



very
puzzled

GHANA MEMORY GAME GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE
PEOPLE AND ITEMS FEATURED ON
THE GHANA MEMORY GAME

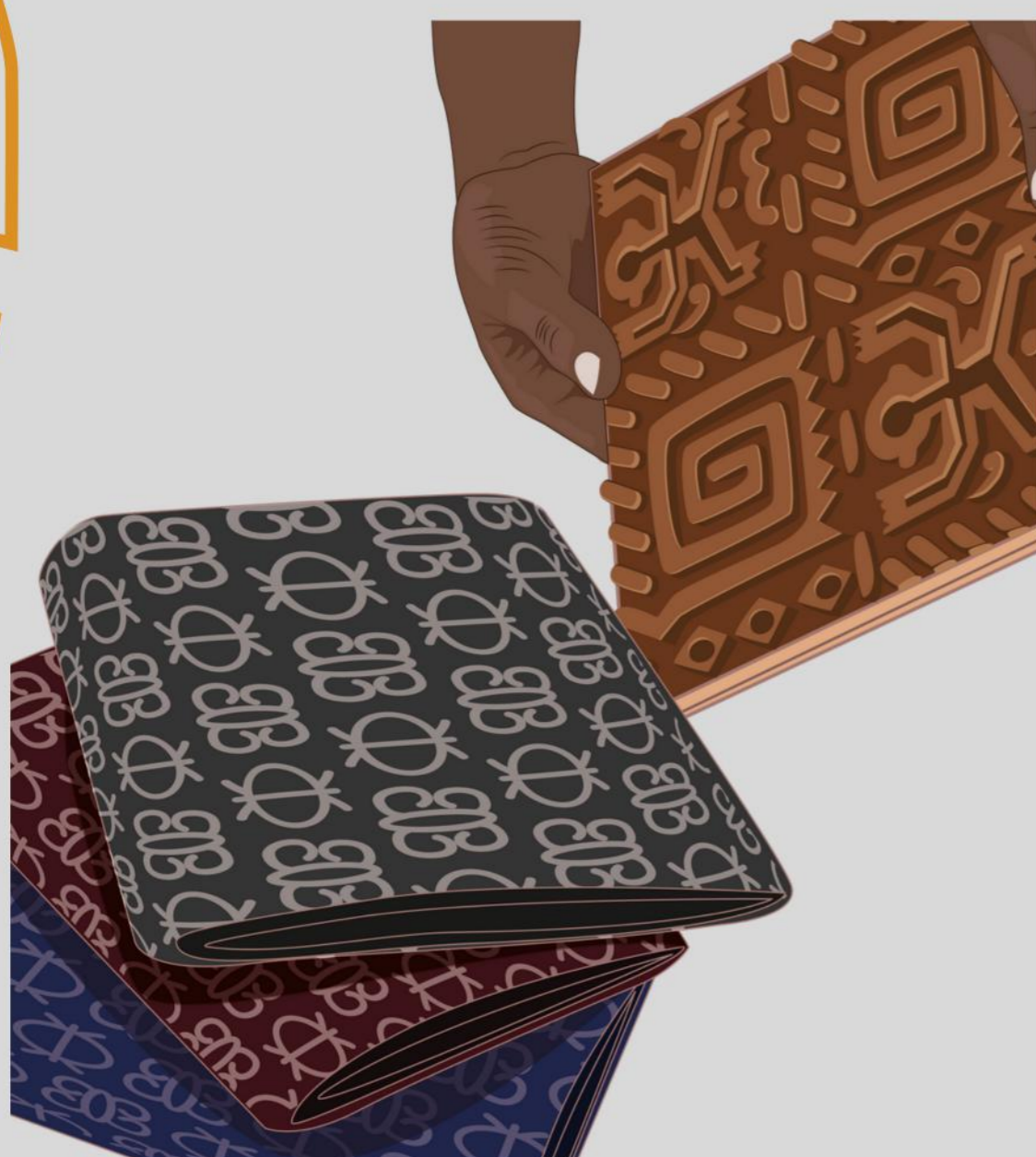
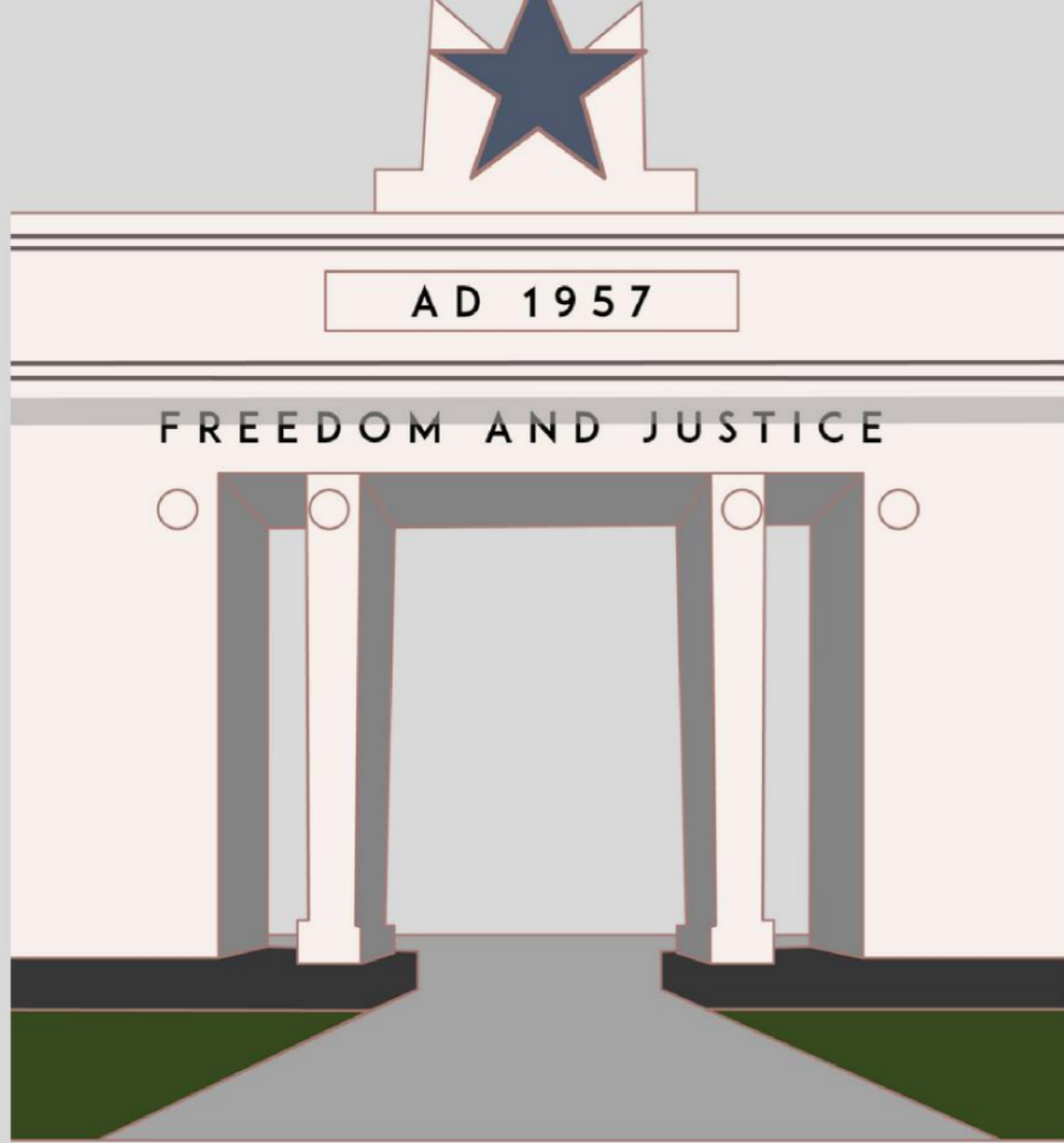


