

Subject: Social studies

Week 1.

Topic: Introduction to social studies

Social studies is the study of a man and his environment. These environments are social and physical: Social, because man does not live alone, he needs to interact with his neighbors, family and colleagues etc. and is physical because he makes use of things around him. Like land, air, rivers, plants, animals etc. In addition to social and physical environment, it is the usefulness of science and technology in solving problems in the environment. Therefore social studies is the study of man's life, his interaction with his physical and social environment and how science and technology helps him to solve his problems.

Week 2.

Topic: Brief History of social studies in Nigeria

The term social studies was first used in 1894 in the United States of America (USA). It became an important subject in USA by 1921. From there, the subject spread to the United Kingdom in 1926 and by 1945, after the Second World War, the subject had become firmly established in schools, because it was believed that social studies would promote students' understanding of their society and personal problems.

Scope of social studies

It covers how man lives and what he does and how his life is affected around him.

Nature of social studies

It deals with the total experience of a man and his environment. It consists of a combination of subjects which includes geography, history, civic, Economics, Religion studies, government, sociology etc.

Objectives of social studies

1. To understand and appreciate other people's culture and to live peacefully with them.
2. To learn how to rely on and how to exploit the physical environment.
3. To be a law-abiding citizen and a nation-builder.
4. To be a dynamic leader and good followers.
5. To understand changes and how to cope with changes in the community.
6. To give a balanced education.

Importance of Social studies

- 1.It enables us to know and make good use of our natural Resources in our environment
- 2.It helps us to develop a good sense of moral and social responsibility eg honestly
- 3.It teaches us the importance of peaceful co- existence with other people
- 4 .It lays a solid foundation
- 5.It helps in exposing students to different societies and cultures

Week3.

Topic: Primary Social group

A primary social group is one in which it's members are closely related.They know each other very well.it is formed by nature as individual have little or no time over the group they find themselves eg family, kinship,age grade.

Characteristics of primary social group

1. Members are small.
- 2.They depends on one another.
- 3.They maintain a continuous and permanent membership
- 4.Their is a close and intimate relationship among members
- 5.There is face to face interaction

The family.

Families are those who are related by blood, marriage,law (i.e adoption)

Types of Family

- 1.Nuclear family
2. Polygamous

Functions of family

- 1.Pro creation .
- 2.Train the children

3.Ensure children are safe etc

Week 4.

Topic: What makes the family a Primary Social group

1.Small size :in a nuclear family relationship is intimate and personal

2.Basic Units : Every body starts from and belongs to one family or the others

3.Bed rock of personality:From time to time a Child is born,he learns the proper way to eat,dress and respect.

4.Permanency :The relationship in nuclear family is permanent

5.Socialization:We start relationship and socialism from our families.

Functions of family

1.Team work 2.Statues

3.Procreation 4.Political participation

5.Education 6.Role model

7.Protection 8.Peace making.

Week 5.

Topic: Roles and Responsibilities of family members

A Father.

1.He is the head of the family and bread winner

2.He provides the basics amenities

3.He disciplines he erring members of the family

4.He is the family representatives out side

Mother.

1. She prepare food for the family.

2.She sees to the cleanliness of the home

3.She assist the father in the provisions of the family needs

4.She also disciplines the children

Children

1.They run errands for their parents and elderly people.

2.They perform domestic chores

3.They show respect to their parents

4.They care of their young ones

Week 6.

Topic: Consequences of small family size

1.Favorable financial condition: A large family has more expenses on clothes etc

2.Privacy : children from small family owns their room

3.Inheritance: Children from small family have more inheritance passed onto them.

4.Improvement on mother's health

5.Full parental attention.

Week 7.

Topic : Consequences of Large family size

1. Insufficient fund to cater for the children

2.Inadequate /improper care of the family

3.Lack of proper upbringing of the children as a result of numbers of children

Week8: disadvantage of small family size

1.Spoilt children: They end up becoming spoilt

2.unfriendlinesss: Where family has only one child.The Child finds it difficult to associate outside

3.Overdemanding: Parents of few children expect more from them

4.labor shortage: Small family size can lead to shortage of labor

Week 9.

Summary of large/small family size

*A small family is a family that consists of a father, mother and their children

*A large family is an extended family which consist of a father, mother and many children

*Factors leading to a large family size: children are regarded as a security in old age ; early marriage

*Factors leading to small family size: late marriage etc

Week 10.- 12

Topic: Culture

Culture is a way of people's life , dressing, eating,way of thinking, dancing etc

Components of culture

1.Material culture eg.physical objects ,yam , basket, broom etc

2.Non-Material culture: it is abstract things found in our way of life eg values beliefs,norms, custom etc

Characteristics of culture

1.It is learned

2.It is shared

3.Culture based on symbol

4.Culture is integrated

5 It is dynamic/ gratifying

6.It is adaptive/Continuous

7.It is universal /prescriptive etc

Features of culture

1.Language

2.Folktales

3.Arts and crafts

4.Music and dance

5.Technology

6.Dressing

Difference among cultures in Nigeria

1.Language : each tribes speak different languages

2.They dresses differently

3They dance differently

4.Greeting are different etc.