who owns a slave is a slave master.**

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9. What is the Trans-Atlantic slavery? The Trans-Atlantic Slavery was the taking of slaves from Africa across the Atlantic-to Europe and America. It is also known as the Triangular **trade**. The desire of manufactured goods by Africans and cheap labor by America and Europe led to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.
- 10. Why was Liberia founded? Liberia was founded as a home for freed black slaves.**
- 11. What is migration? The movement of people from one place to another**

Week 6

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- review the ethnic composition of Liberia
- founding of the Liberian state

Materials and Preparation

For information to review this topic, please consult

-
- **Work sheet week 6 Book 4 unit 4 pages 31-41**
- **Book 5 unit 1 pages 1-6**
- Book 6, unit 3 pages 45-69

Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <p>Our review today will focus on topics on the history of Liberia. We will review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the people of Liberia ➤ the founding of Liberia • Do the staying positive about test chant. Use I do, We do, You do. 	
5 min	<p>Pre Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners to get in groups of 4-5 learners and review the worksheet they did for homework from week 5. Explain directions. Tell them to read the questions and answers they provided during the homework. 	
45 min	<p>Content Review -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you teacher as he/she leads the review of the content. ➤ Read each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: 	<p>Remind learners that the practice work are just example questions. They need to read for more information.</p> <p>Encourage learners to write answers or short noes in their copy books</p>

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Time	Activity	Comments/Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Book 4 unit 4 pages 31-41 ➤ Book 5 unit 1 pages 1-6 ➤ Book 6, unit 3 pages 45-69 <p>When answering a question remember to expand answer to cover other relevant points.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Question #3 : include in the review the origino0f each of these groups</p>	When reviewing the
5 min	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <p>Ask learners at home to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ read the following pages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social studies Book 5, Unit 4 pages 67 -79 and Social Studies Book 6 unit 3 pages 45-63 and answer questions at home ➤ Study the words in the glossary-history of Liberia ➤ For further reading, read: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Book 4 Unit 4 pages 31-41 ○ Book 5 Unit 1 pages 1-6 	

Work sheet 6

Glossary-History of Liberia

Archaeology: The study of material remains of early human life and activities

Census: The process of counting the number of people in a county. In Liberia census is taken after every 10 years.

Colony: A country or area under that is under the control of another country. Liberia was a colony from 1822-1839

Commonwealth: The joining of two or more states under one government. Liberia was a common wealth from 1839 too 1847.

Constitution: A body of written laws which explains how a country should be governed. It is the highest law in any country.

Emigrants: People who leave their own country in order to go and live in another country.

Government: An institution set up by the people to carry out the functions for which the institution was set up. It is the way a people a people of a country is ruled. It is a group of people changed with the responsibility of making, interpreting, and carrying out the laws of a state

History: The study of the past and present events.

Migration: The movement of people from one place to another

Population: All of the people/the number of people in a country.

Population density: The number of persons per unit area.

Oral history: A history that is not written. It is passed from one generation to another by word of mouth.

Homework

Read the following pages in your Social Studies Books and write short answers to these questions.

- **Social Studies Book 4 unit 5 pages 42-54**
- **Social Studies Book 6 unit 3 pages 45-63**

Circle the correct answer.

- The first group of settlers arrived in:
a. 1825
b. **1820**
c. 1847
d. 1830
- The first group of settlers came to Liberia on a ship called____
a. **Elizabeth**
b. Nautilus
c. Columbus
d. Grand Cavalla
- The second group of settlers arrived on a ship called _____.
a. Elizabeth
b. **Nautilus**
c. Columbus
d. Grand Cavalla
- the second group of settlers arrived in_____
a. **1821**
b. 1820
c. 1847
d. 1830
- Providence Island was formerly known as _____.
a. Dobi island
b. **Perseverance**
c. Shebro Island
d. Stockin Island
- Cape Mount became a part of Liberia in
- The first president of the ACS was_____
a. Jehudi Ashmun
b. Eli Ayres
c. **Bushrod Washington**
d. John Kizel
- The interpreter between the settlers and tribal people was
a. John Kizel
b. **John S. Mills**
c. Jehudi Ashmun
d. John Russel
- The period in Liberian history from 1839-1847 is known as-_____
a. **Commonwealth period**
b. Colonial period
c. First Republic
d. great Depression
- The first governor of the commonwealth was
a. Jehudi Ashmun
b. Thomas Buchanan
c. John B. Russurum
d. Paul Coffee

Complete with the correct answer.

1. The period in Liberian history from 1822-1839 is known as _____ **Colonial Period.**
2. The period in Liberian history from 1847-1980 is known as-----**the First Republic**
3. Which societies founded Edina and Bassa Cove? **Edina was founded by the Colonization Society of the State of New York and Bassa Cove was founded by the Young men Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.**
4. Which county was formed from the joining of Edina and Bassa Cove? **Grand Bassa County**
5. Which society founded Sinoe? **Mississippi State Colonization Society.** What was the name of Sinoe When it was founded? **Mississippi in Africa.** When did Sinoe joined the Commonwealth(**1842**)
6. Which society founded Maryland? **Maryland State Colonization Society** When did Maryland joined Liberia?(**1857**)
7. When the colonial government established?(**1822**)
8. Name the branches of the colonial government.(**The branches of the colonial government were the colonial Council, executive branch(colonial Committee) and the Court of Monthly Sessions**)
9. What was the title given to the head of the colonial government?(**Agent**)
10. When was the Common Wealth government established?(**1839**)
11. What was the title given to the commonwealth government? **The title given to the head of the Commonwealth was governor. The first governor of the Commonwealth was Thomas Buchanan.)**
12. Who wrote the constitution of Liberia? **John Simon Greenleaf wrote the constitution of Liberia.**
13. Name the three original counties of Liberia. **The three original counties of Liberia are Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Montserrado.**
14. In which year did Joseph Jenkins become President of Liberia? **JJ Roberts became president of Liberia in 1847. He was elected in October 1847**
15. Who wrote the declaration of Independence? **Hilary Teage wrote the Declaration of independence. It was written in 1847. 11 men from three counties Montserrado, Grand Bassa and Sinoe Signed the Declaration of Independence.**
16. What were the reasons for the repatriation of black people back to Africa? **Black people were repatriated to Africa for several reasons. The white people wanted the freed slave to teach about Jesus Christ and to start a new form of government. Another reason was that they did not want the slaves to remain in America.**
17. Which flag was hoisted on the day of independence July 26, 1847? The American flag. **The Liberian flag was first hoisted on August 24, 1847.**

Social Studies Teacher Guide

Lessons 7 – 12

Objectives for the Saturday Classes

The purpose of the Saturday Classes is to help level 3 learners prepare for the Liberia Primary School Certificate Examination LPSCE

Purpose: This document is intended to provide guidance for school administrators and teachers on how the Saturday classes for WAEC preparation will be implemented each week. It will outline how teachers can review topics to be covered on the LPSCE and help learners develop study and examination taking skills. It also outlines how learners can review and practice skills and content expected to be covered

The Saturday class is an additional class to prepare for the WAEC examinations. However, teachers should not use the time to teach new lessons or missed lessons. Learners are encouraged to attend all classes so that they have the opportunity to review previous knowledge and skills and as well to do practice test on the content of the exam. It will focus on Language Arts, Social Studies, Mathematics and Science using worksheets, supplementary notes, Teacher Guides and learner workbooks from the tested contents.

Duration: Additional classes will be conducted over 12 Saturdays. Classes will run each Saturday for 5 hours - with small breaks in between sessions and a 20 minute break for recess.

Teaching and Learning Materials

Materials for the preparation of the LPSCE will consider a wide range of materials including but not limited to: a Saturday class Teacher Guide, Teacher Guides, Learner work books-grades 4-6, -levels 2 and 3, work sheets, topic review summary sheet, etc. for the tested content. Teachers are encouraged to use the resources as suggested for each review topic. Teachers are equally encouraged to make their own locally developed materials and use when and where applicable.

Time	Topic
Week 1	Size, Location and Population of Liberia
Week 2	Physical Features of Liberia
Week 3	Physical Features of West Africa
Week 4	Economic Development of Liberia
Week 5	Economic Development of West Africa
Week 6	Ethnic Composition of Liberia; Founding of the Liberian State
Week 7	Different Parts of Liberian History
Week 8	Organizations in West Africa and Africa
Week 9	Government, Functions, Branches and Sub-Divisions
Week 10	Cultural Trends in Liberia
Week 11	Continent of Africa – Physical Features and Peoples
Week 12	Mock Test 1
Week 13	Mock Test 2

Week 7

Different Periods of Liberian History

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- Name the different periods in Liberian history
- Describe periods in Liberian history
- Explain important events in each period

Materials and Preparation

- Work Sheet 6
- Week 7: Review Notes
- Book 4 Unit 4 pages 31-41
- Book 5 Unit 1 pages 1-6
- **Note:** teachers can use the social study textbook hard copies or the soft copies in the tablet to guide learners in the lesson

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say: Our review today will focus on different periods in the history of Liberia. We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ describe different periods in Liberian history ➤ some of the important events in these periods. • Tell learners in place of our regular warm up Thinking Positive, we will do an activity call ‘Flash’ • Tell leaners that some questions on the WAEC could include current events. Current events are things that are happening now or in the recent past. So, they should make sure to listen to the radio if they hear the news so they can be better informed and prepared. Each week, we will go over 2 current event ‘flash’ questions 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell learners that you will read a question and the first learner to stand-up will get a chance to answer. If that learner can't answer it, the next learner who stood up will get a chance. After two attempts, you will provide the answer and ask the next question 1. Question 1: What year was President George Weah elected? (2017) 2. How many terms did Ellen Johnson Sirleaf serve as president? (2) 	
30 min	<p>Content Review - 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to work sheet week 6 homework. • Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content. • Read or ask learners to read each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social studies Book 5 unit 4 pages 67 - 79 ➤ Social Studies Book 6 unit 3 pages 45-63 • For the objective questions, ensure that learners mark the correct answers on their work sheets. • For the short answer questions, model writing answers in complete sentences applying tips from the study skills session on tips for answering short answer questions. • Encourage learners to write answers/make short notes in their copybooks. 	
20 min	<p>Content Review -2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners to work in small groups to read the paragraphs The First Republic and Events Leading to the Civil Crisis in Worksheet 7: Review Notes. • After reading in their small groups, have learners work through the comprehension questions to complete the answers. Remember the bolded words are the correct 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<p>answers. Do not share the correct answers with learners until you are told to do so in the lesson plan steps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review answers (bolded words) using the answer key and lesson notes. Use the opportunity to review content providing clarity and additional information. 	
<p>5 min</p>	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners at home to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the following paragraphs: The Second Republic, The Interim Period and the Third republic and complete the answers to the questions. ➤ Read the following pages in preparation for the next week review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Book 5 unit 6 pages 101-118 ○ Book 6 unit 8 pages 160-163 • Give learners self-study notes booklet. Inform them that these topics are also covered in WAEC. But there is not sufficient time to cover them in class. So they will read the notes and complete the exercises. The answers are provided at the end of the exercises. They can use it to verify their answers. If they have questions and need clarification or help, they should ask you 	

Worksheet 7: Review Notes

Different Periods in Liberian History

There are several periods in Liberian History. They are called the colonial period, commonwealth period, First Republic, Second Republic and the Third Republic.

Colonial (1822 -1839)

Between 1822 -1839, Liberia was a colony. This period is referred to as the colonial period. During this period, people called, agents, ruled Liberia. The agents were appointed by the colonization society that made the colonies. The head of the colonial government was called an agent. The colonial government had two branches of government, the executive and legislature. The agent had both executive and judiciary power.