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. The Benefits of the memory game
3. Yaa Gyasi
4. Smock
5. Aburi Botanical Gardens
6. Gari
7. Atenteben
8. Porcupine
9. Yaa Asantewaa
10. Kente
11. Independence Square
12. Kenkey
13. Gyl
14. Elephant
15. David Adjaye
16. Batik
17. Larabanga mosque
18. Jollof
19. Seperewa
20. Butterfly
21. Otumfuo Nana Osei Tutu II
22. Ahenema
23. Jamestown lighthouse
24. Fufu
25. Fontomfrom
26. African manatee
27. Questions



Welcome to

YOUR GUIDE

Ghana, the lionhearted nation of West Africa, stands tall as a true heroic figure in the continent's history. With a legacy steeped in courage, resilience, and indomitable spirit, Ghana's story is one of triumph over adversity and a beacon of hope for the world.

From the ancient empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai to the modern struggles for independence, Ghana's journey has been one of courage and determination. The land of gold, once known for its wealth and prosperity, has evolved into a land of intellectual richness, fostering education and innovation.

The Very Puzzled Ghana memory game is a simple game that can be played by the whole family. We have created cards that feature food, musical instruments, landmarks, clothing, animals and people.

THE BENEFITS OF THE MEMORY GAME



COGNITIVE FUNCTION

Players improve their cognitive function by challenging the brain to recall information, which can strengthen neural pathways and improve memory retention.



VISUAL RECOGNITION

Players improve their visual discrimination. This will lead to an acceleration in distinguishing images from one and another.



UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

There is no better way for your players to gain an understanding of the world around them than by them literally manipulate the world around them.



REDUCED STRESS AND ANXIETY

Players can help reduce stress and anxiety as the memory game providing a distraction from negative thoughts and emotions.



FOCUS AND CONCENTRATION

Our memory game requires focused attention and concentration, which can help improve these skills over time.



PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES

Our memory game requires problem-solving skills, which can be useful in a wide range of real-world situations.



IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Memory games can help improve academic performance by enhancing memory recall, concentration, and problem-solving skills.

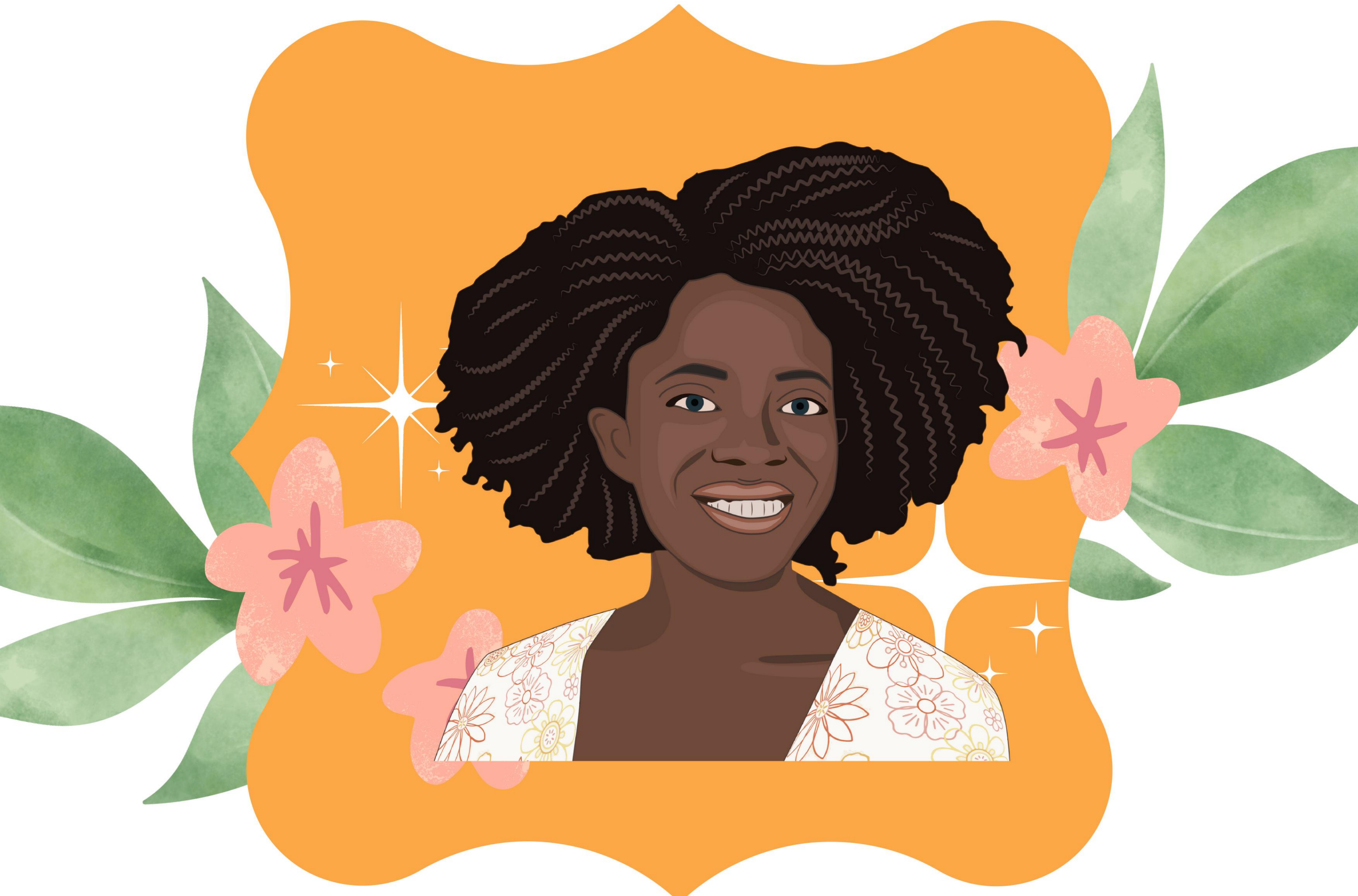


BETTER MENTAL HEALTH

Engaging in memory games has been linked to better mental health, including a reduced risk of cognitive decline and dementia in later life.

YAA GYASI

(1989)



Yaa Gyasi, a Ghanaian-American author born on November 28, 1989, in Mampong, Ghana, is renowned for her insightful exploration of the African diaspora in her debut novel, "Homegoing." At a young age, Gyasi moved with her family to Huntsville, Alabama, where she developed a passion for writing and storytelling. She pursued her literary ambitions by earning a Bachelor of Arts in English from Stanford University and a Master of Fine Arts in Fiction from the esteemed Iowa Writers' Workshop.

