

Subject: Religion and National Values of Education (RNVE)

Topic: The Creation Story (Genesis 1 & 2)

Class: JSS 1

Week: 2

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Creation
2. Biblical account of creation
3. The purpose of creation
4. Story of the creation of Adam and Eve
5. Moral lessons

Meaning of creation: Creation means bringing something into existence. It is the act of making something to be or exist. It is a way of doing something new. According to the Bible, especially in Genesis 1 and 2, God is the creator of heaven, earth, plants, animals, and human beings.

Biblical Account of Creation (Genesis 1:1–31; 2:1–25)

Day 1: God created light by saying “let there be light”, and there was light. God saw that the light was good. He separated the light from darkness. He called the light Day and the darkness Night. (Genesis 1:1-5)

Day 2: God created the sky (firmament) and separated the waters above from the waters below. (Genesis 1:6–8)

Day 3: God created the seas and land. He commanded the land which is the earth to bring forth vegetation (Trees and their Fruits) (Genesis 1:9–13).

Day 4: God created the sun, moon, and stars to give light and to separate day from night and mark seasons. (Genesis 1:14–19).

Day 5: God created fish in the water and birds in the sky. He blessed them to multiply and fill the sea and land. (Genesis 1:20–23)

Day 6: God created animals (wild and domestic). Then He created human beings (male and female) or (man and woman) in His own image with the command to increase, multiply and take dominion over all other creatures. (Genesis 1:24–31).

Day 7: God rested from His work. He blessed the seventh day and made it holy and called it Sabbath day of rest (Genesis 2:1–3). Some churches observe this Sabbath on Saturdays, while Christians observe it on Sundays, because it was the day Jesus Christ rose from the dead, and the day the apostles received the Holy Spirit.

The purposes of creation

1. To worship and serve Him
2. To take care of His creation

3. To have fellowship with Him
4. To multiply and fill the earth
5. To reflect God's image and likeness
6. To rule over animals and nature

Moral Lessons from the Creation Story

1. God is the Creator – We should honour and worship Him.
2. Obedience to God – God has given us commands just like He gave Adam and Eve.
3. Responsibility – Humans must take care of the environment and animals.
4. Rest is important – God rested on the seventh day, teaching us the value of rest.
5. Equality of all humans – God created both male and female in His image.
6. Appreciation of nature – We should not destroy the world God created.
7. Work is good – God gave Adam the duty to work in the garden.

Week 3: The Meaning of Civic Education/National Values

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Civic Education
2. Objectives/Importance of Civic Education
3. Meaning of National Values
4. Examples of National/Societal Values
5. Importance of National Values

Meaning of Civic Education

According to Chambers Learners' dictionary (Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2006, PROJECT), "Civic" means belonging to a city or being a citizen. Therefore Civic Education is the study of the rights and duties of citizens. Civic Education teaches us about our roles, responsibilities, and how we can contribute to the development of our society and the nation as a whole.

Civic Education helps students understand how government works, the importance of obeying laws, being patriotic, respecting others, and participating in community and national development.

Civic Education is a subject that helps individuals become responsible, active, and good members of their society and country.

Objectives/Importance of Civic Education

1. To teach students their rights and responsibilities as citizens.

2. To promote good leadership and responsible followership.
3. To encourage unity, peace, and cooperation among people.
4. To promote national development through active citizenship.
5. To teach respect for the rule of law and democratic principles.
6. To promote Patriotism – It encourages love for one's country.
7. To develop Good Citizens – It helps people become responsible and law-abiding.
8. To encourage Participation – It teaches people to take part in civic and political activities like voting.
9. To foster Unity – It promotes tolerance and peaceful living among diverse groups.
10. To teach National Values – Such as honesty, discipline, integrity, and hard work.

Meaning of National Values

The word "value" means the actual worth of an object or item in monetary terms. Value also means how important an individual sees things.

National values are the beliefs, customs, and principles that are important and shared by the people of a nation. They guide the behavior of citizens and help to build a united, peaceful, and progressive society.

Forms or types of values are:

1. Moral value: This relates to disciplined behaviour
2. Economic value: This relate to belief in hardwork, honest labour, gradual process of getting wealth.
3. Social value: This has to do with co-operation, friendliness and willingness to share with others.
4. Political value: This relates to leadership, good governance and security of life and properties.
5. Individual virtue: This has to do with the belief and faith individual to succeed through personal effort.

