**SOCIAL STUDIES JSS 3**

**THIRD TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEKS TOPICS**

1. Revision of the last term’s work.
2. The world and its people, continents and countries of the world.
3. Minor races and their characteristics.
4. Media expression

* Types of media expression.
* Media portrayal of gender.
* Influence of the mass media on values and attitude.

1. International Economic Co-operation

* FESTAC
* Meaning and message

1. Revision
   1. JSCE Examination

**WEEK 1**

**REVISION OF LAST TERM’S WORK**

**WEEK 2**

**Topic: The World and Its People**

The sun remains static while the Solar System revolves around it. The Solar System comprises eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Pluto, listed in order of their proximity to the sun. Earth, the planet where humanity resides, is entirely enveloped by the atmosphere. Approximately 71% of Earth's surface is covered by water, with the remaining 29% constituting land.

Continent

The term continent denotes a vast, unbroken landmass on Earth. There are seven continents globally: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, and Antarctica. Each continent, excluding Australia and Antarctica, is further divided into countries.

Evaluation Questions

1. List the planets in the Solar System.

2. Define continent with two examples.

Topic: Countries of the World

A country is a political unit with a distinct system of government demarcated by political boundaries.

Asia

Asia, the largest continent in terms of size and population, covers one-third of the world's land surface. It is bordered by oceans and surrounded by seas. Notable countries in Asia include India, China, Soviet Union, Japan, Israel, Iraq, and Korea. Major languages spoken in Asia include Hindu, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic.

Africa

Africa, the second largest continent, comprises about 53 countries, including Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Mali, Senegal, and Cote D’Ivoire. The majority of the African population consists of black people. Bantu, Arabic, Swahili, Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, and Igbo are among the major languages, with English and French serving as the continent's official languages.

North America

North America, the third largest continent, primarily includes the United States of America, Canada, and Mexico. Many Americans are descendants of European migrants, while African Americans, originally slaves, later gained freedom. English is the predominant language, with French in Canada and Spanish in Mexico. The continent is highly developed.

South America

South America, the fourth largest continent, comprises 13 countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Its inhabitants have diverse origins from Europe, Asia, and Africa. The main languages spoken are Portuguese, Spanish, and English.

Europe

Europe is a peninsula stretching into the sea, known for its highly developed status. Countries like Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Germany, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, and Turkey are part of Europe. English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian are the prominent languages spoken here.

Australia

Australia, the smallest continent, is surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It also functions as a country. English is the primary language spoken in Australia.

Weekend Assignment

1. There are \_\_\_\_ continents in the world.

(a) 6

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 5

2. The largest continent in the world is

(a) Africa

(b) North America

(c) South America

(d) Asia

3. The most populated country in the world is

(a) South Africa

(b) China

(c) Mexico

(d) Brazil

4. The most populated country in Africa is

(a) Ghana

(b) South Africa

(c) Nigeria

(d) Liberia

5. The smallest continent in the world is

(a) Asia

(b) Africa

(b) Europe

(d) Australia

THEORY

1. Define Continent

2. Name the continents we have in the world and their countries.

**WEEK 3**

**TOPIC: MINOR RACES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS**

**THE MEANING OF RACE**

The word race is a term used to classify populations or human groups, which share a number of common features. These features have to do mainly with physical characteristic like colour, stature and shape.

People who belong to a particular race may share a common colour such as black, brown, white or red.

In stature, people may be huge or small, tall or short. The shape of the head and face may be broad or narrow, while that of the nose may be high, how, flat, broad or narrow. Peoples hair may be dark brown, black or white.

**THE MINOR RACES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC**

The minor racial groups are more located than the major one. These minor race include the san and Khorikhoi of southern Africa, the Australoid of Australia, the Ainus of Japan, the Pygmanoid or Nephrites of the America and the Polynesian or pacific Indians who dwell on the pacific islands of New Zealand, Hawaic, Samoa and Fiji.

The minor racial groups do have some distinctive characteristics. But generally, their characteristics, form part of the general characteristics of the major racial groups within which they are geographically located.

We may examine a few examples. The Aborigines of Australia or members of the Australoid race are both tall and short. They are dark in colour and have wavy or curly hair. They also have a lot of face and body hair, low forehead, deep-set eyes, prominent brow ridges, projecting jaws and long slender hands. Their noses are wide at the nostrils.

The pygmies are generally short in stature, with an average height of about 1.4 metres. Their skin colour is dark or chocolate brown rather than black. They grow strong beards, hairs at their chests and have large noses.