In 2016, Gyasi made a profound impact on the literary world with the release of "Homegoing." The novel traces the destinies of two half-sisters, Effia and Esi, and their descendants over centuries, offering a gripping examination of slavery, colonization, and their lasting effects on African and African-American communities. Gyasi's ability to weave together powerful narratives and her deep exploration of historical and cultural complexities garnered widespread acclaim and established her as a notable voice in contemporary fiction.

Her debut novel received numerous accolades, including being named one of the National Book Foundation's "5 Under 35" honorees in 2016. Gyasi's writing resonates with readers globally, evoking empathy and understanding for the diverse struggles, triumphs, and shared human experiences depicted in her stories.



SMOCK

The Ghanaian smock, also known as "batakari" in the northern part of Ghana, is a traditional clothing item worn by the people of the Northern Region and Upper East Region of Ghana. It is a loose-fitting tunic-style garment that is typically made from handwoven cotton fabric.

The smock is an essential part of the cultural identity and heritage of the people in the northern regions of Ghana. It is not only a practical clothing item but also a symbol of cultural pride and craftsmanship. The fabric used to make the smock is often dyed in vibrant colors using traditional methods, and the patterns and designs vary from region to region and even between different ethnic groups.

One of the distinguishing features of the Ghanaian smock is its distinctive decorative embroidery. Skilled artisans create intricate and colorful patterns using hand-stitched techniques, making each smock a unique and personalized piece of clothing.

The smock is not only worn for everyday attire but also holds significant cultural and ceremonial value. It is commonly worn during festivals, weddings, funerals, and other important social and cultural events. In some communities, the style and color of the smock can indicate the wearer's social status or role within the community.



ABURI BOTANICAL GARDENS

Aburi Botanical Gardens is a beautiful and historic botanical garden located in Aburi, a town in the Eastern Region of Ghana. Situated approximately 38 kilometers (about 24 miles) north of the capital city, Accra, the gardens are nestled on the Akwapim-Togo mountain range, providing a serene and scenic setting. The gardens were established in 1890 by the British colonial administration, making them one of the oldest botanical gardens in Ghana. Originally, the purpose of the gardens was to serve as an experimental station for testing and acclimatizing exotic plants, particularly those of economic value, for use in the country's agricultural industry. Over time, the gardens evolved into a popular recreational spot and a place for education and conservation.

The Aburi Botanical Gardens cover an expansive area, featuring a diverse collection of plant species from Ghana and around the world. Visitors can wander through well-maintained pathways that wind through lush greenery, stunning flower beds, and towering trees. The gardens offer a peaceful retreat, making it a favorite destination for both locals and tourists seeking to escape the hustle and bustle of city life.

For visitors, the gardens offer an opportunity to connect with nature, learn about Ghana's plant diversity, and enjoy a relaxing day amidst the tranquil surroundings. It's a place where history, culture, and natural beauty come together, making Aburi Botanical Gardens a cherished gem in Ghana's landscape.



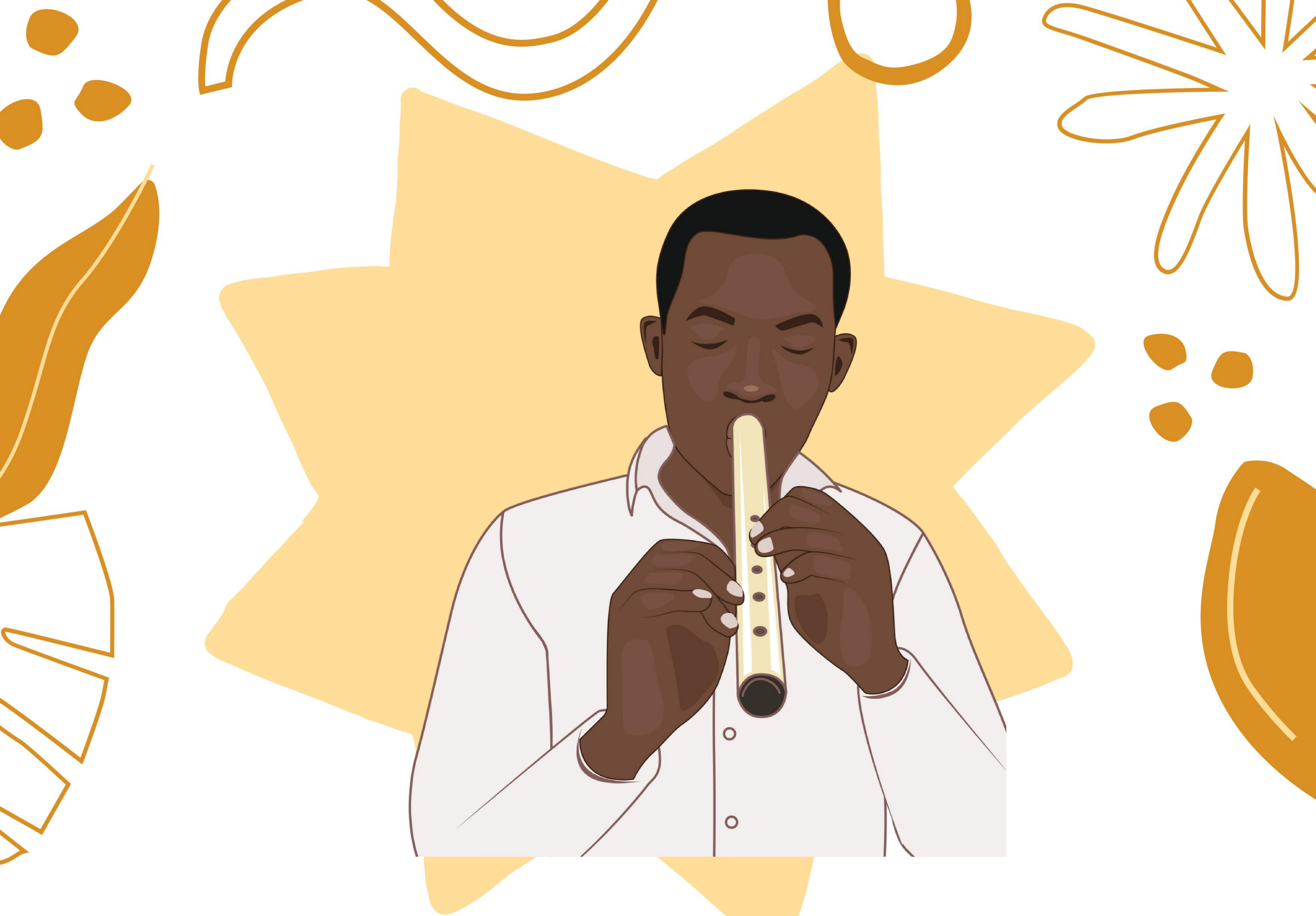
GARI

Gari is a popular West African food product made from cassava, a starchy root vegetable. It is a significant part of the diet in many countries in the region, including Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and others.