Examples of National/Societal Values:

1. Honesty – Being truthful and trustworthy.
2. Discipline – Obeying rules and being self-controlled.
3. Integrity – Doing the right thing even when no one is watching.
4. Respect – Treating others with dignity.
5. Hard Work – Putting in effort to achieve goals.
6. Loyalty – Being faithful to one's country.
7. Obedience – Following laws and instructions from authority.
8. Love, Peace and co-operation.
9. Adequate health care
10. Good roads.

11. Good educational institutions
12. Justice and equity

Importance of National Values

1. They promote national unity.
2. They help maintain peace and order in society.
3. They guide the behavior of citizens.
4. They help in building good leadership.
5. They promote national development.

Week 4: The History of Nigerian Social Studies

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Social Studies.
2. Origin of Social Studies in Nigeria.
3. Why Social Studies Was Introduced in Nigeria
4. Importance of Social Studies
5. Contributors to Social Studies in Nigeria

Meaning of Social Studies

Social Studies is the study of how people live, work, and interact with one another and their environment. Social studies is also the study of man and his physical environment. Physical environment are those natural things like land, water, vegetation, air etc.

Social studies was first developed in the United States of America (US), and later into Europe.

Origin of Social Studies in Nigeria

Social Studies was first introduced in Nigeria in the 1963 at Aiyetoro Comprehensive High School at Yewa North Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria. It started as a response to the need for a new subject that would help students: Understand their culture and history. Live together peacefully in a diverse society. Develop the right attitudes and values as good citizens.

Key Events in the History of Social Studies in Nigeria:

1. 1963 – The Conference on the Teaching of Social Studies in Africa was held at the University of Ibadan. This was a major step toward developing Social Studies in schools.
2. 1969 – The Curriculum Conference in Lagos emphasized the importance of Social Studies in nation-building.
3. 1970s – Social Studies became part of the school curriculum, especially in primary and junior secondary schools.

4. Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) helped to develop a proper syllabus and textbooks.

Importance of Social Studies

1. To promote national unity and understanding among Nigeria's diverse ethnic groups.
2. To teach good citizenship, including respect, honesty, and responsibility.
3. To help students understand their rights and duties in society.
4. To prepare young people to solve social problems and contribute to national development.
5. To encourage love for one's country and appreciation of one's cultural heritage.
6. It enables us to understand our environment
7. It teaches and trains students on how to behave in the society.
8. It trains the students to be good leaders and followers.
9. It inform us the global information
10. It helps us to understand the importance of hardwork
11. It helps us to understand and obey the laws of our country.
12. It helps us to understand the importance of co-operation.
13. It makes the understanding of the social issues and problems easy.
14. It helps us to develop positive thinking towards our society and country at large.
15. It helps us know how and why the subject was developed.
16. It reminds us of the efforts made to create a better society.
17. It helps students appreciate the value of education in building the nation.
18. It encourages us to be responsible citizens, just like the early leaders who supported the subject.
19. It helps us understand our society, culture, government, and responsibilities as good citizens.
20. It develops in the students a good sense of decision making.

Contributors to Social Studies in Nigeria

Some important bodies and organizations that helped in the development of Social Studies in Nigeria include:

1. Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC)
2. Comparative Education Study and Adaptation Centre (CESAC)
3. The Social Studies Association of Nigeria (SOSAN)
4. Federal Ministry of Education
5. International agencies like United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) also gave support.

WEEK 5: MARRIAGE (Genesis 2:22-25, Ephesians 5:21-31)

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Marriage
2. Types of Marriage
3. Importance of Marriage

Meaning of Marriage

Marriage is the legal and holy union between a man and a woman as husband and wife. It is a relationship ordained by God and recognized by society. Marriage is the foundation of the family and an important part of every community. The primary purpose of marriage is procreation.

In many religions and cultures, marriage is a sacred institution where the husband and wife live together, love and respect each other, and raise children.

Types of Marriage

There are three major types of marriage:

1. **Traditional Marriage:** This is a marriage conducted according to the customs and traditions of a particular tribe or ethnic group. The bride price or dowry is usually paid. Families of the bride and groom are involved.
2. **Religious Marriage: (Christian or Islamic Marriage).** This marriage is conducted in a place of worship (e.g., church or mosque). It follows the teachings and rules of a particular religion. A religious leader (pastor, priest, or imam) officiates the ceremony.
3. **Civil Marriage:** This is conducted and registered in a court or government registry. It is recognized by law and protects the rights of both husband and wife. A marriage certificate is issued.