Commonwealth (1839-1847)

In 1839, Bassa Cove and Liberia (Montserrado) joined and became the commonwealth. The colony of Mississippi in Africa (Sinoe) later joined in 1842. Maryland in Africa became part of the commonwealth in 1857. These three counties were the counties that made up Liberia when she gained her independence. The first governor of the Commonwealth government was Thomas Buchanan. The commonwealth government had three branches executive—branch of government responsible to enforce the laws, legislative-branch of government responsible for making the laws that governs a country and judiciary-branch of government responsible to interpret or explain the law. During the commonwealth, Liberians participated more in the decision-making process but the American Colonization Society still had control over the colonies.

First Republic (1847-1980)

The commonwealth declared her independence in 1847, which created the First Republic. There were only three counties Montserrado, Grand Bassa and Sinoe. Liberia gained her independence for several reasons:

- (i) People of the commonwealth wanted to elect their own leaders. They wanted to direct the activities of their government.
- (ii) People of the commonwealth wanted respect from other countries. Some counties during the commonwealth period had no respect for Liberia. They refused to pay taxes for trading with Liberia.
- (iii) Other governments took a portion of Liberia by force. The British took away the Shebro Island and added it to Sierra Leone. The French took part of Nimba range and added to Guinea.

John Simon Greenfield wrote the constitution of the First Republic. A constitution is a body of laws of a country which describe how a government should be organized and also a list of basic rights of a citizen. It sets out the fundamental principles, structures, purposes, functions, powers, and limits of the government. This is a system of government in which the people freely elect the president and legislators to conduct the affairs of the government.

Hilary Teage wrote the declaration of independence. A Declaration of Independence is an

announcement by a territory that it is independent and constitutes a state. The Declaration of Independence told the world that Liberia was now an independent state and was no longer governed or ruled by the American Colonization Society. Eleven men from the original 3 counties signed the Declaration of Independence in the Providence Baptist Church. Seven women led by Susannah Lewis designed the flag. It was first raised on August 24, 1847.

The first president of the first republic was Joseph Jenkins Roberts. He was elected president in October 1847 and inaugurated on January 3, 1848. Joseph Jenkins Roberts made many contributions to the republic of Liberia. One of his major accomplishments was lobbying for recognition of Liberia, as a sovereign nation by global powers such as the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. He was renowned for his diplomatic skills, which assisted him to develop healthy relationships with foreign powers and native communities in Liberia.

The first republic lasted from 1847 to 1980, and during that time Liberia had 20 presidents. President William V.S Tubman was the longest serving president of the first Republic. He served from 1944–1971. Some of his contributions to the development of Liberia are making the ‘**Open Door Policy**’ and giving women the rights to vote. The Open Door Policy was an economic policy, to attract foreign investment and to develop the natural resources in the country.

Other presidents of the first republic included Stephen Allen Benson (1856 – 1864) and William R. Tolbert (1971-1980). The first republic ended on **April 12, 1980** in a military **coup d’état** headed by Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe and seventeen enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia. They established the People’s Redemption Council (PRC) a military government.

PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

<http://www.liberiapastandpresent.org/Presidents%204.htm>

1.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts 1848-1856

- Born in Virginia, USA
- First President of Liberia
- Was elected six times

2.

Stephen Allen Benson 1856-1864

- Born in Maryland, USA
- Was elected four times

3.

Daniel Bashiel Warner 1864-1868

- Born in Maryland, USA
- Was elected twice

4.

James Spriggs Payne 1868-1870

- Born in Virginia, USA
- Was elected twice (2nd term: 1876-1878)

5.

Edward James Roye 1870-1871

- Born in Ohio, USA
- Was elected once
- First President who was deposed in a coup d'état
- Possibly the First President who was assassinated

6.

James S. Smith (VP)

completed Roye's term 1871-1872

- Born in South Carolina, USA

7.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts 1872-1876

- Born in Virginia, USA, [see above](#)

8.

James Spriggs Payne 1876-1878

- Born in Virginia, USA, [see above](#)

9.

Anthony William Gardiner 1878-1883

- Born in Virginia, USA
- Was elected three times
- First President who resigned

10.

Alfred Francis Russell (VP)

completed Gardiner's term 1883-1884

- Born in Kentucky, USA

11.

Hilary Richard Wright Johnson 1884-1892

- First Liberian President born in Africa (of American parents)
- Was elected four times

12.

Joseph James Cheeseman 1892-1896

- Born in Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia
- Was elected three times
- First President who died in office

13.

William David Coleman (VP)

completed Cheeseman's term 1896-1900

- Born in Kentucky, USA
- Was elected twice
- Second President who resigned

14.

Garretson Wilmot Gibson

completed Coleman's term 1900-1904

- Born in Maryland, USA
- Was elected once

15.

Arthur Barclay 1904-1912

- Born in Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies
- Was elected three times
- First President who served a four-year term

16.

Daniel Edward Howard 1912-1920

- Born in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Liberia
- Was elected twice

17.

Charles Dunbar Burgess King 1920-1930

- Born in Liberia of Sierra Leonean parents
- Was elected three times
- Third President who resigned

18.

Edwin James Barclay completed King's term 1930-1944

- Born in Brewerville, Montserrado County, Liberia
- Was elected twice
- First President who served an eight-year term

19.

William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman 1944-1971

- Born in Harper, Maryland County, Liberia
- Was elected six times
- Longest serving President in Liberian history
- Second President who died in office

20.

William Richard Tolbert, Jr. 1971-1980

completed Tubman's 6th term (1971) and served his 7th term (1972-1976)

- Born in Bensonville, Montserrado County, Liberia
- Was elected once (1975)
- Second President who was deposed in a coup
- Second President who was assassinated

21.

Samuel Kanyon Doe 1980-1990

• Born in Tuzon, Grand Gedeh County, Liberia
First President of tribal descent (Krahn),
rigged the 1985 presidential elections

- First military leader/President
- Third President who was assassinated
- Third President who was deposed in a coup
- Was elected once

6 Interim Presidents during the civil war (1990s):

- Amos Sawyer (November 1990 – August 1993)
- Bismarck Kuyon (August 1993 – November 1993)
- Philip Banks (November 1993 – February 1994)
- David Kpormakor (February 1994 – September 1995)
- Wilton Sankawulo (September 1995 – September 1996)
- [Ruth Perry \(September 1996 – August 1997\)](#)
 - First female Head of State

22.

[Charles Ghankay Taylor](#) 1997-2003

- Born in Liberia (A.L. father, Golah mother)
- Was elected once following the end of a civil war he had started
- Fourth President who resigned

23.

[Moses Blah](#) completed Taylor's term August-October 2003

- Nimba County, Liberia.
- Second President of tribal descent (Gio)

[Charles Gyude Bryant](#) October 14, 2003 - January 16, 2006

- Born in Maryland County, Liberia
- Was 'elected' by Liberians/representatives of fighting parties, political parties and civil society during peace talks in Ghana
- Leader National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL)

24.

[Ellen Johnson Sirleaf](#)

January 16, 2006 - January 22, 2018

- Born in Monrovia, Liberia
- Was elected in 2005 when she defeated George Weah
- Liberia's [second](#) female Head of State
- Liberia's first elected female president

25.

[George M. Weah](#)

January 22, 2018 - present

- Born in Monrovia, Liberia
- Was elected in 2017 when he defeated Vice President Joseph Boakai
- Third president of tribal descent (Kru)
- Liberia's first *democratically elected* indigenous president

Week 7: Quiz

**Direction: There are four options lettered A to D. Circle the letter with the correct answer
Give only one answer**

<p>1. Which one of the following became president in 1944? a. William V. S Tubman b. William R. Tolbert c. Samuel K. Doe d. Edwin Barclay</p>	<p>2. Which of the following presidents of Liberia created the Open Door Policy? a. Charles Taylor b. Samuel K. Doe c. William R. Tolbert d. William V. S. Tubman</p>
<p>3. The constitution of 1847 provided for a ____ form of government. a. Aristocratic b. Monarchy c. Republican d. Dictatorship</p>	<p>4. The first Republic lasted from a. 1822-1980 b. 1847-1985 c. 1839-1980 d. 1847-1980</p>
<p>5. The first republic ended on a. April 12, 1980 b. April 14,1079 c. December 24, 1990 d. November 12,1985</p>	

Write answers in the space provided.

Teacher Note: Answers may vary but could include any of the following. Remember that learners do not have to use the same words in the text. They can answer using their own words.

1. List any two reasons why the people of the commonwealth wanted independence.

- a. **People of the commonwealth wanted to elect their own leaders. They wanted to direct the activities of their government.**
- b. **People of the commonwealth wanted respect from other countries. Some counties during the commonwealth had no respect for Liberia. They refused to pay taxes for trade done in Liberia**
- c. **Other governments took portions of Liberia by force. For example, the British took away the Shebro Island and added it to Sierra Leone. The French took part of Nimba range and added to Guinea.**
- d.

Week 7: Homework

At home, read the following paragraphs: **The Second Republic, The Interim Period and the Third Republic** and answers the questions that follow.

The Second Republic:

In 1985, a special presidential election was held. Samuel K Doe of the National Democratic Party of Liberia won the Elections. In January 1986, the second republic was put in place with Samuel K. Doe as president. Under the new constitution which replaced the 1847 constitution, the president and vice president were elected to serve for six years. The senators and representatives were elected to serve for nine and six years respectively. The government of Samuel K. Doe made several contributions to the development of Liberia. These includes the Samuel K. Doe Complex, the Babangida Highway, the Fendell campus of the University of Liberia, the Central Police Headquarters among others. The second republic lasted until December 1989 when rebels from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, headed by Charles Taylor, entered the country and toppled the government for suppressing the people.

Events leading to the Civil Crisis.

Many factors could have led to the civil crisis. Some main ones are:

April 14, Rice Riot:

- On April 14, 1979, citizens of Monrovia demonstrated in protest against the government attempt to increase the price of rice.
- The demonstration was led by the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) led by Baccus Matthew
- The riot lead to the death of many people and the loss of property

April 12, 1980 Coup d'état

- On April 12, 1980 seventeen enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia overthrew the government
- The President, William R. Tolbert, was killed.
- A new government called the People Redemption Council (PRC) was formed.
- After one year of rule, the PRC promised to return the government to civilian rule.

The 1985 Elections:

- The PRC did not keep its promise of returning the government to democratic civilian rule as promised. It replaced the PRC with the Interim National Assembly (INA). The INA organized a special election in 1985. Samuel Doe president of the INA ran in the election and won. The result from the election led to the November 12 invasion, headed by General Thomas Quiwonkpa. Many citizens of Nimba County became victims as the result of the invasion. The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) used these events to invade the country on December 24, 1989.

Interim Period

The period 1990-1997 is known as the interim period. **An interim government is a government that is placed into office because there is no legal government.** From 1990-1997 there were several interim governments in Liberia. Their role was to bring the war to an end and restore peace to Liberia. This was not possible immediately as the war became more serious. Several warring factions formed and fought from different parts of the country. The interim governments during this period were:

1. The first interim government was the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) 1990-1994. It was head by Dr. Amos Sawyer.
2. The second interim government was Liberia National Transitional Government (LNTG-I) 1994-1995 it was headed by a 5 man state council with representatives from Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) United Liberation Movement for Democracy ULIMO and NPFL.
3. The third interim government was Liberia National Transitional Government (LNTG-II) from 1995-1996 headed by a six man council with Charles Taylor, Alhaji Kromah, George Boley Liberia Peace Council (LPC), Tamba Taylor (Tribal Chiefs), Oscar Quiah (civilian Population) and Wilton Sankawolo (Chairperson).
4. The fourth interim government was called Liberia National Transitional Government (LNTG-III) 1996-1997. Ruth Sando Perry headed the LNTG III. This government handed power over to President Charles Taylor.

The Third Republic

The Third Republic succeeded the period of the interim governments. In 1997, special elections were organized Thirteen (13) political parties took part in the elections. Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic party won the elections. On August 2 1997, Taylor was inaugurated as the first president of the third republic and the 23rd president of Liberia.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was elected as the second president of the third republic in 2005. She served as president from 2006-2018. George Weah is the sitting president and the third president of the third Republic. He is the 25th president of Liberia.