Gari is a versatile food item and can be prepared in various ways. It can be used as a base for a variety of dishes, including "gari foto," a popular Ghanaian dish made with gari, tomatoes, onions, and spicy pepper sauce. Gari can also be mixed with water or milk to create a simple and filling porridge or be eaten with various soups and stews.

Due to its ease of preparation, long shelf life, and affordability, gari has become a staple food in many West African households. It is an important source of carbohydrates and energy for millions of people in the region, contributing significantly to food security and nutrition.

Moreover, gari is not only valued for its nutritional benefits but also for its cultural significance. It is often served during social gatherings, festivals, and special occasions, and its production and consumption have become part of the cultural heritage of West African communities.



ATENTEBEN

Atenteben is a traditional bamboo flute from Ghana, West Africa. It is a popular and culturally significant musical instrument, often used in traditional and folk music performances, as well as during social gatherings and ceremonies.

The atenteben is crafted from bamboo, and it typically consists of six finger holes, though some variations may have more or fewer holes. Skilled artisans create the instrument by carefully selecting and shaping bamboo tubes to produce distinct tones and pitches. The bamboo is often dried and cured to enhance its resonance and durability.

The atenteben is played by blowing air into the mouthpiece at one end of the flute while using fingers to cover and uncover the finger holes along the length of the instrument. By adjusting the finger positions, musicians can produce different notes, allowing for a range of melodies and tunes.

The sound of the atenteben is soft, soothing, and melodic, making it a favorite in traditional Ghanaian music. It is often used in ensembles and in combination with other traditional instruments, such as drums and xylophones, to create vibrant and rhythmic performances.



PORCUPINE

The porcupine is a large rodent belonging to the family Erethizontidae or Hystricidae, depending on the species. They are known for their unique and fascinating defense mechanism - a coat of sharp quills that covers their bodies. When threatened, a porcupine can raise and fan out its quills, making it appear much larger and deterring potential predators.

There are various species of porcupines found around the world, with some inhabiting North and South America, while others are native to Africa, Europe, and Asia. Despite their different habitats, porcupines generally share similar physical characteristics and behavior.

Physical characteristics of porcupines include a stocky body, small eyes, and powerful claws for climbing trees. Their quills, which are modified hairs, come in different lengths and colors depending on the species. The quills are not thrown, contrary to popular belief, but they detach easily when touched, embedding themselves in the skin of an attacker.

YAA ASANTEWAA

(October 17, 1840 – October 17, 1921)



Born around 1840 in Besease, a village in the Ashanti region, Yaa Asantewaa was a member of the Ashanti royal family and held the title of Queen Mother of Ejisu. As a queen mother, she held a position of great respect and influence within the Ashanti society. In March 1900, the Ashanti Empire faced a crisis when the British colonial authorities demanded the Golden Stool, a revered symbol of Ashanti unity and power. The Ashanti King, Prempeh I, and other Ashanti leaders were exiled, and the British sought to assert control over the Ashanti region. During this critical moment, Yaa Asantewaa emerged as a fearless and determined leader. When the Ashanti men were hesitant to take action against the British, she passionately rallied the warriors, urging them to defend their homeland and fight against colonial oppression. Yaa Asantewaa famously declared: "If you, the men of Ashanti, will not go forward, then we will. I shall call upon my fellow women. We will fight the white men. We will fight until the last of us falls on the battlefield."

Her inspiring words and leadership galvanized the Ashanti forces, and she led an army of brave fighters against the British. Though the war ultimately resulted in defeat for the Ashanti forces, Yaa Asantewaa's resistance and unwavering dedication to her people left a lasting legacy of bravery and resilience.



Kente is a traditional African cloth that originates from the Ashanti people of Ghana. It is made of interwoven strips of silk and cotton in a variety of colors and patterns, and is often worn on special occasions such as weddings, graduations, and cultural festivals.

Kente cloth has significant cultural and symbolic meaning in Ghanaian and broader West African cultures. Each color and pattern has its own meaning and symbolism, and the cloth is often associated with royalty, wealth, and prestige.

The process of making Kente cloth is labor-intensive and involves several steps, including spinning the thread, dyeing the thread, weaving the strips on a loom, and finally stitching the strips together to create the finished cloth. Skilled weavers can create complex patterns and designs in the cloth, with some designs taking days or even weeks to complete.

Today, Kente cloth is not only worn for special occasions but also used in fashion and home decor around the world, as a way to celebrate and appreciate African culture and heritage.

