

Subject: Religion and National Values of Education (RNVE)

Topic: The Birth of Jesus Christ (Isaiah 9:6-7, Matthew 1:18–25, Luke 1:2–35)

Class: JSS 2

Week: 2

Learning objectives:

Annunciation means the announcement by angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she would give birth to Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world. Jesus shall be called Emmanuel meaning God with us.

An angel named Gabriel was sent by God to a young virgin named Mary, who lived in Nazareth. Mary was engaged to a man named Joseph, of the house of David. The angel greeted Mary and told her that she was highly favoured and would give birth to a son. Mary was troubled, but the angel reassured her and said: “You shall call His name Jesus. He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High.” Mary asked how this would happen since she was a virgin. The angel explained that the Holy Spirit would come upon her, and the child would be called the Son of God. Mary humbly accepted, saying, “Let it be unto me according to your word.”

Mary got conceived by the power of Holy Spirit and Joseph was not happy about it. He thought Mary had gone to another man. He planned to divorce her.

Joseph’s Dream (Matthew 1:18–25)

When Joseph found out that Mary was pregnant, he planned to quietly end the engagement. But an angel appeared to him in a dream and told him not to be afraid to take Mary as his wife. The angel explained that the child was conceived by the Holy Spirit and would save His people from their sins. Joseph obeyed and took Mary as his wife but did not have any sexual relations with her until after the child was born. He named the baby Jesus, as the angel instructed.

The Birth of Jesus (Luke 2:1–20)

At that time, Caesar Augustus issued a decree that everyone should be registered (census). Joseph and Mary travelled from Nazareth to Bethlehem, the city of David, to register. While they were there, Mary gave birth to Jesus in a manger because there was no room in the inn.

The visit of the Wise Men (Matt. 2:1-12)

When Jesus was born three wise men came from East to Jerusalem and asked from people where Jesus the king of the Jews was born. They saw His star. When King Herod heard this he was worried and angry because another king was born. The three wise men brought three gifts as they came to worship Him. The gifts are Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh.

1. Gold represents the kingship of Jesus because He came from the lineage of David and He is a spiritual king.
2. Frankincense represents the spiritual work of Jesus to bring us close to God and our fellow beings.
3. Myrrh represents Jesus death on the cross to save and cleanse our sins.

An angel announced the birth to shepherds in the field, saying:

“Today in the town of David, a Savior has been born; He is Christ the Lord.” The shepherds went to Bethlehem and found the baby lying in a manger, just as the angel had said. They praised God and spread the good news.

Importance of the Birth of Jesus

1. It fulfilled Old Testament prophecies about the coming of the Messiah.
2. It showed God’s love for humanity.
3. It brought hope and salvation to the world.
4. It marked the beginning of the Christian faith.
5. Jesus’ birth was humble, teaching Christians the value of humility.

Moral Lessons

1. **Obedience:** Mary and Joseph obeyed God’s instructions.
2. **Faith:** Mary believed the angel’s message, even though it seemed impossible.
3. **Humility:** Jesus was born in a lowly place, teaching us not to be proud.
4. **God’s Plan:** Everything happened according to God’s perfect timing and plan.
5. **Courage:** Joseph stood by Mary despite the challenges.

Week: 3, 4 and 5

Topics: National Values: Discipline, Courage, Integrity And Contentment

Definition of Discipline

Discipline refers to the practice of training oneself to obey rules, follow instructions, and behave in a controlled and orderly manner. It involves self-control, responsibility, and a commitment to achieving one's goals. Discipline is the act of complying with rules and regulations.

Importance of Discipline

1. Achieving goals: Discipline helps individuals set and achieve their goals.
2. Building character: Discipline helps individuals develop self-control, responsibility, and perseverance.

3. Promoting respect: Discipline promotes respect for oneself, others, and authority.
4. Supporting national development: Discipline is essential for national development, as it promotes a culture of responsibility, hard work, and self-control.
5. It develops one's integrity.
6. It attracts rewards and gifts.
7. Discipline people are given positions or responsibilities like class monitor, school prefect and political office

Consequences of Indiscipline on the individual and the society

1. The indiscipline person is not respected in the society
2. Indiscipline persons are always punished
3. They are not given any position responsibility
4. They corrupt younger generations
5. They don't pay tax and don't obey rules which hinders development
6. Breaking of law and order.