Importance of Marriage

1. It allows companionship between husband and wife.
2. It helps to build a family and raise children.
3. It promotes love, unity, and respect in society.
4. It prevents immoral behaviour such as fornication and adultery.
5. It helps in the continuation of society through childbirth.
6. It helps for procreation, giving birth to children
7. Social satisfaction, making the society to see the married people to be responsible citizen.

WEEK 6: COMMON CRIMES, CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Crime
2. Common Crimes in Nigeria

3. Causes of Crime
4. Effects of Crime on the Individual and Society
5. How to Prevent Crime

Meaning of Crime

Crime is any act or behavior that goes against the laws of the land. It is an offense that is punishable by the government or law enforcement agencies.

In simple terms, crime is doing something that is wrong and against the law, such as stealing, fighting, or killing someone.

Common Crimes in Nigeria

Here are some common crimes that happen in Nigeria and other parts of the world:

1. **Stealing/Theft:** Taking what does not belong to you.
2. **Armed Robbery:** Using weapons to steal from people.
3. **Kidnapping:** Taking someone by force and demanding ransom.
4. **Cultism:** Belonging to a secret group that does evil things.
5. **Drug Abuse/Drug Trafficking:** Using or selling harmful drugs illegally.
6. **Fraud (419):** Cheating or tricking people for money.
7. **Corruption:** Using one's position to do evil or take bribes.
8. **Rape:** Forcing someone into sexual activity without consent.
9. **Murder:** Killing someone intentionally.
10. **Vandalism:** Destroying public or private property.

Causes of Crime

1. **Poverty** – When people do not have enough money to survive.
2. **Greed** – The desire to get rich quickly.
3. **Bad Peer Group Influence** – Following friends who do bad things.
4. **Lack of Parental Care** – When parents don't guide or correct their children.
5. **Unemployment** – When people don't have jobs to do.
6. **Drug Influence** – Taking harmful drugs that affect a person's thinking.
7. **Illiteracy** – Lack of education and understanding of right and wrong.
8. **Corruption in Leadership** – When leaders break laws and go unpunished.

Effects of Crime on the Individual and Society

On the Individual:

1. Loss of freedom (going to prison).
2. Loss of life (death penalty or getting killed).
3. Shame and disgrace to the person and family.

4. Being feared or avoided by people.
5. Mental and emotional damage.

On the Society:

1. Insecurity and fear among citizens.
2. Loss of investors and businesses.
3. Poor development in the community.
4. High cost of maintaining security.
5. Bad image of the country to foreigners.

How to Prevent Crime

1. Good home training and discipline.
2. Teaching children moral values and respect for the law.
3. Government should provide jobs for the people.
4. Punishment for those who break the law.
5. Encourage education and skills training.
6. Promote religious and moral teachings in schools and churches.
7. Say no to bad friends and peer pressure.

WEEK 8: DISOBEDIENCE (Genesis 3:14–19)

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Disobedience
2. The Story of Adam and Eve's Disobedience (Genesis 3:14–19)
3. Consequences of Disobedience (Genesis 3:14–19)
4. Lessons from the Story

Meaning of Disobedience

Disobedience is the act of not following instructions, rules, or commands. It means refusing to obey an authority or going against what is right or expected.

In the Bible, disobedience is seen as sin because it is a failure to obey God's commandments.

The Story of Adam and Eve's Disobedience (Genesis 3:14–19)

Adam and Eve were the first human beings created by God. They lived in the Garden of Eden where everything was provided for them. God gave them one command:

"Do not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." However, the serpent (Satan) deceived Eve into eating the fruit, and she gave it to Adam, who also ate. This act was an act of disobedience to God's command.

Consequences of Disobedience (Genesis 3:14–19)

Because Adam and Eve disobeyed God, He gave punishments to them and to the serpent:

Punishment of the Serpent: The serpent was cursed to crawl on its belly and eat dust. There would be hatred between the serpent and humans.

Punishment of the Woman (Eve): She would suffer pain during childbirth. She would desire her husband and be under his authority.

Punishment of the Man (Adam): The ground was cursed because of him. He would have to suffer and work hard to get food. He would return to dust when he dies (death was introduced).

