

SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON NOTE FOR FIRST TERM 2026/2027 SESSION

LIVING TOGETHER AS A FAMILY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Define Living together as one family.
2. Mention the advantages of living as one family.
3. Explain the disadvantages of living together.

When people live together it means that they live in the same house, eat together and interact with each other on a continual basis.

The term has to do with the two types of family set-up: nuclear family and extended family.

Advantages of living together:

Members of the family derive certain advantages by living together such includes:

1. Protection and care: the older members of the family protect the younger ones from environmental problem and when they fall a sick.
2. Happiness: living together promotes happiness in the family. This is because of the close relationship members share with one another and share quality time together.
3. Education: children acquire both formal and informal education in a family where both parents live together.
4. Assistance: in a large family, older members can baby sit, help with homework, or prepare the younger ones meals while parents are at work.
5. Multiple role models: in a large family, a child has various people to select as role models. Where the mother is absent, a girl can apply from her aunts, cousins.

Disadvantages of living together:

1. Lack of privacy: living together involves some members intruding into the affairs of others.
2. Lack of freedom: parents or older members of the family always make decisions for the younger ones.
3. Envy and jealousy: in a large family, some parents pay more attention some of their kids than others thereby leading to rivalry and jealousy among the children.
4. Inability to take responsibility: when children are over – pampered by their parents they find it difficult to take up challenges. They rely on others for everything.
5. Abandonment: this may occur when a man can no longer cope with catering to the needs of his family.

EVALUATION:

1. What is the meaning of living together as one family?
2. Discuss four advantages of living together.
3. Explain three disadvantages of living together as one family.

FAMILY BOND

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Give the meaning of family bond.

2. List the importance of family bond.
3. Explain ways of strengthening family bond.

Family bond (family cohesion) refers to the emotional and warm affectionate ties that exists among members of a family

Importance of family bond

1. Self-confidence
2. Avoidance of teenage pregnancy
3. Improvement in school performance
4. Less behavioral problems

Ways of strengthening family bond

The following are ways by which family bond can be strengthened:

1. Eating food or dinner together at home or in a restaurant.
2. Reading together.
3. Praying together.
4. Getting involved in the children's hobbies.
5. Attending social functions together.
6. Celebrating birthdays and achievements of family members.
7. Going on family vacations.
8. Attending children's open day and other school events.

EVALUATION:

1. What is the meaning of family bond?
2. List three importance of family bond.
3. Explain three different ways of strengthening family bond.

FAMILY REPUTATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Define the meaning of family reputation
2. List the importance of family reputation
3. Analyze the importance of a good family reputation.

Meaning: family reputation is the general belief or opinion that people have about you and your family because of what has happened in the past within the family.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FAMILY REPUTATION

- i. Maintaining of a good name, there is a wise saying that "A good name is better than riches" therefore, good name is established through the action of individual family members.
- ii. It commands respect and honor, the person with a good family reputation is more likely to be favored than someone from bad family background.
- iii. Good connection: people from reputable families can easily get assistance and favor from other people like jobs contracts admission into higher institutions etc.
- iv. Good marriage: people prefer marrying from family that are known for their good reputation

v. A reference point for others families: families that are known for their good reputation are used as reference or role models to others. etc

MARRIAGE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Give the meaning of marriage
2. State the type of marriage
3. Discuss

Meaning:

Marriage is a formal union of a man and a woman typically recognized by law, by which they become husband and wife.

Marriage can also be defined as the legal union of man and woman who have agreed to become husband and wife or the coming together of a man and woman as husband and wife.

Types of marriage:

There are three types of marriages in Nigeria namely:

- Traditional or customary marriage
- Marriage under the marriage act or ordinance law
- Religious marriage

1. Traditional or customary marriage:

This type of marriage is carried out according to the laws and customs of the people, it is performed by the elders and relatives of the bride and groom. It is usually polygamous in nature because the man can take more than one wife according to African tradition; it involves the payment of bride price by the husband. The marriage is usually concluded with rituals and ceremonies which are publicly witnessed by the community.

2. Marriage under the marriage Act:

Marriage under the act is contracted in a marriage registry and conducted by an appointed government official known as marriage registrar. Usually, it is witnessed by the relatives of the husband and wife. The certificate issued at the end of the ceremony is signed by the marriage registrar as a legal document. It does not take place in court and It is monogamous in nature.