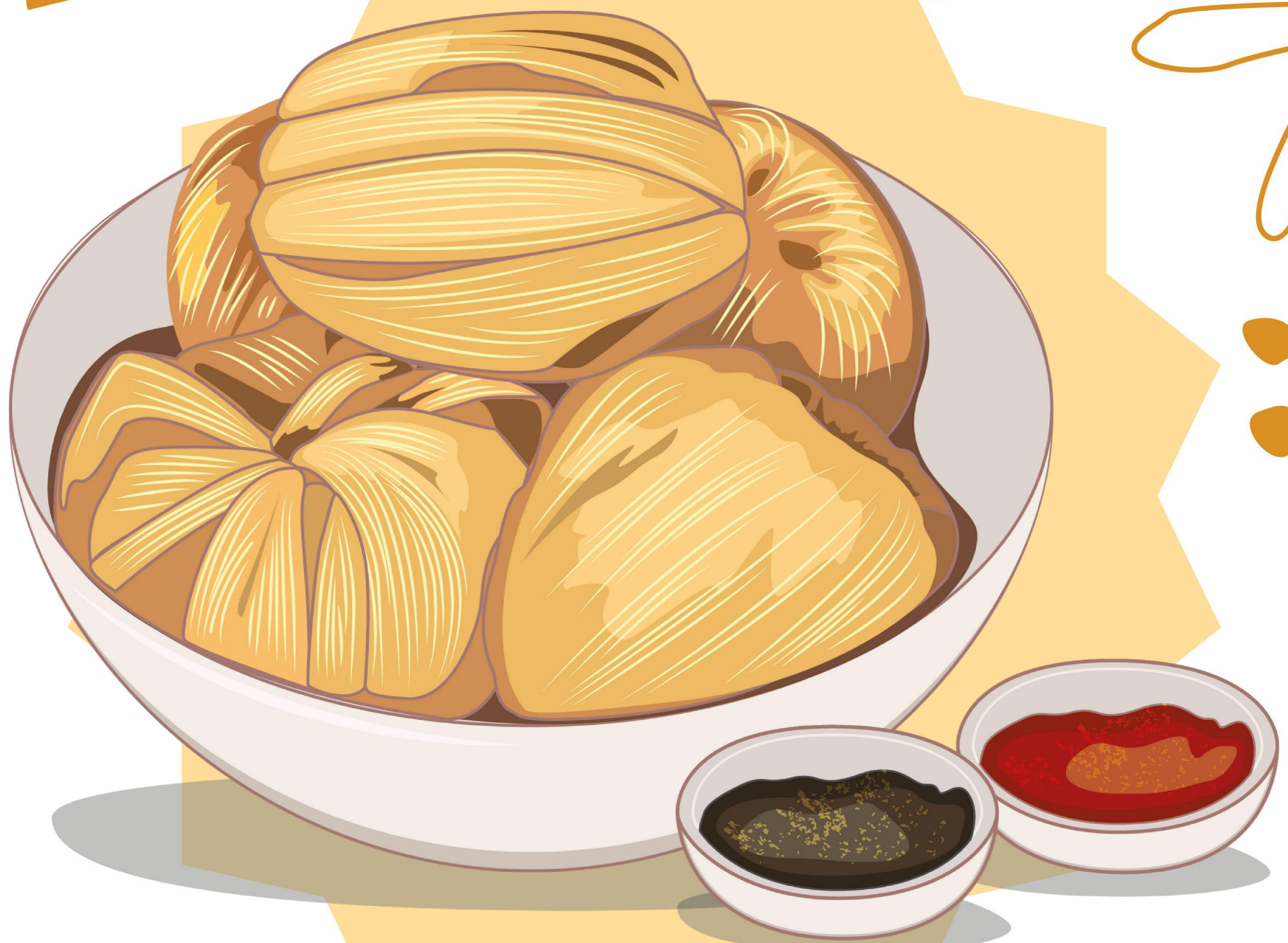


INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

The square is situated along the coastline of Accra, near the Atlantic Ocean, and covers a vast open space that can accommodate large gatherings and events. It was constructed during the early post-independence period and officially opened on March 6, 1961, to commemorate Ghana's independence from British colonial rule.

The central feature of Independence Square is the Independence Arch, a towering black monument that stands at the northern end of the square. The arch, resembling a triumphal arch, symbolizes the country's newfound freedom and marks the gateway to the square. The design of the arch draws inspiration from traditional Ghanaian architecture, and it features the Black Star of Africa, which is also found on the Ghanaian national flag.

Independence Square is not only a symbol of Ghana's independence but also serves as a venue for significant national events and ceremonies. It has hosted numerous historical events, including presidential inaugurations, Independence Day celebrations, military parades, and cultural festivals.



KENKEY

Kenkey is a traditional Ghanaian dish made from fermented maize dough. It is a staple food in Ghana and is widely enjoyed across the country, particularly in the coastal regions. The preparation of kenkey involves a fermentation process that adds a unique tangy flavor to the maize dough. To make kenkey, maize is soaked in water for a few days to allow it to ferment naturally. The soaked maize is then ground into a smooth paste and mixed with water, salt, and sometimes palm oil to form a thick batter. The batter is then tightly wrapped in banana leaves or corn husks to create small, compact bundles, known as "wraps" or "balls."

The wrapped kenkey is then boiled in water or steamed for several hours until it is fully cooked and firm. The result is a dense, slightly sour, and doughy food that is often eaten with various accompaniments.

Kenkey is typically served with a variety of sauces, stews, or soups. One of the most popular ways to enjoy kenkey is with fried fish and pepper sauce. Ghanaians also eat kenkey with traditional soups such as okra soup, palm nut soup, groundnut soup, or fisherman's soup.



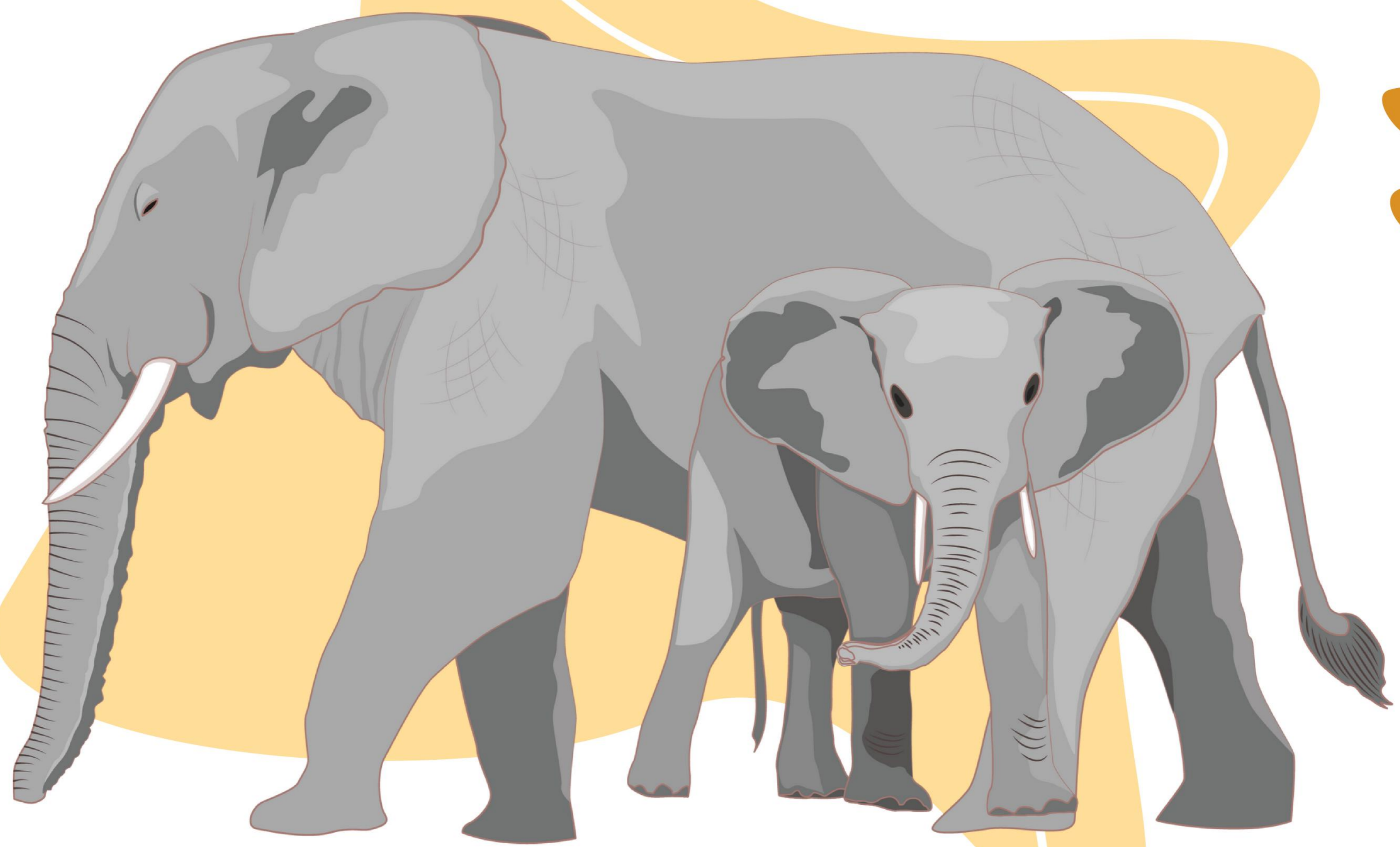
GYIL

The gyl is a traditional West African musical instrument, specifically belonging to the Dagara and Lobi ethnic groups in Ghana, Burkina Faso, and parts of Ivory Coast. It is a type of xylophone or balafon, made up of wooden keys or slats of varying lengths, which are suspended over resonating gourds or calabashes.

