

Subject: Religion and National Values of Education (RNVE)

Topic: The Promise of the Holy Spirit (John 14:16-17; Acts 1:3-6)

Class: JSS 3

Week: 2

Learning objectives; the students should be able to:

1. Discuss the promise of the Holy Spirit
2. Narrate the story of the Coming of the Holy Spirit
3. Mention the Significance of the coming of the Holy Spirit:
4. Give the account of Peter's First Speech and Its Effects
5. Moral Lessons:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit

Before Jesus ascended to heaven, He assured His disciples that they would not be left alone. In John 14:16-17, Jesus told them: "I will pray to the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever — even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive because it neither sees Him nor knows Him. But you know Him, for He dwells with you and will be in you."

Functions of the Holy Spirit; Holy Spirit does the following,

1. Comfort
2. Helps
3. Guides into all truths.
4. Teaches
5. Encourages
6. Reminds the disciples of all Jesus had taught.
7. Strengthens to face persecution.

In Acts 1:3-6, Jesus commanded the disciples to wait in Jerusalem until they received the promise of the Father — the Holy Spirit — who would give them power to be His witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

The Coming of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit came on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-13), which was a Jewish feast celebrated 50 days after Passover.

What happened on that day: The disciples were together in one place. Suddenly, a sound like a rushing mighty wind filled the whole house. Tongues of fire rested upon each of them. They were all filled with the Holy Spirit. They began to speak in different languages (tongues) as the

Spirit gave them ability. The people in Jerusalem — from many nations — heard them speaking in their own languages about the wonderful works of God. Some were amazed; others mocked them, thinking they were drunk.

Significance of the coming of the Holy Spirit:

1. It fulfilled Jesus' promise.
2. It marked the birth of the Christian Church.
3. It empowered the disciples for bold preaching and miracles.

Peter's First Speech and Its Effects (Acts 2:14-41)

After the crowd gathered in amazement and confusion, Peter stood up with the eleven and addressed them.

1. He denied the accusation of drunkenness, explaining it was only 9 a.m.
2. He quoted the prophet Joel, saying God promised to pour out His Spirit on all people in the last days. (Joel 2:28).
3. He proclaimed Jesus as the Messiah whom they crucified, but whom God raised from the dead.
4. He testified that the risen Jesus had sent the Holy Spirit they were now witnessing.
5. He called the people to repent, be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of their sins, and receive the Holy Spirit.

Effects of Peter's speech:

1. The listeners were deeply convicted ("cut to the heart").
2. About 3,000 people accepted the message, repented, and were baptized that day.
3. The early Church began to grow rapidly.
4. Believers devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching, fellowship, breaking of bread, and prayers.

Moral Lessons:

1. God keeps His promises to His children.
2. The Holy Spirit gives believers courage and wisdom.
3. We should repent and accept Jesus as Lord and Savior.
4. Christians are called to share the gospel boldly.
5. The presence of the Holy Spirit unites believers.

WEEK 3: THE CONSTITUTION

Learning objectives; the students should be able to:

1. Define and explain the term “Constitution”
2. Identify the various colonial constitutions ;
3. Identify features of the colonial constitutions;
4. Identify types of constitution.

Meaning of Constitution

A constitution is a legal document which contains fundamental principles, rules, or established precedents according to which a state or organization is governed. It defines the structure of government, the powers of its organs, and the rights and duties of the citizens. In Nigeria, the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws must conform to it.

Colonial Nigerian Constitutions / Features

Before independence, Nigeria had several constitutions introduced by the colonial government. These include:

1. Hugh Clifford Constitution (1922)
2. Arthur Richards Constitution (1946)
3. Sir John Macpherson Constitution (1951)
4. Sir Oliver Lyttelton Constitution (1954)
5. Independence Constitution (1960)

Features of Colonial Constitutions:

1. Nigeria was divided into regions.
2. Legislative and executive councils were established.
3. British officials held the highest positions.
4. Limited African representation through elections.
5. Centralized control remained with Britain.

Sir Oliver Lyttelton Constitution (1954) classified government power into three, namely the Exclusive, the Concurrent and the Residual powers.