WEEK 9: TYPES OF NATIONAL VALUES – HONESTY, CO-OPERATION, SELF-RELIANCE

Meaning and Types of National Values

Meaning of National Values

National values are the principles, beliefs, and standards that guide the behavior and actions of citizens in a country. They shape the identity and culture of a nation, promoting unity, stability, and progress.

Types of national values

1. **Honesty:** Honesty is the quality of being truthful, transparent, and fair in all interactions. It involves being sincere and free from deceit.

Attributes or characteristics of Honesty

- a) Truthfulness
- b) Integrity
- c) Transparency
- d) Trustworthiness
- e) Reliability
- f) Obedience
- g) Friendliness
- h) Hard-working

Benefits of Honesty

- I. Honesty builds trust and credibility
- II. Honesty promotes accountability and responsibility
- III. Honesty fosters healthy relationships

- IV. Honesty encourages personal and national growth
- V. They are not easily suspected
- VI. Customers buy from honest persons
- VII. People defend honest people in their absence

Consequences of Dishonesty

- a. Loss of trust and credibility
- b. Corruption and exploitation
- c. Social unrest and conflict
- d. Undermines national development
- e. Death
- f. Failure
- g. Hardship/suffering

2. Co-operation: Co-operation is the act of working together towards a common goal or objective. It involves mutual support, assistance, and collaboration.

Attributes of Co-operation

- a. Mutual support and assistance: this is the act of helping one another
- b. Teamwork and collaboration: this is the act of working together to achieve a goal
- c. Shared goals and objectives
- d. Respect and empathy (pity)
- e. Caring
- f. Promotion of friendship
- g. Giving without grudges

Factors that Promote Co-operation

- I. Effective communication
- II. Trust and confidence (when people know that we will not fail they work with us).
- III. Shared values and interests (giving out what we have to others)
- IV. Leadership and teamwork
- V. Humility (seeing others as ourselves, not being proud)
- VI. Patience (waiting for results, endure without much complaint)
- VII. Tolerance (accepting other people's opinions)
- VIII. Goals (when what we want to achieve is in line with others, it promotes co-operation)
- IX. Needs (lack of things helps us to co-operate with others to have things)
- X. Understanding (when we reason and share ideas with others that means we understand).

Benefits of Co-operation

- a. Co-operation helps us to achieve common goals and objectives
- b. Co-operation helps to enhance problem-solving and decision-making
- c. Co-operation helps to foster social cohesion and unity
- d. Co-operation helps to promote economic growth and development
- e. Co-operation brings harmony (living without conflict or fighting)
- f. Co-operation brings progress
- g. Co-operation helps us to achieve goals
- h. Co-operation brings peace and unity

- i. Co-operation enhances the standard of living
- j. Co-operation promotes friendship and inter-marriages.

3. Self-Reliance

Self-reliance is the ability to depend on oneself and one's own abilities, resources, and judgment. It involves being independent and self-sufficient. Self-reliance is the ability of an individual to carry out certain duties or functions alone.

Benefits of Self-Reliance

- 1) Self-reliance promotes Independence and autonomy (liberty. Freedom)
- 2) Self-reliance promotes self-confidence and initiative
- 3) Self-reliance promotes resourcefulness and resilience (standing, recovering quickly after sudden shock or fall)
- 4) Self-reliance promotes personal responsibility
- 5) Self-reliance promotes development in the society.
- 6) Self-reliance enables an individual to discover his/her talents.
- 7) Self-reliance promotes enables to solve personal problems and achieve results.

Processes of Identifying Self-Reliance

- a. Recognizing personal strengths and weaknesses
- b. Setting goals and priorities
- c. Developing skills and competencies
- d. Taking ownership of actions and decisions
- e. Discovering natural skills and talents
- f. Putting skills and talents into use.

WEEK 10: FAMILY AS A PRIMARY SOCIAL GROUP

Learning objectives:

- 1. Meaning of Family
- 2. Types of Family
- 3. Importance of the Family
- 4. Roles and responsibilities of members of the family

Meaning of Family

A family is a group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. It is the first and most important unit of society where children are born, raised, and trained. The family is the primary social group because it is the first group a child belongs to.

Types of Family

There are two main types of family:

1. Nuclear Family: This is made up of parents and their children. Members include husband, wife or wives and their children. Example: Mr. and Mrs. Musa, their child or children.

There are two kinds of nuclear family.

- I. Monogamous (nuclear) family which consists of husband, wife and child or children.
- II. Polygamous (nuclear) family which consists of husband, wives and children.