The gyl is played by striking the wooden keys with mallets, typically made of rubber or padded material. Each key produces a distinct pitch, and the size and thickness of the keys determine their specific notes.

Gyl music is characterized by its vibrant and melodic sound, with complex rhythms and interlocking patterns that create intricate and captivating melodies. Traditionally, the gyl was primarily played during important cultural and social events, such as funerals, weddings, festivals, and rituals. It served as a means of communication, storytelling, and community bonding.

Overall, the gyl is not only a musical instrument but a symbol of cultural identity, community cohesion, and spiritual significance for the people of West Africa. Its distinct sound and rich cultural context make it a unique and cherished part of the region's musical heritage.



ELEPHANT

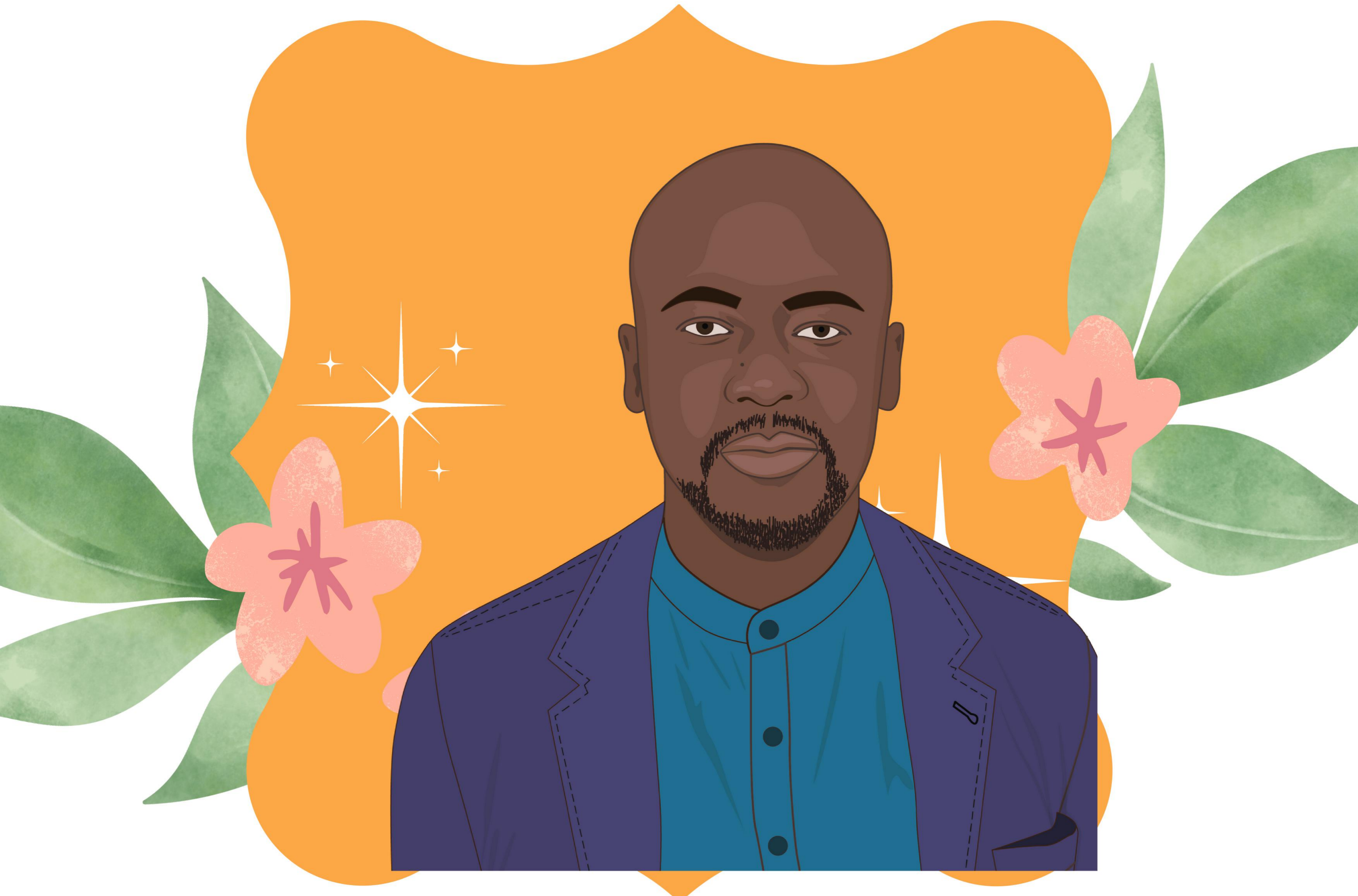
Elephants are the largest land animals on Earth and belong to the family Elephantidae. African elephants are native to various countries in Africa and are the largest living terrestrial animals. They are recognized for their large ears, long tusks, and wrinkled skin. Both the African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) and the African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) are classified as African elephants.

Elephants are highly social and intelligent animals known for their strong family bonds and complex communication systems. They live in herds led by a matriarch, and both males and females have well-defined roles within the group. Elephants have a diverse diet consisting of grasses, fruits, bark, and other vegetation.

Unfortunately, elephants are also facing numerous threats, including habitat loss, poaching for their ivory tusks, and human-elephant conflict. As a result, they are listed as endangered or vulnerable species, and conservation efforts are ongoing to protect these majestic creatures and their habitats.

DAVID ADJAYE

(22 September 1966)



David Adjaye is a renowned British architect of Ghanaian descent, known for his innovative and thoughtful approach to architecture. He was born on September 22, 1966, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Ghanaian parents, and later moved to the United Kingdom, where he spent much of his childhood.

Throughout his career, David Adjaye has completed numerous high-profile projects, including the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, D.C. This iconic museum, which opened in 2016, is a powerful testament to African American history and culture and stands as a significant architectural achievement. Beyond the National Museum of African American History and Culture, Adjaye has designed notable buildings worldwide, such as the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo, Norway, the Aishti Foundation in Beirut, Lebanon, and the Ruby City Art Center in San Antonio, Texas, USA.

His commitment to social responsibility and engagement is evident in his work on projects that address issues of urban planning, sustainability, and community development. He has also been involved in projects aimed at providing affordable and dignified housing solutions in underserved areas.



BATIK

Batik is a traditional textile art technique that involves the application of wax and dye to create intricate and colorful designs on fabric. It is a widely practiced art form in many countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Nigeria, and several countries in Africa.

The batik process begins with a plain piece of fabric, usually cotton or silk. The artist uses melted wax to apply intricate patterns and designs onto the fabric by hand, using a special tool called a canting or a brush. The wax acts as a resist, preventing the dye from penetrating the areas it covers.

After the wax is applied, the fabric is submerged into a dye bath, and the dye colors the exposed areas of the fabric. The process of waxing and dyeing can be repeated multiple times, depending on the complexity of the design and the desired color variations. The artist must carefully plan each step to ensure that the waxed areas create the desired patterns and colors when the fabric is fully dyed.

Once the dyeing process is complete, the fabric is usually boiled or ironed to remove the wax, revealing the intricate and vibrant designs. The areas previously covered with wax retain their original color, creating a striking contrast against the dyed sections.