- a) **Exclusive Powers** – Matters where only the federal government could legislate or make laws; such as currency, defence, aviation, foreign affairs, customs, etc.
- b) **Concurrent Powers** -- Matters where both the federal and regional or state governments can legislate or make laws; such as Education, Agriculture, Construction of roads, Health services etc. however, in the event of any conflict, the federal government takes precedence.
- c) **Residual Powers**—Matters where only the regional or state government could legislate or make laws; such as Local rates collection, Markets, Parks, Chieftaincy affairs, etc.

The Independence Constitution (1960): The 1957/58 constitutional conference held in London agreed that the date for Nigeria's independence was to be October 1, 1960. As a result of that, a new constitution was enacted to suit an independent Nigeria.

Features of the 1960 Independence Constitution

1. **Parliamentary System:** The constitution adopted a parliamentary system of government, with the Queen of England as the head of state and a prime minister as the head of government.
2. **Federal Structure:** The constitution retained the federal structure initially adopted by the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954, with a central government and regional governments.
3. **Bicameral Legislature:** The federal government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
4. **Fundamental Human Rights:** The constitution enshrined fundamental human rights, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and association.
5. **Citizenship:** The constitution defined the criteria for Nigerian citizenship and allowed for dual citizenship.
6. **Judicial System:** The constitution established a Supreme Court as the highest court of appeal in the country, with appeals to the Privy Council in London.
7. **Division of Powers:** The constitution divided legislative powers between the central government and regional governments, with three lists: Exclusive, Concurrent, and Residual.
8. **State Creation:** The constitution allowed for the creation of new states, subject to specific conditions.
9. **Executive Power:** Executive power was granted to the prime minister and premiers, with the Governor-General as a ceremonial head of state.
10. **Judicial Service Commission:** The constitution established a Judicial Service Commission to regulate and appoint judges of the Supreme and High Courts.

Post-1960 Constitutions: The 1963 Republican Constitution / Features

After independence in 1960, Nigeria adopted the 1963 Republican Constitution, which replaced the 1960 Independence Constitution. The first indigenous constitutional conference by Nigeria was held in Lagos between July 25th and 26th, 1963 and there, the first constitution was drafted by Nigerians and for Nigeria.

Features:

1. Nigeria became a Republic.
2. The President replaced the Queen of England as Head of State.
3. Parliamentary system of government continued.
4. Fundamental human rights were guaranteed.
5. Nigeria remained a federation with three regions.
6. The Supreme Court became the highest court of appeal instead of the Privy Council in London.

The 1979 Constitution of Nigeria / Features

On 18th October, 1975, General Murtala Mohammed, who took over the power and seat of government on July 29, 1975, inaugurated a constitutional drafting committee and charged them to produce a new constitution for Nigeria. This constitution introduced the Presidential system of government.

Features:

1. The President was both Head of State and Head of Government.
2. Separation of powers among the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.
3. Bicameral legislature (Senate and House of Representatives).
4. Fundamental human rights entrenched.
5. Federal system of government with states.
6. Independent judiciary.
7. Four-year tenure for elected officials.

The 1999 Constitution of Nigeria

The 1999 Constitution is the current constitution of Nigeria (as amended). It came into effect on May 29, 1999.

Features:

1. Federal system of government.
2. Presidential system with an executive president.
3. Bicameral National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives).
4. Fundamental human rights guaranteed.
5. 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory.
6. Independent judiciary and electoral commission.
7. Provision for checks and balances among arms of government.

Sources of Constitutions

1. Historical documents (e.g., colonial constitutions).
2. Conventions and traditions.
3. Judicial precedents (court rulings).
4. Acts of parliament.
5. Written agreements.
6. International law and treaties.
7. Military decrees/edicts (in times of military rule).

Types of Constitution

1. Written Constitution – laws compiled in a single document (e.g., Nigeria, USA).
2. Unwritten Constitution – based on customs, conventions, and judicial decisions (e.g., Britain).

Characteristics of a constitution

1. Rigid Constitution – difficult to amend (e.g., Nigeria, USA).
2. Flexible Constitution – easy to amend (e.g., Britain).