Direction: There are four options lettered A to D. Circle the letter with the correct answer

Give only one answer

<p>1. When did the second republic begin? The Republic began in</p> <p>a. 1985</p> <p>b. 1986</p> <p>c. 1980</p> <p>d. 2005</p>	<p>2. The seconded Republic ended in</p> <p>a. 1985</p> <p>b. 1997</p> <p>c. 1990</p> <p>d. 2005</p>
<p>3. The government established by the coup was</p> <p>a. People's Redemption Council</p> <p>b. Interim Government of National Unity</p>	<p>4. George Weah was inaugurated as President in</p> <p>a. 2017</p> <p>b. 2018</p> <p>c. 2019</p> <p>d. 2016</p>

<p>c. Interim national Assembly d. Liberia National Transitional Government</p>	
<p>5. The first president of the Third Republic was</p> <p>a. H E Ellen Johnson Sirleaf b. H E George Weah c. H E Charles G. Taylor d. H E Samuel K. Doe</p>	<p>6. When did the third republic begin? The Republic began in</p> <p>e. 1985 a. 1997 b. 1980 c. 200</p>

Explain in your own words the three main events that led to the civil crisis. Remember learners are answering the question using their own words, Wordings for answers may vary from one learner to another. Answer should however include the following points.

The April 14, 1979 rice riot by the Progressive Alliance of Liberia in Monrovia. The rice riot led to looting and destruction of properties and loss of lives.

The April 12, 1980 coup lead by seventeen enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia. The government had promised to return to civilian rule but it failed to do so. Instead it dissolved the PRC and established the Interim National Assembly (INA).

The 1985 elections. The INA organized a special election in 1985. Samuel Doe, president of the INA, ran in the election and won. The result from the election led to the November 12 invasion, headed by General Thomas Quiwonkpa. Many citizens of Nimba County became victims as the result of the invasion. The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) used this circumstance to invade the country on December 24, 1989.

Week 8

Organizations of West Africa and Africa

 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- List organizations in West Africa and Africa with which Liberia is associated (AA, ECOWAS, Mano River Union, Africa Rice Center)
- Explain the objectives and work of these organizations

Materials and Preparation

- Week 7: Homework
- Week 8: Quiz
- Week 8: Review Notes
- Self-Study Notes-Pollution
- **Book 5 unit 6 pages 101-118**
- **Book 6 unit 8 pages 160-163**
- **Note:** teachers can use the social study textbook hard copies or the soft copies in the tablet to guide learners in the lesson

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce lesson objectives: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ List organizations in West Africa and Africa with which Liberia is associated ➤ Explain the objectives and work of these organizations • Tell learners we will continue to do an activity call ‘Flash’ . • Tell learners that some questions on the WAEC could include current events. Current events are things that are happening now or in the recent past. So, they should make sure to listen to the radio if they hear the news so they can be better informed and prepared. Each week, we will go over 2 current event ‘flash’ questions 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell learners that you will read a question and the first learner to stand-up will get a chance to answer. If that learner can't answer it, the next learner who stood up will get a chance. After two attempts, you will provide the answer and ask the next question • Question 1: Who is Liberia's biggest trading partner? (China) • Question 2: Who is the present president of the United States?(Donald Trump) • . 	
10 min	<p>Homework review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to worksheet Week 7: Homework. • Elicit answers from learners. Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content using notes from the lesson notes The Second Republic –Interim Governments - Third Republic. 	
20 min	<p>Preparation for review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out Week 8: Quiz and answer sheet • Refer learners to check in. Explain directions. Show an example of how to shade. • Administer the Week 8: Quiz. • Allow learners 15 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) 	
20 min	<p>Content Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out Week 8: Review Notes. • Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content. • Read or ask learners to read each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Week 8: Review Notes ○ Book 5 unit 6 pages 101-118 ○ Book 6 unit 8 pages160-163 • For the objective questions, ensure that learners mark the correct answers on their work sheets. • For the short answer questions, model writing answers in complete sentences applying tips 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	from the study skills session on tips for answering short answer questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage learners to write answers in their copybooks. 	
5 min	Conclusion/Wrap up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ask learners at home to ➤ Read the following pages on The Liberian state from their LWBs in preparation for the review for the next week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Book 4 Unit 6 pages 57-67 ○ Book 5 unit 1 pages 10-11 ○ Book 6 unit 1 pages 1- 13 	

Week 8: Quiz

Answer all questions. Each question has four options lettered A to D. Choose the correct option and shade that option in with pencil on your answer sheet. For example, if you choose the answer for letter A then shade in the letter A on your answers sheet. Give only one answer.

An example is given for you. Liberia gained her independence in

- a. 1867
- b. 1847
- c. 1822
- d. 1839

The correct answer is 1847 which is letter b. Therefore, answer space b would be shaded:

[A] [C] [D]

1. Which of the following is not a member of the Mano River Union? a. Ghana b. Sierra Leone c. Liberia d. Ivory Coast	2. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded on a. May 25, 1963 b. May 25, 1983 c. July 26,1963 d. May 25, 1971
--	--

<p>3. In which year was the Mani River Union founded?</p> <p>a. 1983 b. 1973 c. 1963 d. 1953</p>	<p>4. The Headquarters of the African Union is in</p> <p>a. Accra, Ghana b. Abuja, Nigeria c. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia d. Conakry, Guinea</p>
<p>5. The headquarter of the Mano River Union (MRU) is in</p> <p>a. Monrovia, Liberia b. Conakry, Guinea c. Abidjan, Ivory Coast d. Freetown, Sierra Leone</p>	<p>6. When did the OAU become the African Union</p> <p>a. 2002 b. 1992 c. 2001 d. 2005</p>
<p>7. In which year was the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) founded?</p> <p>a. 1985 b. 1975 c. 1965 d. 1955</p>	<p>8. The present chairperson of the African Union (AU) is</p> <p>a. Cyril Ramaphosa b. Muhammed Buhari, c. Mahamadou Issoufou d. Nana Kufuor Addo</p>
<p>9. The three official languages of ECOWAS are</p> <p>a. French, English, Arabic b. French, Portuguese, and German c. English, French and Portuguese d. English, Spanish and Portuguese</p>	<p>10. In which year was the Africa Rice Center founded?</p> <p>a. 1983 b. 1971 c. 1961 d. 1953</p>
<p>11. The present chairperson of ECOWAS is</p> <p>a. George Weah b. Muhammed Buhari, c. Mahamadou Issoufou d. Nana Kufuor Addo</p>	<p>12. The headquarter of African Rice Center is in</p> <p>a. Monrovia b. Accra c. Conakry d. Yamoussoukro</p>
<p>13. The headquarter of ECOWAS is in</p> <p>a. Accra, Ghana b. Abuja, Nigeria c. Monrovia, Liberia d. Conakry, Guinea</p>	

Write answers in the space provided.

Teacher Note: Answer may vary from one learner to another but should include any of the following.

1. List and discuss two problems faced by African countries.

Education- education of the citizens is limited and does not support the development needs of the countries. There is a shortage of skilled people to operate and maintain roads

Man power-African countries do not have enough people trained to operate factories for industrial development. They export most of their resources instead of turning them into finish product

Health care- health care is limited to the basic. People continue to die from preventable diseases. Hospitals do not have the equipment, medicines and doctors to treat specialized cases. Many babies and mothers dies because of the poor health system

Good governance -The way some leaders governed their countries is a problem. There are problems with freedom, justice and corruption among others.

Money is scarce. Jobs are limited to traditional farming. Unemployment is high, African countries do not have the money to develop their countries. They depend on support from foreign countries. Self-reliance is depending on oneself to meet individual and group needs. Self-reliance in health, education, agriculture and trained work force will promote the development of African countries

2. State two aims of ECOWAS (Answer may vary but should include these ideas)

- **citizens of members countries can visit any member country without visa restriction**
- **there should be exchange of goods and services between member countries**
- **farming activities should be encouraged in members countries especially the growing od cash crops**
- **the should be exchange of trained people in different areas to help member countries**

3. List the English speaking of West Africa.

The English speaking countries of West Africa are: Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia

4. State three aims of the AU. Answers may be worded differently but should contain these ideas.

- **Speed the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields particularly Science and technology**
- **promote and defend Africa's position on matters that are important for the continent and its people**

- **Promote and protect rights according to the African charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**
- **To work with the right international partners to stop diseases that can be prevented and to promote good health on the continent**

Week 8: Review Notes- Organizations of West Africa and Africa

African countries since independence continue to face many problems that affect their economic development. Some of the problems are:

- **Education**- education of the citizens is limited and does not support the development needs of the countries. For example, there are few skilled people to operate and maintain roads;
- **Manpower**- African countries do not have enough people trained to operate factories for industrial development. They export, or sell products outside of the country's borders, most of their resources instead of turning them into finished products in their own country;
- **Health care**- basic health care is the only thing available for most Africans. People continue to die from preventable diseases. Hospitals do not have the equipment, medicines and doctors to treat people. Many babies and mothers die because of the poor health system;
- **Good governance** -The way some leaders governed their countries is a problem. For example, there are problems with freedom, justice and corruption;
- **Finance**-Money is not always available. Jobs are limited to traditional farming. Unemployment is high. African countries do not have the money to develop their countries. They depend on support from other countries.
- **Self-reliance** – Self- reliance is depending on oneself to meet individual and group needs. Self-reliance in health, education, agriculture and trained work force will promote the development of African countries.

African countries have seen the need to work together to make progress. They must work for peace and economic dependence. In order to meet their goals, they have formed different groups to plan and carry out activities. One of these organization is the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In the OAU there are smaller organizations. In West Africa, Liberia is a part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mano River Union (MRU), West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).

Organization of African Unity (OAU)/the African Union (AU)

The first step to form the OAU started with eight Heads of State, or leaders of different countries. They held a meeting in 1958 in Accra, Ghana. Another meeting was held in 1959 in Sanequellie, Liberia. The final meeting for the creation of the OAU was held in 1963 in Addis Ababa. On May 25, 1963, thirty-two African Heads of State met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and signed the document that established the OAU. The main reasons for forming the OAU were to;

- promote the unity and togetherness of the African states,

- put their efforts together and increase co-operation to achieve a better life for the people of Africa,
- defend the rights, land and independence of member states,
- get rid of all forms of foreign rule in Africa and to encourage member states to help one another in time of need.

After many years of existence, it became clear that the OAU had many challenges in meeting its aims. The OAU was disbanded on July 9, 2002 and replaced with the African Union (AU). The AU is the most important of all the African organizations. The AU headquarters is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The present chairperson of the AU is Cyril Ramaphosa, president of South Africa. The AU has a membership of 55 countries. The objectives of the AU are to;

- speed the development of Africa by promoting research in all fields particularly science and technology,
- promote and defend Africa's position on matters that are important for the continent and its people,
- promote and protect rights according to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,
- work with the right international partners to stop diseases that can be prevented and to promote good health on the continent.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS was formed by West African States to solve problems in West Africa. ECOWAS was formed in Nigeria in 1975. There are 16 countries in West Africa. ECOWAS member countries have three official state languages (English, French and Portuguese). There are five English-speaking countries in West Africa. The English-speaking countries are Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Nigeria. The French speaking countries are Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger, Chad, Benin, Niger and Burkina Faso. Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde are Portuguese-speaking countries. The present chairperson of ECOWAS is Mahammad Issoufou, President of Niger. The headquarters of ECOWAS are located in Abuja, Nigeria. The objectives of ECOWAS are;

- allow citizens of members countries to visit any other member country without a visa,
- there should be exchange of goods and services between member countries,
- farming activities should be encouraged in members countries especially the growing of cash crops,
- there should be exchange of trained people in different areas to help member countries.

Mano River Union (MRU)

Mano River Union is an association in West Africa. It was founded in 1971. When founded Liberia and Sierra Leone were the two members of the MRU. They were joined by Guinea in 1980 and later on April 2008 by Ivory Coast making the membership to four countries. The association is named after the river that forms the boundary between Liberia and Sierra Leone. One aim of the MRU is the education of citizens from member countries through scholarships. Another aim is the free movement of people and goods. The headquarters of the MRU is in Sierra Leone. The head of the MRU is the secretary General the current Secretary General of the Mano River Union is Medina Wesseh of Liberia.