LARABANGA MOSQUE

The Larabanga Mosque, also known as the Larabanga Mosque of Gonja, is a historic and revered mosque located in Larabanga, a small village in the Northern Region of Ghana. It is one of the oldest and most important mosques in West Africa and holds significant cultural and religious importance for the local community and beyond.

Believed to have been constructed in the 15th century, the Larabanga Mosque is an outstanding example of Sudanese-Sahelian architecture, characterized by its distinctive mud-brick construction and unique design. The mosque's structure features conical-shaped towers and wooden beams, showcasing the traditional building techniques and architectural style of the region.

The mosque is an essential religious and spiritual center for the local Muslim community. It is considered a sacred site and attracts pilgrims from various parts of Ghana and neighboring countries who come to seek blessings and spiritual solace. The mosque serves as a place of worship, community gathering, and Islamic education for the residents of Larabanga and the surrounding areas.

An intriguing feature of the mosque is the ancient copy of the Quran that is preserved inside. The manuscript is believed to be several centuries old and is carefully guarded by the mosque's caretakers.



JOLLOF

Jollof, often referred to as "Jollof rice," is a popular and beloved West African dish known for its rich and flavorful taste. It is a one-pot rice dish that is a staple in many countries across the region, including Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The origins of Jollof are debated among these countries, each claiming to have the best version of the dish. The basic ingredients for Jollof include rice, tomatoes, onions, and a blend of spices and seasonings. However, variations of the dish can incorporate a wide range of ingredients, depending on regional preferences and availability.

Jollof is not only cherished for its delicious taste but also for its social and cultural significance. It is often served at festive occasions, celebrations, and family gatherings, bringing people together in a communal meal. It is a dish that fosters a sense of unity and identity, transcending national boundaries and forming part of the cultural fabric of West African communities.

The debate over which country makes the best Jollof has become a lighthearted rivalry among West Africans, and discussions about the dish can be passionate and enthusiastic. However, regardless of the country of origin or the specific ingredients used, Jollof remains a symbol of African culinary heritage, loved and appreciated by many both within the region and beyond.



SEPEREWA

The Seperewa is a traditional West African stringed musical instrument, specifically associated with the Akan people of Ghana. It is a plucked instrument that belongs to the family of harps and is known for its melodic and soothing sounds.

The Seperewa consists of a wooden resonator box with a calabash attached to its underside, which acts as a resonating chamber. The wooden neck of the instrument extends from the resonator, and it typically has about seven or eight strings made from plant fibers or metal wires.

Traditionally, the Seperewa was played during various cultural events and ceremonies, such as storytelling sessions, funerals, festivals, and social gatherings. It also had a role in accompanying traditional Akan songs and dances, enhancing the musical experience and cultural expressions of the community.

In the past, the Seperewa was played by skilled musicians and storytellers, who used its sweet and melodious tones to captivate audiences and convey messages through music and narratives. The instrument's versatility allowed players to produce a range of notes and tones, enabling them to create captivating and emotive performances.



BUTTERFLY

Butterflies are beautiful and fascinating insects belonging to the order Lepidoptera. They are known for their colorful wings adorned with intricate patterns, making them some of the most captivating creatures in the natural world. Butterflies undergo a remarkable transformation during their life cycle, transitioning through four distinct stages: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis), and adult.

Ghana is home to a diverse and vibrant butterfly population, with over 1,000 butterfly species recorded in the country. The varied landscapes of Ghana, including rainforests, savannas, coastal regions, and mountains, provide diverse habitats that support a wide range of butterfly species.

Butterfly watching, also known as lepidopterology, is a popular activity in Ghana, especially among nature enthusiasts and researchers. Several national parks, forest reserves, and wildlife sanctuaries in Ghana offer excellent opportunities to observe these beautiful insects in their natural habitats.

As with many other countries, butterflies in Ghana face threats from habitat loss, climate change, and pollution. Conservation efforts are essential to protect these delicate creatures and preserve their natural habitats for future generations to enjoy their beauty and ecological contributions.

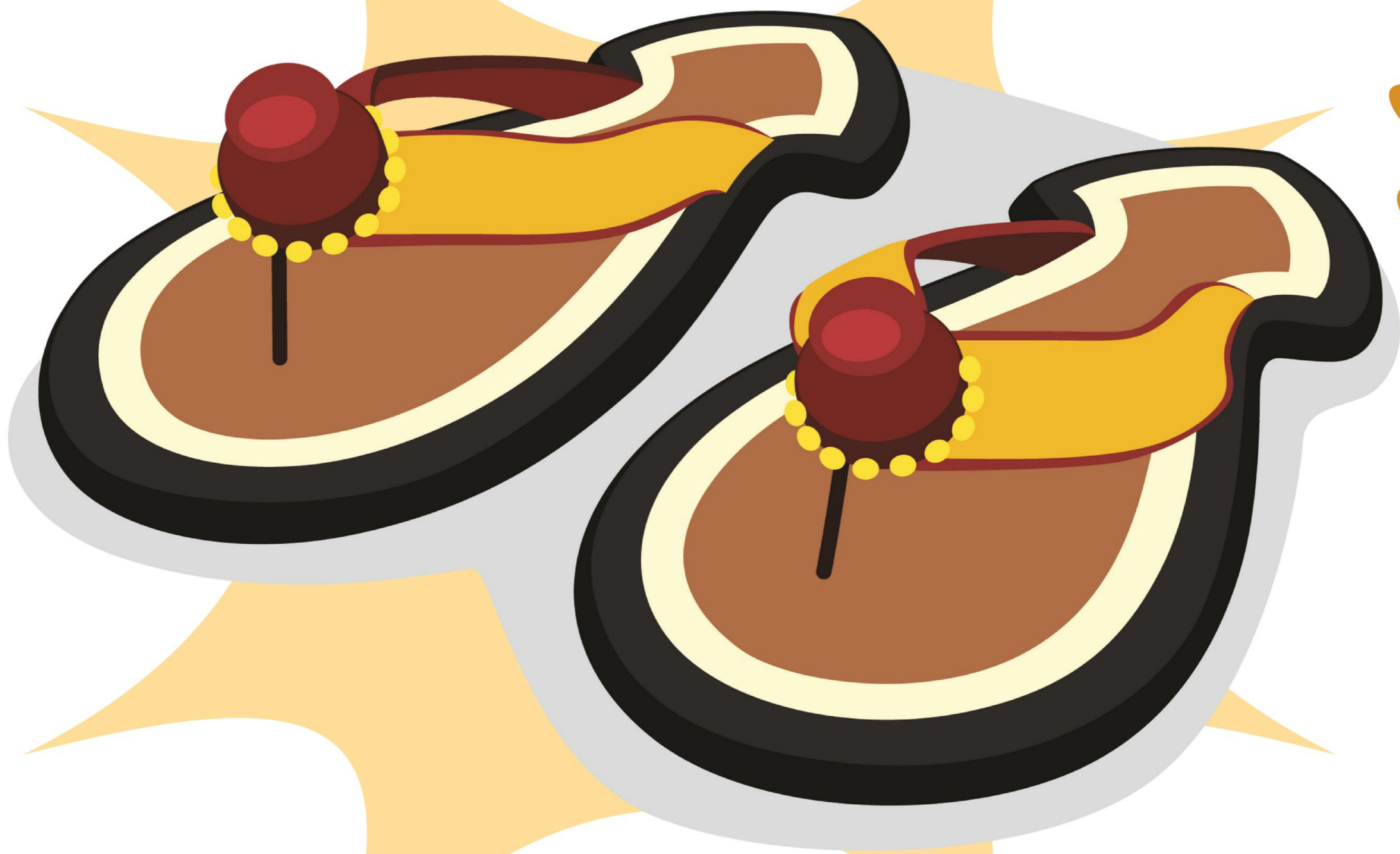
OTUMFUO NANA OSEI TUTU II (6 May 1950)



Otumfuo Nana Osei Tutu II is the current Asantehene, which means the King of the Ashanti Kingdom, located in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. He ascended to the throne on April 26, 1999, following the passing of his predecessor, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II.