Importance of the Constitution

1. It is the supreme law of the land.
2. Defines the powers and duties of government.
3. Guarantees fundamental human rights.
4. Protects citizens from abuse of power.
5. Promotes the rule of law.
6. Provides for separation of powers.
7. Ensures checks and balances among arms of government.
8. Establishes the structure of government (federal system).
9. Defines the relationship between the federal, state, and local governments.
10. Provides a framework for law-making.

11. Serves as a unifying document for all citizens.
12. Provides procedures for electing leaders.
13. Protects the sovereignty and independence of the nation.
14. Ensures peaceful resolution of disputes through the judiciary.
15. Provides a framework for amendment and reforms when necessary.

WEEK 3: FELLOWSHIP IN THE EARLY CHURCH (ACTS 2:41-47, 6:1-7)

Togetherness in the Early Church (Acts 2:41-47)

After Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost, about 3,000 people were baptized and added to the church.

Characteristics of the believers

1. The believers lived in unity and fellowship, sharing everything in common.
2. They devoted themselves to:
3. The apostles' teaching
4. Fellowship with one another
5. Breaking of bread (Holy Communion)
6. Prayer
7. They showed love by selling their possessions and sharing with anyone in need.
8. They worshipped together daily, both in the temple and in their homes.
9. Their togetherness attracted more people to join them, and the church continued to grow.

Fraud in the Church (Acts 5:1-11)

A couple, Ananias and Sapphira, sold a piece of land but secretly kept back part of the money while pretending to donate the full amount. Ananias presented the money to the apostles, but Peter, filled with the Holy Spirit, confronted him for lying not to man but to God. Immediately, Ananias fell down and died.

Later, his wife Sapphira also lied and suffered the same fate. Great fear came upon the whole church and everyone who heard about it.

Lesson: God hates hypocrisy, dishonesty, and deceit in the church. Christians must be truthful in all dealings.

Murmuring in the Early Church (Acts 6:1-2)

As the number of disciples increased, a complaint arose from the Greek-speaking (Hellenist) Jews against the Hebrew-speaking Jews.

The Hellenists complained that their widows were being neglected in the daily distribution of food. This murmuring threatened the unity and peace of the church.

Selection of Deacons (Acts 6:1-7)

To solve the problem of murmuring, the apostles called the disciples together. They explained that it was not proper for them to neglect preaching the word of God in order to serve tables. The church was asked to select seven men of good reputation, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom. The seven chosen were: Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas (a convert from Antioch).

The apostles prayed for them and laid their hands on them. This division of duties allowed the apostles to focus on prayer and preaching, while the deacons took care of the distribution.

WEEK 5: SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Meaning of the Supremacy of the Constitution

The supremacy of the constitution means that the constitution is the highest law of the land. It is superior to all other laws, rules, or regulations in the country. Every individual, institution, and government official must obey and act according to the constitution. Any law, action, or policy that goes against the constitution is considered invalid or null and void.

In Nigeria, the 1999 Constitution (as amended) clearly states that the constitution is supreme and binding on all persons and authorities.

Things that Make the Constitution Supreme

1. Highest Authority – The constitution is the foundation on which all other laws are made. No other law can override it.
2. Guides Government Actions – It directs how the government should function, including the powers of the executive, legislature, and judiciary.
3. Protects Citizens' Rights – The constitution guarantees fundamental human rights and ensures that no authority can lawfully take them away.
4. Binding on Everyone – Both leaders and citizens are subject to the constitution without exception.
5. Judicial Backing – The courts, especially the Supreme Court, have the power to strike down any law or action that contradicts the constitution.
6. Stability of the Nation – The constitution provides the framework for peace, order, and unity in the country.

WEEK 6 – CONTENTS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Meaning of Social Studies

Social Studies is a subject that deals with the study of human beings in their physical and social environments. It is an integrated discipline that combines knowledge from history, geography, economics, civics, government, sociology, and anthropology to help individuals understand the society in which they live.

It equips learners with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes needed to become responsible and active citizens.