West African Development Association (WARDA) / African Rice Center (ARC)

WARDA stands for West African Development Association. It was formed in 1971. The headquarters of WARDA was originally in Monrovia but later transferred to Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast because of the Civil Crisis. In 2009, the organization changed its name to recognize the importance of rice for the African continent as a whole. WARDA is now called the African Rice Center or ARC. It now has a membership of 24 countries including all of the countries of West Africa. The mission of the ARC is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and food security in Africa. It trains farmers to improve and increase their production of rice in Africa. Week 8 Homework

Read the following pages on The Liberian State in your LWBs in preparation for next week.

- **Book 4 Unit 6 pages 57-67**
- **Book 5 unit 1 pages 10-11**
- **Book 6 unit 1 pages 1- 13**

Week 9

Government, Functions, Branches and Sub-Divisions

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- explain government and list the functions of government
- explain key vocabulary related to government (citizen, rights, reasonability)
- list the branches of government
- explain the function of each
- list the political sub divisions of Liberia and their heads

Materials and Preparation

- Week 9: Quiz
- Week 9: Review Notes
- Book 4 Unit 6 pages 57-67
- Book 5 unit 1 pages 10-11
- Book 6 unit 1 pages 1- 13
- Self-Study Notes- Communication and Transportation
- **Note:** teachers can use the social study textbook hard copies or the soft copies in the tablet to guide learners in the lesson

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce lesson objectives: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe the system of government in Liberia ➤ List the branches of government and describe the function • Do Flash activity • Tell learners that you will read a question and the first learner to stand-up will get a chance to answer. If that learner can't answer it, the next learner who stood up will get a chance. After two attempts, you will provide the answer and ask the next question. • 1. Who is the current speaker of the House of Representatives in Liberia? (Bhofal Chambers) 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Who is the current President of the Senate? (Jewel Taylor) 	
20 min	<p>Preparation for review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand out Week 9: Quiz and answer sheet Refer learners to check in. Explain directions. Show an example of how to shade Administer the quiz. Allow learners 15 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) 	
30 min	<p>Content Review -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content. Read or ask learners to each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work sheet week 9 Book 4 Unit 6 pages 57-62 Book 5 unit 1 pages 10-11 Book 6 unit 1 pages 1- 13 For the objective questions, ensure that learners mark the correct answers on their work sheets. For the short answer questions, model writing answers in complete sentences applying tips from the study skills session on tips for answering short answer questions. Encourage learners to write answers in their copybooks. 	
10 min	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask learners at home to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ read the lesson notes and complete the assignment 	

	<p>➤ read pages from their LWBs on National Symbols in preparation for the review for the next week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Book 4 Unit 6 page 65 ○ Book 5 unit 1 pages 11-12 ○ Book 6 unit 1 pages 7-8 ○ Book 6 unit 3 pages 58-61 	
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Week 9: Quiz

Answer all questions.

Each question has four options lettered A to D. Choose the correct option and shade in pencil on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer.

An example is given for you. Liberia gained her independence in

- e. 1867
- f. 1847
- g. 1822
- h. 1839

The correct answer is 1847 which is letter b. Therefore, answer space b would be shaded,

[A] [B] [C] [D]

<p>1. A _____ is a social organization, which possesses land, has a government and is independent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. clan b. county c. territory d. state 	<p>2. The head of a district is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commissioner b. Superintendent c. Town Chief d. Paramount Chief
<p>3. A _____ is a body of persons who charged with the responsibility of making, interpreting and carrying out the laws of a state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. state b. country c. kingdom d. government 	<p>4. The head of the Executive is the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. President b. Vice President c. Speaker d. Chief Justice

<p>5. The Liberia government is divided into _____ branches.</p> <p>a. 4 b. 2 c. 3 d. 1</p>	<p>6. The agency of government responsible for education is</p> <p>a. Ministry of Defense b. Ministry of Education c. Ministry of Labor d. Ministry of Justice</p>
<p>7. The head of the Liberian Senate is the</p> <p>a. President b. Vice President c. Speaker d. Chief Justice</p>	<p>8. The branch of government charged with the responsibility of making the law is the</p> <p>a. Executive b. Judiciary c. Supreme Court d. Legislative</p>
<p>9. The two branches of the legislative branch of government are</p> <p>a. Supreme Court and Magisterial Courts b. House of Representative and Senate c. Supreme Court and House of Representatives d. Senate and Supreme Court</p>	<p>10. The head of a county is called</p> <p>a. Commissioner b. Quarter chief c. Superintendent d. Paramount Chief</p>
<p>11. Dictatorship means</p> <p>a. A government headed by a king b. A governing body of the state c. A government in which one person has absolute power d. A government of the people and by the people</p>	<p>12. The head of a clan is called</p> <p>a. Commissioner b. Clan chief c. Town Chief d. Paramount Chief</p>
<p>13. The head of the Legislature is the</p> <p>a. president b. vice president c. Speaker d. Chief Justice</p>	<p>14. The President Pro Tempore of the Liberian Senate is:</p> <p>a. Albert Tugbe Chie b. Francis Kpokor c. Jewel Howard Taylor d. Bhofal Chambers</p>
<p>15. The head of a town is called</p> <p>a. Commissioner b. Quarter chief c. Town Chief d. Paramount Chief</p>	<p>16. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is:</p> <p>e. Albert Tugbe Chie f. Francis Kpokor g. Jewel Howard Taylor h. Bhofal Chambers</p>

<p>17. The head of a chiefdom is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commissioner b. Clan chief c. Town Chief d. Paramount chief 	<p>18. The head of a clan is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commissioner b. Clan Chief c. Town Chief d. Paramount Chief
<p>19. The process by which citizenship is conferred by the state on an alien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alien registration b. deportation c. Naturalization d. citizenship 	<p>20. The act of dividing the government into different branches is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. democracy b. separation of power c. dictatorship d. self-reliance
<p>21. The Government Ministry in Liberia responsible for employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Labor b. Education c. Justice d. Health 	<p>22. Who heads the day-to-day activities of the senate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vice President b. President Pro-Tempore c. Speaker d. Chief Justice
<p>23. A government headed by a king or queen is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democracy b. Monarchy c. Oligarchy d. Autocracy 	<p>24. Which form of government exist in Liberia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monarchy b. Aristocracy c. Oligarchy d. Democracy

Answer this question using complete sentences.

What is the difference between a citizen by birth and a citizen by naturalization?

A citizen by birth is a person of black race born in Liberia or a person whose parent or parents are Liberian citizens. A citizen by naturalization is a person who goes through a process of adopting Liberia as his or her country.

Week 9: Review Notes

Government, Functions, Branches and Sub-Divisions

Government in Liberia

Society is a group of individuals or persons that have special ties or relationship with one other. People in the society depends on one another. Societies are formed to provide services to their members. They assure the survival of their members. To do so, the society set up laws, rules and regulation. The laws are there to give members a feeling of security or protection.

A nation is a group of people that agreed to be one people under the same government. Liberia is a nation.

A state is a social organization that possesses land, has a government and is independent. The laws of the state are above all other laws of the land. There are two kinds of states. A unitary state and a federal state. In a unitary state, the head of state rule all political sub division. Liberia is a unitary state. A federal state is a union of two or more states. In a federal state, the states make almost all of their own decisions. The central government takes full responsibility for the defense, foreign policy, monetary and other matters that affect the state as a whole. Nigeria is a federal state.

The state is responsible to protect the people who live under its rule and to create conditions under which all citizens can develop to the best of their abilities. It is also the responsibility of the state to maintain good relationships with neighboring states.

A Citizen is a person who holds allegiance to a state and is entitled to certain rights and privileges. In Liberia, one can become a citizen by birth or naturalization. Citizenship by birth can happen in two ways

- A person of the black race born in Liberia
- A person born to parents who are Liberian citizens

Naturalization is an act of adopting another country as one's own. It is the process by which citizenship is given by the state on an alien.

A citizen has rights and responsibilities.

A right is a thing to which one is entitled. It is what the law or custom says that a person can do or cannot do. All people, women, men, boys or girls are born equal and free under the law and have basic rights. There are four types of rights. They are rights to:

- survival (right to food, clothes, shelter and health care)
- protection (from harmful and illegal actions, sexual and physical abuse, drugs and war)
- development of the mind and body by doing things (like going to work and playing sports), and
- Participation in issues that directly affects one life (being able to say what you think about issues concerning you).

Every human being regardless of age, tribe, race, gender, religion, nationality, what you think about or see things, have these rights.

Citizens also have responsibilities. Responsibilities are the things people do to get along with each other and to live peacefully in the community. A good citizen is a person or individual who lives and behaves as expected by the society. A good citizen is loyal and patriotic. Patriotism means love for one's country. It means being prepared to serve and defend the constitution and one's country at all time.

A government is a body of persons who are charged with the responsibility of making, interpreting and carrying out the laws of a state. It is composed of all those ministries, bureaus, organizations and processes through which the state conducts its activities. The main functions of government are providing external security, maintaining internal order ensuring justice, protection and individual freedom.

Government is one of the oldest institutions of mankind. When one thinks of government, it is not only the government of the state. One should also think generally about the management of the village, town, township, city, district county or country.

When Liberia declared her independence, the constitution provided for the republican form of government. A republican form of government is one in which the senators, representatives and president are elected freely by the people. The constitution of Liberia divides the government into three branches. The three branches are Legislature, Executive and Judiciary,

The legislative branch is responsible for making the laws of Liberia. It is the first branch of government. The legislative branch is divided into two branches the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the House of Representatives are called Representatives. Members of the senate are called Senators. The vice president is the head of the senate and the speaker is the head of the house of representative. The President Pro Tempore leads the day to activities of the Senate in chambers. The senators are elected for 9 years and the representative is elected for 6 years.

The executive branch enforces the law. It is the third branch of government. The president heads the executive. The president is elected for six years. His chief assistants are called ministers. The ministers are head of ministries. For example, the Ministry of Justice is responsible to enforce the laws. The Ministry of Justice investigates all violations against the law. The Ministry of Health is responsible to prevent the introduction and spread of all diseases in the country. It is responsible for all health matters.

The judiciary branch explains the law. It is the second branch of government. It punishes those that violate the laws. A Chief justice heads the judiciary. The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, the highest court in the land. Four associate Justices assist him. The Judiciary interprets the law and punishes those who break the laws. The judiciary includes the court and the judges. The police are part of the judiciary branch of government.

The act of dividing the government into three branches is called separation of power. The reason for the separation of power is to stop one branch of government from exercising the powers of the others. Separation of power prevents a system of absolute power of one arm of the government.

There are other systems of government. Each form of government has a different name and a different style of ruling its people.

Monarchy

A monarchy is a form of government in which one member of a special family rules. The ruler always come from the same family. The ruler is called a king, a queen or an emperor. Morocco and Lesotho have monarchical form of government.

Oligarchy

An oligarchy is a form of government in which a few people rule. A few persons control the power and wealth of the country. This means that the few leaders have the final control in the country.

Democracy

Democracy is a form of government in which the majority of the people take part in the affairs of the country by electing the president, senators and representatives into office. The government and people are under the law. It is a government of the people and by the people. No one is above the law. Liberia and Sierra Leone have a democratic form of government.

Socialism: A system of government in which all resources making goods and money are controlled by government. China is a Socialist country.

Dictatorship

A form of government where one man or woman has absolute power.

A government is a body of persons charged with the responsibility of making, interpreting and carrying out the laws of a state. When one thinks of government, it generally means management of a family, town, city, district county or country. In Liberia there is the national government. There is also the local government. Local government are political sub units. A political sub unit is an area that is set apart from other areas by boundaries for example a town, or a chiefdom. The local government in Liberia includes the town, clan, chiefdom, district and county. Usually, the county governments are the largest political subdivision within a state.