2. Extended Family: This includes the nuclear family and other relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. It is common in African societies.

Example: Mr. and Mrs. Musa, their children, Mr. Musa's mother, father and his younger brother living together.

Importance of the Family

1. Socialization: It is in the family that a child first learns values, norms, language, and behaviour. The family teaches children how to relate with others.
2. Moral Training: Parents teach children what is right and wrong. They correct bad behaviour and reward good conduct.
3. Emotional Support: Family members provide love, care, and comfort to one another. This helps in building self-confidence and trust.
4. Protection: The family protects its members from danger, harm, and negative influences.
5. Basic Needs: The family provides food, shelter, clothing, and education for the children.
6. Cultural Transmission: Families help in passing down cultural practices, language, traditions, and beliefs from one generation to another.

Roles and responsibilities of members of the family

Father

1. Provider: Financially supports the family.
2. Protector: Ensures the safety and security of the family.
3. Role Model: Sets a good example for children.
4. Decision-Maker: Participates in making important family decisions.
5. Mentor: Guides children in their personal and professional growth.
6. Emotional Support: Offers comfort and support to family members.
7. Disciplinarian: Enforces rules and discipline in the household.
8. Problem-Solver: Helps resolve conflicts and issues within the family.
9. Family Historian: Preserves and shares family history and traditions.
10. Partner: Collaborates with the mother in parenting and decision-making.

Mother

1. Nurturer: Provides care and emotional support to the family.
2. Caregiver: Attends to the physical and emotional needs of family members.
3. Educator: Teaches children values, morals, and life skills.
4. Organizer: Manages household routines and schedules.

5. Mediator: Helps resolve conflicts and maintains peace in the family.
6. Role Model: Sets a positive example for children.
7. Support System: Offers encouragement and support to family members.
8. Household Manager: Oversees household chores and responsibilities.
9. Financial Manager: Helps manage the family budget and finances.
10. Partner: Collaborates with the father in parenting and decision-making.

Children

1. Learner: Actively learns and grows through education and experiences.
2. Helper: Assists with household chores and responsibilities.
3. Communicator: Expresses thoughts, feelings, and needs to family members.
4. Respector: Shows respect for parents and other family members.
5. Responsibility Taker: Takes ownership of personal belongings and tasks.
6. Contributor: Contributes to family activities and decisions.
7. Emotional Support: Provides comfort and support to family members.
8. Sibling: Builds relationships and bonds with brothers and sisters.
9. Family Participant: Participates in family activities and traditions.
10. Growth Seeker: Pursues personal growth and development through experiences and learning.

WEEK 11: CALL TO REPENTANCE

Learning objectives:

1. Meaning of Repentance
2. People called for Repentance
3. Consequences of Lack of Repentance

The Meaning of Repentance

Repentance means to turn away from sin and towards God. It involves recognizing one's sins, feeling remorse for them, and making a conscious decision to change one's behavior.

People called for Repentance

1. King David Obeys God's Call to Repentance
In 2 Samuel 12:7-13, Prophet Nathan confronted King David about his sin with Bathsheba. King David slept with Bathsheba the wife of Uriah. When he finds out that Bathsheba was pregnant for him, David sent for Uriah to return from battle field, to sleep with his wife, so that the pregnancy will be his and Uriah refused to go home, then king David gave him letter to give to Joab the battle commander which leads to his death in the war front. When Prophet Nathan told David his sin, David repented of his sin and asked for forgiveness (Psalm 51:1-19). This example shows that even great leaders can make mistakes, but it's how they respond to those mistakes that matters.

2. Zaccheus Obeys God's Call to Repentance

In Luke 19:1-9, Zaccheus, a tax collector, met Jesus and was convicted of his sinful ways. He repented and decided to make amends by giving half of his possessions to the poor he defrauded. This example shows that anyone can change and make a positive impact.

3. The People of Nineveh Repented of Their Sins

In Jonah 3:1-10, the people of Nineveh repented of their sins after Jonah preached to them. This example shows that collective repentance can lead to forgiveness and restoration.

4. John the Baptist Calls for Repentance

In Luke 3:1-14, John the Baptist called people to repentance, preparing them for the coming of Jesus. This example shows that repentance is a necessary step towards salvation.

Consequences of Lack of Repentance

According to 1 Samuel 3:18 and 4:10-21 are

1. Defeat
2. Loss
3. Death
4. Rejection
5. Sickness