Characteristics of Discipline

1. Self-control: The ability to control one's thoughts, feelings, and actions.
2. Responsibility: Taking ownership of one's actions and decisions.
3. Perseverance: Continuing to work towards one's goals despite obstacles and challenges.
4. Punctuality: Arriving on time and meeting deadlines.
5. Respect: Showing respect for oneself, others, and authority.

Topic: National Values: Courage

Definition of Courage

Courage refers to the ability to face challenges, difficulties, or dangers with confidence, determination, and strength. It involves standing up for what is right, even in the face of adversity. Courage is the same as boldness, bravery, and fearlessness.

Importance of Courage

1. Overcoming fears: Courage helps individuals overcome their fears and anxieties.
2. Standing up for what is right: Courage enables individuals to stand up for their rights and the rights of others.
3. Building confidence: Courage helps individuals build confidence and self-esteem.
4. Promoting national development: Courage is essential for national development, as it promotes a culture of resilience, determination, and strength.

Characteristics of Courage

1. Bravery: The willingness to face danger or difficulty with confidence.
2. Determination: The resolve to stand up for what is right, even in the face of adversity.
3. Resilience: The ability to bounce back from challenges and setbacks.
4. Integrity: The commitment to doing what is right, even when it is difficult.
5. Self-confidence: The faith in one's abilities and judgment.
6. Diligence: This is the ability to work very hard and carefully.
7. Determination: This is the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing the needful.
8. Commitment: This is the duty that someone has accepted to do.

Types of Courage

1. **Physical Courage:** The ability to face physical danger or challenges with confidence and determination. Examples: A firefighter rescuing people from a burning building, a soldier fighting in a war, an athlete competing in a high-risk sport.
2. **Moral Courage:** The ability to stand up for what is right, even in the face of opposition or adversity. Examples: A whistleblower reporting corruption, a student standing up to a bully, a politician speaking out against injustice.
3. **Emotional Courage:** The ability to face and overcome emotional challenges, such as fear, anxiety, or grief. Examples: A person overcoming a phobia, a student dealing with bullying, a family coping with the loss of a loved one.
4. **Intellectual Courage:** The ability to challenge assumptions, question authority, and seek knowledge and truth. Examples: A scientist challenging a prevailing theory, a student questioning a teacher's methods, a philosopher exploring new ideas.
5. **Social Courage:** The ability to take risks and challenge social norms in order to bring about positive change. Examples: A social activist advocating for human rights, a community leader working to reduce poverty, a student standing up against social injustice corporal punishment.

Topic: National Values: Integrity

Definition of Integrity

Integrity refers to being honest, trustworthy, and morally upright. It involves being consistent in words and actions, and standing by one's principles and values.

Importance of Integrity

1. Builds trust: Integrity helps build trust and confidence in individuals, institutions, and society.
2. Promotes fairness: Integrity ensures fairness and justice in all interactions and decisions.

3. Encourages responsibility: Integrity encourages individuals to take responsibility for their actions and decisions.
4. Supports national development: Integrity is essential for national development, as it promotes transparency, accountability, and good governance.
5. Peaceful coexistence
6. It develop the attitude of term work

Characteristics of Integrity

1. Honesty: Being truthful and transparent in all interactions.
2. Reliability: Being dependable and consistent in words and actions.
3. Accountability: Taking responsibility for one's actions and decisions.
4. Fairness: Treating others with justice and equality.
5. Respect: Showing respect for others, their rights, and their dignity.

Examples of people of Integrity

1. Late Professor Mrs. Dora Akunyili
2. Professor Wole Soyinka
3. Late Gani Fawehinmi
4. Dr. Mrs Okonjo Iweala
5. Mr Nwuzi Eleazar

Topic: National Values: Contentment (1 Timothy 6:6)

Definition of Contentment

Contentment refers to a state of being satisfied with one's circumstances, possessions, and achievements. It involves being happy and at peace with what one has, rather than constantly desiring more.

Importance of Contentment

1. Reduces greed and materialism: Contentment helps individuals focus on what is truly important, rather than constantly desiring more material possessions.
2. Promotes gratitude: Contentment encourages individuals to appreciate and be thankful for what they have.
3. Fosters inner peace: Contentment brings a sense of calm and inner peace, reducing stress and anxiety.
4. Supports national development: Contentment promotes a sense of satisfaction and happiness, which can contribute to national development and stability.