3. Religious marriage:

Religious marriage can be divided into two; Christian marriage and Islamic marriage

a. Christian marriage is a marriage under the act goes side by side. In many cases they are combined, this type of marriage is performed by pastors or priests in recognized churches with the holy bible as the guide. During the ceremony, the bride and groom exchange vows with each other before God and before family and friends to love and respect each other till death separates them.

It is monogamous in nature because the man is not allowed to take another wife. At the end of the ceremony, certificate of marriage is signed by the couple.

b. Islamic marriage: this type of marriage is similar to Christian marriage. However it is solemnized to Islamic religious doctrine. Usually a Muslim marriage is solemnized by a recognized imam in an approved mosque in the presence of family; a certificate duly signed by parties, their relations and the imam is given to the couple.

Islamic marriage is polygamous as the man is allowed to marry up to four wives, if he can cater for them equally.

EVALUATION:

1. What do you understand by the term marriage?
2. List the three types marriage.
3. Briefly explain the types of marriage.

MARRIAGE II

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Mention the forms of marriage.
2. Explain the forms of marriage.
3. Differentiate between forms of marriage and other marriage concept.

Forms of marriage and other marriage related concepts:

The two main forms of marriage are

1. Monogamy
2. Polygamy

Monogamy:

This is a form of marriage in which a man marries only one wife.

Polygamy

- a. Polygyny: this is a marriage of one man to more women at the same time.
- b. Polyandry: this is a form of marriage of one woman to more than one man at the same time. This form of marriage is common in Tibet and Mongolia both in India.

Other marriage related concepts:

1. Endogamous practice: this practice requires that spouses be selected within social and economic classes as well as religious and ethnic groups.
2. Exogamous practice: this practice prohibits people from selecting a spouse within certain blood related groups. The rule of exogamy is that one must look for a marriage partner in another family, clan, tribe or village.
3. Levirate practice: this is a practice whereby a man marries his older brother's widow.
4. Sororate: a sister of a deceased is taken to marriage by the widower. A man marries the sister of the wife if she is not already married.
5. Incest: this is sexual relations or marriage with any member of the nuclear family or with some members of the extended family.
6. Infant betrothal: this is marriage formalities fulfilled for the couple before their maturity.
7. Ghost marriage: marrying a wife for a dead person.

EVALUATION:

1. State the two forms of marriage.
2. Mention five other marriage related concepts
3. Differentiate forms of marriage from other marriage related concept.

MARRIAGE III

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. List the purpose of marriage
2. Mention the procedures in marriage.
3. Discuss the conditions of marriage
4. Explain the effects of lack of readiness in marriage.

Purpose of marriage

There are several reasons by get involved in marriage.

1. Companionship
2. Procreation
3. Financial benefits
4. Sexual satisfaction
5. Responsible status

Procedures in marriage

The following are the usual steps in marriage:

1. Proposal: either the man or the woman must take the first step by proposi to marry the other. In our society, it is the man that proposes to the woman.
2. Acceptance: the man and the woman must agree to marry each other, this is to be done out of love.
3. Parental consent: the parents or families of the both parties must agree before they proceed to marriage arrangements.
4. Courtship: is defined as a period during which the man and woman try to grow their relationship through better knowledge and understanding of each other.
5. Payment of bride price/ marriage ceremony: the man needs to pay a certain amount of money as bride price for the woman, this varies from one society to another after which the marriage ceremony which is often witnessed by the couple relatives as well as friends and well-wishers where the couple are joined together in marriage.

Conditions and readiness in marriage

Everyone preparing to enter into a marriage contract should be able to follow these conditions:

1. Physiological fitness: marriage is not meant for children. The both parties must be physically mature. They are supposed to have attained adult status in terms of age, for instance the girl must be mature enough to get pregnant, give birth and nurture children.
2. Psychological fitness: this entails that the people planning to get married should be able to control their feelings, they must know how to control and manage their emotions. People who are not mature psychologically are mentally unstable and are not ripe for marriage.
3. Financial readiness: this entails that the people planning to marry each other must have something doing. At least they must have a constant and meaningful source of income to enable the marriage succeed. It is for those who can provide for the home take care of children basic need and other family matters.
4. Social stability: marriage is meant for people who understand and relate well with other people. They must understand each other's problem and show concern for them.

5. Counseling: the intended couple should seek counsel during which they are sensitized on the functions of marriage such as communication, sex and reproduction, responsibility, economic stability e. t. c.