Town: A town is a political sub unit. It is a group of houses. It is larger than a village. A town is made up of neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are sometimes called quarters. Each quarter is made of families. The head of the town is called the town chief.

Clan: A clan is a combination of several villages and towns who share the same family roots. The clan has a council comprising quarter chiefs, town chiefs and elders. The head of the clan is the clan chief who is elected by the citizens of the clan.

Chiefdom: A chiefdom is a political unit larger than a clan. A chiefdom is made up of many clans. The head of the chiefdom is the paramount chief. He or she is elected. Sometimes the president appoints Paramount Chiefs. A paramount chief is higher than a clan and town chiefs.

District: A district is a political unit made of several chiefdoms. The leader of a district is called a commissioner. Some districts are large and contains several small districts. These are called statutory districts. The statutory district is higher than the district. For example, Cocoya in Bong County is a statutory district composed of three districts Boisen, Cocoya and Tukpahblee. The leader of a statutory district is called a superintendent. The president appoints the district commissioner and the superintendent. Each county has several districts and or statutory districts.

County: Liberia is divided into 15 political units called counties. The superintendent is the head and chief administrator in each county. Two assistant superintendents assist him or her. The president with the advice and consent of the senate appoints the superintendent. The office of the superintendent is located in the capital of each county. With the exception of the judges, all other government official falls under the superintendent.

Week 9: Home Work

Read the summary notes of week 9 and the following pages from your Social Studies Books to answer these questions.

- Book 4 Unit 6 pages 57-62
- Book 5 unit 1 pages 10-11
- Book 6 unit 1 pages 1- 13

Answer these questions:

- a. State the functions of the three branches of the Liberian government

Executive- **The executive enforces the law. It makes sure that the laws are correctly working.**

Legislature-**The Legislature makes the law that govern Liberians**

Judiciary-**The judiciary interprets and explains the law.**

- b. Write the name of each local government head

Local government	Head
County	Superintendent
Clan	Clan Chief
District	Commissioner
City	Mayor
Chiefdom	Paramount Chief

- c. Explain the main functions of government in your own words. wordings for answer may vary but should include the following ideas:

The functions of government are:

- **to make laws to protect all the people they rule**
- **are providing external security**
maintaining internal order ensuring justice

- Read pages from your LWBs on National Symbols in preparation for the review for the next week

- **Book 4 Unit 6 page 65**
- **Book 5 unit 1 pages 11-12**
- **Book 6 unit 1 pages 7-8**

Week 10

Cultural Trends in Liberia

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- describe cultural trends in Liberia (family, school, food etc)
- identify and describe mayor symbols of Liberia
- list important holidays in Liberia

Materials and Preparation

- Week 10: Quiz
- Week 10: Review Notes
- Book 4 Unit 6 page 65
- Book 5 unit 1 pages 11-12
- Book 6 unit 1 pages 7-8
- Book 6 unit 3 pages 58-61
- Self-Study notes-Ancient Empires

Note: teachers can use the social study textbook hard copies or the soft copies in the tablet to guide learners in the lesson

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce lesson objectives: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ describe cultural trends in Liberia (family, school, food etc.) ➤ identify and describe mayor symbols of Liberia ➤ list important holidays in Liberia • Do Flash activity • Tell learners that you will read a question and the first learner to stand-up will get a chance to answer. If that learner can't answer it, the next 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<p>learner who stood up will get a chance. After two attempts, you will provide the answer and ask the next question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1; How is the head of the United Nations called.(Secretary General) • When was the United Nation founded ?(October 24, 1945) 	
10	<p>Homework review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to work sheet week 9 homework. • Elicit answers from learners. Tell learners to listen attentively and follow as you lead the review of the content using lesson notes from week 9. • As you answer questions provide clarity as needed. Encourage learners to ask questions. 	
20 min	<p>Preparation for review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out Week 10: Quiz and answer sheet. • Refer learners to check in. Explain directions. Show an example of how to shade. • Administer the quiz. • Allow learners 15 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) 	
30 min	<p>Content Review -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content. • Read or ask learners to each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Week 10: Review Notes ○ Book 4 Unit 6 page 65 ○ Book 5 unit 1 pages 11-12 ○ Book 6 unit 1 pages 7-8 • For the objective questions, ensure that learners mark the correct answers on their work sheets. 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the short answer questions, model writing answers in complete sentences applying tips from the study skills session on tips for answering short answer questions. • Encourage learners to write answers in their copybooks. 	
<p>10 min</p>	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners at home to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ read the lesson notes and complete the assignment ➤ read pages from their LWBs in preparation for the review for the next week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Book 6 unit 7 pages 125-136 ○ Book 6 unit 8 pages 137-163 ➤ Give learners self-study notes on Ancient Empires. Inform that this topic is also covered in WAEC. But there is not sufficient time to cover them in class. So they will read the notes and complete the exercises. The answers are provided at the end of the exercises. They can use it to verify their answers. If they have questions and need clarification or help, they should ask you 	

Week 10: Quiz

<p>1. Which of the following is not a national symbol of Liberia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. flag b. national anthem c. SK D sports complex d. seal 	<p>2. The name of the Liberian flag is the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Leone Star b. Ghana Black Star a. Lone Star b. Liberia All Star
<p>3. A piece of cloth that represents a country and its people is called a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. national anthem b. pledge of allegiance c. seal d. flag 	<p>4. The white in the Liberian flag stands for_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. continent of Africa b. blood shed for the defense of the country c. purity in heart and minds d. natural resources Liberia
<p>5. The Liberian flag has_____ stripes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11 b. 12 c. 9 d. 14 	<p>6. The red in the Liberian flag stands for_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. continent of Africa b. blood shed for the defense of the country c. purity in heart and minds d. natural resources Liberia
<p>7. The star in the Liberian Flag is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Star b. Black Star c. Lone Star d. Blue Star 	<p>8. A___is a design stamped on a letter or document to show that the letter or document is genuine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cover letter b. signature c. seal d. flag
<p>9. The _____ on the seal represents dignity of Labor and hard work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plow and spade b. dove c. rising sun d. palm tree 	<p>10. Which of the following is on the National Seal of Liberia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dove b. Elephant c. Rising Moon d. National Flag
<p>11. The _____ on the Seal of Liberia stands for the birth of Liberia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plow and spade b. dove c. rising sun d. palm tree 	<p>12. The _____ on the seal stands for the natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plow and spade b. dove c. rising sun d. palm tree

<p>13. The motto of Liberia is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In union Strong success is sure b. The love of liberty brought us here c. One People, d. One Nation, One Destiny 	<p>14. A religious holiday celebrate by Muslims at the end of Ramadan is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Easter b. Christmas c. Eid-al-Fitr d. Eid-al-Adha.
<p>15. A religious holiday celebrate by Christians to mark the resurrection of Christ is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Easter b. Christmas c. Eid-al-Fitr d. Eid-al-Adha. 	<p>16. The National Anthem was written by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hilary Teage b. Daniel B. Warner c. Thomas Buchanan d. Joseph Jenkins Roberts
<p>17. Rules to guide the behavior of a group of people are called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. value b. culture c. norms d. customs 	<p>18. April second Friday in each year is celebrated as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tubman’s Birthday b. Decoration Day c. J.J. Roberts Birthday d. Fast and Prayers Day
<p>19. February 11 each year is celebrated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tubman’s Birthday b. Armed Forces Day c. J.J. Roberts Birthday d. Fast and Prayers Day 	<p>20. November 29 of each year is celebrated as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tubman’s Birthday b. Decoration Day c. J.J. Roberts Birthday d. Fast and Prayers Day
<p>21. The staple food in Liberia is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cassava b. rice c. yam d. eddoes 	<p>22. The place where Muslims worship is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. church b. mosque c. shrine d. temple
<p>23. The place where Christians worship is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. church b. mosque c. shrine d. temple 	<p>24. A process of training people especially young people to become productive and useful citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. education b. culture c. learning d. customs
<p>25. A traditional school for boys is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sande Society 	<p>26. A traditional school for girls is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sande Society

b. Colonization Society c. Western Society d. Poro Society	b. Colonization Society c. Western Society d. Poro Society
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Give two examples of cultural norms in Liberia. Answer may vary but could include:

- **Children are expected to greet the elderly, women, men etc**
- **Children are not to interrupt elders when they are speaking**
- **Children are not to use certain expressions before elders**

List five members of the extended family.(Answer may vary but could include😊)

Five members of the extended family are: uncle, aunty, grandmother, grandfather, cousin, niece, nephew)

Week 10: Review Notes

National Symbols, Holidays and Cultural Trends

All countries have national symbols. A symbol is something which stands for another thing. Both the flag and the National Anthem are symbols of a nation. All people in a country are expected to respect the flag and the National Anthem. Respect is shown by standing or stopping when the flag is being hoisted or the National anthem is being sung. The flag and the National Anthem are symbols of national Unity. In Liberia, the flag and the National Anthem unify all of the people in the country. To unify means to put different groups in one whole.

A flag is a special piece of cloth that represents a country. Liberia has a flag. The name of the flag is Lone Star. Our flag has three colors. These are red, white and blue. The red color stands for the blood Liberians have shed and will shed for the defense of their country. The white stands for purity of minds and hearts. It has 11 stripes six red and five white. The 11 stripes represent the eleven men who signed the declaration of independence. The flag also has a square blue field in the upper left corner with a white star on it. The blue field represents Africa and the star represents Liberia which was the only independent country of Africa in 1847. The present flag was first hoisted on August 24, 1847. This date is celebrated as Flag Day.

An anthem is a rallying of any people linked to a flag and seal. Daniel B Warner wrote the National Anthem of Liberia.

Students in Liberia recite the Pledge of Allegiance during the hoisting of the flag. When you say the Pledge of Allegiance, you are promising loyalty to Liberia. Being loyal to Liberia means obeying the laws and performing your duties and responsibilities as a citizen.

A seal is a piece of metal or stone with drawings and a motto or expression. It is stamped on a letter or document to show that the letter or document is genuine. The seal of Liberia is also known as the Coat of Arms. The seal of Liberia is the highest visual image of the state. The seal is a shield with pictures. On the top of the shield is the motto which says: **THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE**. Under the shield is the official name of our country **REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**. Pictures on the seal are a ship, a palm tree, a plow and a spade, a dove with a scroll in its beak and the rising sun.

The ship stands for the arrival of the settlers who founded Liberia. The plow and spade stands for the dignity of labor and hard work through which our nation will prosper. The dove with the scroll shows how Liberia will communicate and live in peace with people of other nations. The palm tree stands for the natural resources of Liberia and the rising sun represents the birth of Liberia.

Holidays

Holidays are days set aside in a year to celebrate special occasions. National holidays are held on special dates to mark a significant event in a country's history. The most popular national holiday in Liberia is Independence Day. It is celebrated on July 26, each year. It is the day Liberia declared her independence.

Other National holidays in Liberia are:

January 1: New Year Day

February 11: Armed Forces Day- day honor the military

March second Wednesday: Decoration Day: day to honor the dead

March 15: J.J. Roberts Birthday-day to commemorate Liberia's first president

April second Friday: Fast and prayers Day- day to pray for the success of the land

May 14: Unification Day- day to commemorate the unity of the Liberian people

July 26: Day to remember the founding of the Liberia

August 24: the day to honor the National flag

November first Thursday: Thanksgiving Day - celebrated by giving thanks to God for the founding of Liberia.

In addition to these holidays, there are also religious holidays. Christmas and Easter are the two most important Christian holidays. Christmas celebrates the birth of Christ and Easter celebrates the resurrection of Christ. Muslims in Liberia also celebrate religious holidays. They celebrate the Eid-al-Fitr and the Eid-al-Adha. The Eid-al-Fitr is celebrated at the end of Ramadan (a month of fasting). The Eid-al-Adha starts on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah (Abraham Day) and is celebrated for four days. Muslims usually sacrifice an animal and distribute it among family, friends and the poor.