Characteristics of Contentment

1. Gratitude: Being thankful for what one has.
2. Satisfaction: Being happy and content with one's circumstances.

3. Humility: Recognizing one's limitations and being modest.
4. Patience: Being able to wait and endure difficult circumstances.
5. Self-control: Being able to control one's desires and impulses.
6. Does not covet what others have.
7. They are always happy
8. They don't display pride in the society.

Effects of lack of contentment on the society

1. Corruption: This is dishonest and illegal behaviour of people in positions of power who accept money before or after doing things for people.
2. Greed: This is desiring more money or power than the needful
3. Envy: This is the bad means or ways of wanting or desiring somebody's success, goods, good fortune, qualities etc.
4. Theft: This involves the stealing of things that belong to other people.
5. Prostitution/Gigolo: This is the act of using one's body for paid sex. This involves having sex with people for money.
6. Robbery: This is the use of force to collect or acquire property that belongs to other people.
7. Killing: taking away people's life.

WEEK 6: GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Meaning of Social Studies

Social Studies is the study of how people live and interact in their environment. It deals with the man's relationship with his physical and social environment. It is an integrated subject that draws knowledge from history, geography, economics, government, religion, and sociology.

General Objectives of Social Studies

1. To Develop Social and Civic Responsibility
2. Social Studies help students understand their rights, duties, and responsibilities in society.
3. It encourages good citizenship and active participation in community life.
4. To Promote National Unity and Integration
5. It teaches students to appreciate the cultural differences and similarities among people.
6. It promotes peaceful co-existence, tolerance, and national unity.
7. To Inculcate the Right Type of Values
8. Social Studies instill values such as honesty, respect, integrity, discipline, hard work, and cooperation.
9. To Develop Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills
10. Students learn how to identify social problems and find appropriate solutions through reasoning and creativity.

11. To Help Understand the Environment
12. It enables students to understand both the physical and social environments they live in and how to adapt to or change them positively.
13. To Promote Economic Awareness
14. Social Studies exposes learners to basic knowledge of economic activities like trade, production, and consumption.
15. It encourages skills for self-reliance and entrepreneurship.
16. To Prepare Students for Future Roles
17. It helps prepare students to become responsible adults who can contribute meaningfully to the development of the nation.
18. To Encourage National Development, by developing informed and responsible citizens.
19. Social Studies contribute to the overall development of the country.

WEEK 7: OBSERVING AND REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

Meaning of Crime

A crime is any act that is against the law of a country and is punishable by the government. It is a behavior that is harmful to individuals, society, or the state and is forbidden by law.

Meaning of Observation

Observation is the act of carefully watching or noticing something, especially to gather information. In the context of crime, it means watching carefully to identify suspicious activities or criminal behavior.

Meaning of Reporting

Reporting is the act of informing the appropriate authorities (such as the police, community leaders, or security agents) about any observed or suspected criminal activity.

Common Crimes in the Society

1. Stealing (theft)
2. Armed robbery
3. Kidnapping
4. Drug abuse and trafficking
5. Internet fraud (Yahoo Yahoo)
6. Rape and sexual assault
7. Cultism
8. Bribery and corruption
9. Vandalism

10. Assault or fighting
11. Examination malpractice

People Responsible for Reporting Crimes

1. Members of the community
2. Victims of crimes
3. Religious leaders
4. Teachers and school authorities
5. Neighbours and family members
6. Security agents and vigilantes
7. Children and youths (when safe to do so)

How to Observe Crimes

1. Be alert and aware of your surroundings.
2. Pay attention to suspicious movements or behaviors.
3. Take note of important details such as:
4. Physical appearance of suspects
5. Vehicle number plates
6. Time and location of the incident
7. Avoid jumping to conclusions or spreading rumors.
8. Do not interfere or try to stop a crime if it puts your life in danger.

How to Report Crimes

1. Call or visit the nearest police station.
2. Report to community leaders or traditional rulers.
3. Use emergency numbers or crime-reporting hotlines.
4. Report through religious or school authorities.
5. Report anonymously if afraid of retaliation.

Importance of Reporting Crimes

1. It helps to reduce crime in the community.
2. It protects lives and properties.
3. It brings criminals to justice.
4. It helps law enforcement agencies gather evidence.
5. It promotes peace, law, and order.
6. It encourages others to report crimes too.
9. Dangers of Not Reporting Crimes

7. Criminals become more confident and bold.
8. Innocent people may be wrongly accused or hurt.
9. The community becomes unsafe and lawless.
10. Crimes may increase or spread to other areas.