Components of Social Studies: The main components of Social Studies include:

1. History – the study of past human events and their impact on society.
2. Geography – the study of people, places, and the environment.
3. Civics and Government – the study of the rights and duties of citizens and how government functions.
4. Economics – the study of how people use resources to satisfy their needs and wants.
5. Sociology – the study of human behavior, culture, and social relationships.
6. Anthropology – the study of human origin, culture, and development.
7. Psychology – the study of human behavior and mind.
8. Political Science – the study of political systems and leadership.

Ten (10) General Objectives of Social Studies

1. Enable learners to understand their environment and how human beings interact with it.
2. Promote good citizenship and responsible leadership.
3. Develop in learners the spirit of patriotism and national unity.
4. Teach learners the importance of hard work and honesty in life.
5. Help learners acquire critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
6. Instill respect for other people's opinions, cultures, and values.
7. Prepare learners to face the challenges of life and society.
8. Encourage learners to participate actively in community and national development.
9. Foster tolerance, peaceful co-existence, and cooperation among people.
10. Equip learners with knowledge of their rights, duties, and responsibilities as citizens.

WEEK 8: COMMON CRIMES AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Meaning of Crime

Crime is any act or omission that is against the law of the land and is punishable by the state. It is an unlawful act that threatens peace, order, and security in society. Crimes are committed when individuals break rules that have been established to guide behavior in society.

Types of Crime

Crimes are generally classified into categories based on their seriousness:

1. **Felony** – These are serious crimes punishable by long imprisonment or even death. Examples: armed robbery, murder, arson, kidnapping.
2. **Misdemeanor** – Less serious crimes that attract lighter punishments such as fines or short imprisonment. Examples: petty theft, minor assault.
3. **Simple Offence** – These are minor offences punishable by a fine or very short jail term. Examples: loitering, traffic offences.

Common crimes are unlawful acts that occur frequently in a society and affect people's daily lives.

Types of common crimes in Nigeria include:

1. Stealing
2. Armed robbery
3. Kidnapping
4. Fraud/419
5. Internet fraud (Yahoo Yahoo)
6. Cultism
7. Drug trafficking
8. Drug abuse
9. Bribery and corruption
10. Human trafficking
11. Prostitution
12. Rape
13. Sexual harassment
14. Assault (fighting, beating)
15. Murder
16. Burglary/housebreaking
17. Pickpocketing

18. Smuggling
19. Arson (deliberate burning of property)
20. Vandalism (destruction of property)
21. Election malpractice
22. Examination malpractice
23. Illegal possession of firearms
24. Domestic violence
25. Cybercrime (hacking, identity theft)

Causes of Common Crimes

1. Poverty and unemployment
2. Bad peer influence
3. Lack of parental care and guidance
4. Corruption in society
5. Drug abuse and addiction
6. Greed and love of money
7. Poor moral upbringing
8. Ignorance of the law
9. Influence of bad groups such as cults and gangs
10. Weak law enforcement

Effects of Common Crimes

1. Loss of lives and property
2. Fear and insecurity in the community
3. Distrust among citizens
4. Retardation of economic growth
5. Imprisonment and punishment of offenders
6. Bad image of the country
7. Broken homes and families
8. Increase in poverty and unemployment
9. Discouragement of foreign investors
10. Disruption of peace and order

Meaning of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention refers to the strategies, measures, and activities aimed at reducing or stopping people from committing crimes. It involves efforts by individuals, communities, and government to ensure safety and protect lives and property.

Ways of Preventing Crime in our Society/Locality

1. Provision of employment opportunities
2. Proper parental care and moral upbringing
3. Education and awareness about dangers of crime
4. Effective law enforcement and policing
5. Severe punishment for offenders
6. Community policing and vigilance groups
7. Religious and moral teaching in schools and homes
8. Reduction of poverty and hunger
9. Monitoring and regulation of drug use
10. Promoting honesty and integrity in society

WEEK 9: 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 10: PERSECUTION OF THE EARLY BELIEVERS

Arrest of Peter and John (Acts 4:1–31)

After Peter and John healed the lame man at the Beautiful Gate and preached about Jesus, the Jewish leaders (priests, Sadducees, and temple guards) were angry because they taught about the resurrection of Jesus.