Culture

Culture is a way of life of a people. It is the way in which people do things. This includes customs, ideas and values as well as objects, dress and symbols. Cultural values are things which a group of people consider very important. Norms are rules that guide the behavior of a group of people. For example the Poro and Sande Society is an institution to which we attach importance. Therefore, it has been kept over many generations. Examples of cultural norms in Liberia are: children are not allowed to interrupt conversation of the elderly unless they are spoken to, children are required to greet men, elderly, and women lower down, and children are not allowed to use certain expressions before elderly people. A child's welfare is the concern of the community, etc.

Tradition is the passing down to our children our beliefs and ways of doing things by word of mouth or practice. Customs are ways of doing things accepted by a community or country.

Family Life

The family is the oldest institution. It plays a big role in the way the society is organized and it determines the social structure of the society and communities. The family begins with a union between a man and a woman. It is called marriage. Marriage is also part of the Liberian cultural practice. Marriage is practiced among all tribal groups in Liberia. There are two types of marriages in Liberia. They are traditional and western. The western marriage is done under the statutory law and the traditional marriage is done the customary law. There are three main kinds of family: nuclear, extended and single parent. A nuclear family is made of the parents and children only. The extended family is made of parents, children and other family members like grandparents, aunts, nieces etc. A single parent is made of the children and only one parent taking care of the family. Most families in Liberia are extended. They include uncles, aunts, cousins and other relatives.

Religion

Officially Liberia is a secular state. This means that Liberia does not have an official religion like other countries. For example, Libya is an Islamic state and America was founded as a Christian nation. Liberia was however founded on Christian principles. People in Liberia are free to worship as they choose. This is one of the rights provide by the constitution of Liberia. Islam and Christianity are the two main religions practiced in Liberia. People practicing Christianity are called Christians. Christians believe and following the teaching of Christ. Their place of worship for the Christian is the church and their sacred book is called the Bible. People practicing Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe and follow the teaching of the Prophet Mohammed. Their place of worship is called the Mosque and their holy book is called the Quran. Not all Liberians are Christians or Muslims. Some people practice traditional religion. A traditional religion is one that developed naturally and passed down from one generation to another. There are also those that do not follow any religion or traditional beliefs.

Food

The staple food of Liberia is rice. It is eaten with a different kind of sauce, each unique to a particular group of people. For instance, the settlers introduced sauces such as collard greens, cabbage and a variety of pastries short bread, rice bread, pie and biscuits. The main types of foods for the Kwa speaking group: Kru, Grebo, Bassa, Krahn etc. are palm butter and pepper soup. Cassava leaf, Wolof, Toborgee, Red palm oil soup and Gegba are foods common to the Mande Mel (Kpelle, Lorma, Kissi, Gola Gio, and Mano) speaking groups. Potato greens is common to all tribes.

Education

Education is a process of training people especially young people to become productive and useful citizens. The training process help young people to learn skills that can help them find job and be self-reliant. Education is getting knowledge and skills that will help one to fit in one's community. There are two types of education in Liberia western and traditional education.

Western education is the type of education that started through Europe and spread to America. It is associated with going to established places called schools in order to learn. Western education was brought to Liberia from America by the pioneers or people who were freed from slavery. Traditional education was practiced in Liberia before the pioneers brought western education.

There are different types of schools. Some are public, private, faith based, and concession schools. Government support public schools. Student do not pay tuition. Private like public school contribute to the educational development of Liberia. Individuals or group of individual established private schools. The two traditional schools in Liberia are the Poro and Sande Schools.

The Sande School is a traditional school for girls run by the Sande society. The duration of the program was two years or more years. . In present day it has been reduced to three or four months to enable girls attend regular western school. There are no textbooks in the Sande and Poro schools. Pupils learn by doing, practicing skills and virtues that a woman or man must know to live a good life in the village. In the Poro School boys learn to be good fathers and husbands. They are taught medicines, craft, weaving etc. In the Sande School, girls take training in cleanliness and taking care of their husbands and children Teachers in the Sande School are females while teachers in the Poro School are men.

Week 10: Homework

Draw the Liberian Flag

2. List the colors of the flag and state what each color represents.

The colors in the flag are red, white and blue.

The red color stands for the blood Liberians have shed and will shed for the defense of their country. The white stands for purity of minds and hearts. The blue field represents the continent of Africa.

3. Write short notes on the three types of families.

The nuclear family is a family made of parents and children only. The single parent family is a family with one parent the mother or father taking care of the family. The extended family is a large family that includes other members of the family such as uncles, aunts, grandparents etc.

4. What do you do when you say the Pledge of Allegiance? **(When you say the pledge of Allegiance, you are promising you loyalty to Liberia.)**

Week 11

Continent of Africa – Physical Features and Peoples

🕒 60 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- locate the continent of Africa
- describe the physical features (mountains, rivers, climate and vegetation) of Africa
- peoples of Africa

Materials and Preparation

- Work sheet week 1
- Work sheet week 10
- Book 6 unit 7 pages 125-136
- Book 6 unit 8 pages 137-163
- Self-Study notes- Early Migrants

Note: teachers can use the social study textbook hard copies or the soft copies in the tablet to guide learners in the lesson

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Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce lesson objectives: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ locate the continent of Africa ➤ describe the physical features : (mountains, rivers, climate and vegetation)of Africa ➤ describe the peoples of Africa • Do Flash activity • Tell learners that you will read a question and the first learner to stand-up will get a chance to answer. If that learner can't answer it, the next learner who stood up will get a chance. After two attempts, you will provide the answer and ask the next question 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1: Who is the current Secretary General of the United Nations?(Antonio Guterres) • Question 2: What is the biggest group of people living in Africa now? (The Yoruba people who live in Nigeria and parts of Benin) • 	
10	<p>Homework review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer learners to Week 10: homework. • Go over home work with class. Inspect learners drawing to ensure that the flags are correctly drawn. Provide fee back. • Answer the question, provide clarity as needed. Encourage learners to ask questions. 	
20 min	<p>Preparation for review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out Week 11 Quiz and answer sheet. • Refer learners to check in. Explain directions. Show an example of how to shade • Administer the quiz. • Allow learners 15 minutes (respect the time-stop learners even if they have not completed) 	
30 min	<p>Content Review -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell learners to listen attentively and follow you as you lead the review of the content. • Read or ask learners to read each question and elicit answer from class. Go over answer providing clarity and the accurate information using information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Week 11: Review Notes ○ Book 6 unit 7 pages 125-136 ○ Book 6 unit 8 pages137-163 • For the objective questions, ensure that learners mark the correct answers on their work sheets. • For the short answer questions, model writing answers in complete sentences applying tips from the study skills session on tips for answering short answer questions. 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage learners to write answers in their copybooks. 	
10 min	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask learners at home to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read the lesson notes and complete the assignment review topics from week 1-11. There will be a mock test during the next class given under the same conditions as the LPSCE. 	

Week 11: Quiz

<p>1. The largest continent in the world is ____</p> <p>a. Africa b. Eurasia c. North America d. Australia</p>	<p>2. The second largest continent is ____</p> <p>a. Africa b. Eurasia c. North America a. Australia</p>
<p>3. Which of the following countries is not in North Africa?</p> <p>a. Ghana b. Algeria c. Libya d. Egypt</p>	<p>4. Which of these countries is not in East Africa?</p> <p>b. Rwanda c. Zambia d. Lesotho e. Uganda</p>
<p>5. The capital city of Algeria is</p> <p>a. Cairo b. Tunis c. Algiers d. Tripoli</p>	<p>6. The capital city of Zambia is ____</p> <p>a. Addis Ababa b. Nairobi c. Bujumbura d. Lusaka</p>
<p>7. Lake _____ is the longest lake in Africa.</p> <p>a. Shepard b. Victoria c. Chad d. Tanganyika</p>	<p>8. The highest mountain in Africa is _____ mountain</p> <p>a. Atlas b. Kilimanjaro c. Wutuvi d. Ethiopian Highlands</p>

<p>9. The _____ is the longest river in Africa</p> <p>a. Niger</p> <p>b. Nile</p> <p>c. Congo</p> <p>d. Zambezi</p>	<p>10. The most populated region in Africa is _____ Africa.</p> <p>a. South Africa</p> <p>b. North</p> <p>c. East</p> <p>d. West</p>
<p>11. The most populated city in Africa is:</p> <p>a. Lagos</p> <p>b. Cairo</p> <p>c. Johannesburg</p> <p>d. Abidjan</p>	<p>12. The ocean found on the west of Africa is</p> <p>a. Red Sea</p> <p>b. Indian Ocean</p> <p>c. Atlantic</p> <p>d. Mediterranean</p>
<p>13. The _____ is a place in a desert that has water supplied by a spring or other underground water source.</p> <p>a. mountain</p> <p>b. desert</p> <p>c. oasis</p> <p>d. rift</p>	<p>14. A _____ is a deep trench (ditch or gutter)</p> <p>a. mountain</p> <p>b. desert</p> <p>c. oasis</p> <p>d. rift</p>
<p>15. The Rift valley is found in _____ Africa</p> <p>a. North</p> <p>b. South</p> <p>c. East</p> <p>d. West</p>	<p>16. The Kalahari Desert is in the _____ of Africa</p> <p>a. North</p> <p>b. South-West</p> <p>c. East</p> <p>d. West</p>
<p>17. The largest desert in the world is the _____ desert</p> <p>a. Kalahari</p> <p>b. Kilimanjaro</p> <p>c. Sahara</p> <p>d. Victoria</p>	<p>18. The _____ of the earth causes day and night.</p> <p>a. revolution</p> <p>b. rotation</p> <p>c. tilting</p> <p>d. spreading</p>
<p>19. The longest river in the world is found in</p> <p>a. Asia</p> <p>b. Europe</p> <p>c. Australia</p> <p>d. Africa</p>	<p>20. The narrow band of semi-dry land that forms a transition zone between the Sahara to the north and the savannas to the south is called the</p> <p>a. Great Lakes</p> <p>b. Sahel</p> <p>c. Rift Valley</p> <p>d. Grand Canyons</p>
<p>21. The _____ of the earth causes seasons.</p> <p>a. revolution</p>	<p>22. The imaginary line around which the earth spins is the</p> <p>a. orbit</p>

<p>b. rotation c. tilting d. curving</p>	<p>b. axis c. rotation d. revolution</p>
<p>23. This fixed path in which earth moves around the sun is called ____ a. orbit b. axis c. rotation d. revolution</p>	<p>24. The earth completes on rotation in____ a. 24 hours b. 24 days c. 365 days d. 365 hours</p>
<p>25. The group of small people are: a. San, Koe and Sudan Negroes b. Pygmies, Koe and Bantu c. San, Koe, and Pygmies d. San, Koe, and Masai</p>	<p>26. The Koe and San groups are found in the a. Kalahari Desert b. Sahara Desert c. Sahel d. Rift Valley</p>
<p>27. Which of the following is not a part of the large group? a. Sudan Negroes b. Bantu c. Hamites and Semites d. Koe</p>	<p>28. The movement around the sun in one year is known as a/an a. revolution b. orbit c. rotation d. axis</p>
<p>29. Liberians belong to the a. Bantu b. Sudan Negroes c. Masai d. Hamite</p>	<p>30. The Masai and Turkana are found mostly in____Africa a. West b. south c. East d. north</p>

Write short notes on two small groups of people living in Africa today. Answers may vary but should include notes on any two of the following:

- The San people are found in the Kalahari Desert. They are small people, They live by hunting and gathering. They are known for making poisonous arrows for killing large animals like antelopes.
- The Koe people live in the Kalahari Desert. They are small people but taller than the San. The Koe are hunters. They are known for making better war and hunting tools.
- The Pygmies live in the Congo forest. They are short and brown. Pygmies are a hunting people. Today some of them go to school.