Members of the san race are yellow-brown in colour and small in nature.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Where there is conflict, there is also (a) Obedience (b) Growth and development (c) Modernization (d) Break down of law and order.
2. The absence of co-operation means (a) conflict (b) Community (c) Companionship.
3. The act of one woman having several husbands is called \_\_\_ (a) Polyandry (b) Polygamy (c) Monogamy.
4. The following are examples of modern health institution except\_\_\_\_ (a) Clinic (b) Hospital (c) Herbal home (d) Dental Clinic.
5. Through communication we pass\_\_\_ from one person to another (a) Money (b) Gift (c) Information (d) Wealth.

**THEORY**

1. Define Race.

2. What are the characteristics of the minor races?.

**WEEK 4**

**TOPIC: MEDIA EXPRESSION**

**MEANING OF MEDIA EXPRESSION**

Media expression refers to means of communicating with a large number of people spread over a wide area. We have printing and electronic media.

The printing media includes newspapers, magazine and journals. The electronic media includes radio and television. All these means of communication has reduced the whole world into a global village where we can know what is happening everywhere within a few minutes.

**TYPES OF MEDIA EXPRESSION**

We have two types of media expression. This includes the printing and electronic media. The printing media includes the newspapers, magazines and journals. The electronic media include the radio and television.

The influence of the mass media on values and attitudes.

1. The mass media enables us to make our opinions known to other people.
2. It gives us the opportunity to make our values and desires known to other people around us.
3. The mass media enables the producers of goods and services to make their products known to the members of the public through the radio, television and newspapers.
4. The mass media enables the people in the country to know the activities of the government.
5. The mass media has greatly influenced our culture. It has enabled us to copy and emulate the cultures and traditions of people in the other countries.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

* 1. Values can be leant from (a) Music and Cinema (b) Noise making (c) thinking in the afternoon.
  2. Social change occurs when humanity (a) stagnate at present level (b) Moves to another level of existence (c) Sun and moon shining constantly.
  3. Barter is the exchange of (a) Cowries for goods (b) Goods for goods (c) Slaves for mantilla.
  4. Females and males have these in common (a) Emotions and protruded breast (b) Pregnancy and genitals (c) Desires and romantic feelings.
  5. Stereotyping means (a) Keeping each gender tied to particular roles (b) Exchange roles between females and male (c) Uniting then equally.

**THEORY**

1. What is the meaning of media expression

2. Discuss the influence of the mass media on values and attitudes.

**WEEK 5**

**TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION**

**FESTAC:** Meaning and message. FESTAC means festival of Arts and culture. The second world black and African festival of Arts and culture was a very elaborate and all embracing world cultural festival held in Lagos from 15th January to 12th February, 1977.

The festival was attended by thousands of people from 56 countries of the world. It was the biggest gathering of blacks from all over the world for cultural festival.

**AIMS OF FESTAC’ 77**

FESTAC ‘ 77 was held to help achieve the following particular aims.

1. To ensure the revival, propagation and promotion of black and Africa values, culture and civilization.
2. To present black and Africa culture in its highest and widest conception.
3. To bring to light the diverse contributions of black and Africa peoples to the universal currents of thoughts ad arts.
4. To promote black and African artists, performers and writers and facilitate their world acceptance and their access to world outlets.
5. To promote better international and inter-racial understanding.
6. To facilitate a periodic return to origin in Africa by black artists, writers and performers taken to other continents.

**THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FESTAC’ 77**

1. FESTAC helped to bring together many representatives of all peoples of the black race who are scattered all over the world.
2. By coming together, they were able to appreciate their common origin, destiny and position in a world where they are despised and regarded as inferior to people of other races.
3. FESTAC enabled peoples of black race to pool their efforts and talents in the fields of poetry, music and fine and applied arts, so that the world could better recognize and appreciate their contributions to world civilization.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. FESTAC’ 77 was held in \_\_\_ city of Nigeria (a) Ibadan (b) Enugu (c) Lagos (d) Port Harcourt.
2. FESTAC’ 77 was attended by \_\_\_\_ countries of the world (a) 56 (b) 36 (c) 26 (d) 60.
3. Which of these can cause conflict in the home (a) Faithfulness (b) Poverty (c) Understanding (d) Love.
4. Through communication we pass \_\_\_ from one person to another (a) Money (b) Gift (c) Information.
5. Specialized health center which cure for the teeth is \_\_\_ (a) Hospital (b) Maternity center (c) Clinic (d) Dental clinic.

**THEORY**

1. Explain the aims of FESTAC’ 77.

2. Discuss the achievements of FESTAC’ 77