They arrested Peter and John and brought them before the Sanhedrin (Jewish council). The council commanded them not to preach in the name of Jesus again, but Peter and John boldly replied that they must obey God rather than men

After threats, they were released, and the believers prayed for more boldness.

Instead of fear, the persecution made the apostles more courageous in spreading the gospel.

Arrest and Martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 6:8; 7:1–60)

Stephen was one of the seven deacons chosen to help in the early church. He was full of faith, wisdom, and the Holy Spirit. He performed miracles and preached powerfully, but some Jewish leaders opposed him. False witnesses accused him of blasphemy against Moses and God.

When brought before the council, Stephen boldly preached about the history of Israel and accused the Jewish leaders of resisting the Holy Spirit and killing the prophets, including Jesus. The leaders were furious and stoned him to death.

Stephen became the first Christian martyr, and before dying, he prayed for his killers saying, “Lord, do not hold this sin against them.”

Persecution of the Early Church by Saul (Acts 8:1–3; 9:1)

After Stephen’s death, a great persecution arose against the church in Jerusalem. Saul also called Paul was one of the chief persecutors. He went from house to house, dragging believers to prison. Because of this persecution, many believers fled from Jerusalem to other regions, but they continued preaching the gospel wherever they went. Saul also obtained letters from the high priest to arrest Christians in Damascus. On his way, however, he encountered Jesus and later became a great apostle of Christ.

Martyrdom of James (Acts 12:1–3)

King Herod began another wave of persecution against the church. He arrested James, the brother of John and one of the twelve apostles. James was killed with the sword, becoming the first apostle to be martyred. When Herod saw that this pleased the Jews, he also arrested Peter, intending to kill him. But the church prayed, and Peter was miraculously delivered from prison by an angel.

WEEK 11: HUMAN TRAFFICKING / PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Meaning of Human Trafficking (Forced Labour, Child Labour). Human trafficking is the illegal act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, or receiving people (especially women and children) by force, deceit, or exploitation for the purpose of forced labour, prostitution, slavery, or other forms of abuse. It is a violation of human rights and a serious crime against humanity.

Forms of human trafficking

1. **Forced Labour:** When people are compelled to work against their will under threats, violence, or without proper pay.
2. **Child Labour:** When children are forced into work that is harmful to their health, education, or development, such as hawking, street begging, domestic servitude, or working in dangerous environments.

Factors Responsible for Human Trafficking

1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Lack of education
4. Greed and love of money
5. Peer pressure
6. Broken homes and poor parental care
7. Ignorance of human rights
8. Corruption in society
9. Demand for cheap labour

10. Demand for prostitution/sex trade
11. Influence of bad friends and deceitful agents
12. Weak law enforcement
13. Rural-urban migration
14. Political instability and wars
15. Gender discrimination (especially against women and girls)

Consequences of Human Trafficking

1. Loss of human dignity
2. Sexual exploitation and abuse
3. Forced prostitution
4. Forced child labour
5. Loss of personal freedom
6. Exposure to HIV/AIDS and other diseases
7. Physical injuries and health risks
8. Untimely death
9. Psychological trauma and depression
10. Illiteracy due to denial of education
11. Family separation and broken homes
12. Increase in crime rate
13. National insecurity
14. Bad image for the country internationally

15. Slavery and exploitation
16. Violation of human rights
17. Poverty in families of victims
18. Loss of manpower and talents in society
19. Involvement in drug abuse and trafficking
20. Increase in corruption and immorality

Preventive Measures against Human Trafficking

1. Public awareness campaigns on dangers of trafficking
2. Provision of free and quality education
3. Creation of employment opportunities
4. Economic empowerment of families
5. Good parental care and monitoring of children
6. Promoting moral and religious values
7. Strong laws against human trafficking
8. Effective law enforcement and border control
9. Establishment of rehabilitation centers for victims
10. Reduction of poverty through government programs
11. Encouraging skill acquisition and entrepreneurship
12. Punishment for traffickers and their sponsors
13. International cooperation to fight trafficking
14. Support for NGOs fighting against trafficking
15. Guidance and counseling services in schools and communities