Write short notes on three large groups of people living in Africa today. Answers may vary in wordings. Answers could be about any three of the below groups:

- The Sudan-Negroes are tall people. They live mostly in West and North Central Africa. Liberian and Ghanaians are from the Sudan group.
- The Bantus are found in Central Africa . They are also found in the South-east of Africa. Most people in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Congo and south Africa are Bantus,
- The Hamites are found in North Africa in the Sahel zone. They are fair-skinned people. Egyptians, Moroccans and Libyans belong to this group.
- The Masai and Turkana are large group people of mixed origin. They are mostly found in East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia and Ethiopia. The Masai are found mostly in Kenya and Tanzania. The Masai are hunters, warriors and herders. They are also well known in Africa for making beautiful and colorful jewelry. The Turkana are found in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

Africa can be divided into four regions: north, west, east and central and southern

- North: North Africa's physical features include Rocky Mountains and the Sahara, the world's largest desert.

Countries of North Africa		
Algeria- Algiers	Egypt-Cairo	Libya-Tripoli
Morocco-Rabat	Tunisia-Tunis	

- West: West Africa is Africa's most populated region; its grasslands provide good soil for farming.

Countries of West Africa			
Liberia-Monrovia	Guinea-Conakry	Sierra Leone- Freetown	Gambia-Banjul
Ivory Coast-Abidjan	Ghana-Accra	Togo-Lomé	Niger- Niamey
Nigeria-Abuja	Benin-Porto Novo	Senegal-Dakar	Burkina Faso- Ouagadougou
Mauritania- Nouakchott	Guinea Bissau- Bissau	Mali-Bamako	Cape Verde- Praia

- East: East Africa is marked by mountains, hills, and plateaus, large raised areas of mostly level.

Countries of East Africa			
Eretria	Somalia-Mogadishu	Djibouti- Djibouti	Ethiopia –Addis Ababa
Kenya-Nairobi	Tanzania- Dar es Salem	Seychelles -Victoria	Uganda-Kampala
Zambia-Lusaka	Sudan- Khartoum	South Sudan-Juba	Comoros - Moroni
Zimbabwe –Harare	Mozambique-Maputo	Rwanda-Kigali	Burundi -Bujumbura
Madagascar	Malawi- Lilongwe	Mauritius-Port Louis	

- Central and Southern: Central and Southern Africa has grasslands, rain forests, mountains, swamps, and deserts, including the Namib and the Kalahari.

Countries in Central Africa			
Angola- Luanda	Cameroon- Yaoundé	Central African Republic-Bangui	Chad -N'Djamena

Democratic Republic of the Congo-Kinshasa	Republic of the Congo- Brazzaville	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon-Libreville
São Tomé and Príncipe-Sao Tome			

Countries in South Africa				
Botswana- Gaborone	Swaziland- Mbabane	Lesotho- Maseru	Namibia- Windhoek	South Africa-

Major cities of Africa and their population

A city is a place where many people live and work. It is generally larger and more important than a village or town. Cities in Africa share similar advantages and disadvantages. The populations differ from place to place. The major cities in Africa include Lagos, Cairo, Alexandria, Kinshasa, Johannesburg, Nairobi and Addis Abba. The largest city in Africa is Lagos with a population of about 21 million people. Lagos was the capital of Nigeria until 1991. The present capital is Abuja. Cairo, Egypt is the second largest city with a population of about 15 million people. Other major cities in West Africa include Abidjan, Accra, Dakar, Ibadan and Bamako. After Lagos, Abidjan is the second largest city in West Africa.

Major cities in Africa and their population

City	Country	population
Lagos	Nigeria	21 million
Cairo	Egypt	20.4 million
Kinshasa,	DR Congo –	13.3 million
Mogadishu	Somalia	5.8 million
Khartoum	Sudan	4.9 million
Abidjan	Ivory Coast	4.707 million
Alexandria	Egypt	4.7 million
Luanda	Angola	6.5 million
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	3.4 million
Johannesburg	South Africa	4.4 million
Nairobi	Kenya	3.5 million
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	4.36 million
Casablanca,,	,– Morocco	4.3 million
Mogadishu,	Somalia	2.1 million
Accra	Ghana	4.1 million

Durban,	South Africa	3.6 million
Algiers	Algeria	3.5 million
Ibadan	Nigeria	2.8 million

Climate of Africa

Climate is the average weather condition over a long period. The climate of Africa is varied. Africa is a warm continent. The only cold areas are the tops of the high mountains such as Kilimanjaro and Mt Kenya. Most of Africa has wet and dry seasons climate. However, the area around the equator has many months of rain fall. Sometimes, it has rain fall all year round.

The **Equator** is an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the Earth to divide it into two equal halves the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. In the north and south-west of Africa, there is hardly any rainfall. Sometimes it takes many months or years for rain to fall. The Sahara in the north and the Kalahari Desert in the South are the hottest and driest areas in Africa. Temperature are very high in these areas in the night and very low in the day. The edges of the Sahara Desert region are called Sahel. Rainfall is not reliable in these areas. It can be dry for many years.

The sun is the main source of heat and light on the earth. Changes in the seasons are caused mainly by changes in the position of the earth and its relationship to the sun. The movement of the earth (rotation and revolution), the amount of heat and light apart of the earth's surface gets at any given time and the spreading of heat over the surface of the earth by air or winds work together to determine the climate of a place.

Movement of the earth: Rotation of the earth

The earth also spins on its axis. The axis is an imaginary line around which an object spins. This movement is called rotation. The earth spins from west to east and complete its one rotation in approximately 24 hours. We do not feel earth spinning because everything including us is spinning along the earth at the same speed. The earth's rotation that causes day and night.

The earth is always moving on its axis that allows sunlight to shine on different parts of the earth. The area of the earth facing the sun receives sunlight, experiences day and the area of the earth that does not receive sunlight, experiences night. At all time, half of the earth is lighted by the sun and half of the earth remains in darkness.

Revolution of the earth

As the earth rotates, it also moves around the sun in a fixed path. The fixed path in which earth moves around the sun is called Orbit. Movement of the earth around the sun in its fixed orbit is called revolution. Earth takes one year to complete one revolution. Earth is slightly tilted from its

axis. Earth tilt's and its movement around the sun in its fixed path causes seasons. Seasons are different times during the year with different types of weather. In most part of Africa there are two seasons the rainy and the dry seasons. In other parts of the world, there are four seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Vegetation

Africa has a large variety of plants. Around the Equator, there are oil palms and rubber. There are also hard wood timber trees such as ebony and mahogany. In Liberia, we find coconuts, palms along the sandy beaches. Mangrove swamps are found along coasts with areas of marsh. The grassland of Africa have trees such as baobab and the date palms. These areas have some rain fall and a long dry season. The desert areas have some small plants that wither away when the climate is dry, but grow when some rain falls. Date palm grows in oasis. An oasis is a place in a desert that has water supplied by a spring, well or other underground water source.

Along the equator where there is rain all year round, large trees and many types of plants grow. In the desert areas, lack of rain means few or no trees grow.

Physical features of Africa

The physical features of Africa includes the following:

Coastal Land

The costal land of Africa has different features.

The coast land of Africa is mostly smooth. This means the land rises from the sea to the higher ground inland. There are many rivers running from the highlands to the coast. They bring lots of muds and sand which drop along the coast. This is one reason why we have long sandy beaches along the African coast. Along the rocky coast there are high rocks in some parts and a straight rock face or wall standing out into the sea.

Along the low and gentle coasts, the river brings and gather sand along the coastline. This is called a sand bank. Sometimes this sandbank separates a shallow pool of water from the sea. A strip of land may also cut off the area of shallow water from the sea forming a lagoon. Countries that do not have coastlines are said to be land locked.

The plateaus

Africa is known as the "plateau continent" because much of the land is raised well above sea level. A **plateau** is a flat area of land that is elevated above sea level.

The mountain areas with some very high peaks:

Africa has many hills and mountains. Many of the important African mountains are found in the east. These include the Mt Kilimanjaro, Mt Kenya and the Ethiopian Highlands. In West Africa there are the Cameroon Highlands, the Futa Jallon and the Guinea Highlands.

The Rift valley in east Africa:

A rift is a deep trench (ditch or gutter). The Great Rift Valley in East Africa was formed millions of years ago as continents pulled apart. The Rift Valley is 4,000 miles long. Major lakes are in or near the Great Rift Valley.

The deserts in the north and south west

The north and south west regions of Africa are known for their dry land. The Sahara desert is found in North Africa. It is the largest Desert in the world. Other important deserts found in Africa are the Namib and Kalahari deserts. The Kalahari Dessert is in South West Africa.

Between the Sahara and the savanna is a hot and dry region called the [Sahel](#).

The Sahel is a narrow band of semi- dry land that forms a transition zone between the Sahara to the north and the savannas to the south. It is made up of flat, barren plains that stretch across Africa, from Senegal to Sudan. The Sahel contains the fertile delta of the Niger, one of Africa's longest rivers

The Rivers

There are long and short running from the highlands down to the coast in all directions. Main rivers in Africa include:

- The Nile: The Nile is the longest river in Africa. It is also the longest river in the world. It is more than 4,000 miles long.
- The Congo: The Congo River is Africa's second longest River. It runs through Central Africa in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Niger River: The Niger River is Africa's third longest River. It is the longest river in West Africa. It is 2,600 miles; begins in Guinea and ends in the Gulf of Guinea
- The Zambezi: The Zambezi is Africa's fourth longest River. It is about 2,200 miles long and runs through six countries in Southern Africa.

There are seven major African Lakes: Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu, Lake Malawi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Turkana, and Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa. It is the southern source of the Nile River, the longest river in the world.

People of Africa

Most of the people of Africa today are original Africans. But some came from other continents. There are two large areas in Africa with very few or no people. These are desert areas which are too hot with no water or food, and the Equatorial forest areas with too much vegetation and water to allow good roads and healthy settlements. The Congo forest areas in the central part of Africa have few people. Most people in Africa live in areas around the edges of forests and deserts. People live in grassland where large farms can be made, good roads can be built and large towns can grow up. People live in difficult areas such as deserts, mountains or forests if there are minerals or industry to make the effort worthwhile.

There are generally two groups of people in Africa the small group and the large group.

The small groups include: The San, The Koe and the Pygmies.

- The San: Conditions in the desert cannot support large groups. The San group is one of the small group. It is found in the Kalahari Desert in the south west of Africa. They live mainly of hunting, and gathering. They make poisonous arrows to kill large animals.
- The Koe: The Koe is also found in the Kalahari Desert. They are bigger and have better war and hunting tools.
- The pygmies: the pygmies live in the Congo forest. They are also short and a hunting people.

The large groups include: The Sudan Negroes, The Bantu Negroes, The Hamites and Semites and The Masai and Turkana.

- The Sudan Negroes are found in West and Central Africa. They have dark skin and tall height. Most Liberians belong to this group.
- The Bantu Negroes are found in the forest regions of Central Africa and in the south-east. Most people in the Congo, Zambia, Democratic republic of Congo and S Africa are Bantu.
- The Hamites and Semites: These people are found in North Africa and the Sahel zones. They are fair skinned. Libyans, and Moroccans belong to this group.
- The Masai and Turkana: These are people of mixed origin found in the east African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia and Ethiopia. The Masai are found mostly in Kenya and Tanzania. a Turkana are found in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. The Masai are best known for being hunters, warriors and cattle herders. They are known throughout Africa and the world for making beautiful jewelry.