WEEK 8: JESUS CHRIST AND HIS FAMILY

Meaning of a Family

A family is a group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. It is the smallest unit of society and the first place where a child learns values, morals, and religion. Jesus Christ, like every human, was born into a family.

The Family of Jesus Christ

Jesus Christ's family included His earthly parents, relatives, and followers. Even though He was the Son of God, He lived in a human family to teach us the importance of family life.

His Earthly Parents:

1. Mary – Jesus' mother: A young virgin chosen by God to give birth to Jesus through the power of the Holy Spirit (Luke 1:26–38).
2. Joseph – Jesus' earthly father: (not biological), a carpenter by profession, who took care of Mary and Jesus (Matthew 1:18–25; 2:13–23).
3. Jesus' Siblings: Jesus had brothers and sisters. These were children born to Mary and Joseph after Jesus.
4. Brothers: James, Joseph (Joses), Simon, and Judas (Matthew 13:55).
5. Sisters: Though not named, Jesus also had sisters (Matthew 13:56).

Jesus' Relationship with His Family

Jesus obeyed His parents and grew in wisdom and favour (Luke 2:51-52). He cared for His family. At His crucifixion, He entrusted His mother to John, His beloved disciple (John 19:26–27). He loved and respected His family, but He also taught that obedience to God was more important than just family ties (Luke 8:19–21).

Lessons from the Family of Jesus

1. Obedience: Jesus obeyed His parents and God's commandments.
2. Love and Care: Jesus showed love to His family members and friends.
3. Responsibility: Jesus respected family responsibility (e.g., He helped His mother).
4. Spiritual Family: Jesus taught that those who do God's will are His true family (Mark 3:35).

WEEK 9: NIGERIA AS A FEDERATION

Meaning of Federation

A federation is a system of government in which a country is divided into different regions or states, and each state has its own government, but all the states are united under one central (federal) government.

In a federation, power is shared between the central government and the state governments.

Nigeria as a Federation

Nigeria became a federation in 1954 under the Lyttleton Constitution. The country was divided into regions (now states), and power was shared between the federal and regional governments. Today, Nigeria is made up of 36 states and a Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Each state has its own governor and house of assembly, while the federal government is headed by the president.

Features of Nigerian Federation

1. Constitution – Nigeria operates under a written constitution that defines the powers and duties of each level of government.
2. Division of Powers – Powers are shared between the federal, state, and local governments.
3. Three Levels of Government – These are the federal, state, and local governments.
4. Autonomy of States – Each state has the power to make laws and run its own affairs, as long as it does not conflict with federal laws.
5. Supremacy of the Constitution – The constitution is the highest law in the country and must be obeyed by all.
6. Diversity – Nigeria is made up of people from different ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds.
7. Unity in Diversity – Despite the differences among the people, they are united as one nation.

Advantages of Federation in Nigeria

1. Promotes unity in diversity.
2. Encourages development at the state level.
3. Allows states to manage their own affairs.
4. Brings government closer to the people.
5. Reduces the burden on the federal government.

Disadvantages of Federation in Nigeria

1. Uneven development between states.
2. Ethnic and religious conflicts.
3. Rivalry among states for federal resources.
4. High cost of governance due to duplication of offices.
5. Poor cooperation between federal and state governments.

WEEK 10: FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF A SOCIETY

Meaning of Family

A family is a group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. It is the smallest and most important unit of the society. Every human being belongs to a family, and it is within the family that individuals learn values, morals, and proper behaviour.

Types of Family

1. Nuclear Family: This consists of the father, mother, and their children. It is the most common type of family in many societies.
2. Extended Family: This includes the nuclear family plus other relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins.
3. Single-Parent Family: A family headed by either the father or mother alone, due to death, divorce, or separation.
4. Polygamous Family: A family where a man marries more than one wife or a woman marries more than one husband (though rare and not encouraged in Christian teachings).

Importance of the Family in the Society

1. Foundation of Society: The family is the first place where individuals learn the rules and expectations of the society.
2. Moral Training: Parents teach their children moral values such as honesty, respect, love, and obedience.
3. Emotional Support: Families provide love, care, and support to all members, especially during difficult times.
4. Cultural Transmission: Families help pass on cultural practices, traditions, and language from one generation to another.
5. Religious Upbringing: Children are introduced to religious practices and teachings in the family.