Otumfuo Nana Osei Tutu II, whose full name is Nana Barima Kwaku Duah, was born on May 6, 1950, in Kumasi, Ghana. He belongs to the Oyoko Clan, one of the key royal clans of the Ashanti Kingdom. As the Asantehene, Nana Osei Tutu II serves as the traditional and ceremonial leader of the Ashanti people. The Ashanti Kingdom has a rich cultural heritage and a strong historical significance in Ghana's history, and the Asantehene plays an essential role in preserving and promoting the traditions, customs, and values of the Ashanti people.

Under his leadership, Otumfuo Nana Osei Tutu II has been actively involved in various social and developmental initiatives, seeking to uplift the welfare of his people and the broader Ghanaian society. He is also known for his efforts in promoting education, healthcare, and cultural preservation.



AHENEMA

Ahenema is a traditional, royal slipper worn by the queens and chiefs of the Akan, Ga, and Ewe ethnic groups in Ghana. This traditional slipper came to be worn by anyone to events such as festivals, funerals, wedding ceremonies and church.

In the past, Ahenema were worn by people of royal descent, and was often named after the king. The method of naming was later changed and the Ahenema was named after the children of the king. This was because the kings' name should not be mentioned in vain, hence the name Ahenema, which translates as king's children. The slipper used to be made of wood and rope but now it's made of leather. The number 8 is carved into the sole of an Ahenema slipper as it represents stability.



JAMESTOWN LIGHTHOUSE

The Jamestown Lighthouse, also known as the James Fort Lighthouse, is a historic landmark located in Jamestown, a neighborhood in Accra, the capital city of Ghana. The lighthouse is situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the Gulf of Guinea, offering stunning views of the ocean and the surrounding coastline.

The Jamestown Lighthouse is not only a navigational aid but also an iconic symbol of Ghana's maritime history and the coastal community of Jamestown. It is one of the oldest lighthouses in Ghana, with a history that dates back to the colonial era.

The lighthouse was constructed during the late 19th century by the British colonial authorities to guide ships safely into the harbor of Accra. Its strategic location on the coast made it an essential landmark for ships approaching the busy port of Accra.

The original structure of the Jamestown Lighthouse was a tall masonry tower with a lantern room at the top, housing the light source that guided ships. Over the years, the lighthouse has undergone renovations and modifications, but its historical charm and significance remain intact.

Beyond its navigational role, the Jamestown Lighthouse has become a popular tourist attraction in Accra. Visitors are drawn to its picturesque setting and the opportunity to climb to the top of the lighthouse for panoramic views of the ocean and the city.



FUFU

Fufu is a popular West African dish made from starchy root vegetables such as cassava, yams, or plantains. It is a staple food in many countries in the region, including Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and others. Fufu is known for its smooth and dough-like texture and is typically served with a variety of savory soups, stews, or sauces.

The preparation of fufu involves boiling the starchy root vegetables until they are soft and tender. Once cooked, the vegetables are pounded or mashed using a large wooden mortar and pestle until they become a smooth and stretchy dough-like consistency. The pounding process requires skill and strength, and it is often a communal activity, with several people taking turns to pound the fufu until it reaches the desired texture.

Fufu is a versatile dish that can be made with different types of starchy vegetables, depending on the region and local culinary traditions. In Ghana, fufu is commonly made from cassava, yams, or a combination of both. In Nigeria, plantains and yams are popular choices for making fufu.

Fufu is typically served as a ball-shaped portion on a plate, and diners use their hands to pinch off small portions of the fufu and use it to scoop up the accompanying soup or stew. It is a communal way of eating, with people sharing a large bowl of soup and fufu, fostering a sense of togetherness and unity during mealtimes.



FONTOMFROM

Fontomfrom are traditional West African drums originating from the Akan ethnic group, particularly among the Ashanti people of Ghana. These drums play a significant role in Akan culture, serving as powerful and sacred instruments used during various social, cultural, and religious ceremonies.

Fontomfrom drums are made from solid blocks of wood and are known for their large size and distinctive hourglass shape. The drumheads are made of animal hide, usually from cows or antelopes, stretched tightly over the top and bottom openings of the drum. The drumheads are secured with ropes or cords, which can be tightened or loosened to tune the drums and produce different pitches. Each fontomfrom drum has a specific name and purpose, and they are often played in ensembles to create complex and rhythmic patterns. The fontomfrom ensemble typically consists of six or more drums of varying sizes, each with its unique pitch and role in the music.

Fontomfrom drums are played at various occasions, including state and religious events, funerals, festivals, and traditional ceremonies. They are considered sacred instruments, and their rhythms and performances are deeply tied to the spiritual beliefs and traditions of the Akan people. The fontomfrom drumming is not just a form of entertainment or music; it is a way of communication and expression in Akan culture. The drummers use specific rhythms and beats to convey messages, announce important events, or call people to gather for various purposes.



AFRICAN MANATEE

The African manatee is a large aquatic mammal found in the rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters of western and central Africa. It is one of three species of manatees, along with the Amazonian manatee and the West Indian manatee, that belong to the order Sirenia.

African manatees are herbivorous animals and primarily feed on aquatic vegetation such as seagrasses, water hyacinths, and other aquatic plants. They have large, paddle-like flippers and a powerful, muscular tail, which they use for swimming and maneuvering in their aquatic habitats. Their bodies are covered in tough, wrinkled skin, and they lack dorsal fins.

These gentle and slow-moving creatures are typically solitary but can be found in small groups, especially during the breeding season or when feeding in areas with abundant food. They are well-adapted to freshwater, brackish, and marine environments and are often seen in slow-moving rivers, lagoons, and coastal areas.

African manatees face several threats to their survival, including habitat loss, pollution, entanglement in fishing gear, and accidental collisions with boats and watercraft. These factors have led to a decline in their populations, and they are considered vulnerable to extinction.

QUESTIONS

Which person/ item is your favourite and why?

What other people/ items would you like to have seen?

Which person/ item is the most and least well know?

Which of the foods have you eaten before and which will you try in future?

Which landmarks have you visited before and which will you visit in future?

Which of the clothes have you worn before and which would you like to wear in future?