Pre-marriage classes will also sensitize the couples on the challenges of marriages on how to overcome them. Some of these challenges may include:

- a. Poor communication
- b. Childlessness
- c. Economic hardship
- d. Interference by family and friends
- e. Lack of sexual satisfaction e. t. c

Effects of lack of readiness on marriage relationship:

The following are some of the effects of rushing into marriages without adequate preparation:

1. Depression: many individuals are depressed and disappointed when they discover that their spouse is not who they claimed to be.
2. Extra-marital affairs when couples neglect each other it may lead to extra-marital affair (having relationship with another person other than one's spouse). Others indulge in it because their spouse is not able to satisfy their sexual needs.
3. Inadequate finance: when one partner or both are not working, they may run into debt. Some even run to their parents to beg for assistance.
4. Fight: when couples are not ready for marriage, they won't know how to go about little problems; neither will they understand how to compromise so that the marriage can work. This only increases the tension in the marriage and its consequences could be domestic violence.

Divorce: a couple who enters marriage without adequate preparation may end up in divorce. A divorce happens when a marriage has been dissolved. Most times it is the children that suffer when it happens.

EVALUATION:

1. Mention four reasons for marriage.
2. List three steps involved in the marriage process.
3. Discuss three conditions for readiness in marriage.
4. Briefly explain two consequences of lack of readiness in marriage.

GROUP BEHAVIOUR

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to;

1. Give the meaning of group behaviour.
2. list the types of group behaviour.
3. State the benefits of group behaviour

A group is a number of persons who share a sense of belonging and as a result interacts with one another.

Group behavior on the other hand, refers to the way in which people with similar traits behave and interact in order to achieve a common goal.

Types of group behavior

The two types of group behaviour are:

1. Mass action
2. Communal labor/service

Mass action: this has to do with a situation where a group of people come together (either as a matter of urgency or at an agreed time) to express their grievances or support of specific social situations as they concern the group. It could be in the form of appreciating the good work by government officials, strike actions, peaceful demonstrations or protests or rallies with placards. When it is violent, it can be in form of riots, stealing, destruction of lives and properties. Some examples are protest march, acts of patriotism, peaceful demonstrations, participating in a fight, cultism e. t. c.

Communal labor/services: communal service comprises actions by a group of persons or individuals who undertake a project to improve or develop their communities for the common good of the public. These projects are usually free of charge.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GROUP LABOR

Group behavior could be constructive or destructive.

Characteristics of constructive group behavior:

Constructive group behaviors are ways that assist with the smooth operation of the group such as:

1. The group is willing to compromise with the other party in order to resolve any issues.
2. They do not use aggression or destroy infrastructures and properties.
3. They make use of peaceful demonstration.
4. The interest of the society as well as of members is of great importance.
5. They respect government and other people's properties.

Characteristics of destructive group behavior:

Destructive group behaviors are ways that often result in hurting feelings or those in authority. Some of which are:

1. They resort to force and violence to achieve their goals.
2. They refuse to compromise or give in to the other party.
3. Most times, members use the group to satisfy their personal interest.
4. They withhold information that can be used to resolve an issue.
5. They can spread rumors about a person, an organization or the government.

BENEFITS OF POSITIVE GROUP BEHAVIOR

The following are benefits of positive group behavior:

1. Companionship: people that share similar threat always feel connected to each other. They develop a friendship that may cut across different ethnic groups.
2. Achievements: when people work together as a group, they are able to achieve more than what a single individual can do using the same resources and time.
3. Effective Avenue for change: positive group behavior can compel government and leaders to adopt policies and programs that can be of great benefits to members of society.
4. Awareness: positive group behaviors can be used to enlighten the masses on some activities of certain people, ethnic groups or government that are regarded as inhuman. E. g campaign against female mutilation.

5. Provision of social services: actions of some groups have been of great benefit to society. This is because these groups have been able to assist government and other organizations in providing social services to the public.

Disadvantages of group behaviour:

1. Unequal participation
2. Intrinsic conflict
3. No individual thinking
4. Decision making takes time
5. Easy to avoid work
6. Loss of creativity
7. Time consuming
8. Inequality in getting work.

EVALUATION:

1. Give the meaning of group behaviour.
2. Explain the two types of group behaviour.
3. Discuss three benefits of group behaviour to the members.