6. Socialization: The family teaches children how to behave in society and interact with others.

Roles and Responsibilities in the Family

Father

1. Head of the family
2. Provides for the needs of the family
3. Protects and guides the children
4. Leads by good example

Mother

1. Supports the father in caring for the family
2. Cooks, cleans, and cares for the children
3. Teaches good behaviour and discipline
4. Shows love and affection

Children

1. Obey and respect their parents
2. Help with household chores
3. Show love and care to siblings
4. Learn and practice good behaviour

WEEK 11: BAPTISM AND TEMPTATION OF JESUS CHRIST (Matthew 3:13–17; Mark 1:9–11; Luke 3:21–22)

Meaning of Baptism

Baptism is a Christian religious rite that signifies the washing away of sins and the beginning of a new life in Christ. It involves the use of water, usually by immersion or sprinkling.

The Baptism of Jesus – Summary

Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan River to be baptized by John the Baptist.

John tried to stop Him, saying that he (John) needed to be baptized by Jesus. Jesus insisted, saying it was necessary to fulfill all righteousness. John obeyed and baptized Jesus. As Jesus came out of the water, the heavens opened. The Spirit of God descended like a dove and rested on Him. A voice from heaven said, “This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

Significance of Jesus' Baptism

1. It showed Jesus' humility and obedience to God.
2. It marked the beginning of His public ministry.
3. It revealed the Trinity – God the Father (the voice), the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit (dove).
4. It served as a model for Christian baptism

The Temptation of Jesus Christ (Matthew 4:1–11; Luke 4:1–13; Mark 1:12–13)

Meaning of Temptation

Temptation is the desire to do something wrong or sinful. It is a test of one's faith and obedience to God.

The Temptation of Jesus

After His baptism, Jesus was led by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness. He fasted for 40 days and nights. Satan came to tempt Him in three ways:

1. Turn stones into bread. Jesus replied: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from God."
2. Jump down from the temple. Satan told Jesus to throw Himself down, quoting Scripture that angels would protect Him. Jesus replied: "Do not put the Lord your God to the test."
3. Worship Satan to receive all kingdoms of the world. Jesus replied: "Worship the Lord your God, and serve Him only."

After the temptations, Satan left Jesus, and angels came to minister to Him.

Lessons from the Temptation of Jesus

1. Jesus used the Word of God to resist the devil.
2. Temptation is not a sin, but yielding to it is sin.
3. We can overcome temptation with prayer, fasting, and knowledge of the Bible.
4. Satan can tempt anyone, even the righteous.
5. God gives strength to overcome temptation

WEEK 12: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The relationship between federal, state, and local governments refers to how the three levels of government in Nigeria interact, cooperate, and coordinate to govern the country effectively.

Nigeria operates a federal system, which means power and responsibilities are shared among the three tiers of government.

Three Tiers of Government in Nigeria

1. Federal Government – The central government with authority over the entire country.
2. State Government – The government in each of the 36 states in Nigeria.
3. Local Government – The grassroots level of government that governs local areas (774 LGAs).

Types of Relationships between the Tiers of Government

1. **Constitutional Relationship:** The Nigerian Constitution defines the powers and responsibilities of each tier. The federal government controls national matters (defense, currency, foreign affairs). The state and local governments handle matters assigned to them like education, health, and sanitation.
2. **Financial Relationship:** The federal government allocates funds to state and local governments through a revenue allocation formula. Local governments depend largely on allocations from the federal and state governments.
3. **Administrative Relationship:** Federal government sets national policies and guidelines. State and local governments implement these policies within their regions. The federal and state governments also monitor and supervise the performance of the local governments.
4. **Political Relationship:** The same political parties often control all three levels. Elections are organized by a central body (INEC), but all levels participate. Political decisions made at the federal level often affect the other tiers.
5. **Cooperative Relationship:** All three levels of government work together in areas like: Education (e.g., UBE programme), Healthcare (e.g., immunization campaigns), Agriculture and infrastructure development.

Importance of the Relationship between the Tiers of Government

1. Ensures effective governance and service delivery.
2. Promotes unity and cooperation in the country.
3. Helps in fair distribution of national resources.
4. Reduces the burden on any one level of government.
5. Encourages grassroots development and participation in governance.

Problems in the Relationship

1. Delay in fund allocation to states and local governments.
2. Corruption and mismanagement of resources.
3. Over-dependence of state and local governments on federal allocations.
4. Power struggle between federal and state governments.
5. Lack of autonomy for local governments.