Week 12

🕒 150 min

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, learners will be able to:

- Complete Social Studies mock test
- Practice completion of Mock Test under LPSCE conditions

Materials and Preparation

- Test booklets-1 per learner
- Pre-printed answer sheets-1per learner
- Before the mock test, ensure classroom is ready and set up for testing

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
5 min	<p>Introduce lesson objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce lesson objectives: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complete Social Studies mock test ➤ Practice completion of Mock Test under LPSCE conditions 	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As learners come to the room, verify their names on the attendance and ensure they are the right person to write the test. • Have learners seated • Once all learners are settled in the testing area, set ground rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You should not start the test until they are told to do so. ➤ You should stay seated until they complete the test. ➤ No talking except to ask clarification questions ➤ No cheating. ➤ No use of cell phones (put all phones on off). ➤ Everyone should make sure to write their name in the space provided. 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not leave the testing hall until you have finished and handed over your paper . 	
<p>1 hour</p>	<p>Administration- Part -1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform learners that the test has 2 parts and each part will last for an hour • Hand out answer sheets to individual learners • Hand out the test booklet • Have learners write and shade their information. • Move around to ensure that they are correctly shading their information. • Announce the time and start of the objective test (Write start and end time on the board). • Remain at the front of the classroom and monitor learners for the entire time they are taking the test. If someone raises their hand with a question, go to that test taker and respond to the question. • Keep your responses to questions to a minimum. You can clarify instructions and ground rules but cannot answer questions about specific test questions. • At different points (30 minutes, 15 minutes, 5 minutes,) announce the remaining time. • Call time after one hour. Ask learners to stop writing put their pencils down. Remind them not to turn the page until you tell them to do so. • Collect all of the papers. • Announce the second part of the test 	
<p>1 hour</p>	<p>Administration –Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out answer sheets to learner. • Have them fill in their information using pens. • Remind them that they will write this part of the test using pens. • Ask learners to turn the page of their test booklet and announce the start time. • Remain at the front of the classroom and monitor learners for the entire time they are taking the test. If someone raises their hand with a question, go to that test taker and respond to the question. • Keep your responses to questions to a minimum. You can clarify instructions and ground rules but 	

Time	Activity	Comments /Notes
	<p>cannot answer questions about specific test questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At different points (30 minutes, 15 minutes, 5 minutes,) announce the remaining time. • Call time after one hour. Ask learners to stop writing put their pens down. • Collect all of the papers. 	
<p>5 min</p>	<p>Conclusion/Wrap up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank learners for their participation. • Remind them that on the day of the exam, they will follow similar procedures. They must remember the rules for taking the test discussed and behave correctly in the hall. • Correct papers and bring to the next class. 	

Accelerated Quality Education for Liberian Children (AQE): Social Studies Preparation-LPSCE

Name: _____

Index Number : _____

Social Studies Mock Exam

Objective

1 hour

Use HB Pencil throughout.

In this test, there are 50 (fifty) multiple-choice questions. Each question has four options lettered **A** to **D**. Choose the correct option for each question. **Shade in pencil** on your answer sheet the answer space that bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer.

Example: Liberia gained her independence in

- i. 1867
- j. 1847
- k. 1822
- l. 1839

The correct answer is 1847 which is letter b. Therefore, answer space b would be shaded,

[A] [B] [C] [D}

Now think carefully and answer the following questions.

<p>1. The star in the Liberian Flag is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Star B. Black Star C. Lone Star D. Blue Star 	<p>5. _____ is the longest river in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Niger B. Nile C. Congo D. Zambezi
<p>2. Which of the following on the National Seal of Liberia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Dove B. Elephant C. Rising Moon D. National Flag 	<p>6. The fixed path in which earth moves around the sun is called____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. orbit B. axis C. rotation D. revolution
<p>3. The place where Muslims worship is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. church B. mosque C. shrine D. temple 	<p>7. The earth completes one rotation in_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 24 hours B. 24 days C. 365 days D. 365 hours
<p>4. Lake _____ is the longest lake in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Shepard B. Victoria C. Chad D. Tanganyika 	<p>8. Which one of the following became president in 1944?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. William V. S Tubman B. William R. Tolbert C. Samuel K. Doe D. Edwin Barclay

<p>9. When was Firestone established in Liberia?</p> <p>a. 1956 b. 1946 c. 1936 d. 1926</p>	<p>15. The OAU was founded on</p> <p>A. May 25, 1963 B. May 25, 1983 C. July 26, 1963 D. May 25, 1971</p>
<p>10. The present chairperson of the African Union is _____</p> <p>A. Cyril Ramaphosa B. Muhammed Buhari, C. Mahamadou Issoufou D. Nana Kufuor Addo</p>	<p>16. The head of the Executive branch of government is the</p> <p>A. President B. Vice President C. Speaker D. Chief Justice</p>
<p>11. Which of the following is not a member of the Mano River Union?</p> <p>A. Ghana B. sierra Leone C. Liberia D. Ivory Coast</p>	<p>17. The head of a district is called</p> <p>A. Commissioner B. Superintendent C. Town Chief D. Paramount Chief</p>
<p>12. The agency of government responsible for education is ____</p> <p>A. Ministry of Defense B. Ministry of Education C. Ministry of Labor D. Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>18. The President Pro Tempore of the Liberian Senate is ____</p> <p>A. Albert Tugbe Chie B. Francis Kpokor C. Jewel Howard Taylor D. Bhofal Chambers</p>
<p>13. The Liberia government is divided into _____ branches.</p> <p>A. 4 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1</p>	<p>19. The present chairperson of ECOWAS is</p> <p>A. George Weah B. Muhammed Buhari, C. Mahamadou Issoufou D. Nana Kufuor Addo</p>
<p>14. The head of a chiefdom is called</p> <p>A. Commissioner B. Clan Chief C. Town Chief D. Paramount Chief</p>	<p>20. The branch of government charged with the responsibility of making the law is the ____</p> <p>A. Executive B. Judiciary C. Supreme Court D. Legislative</p>

<p>21. The country located north of Liberia is</p> <p>A. Ivory Coast. B. Guinea. C. Sierra Leone. D. Ghana</p>	<p>27. West Africa is bounded on south west by</p> <p>A. Atlantic Ocean B. Cameroon C. Sahara Desert D. Niger River</p>
<p>22. The country Liberia is located on the</p> <p>A. East coast of Africa. B. North coast of Africa C. South coast of Africa. D. West coast of Africa</p>	<p>28. How many countries are there in West Africa?</p> <p>A. 14 B. 16 C. 13 D. 9</p>
<p>23. The physical feature of an area is its</p> <p>A. Climate B. Natural resources C. Weather D. Topography</p>	<p>29. The first group of settlers came to Liberia on a ship called ____</p> <p>A. Elizabeth B. Nautilus C. Columbus D. Grand Cavalla</p>
<p>24. An area where there is very little rain</p> <p>A. Mountain B. Desert C. Savanna D. Upland</p>	<p>30. The first governor of the commonwealth was</p> <p>A. Jehudi Ashmun B. Thomas Buchanan C. John B. Russurum D. Paul Coffee</p>
<p>25. The rising ground around a river.</p> <p>A. Bank B. Source C. Mouth D. Bay</p>	<p>31. The first president of the ACS was ____</p> <p>A. Jehudi Ashmun B. Ell Ayres C. Bushrod Washington D. John Kizzel</p>
<p>26. Which of these countries is hot and receive rain most of the year?</p> <p>A. Liberia B. Mauritania C. Sierra Leone D. Ivory Coast</p>	<p>32. The period in Liberian history from 1839 1847 is known as ___ period.</p> <p>A. Common wealth B. Colonial C. First Republic D. Great Depression</p>
	<p>33.</p>

<p>33. ___ are materials of substance found in the environment, which can be exploited for economic gain.</p> <p>A. Non-renewable resources B. Man-made resources C. Renewable resources D. Natural resources</p>	<p>39. Who is the present Chief Justice of Liberia?</p> <p>A. Albert Tugbe Chie B. Francis Kpokor C. James Etta Howard Wolokollie D. Bhofal Chambers</p>
<p>34. A government headed by a king or queen is</p> <p>A. Democracy B. Monarchy C. Oligarchy D. Autocracy</p>	<p>40. ___ is the growing of plants and raising animals for food, clothing and other purposes</p> <p>A. Industry B. Agriculture C. Commercial farming D. Subsistence farming</p>
<p>34. The capital city of Guinea is</p> <p>A. Monrovia B. Accra C. Conakry D. Lomé</p>	<p>41. There are how many counties in Liberia?</p> <p>A. 9 B. 11 C. 23 D. 15</p>
<p>36. An industry involved in providing services is known as _____ industry</p> <p>A. Tertiary B. Primary C. Secondary D. Manufacturing</p>	<p>42. Which of the following countries is not in North Africa?</p> <p>A. Ghana B. Algeria C. Libya D. Egypt</p>
<p>37. The American Colonization Society (ACS) founded on</p> <p>A. December 28 , 1816 B. December 28, 1847 C. July 26,1847 D. July 26, 1816</p>	<p>43. The highest mountain in Africa is _____ mountain</p> <p>A. Atlas B. Kilimanjaro C. Wutuvi D. Ethiopian Highlands</p>
<p>38. Who wrote the constitution of Liberia?</p> <p>A. Daniel B. Warner B. Hilary Teage C. John Simon Greenleaf D. Thomas Buchanan</p>	<p>44. ___ is a place in a desert that has water supplied by a spring or other underground water source</p> <p>A. Mountain B. Desert C. Oasis D. Rift</p>

<p>45. The three original counties of Liberia are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Cape mount, Montserrado and SinoeB. Grand Bassa, Sinoe and MontserradoC. Maryland, Sinoe and Grand BassaD. Grand Bassa, Maryland and Montserrado	<p>48. The narrow band of semi-dry land found between the Sahara to the north and the savannas to the south of Africa is called the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Great LakesB. SahelC. Rift ValleyD. Grand Canyons
<p>46. J.J. Roberts was elected president in ____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">October 1839October 1847January 1848October 1947	<p>49. The movement around the sun in one year is known as a/an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. RevolutionB. OrbitC. RotationD. Axis
<p>47. The first branch of the Liberian Government is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. JudiciaryB. ExecutiveC. LegislatureD. Senate	<p>50. Which form of government exists in Liberia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. MonarchyB. AristocracyC. DemocracyD. Autocracy

DO NOT TURN OVER

Part 2

Essay

This part of the test consists of 4 sections **A, B, C** and **D**. Answer **four questions** in total choosing one question from each of the sections.

Answer all questions in your answer booklet.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

Write on both sides of the paper.

Begin each answer to a question on a fresh page. Leave two lines between answers when these are sub-section to the same question.

Write the number of each question at the top of the page.

Section A

1. Write short notes on the following periods in Liberian History
 - Commonwealth period
 - Colonial period
 - First republic
 - State any two branches of the Colonial government.
2. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. Why did the people of the commonwealth want independence?
 - b. Discuss any two factors that lead to the civil crisis

Section B

3.
 - a. Define the term local government.
 - b. Copy the structure of the local government below in your answer booklet and write the name of each local government head.

Local government structure	Head
County	
Clan	
District	
City	

Chiefdom	
----------	--

- c. State the main functions of the three branches of the Liberian government.
 - d. Explain separation of power
- 4.
- a. Define culture
 - b. Give two examples of cultural norms in Liberia.
 - c. List five members of the extended family.

Section C

5. Define the following terms:
- a. Rain gauge
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Thermometer
 - d. Climate
 - e. Weather
6. Write short notes on the following:
- a. The seasons in Liberia
 - b. Rain forest
 - c. Equatorial climate and vegetation
 - d. The difference between natural and cultivated vegetation
 - e. The desert climate and vegetation

Section D

7. Answer the following questions:
- a. List and discuss two problems faced by African countries
 - b. State two aims of ECOWAS
 - c. List the English speaking countries of West Africa.
 - d. State three aims of the African Union

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Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Subject: _____

Date: _____

Use a No. 2 pencil. It is very important that you fill in the entire box darkly and completely. If you change your response, erase as completely as possible. Incomplete marks or erasures may affect your score.

[A] [B] [C] [D]

1.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	26.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
2.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	27.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
3.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	28.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
4.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	29.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
5.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	30.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
6.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	31.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
7.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	32.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
8.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	33.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
9.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	34.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
10.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	35.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
11.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	36.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
12.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	37.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
13.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	38.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
14.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	39.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
15.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	40.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
16.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	41.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
17.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	42.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
18.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	43.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
19.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	44.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
20.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	45.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
21.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	46.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
22.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	47.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
23.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	48.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
24.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	49.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
25.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	50.	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]