



SIERRA LEONE JIGSAW PUZZLE GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE
PEOPLE FEATURED ON THE SIERRA
LEONE MAP JIGSAW PUZZLE

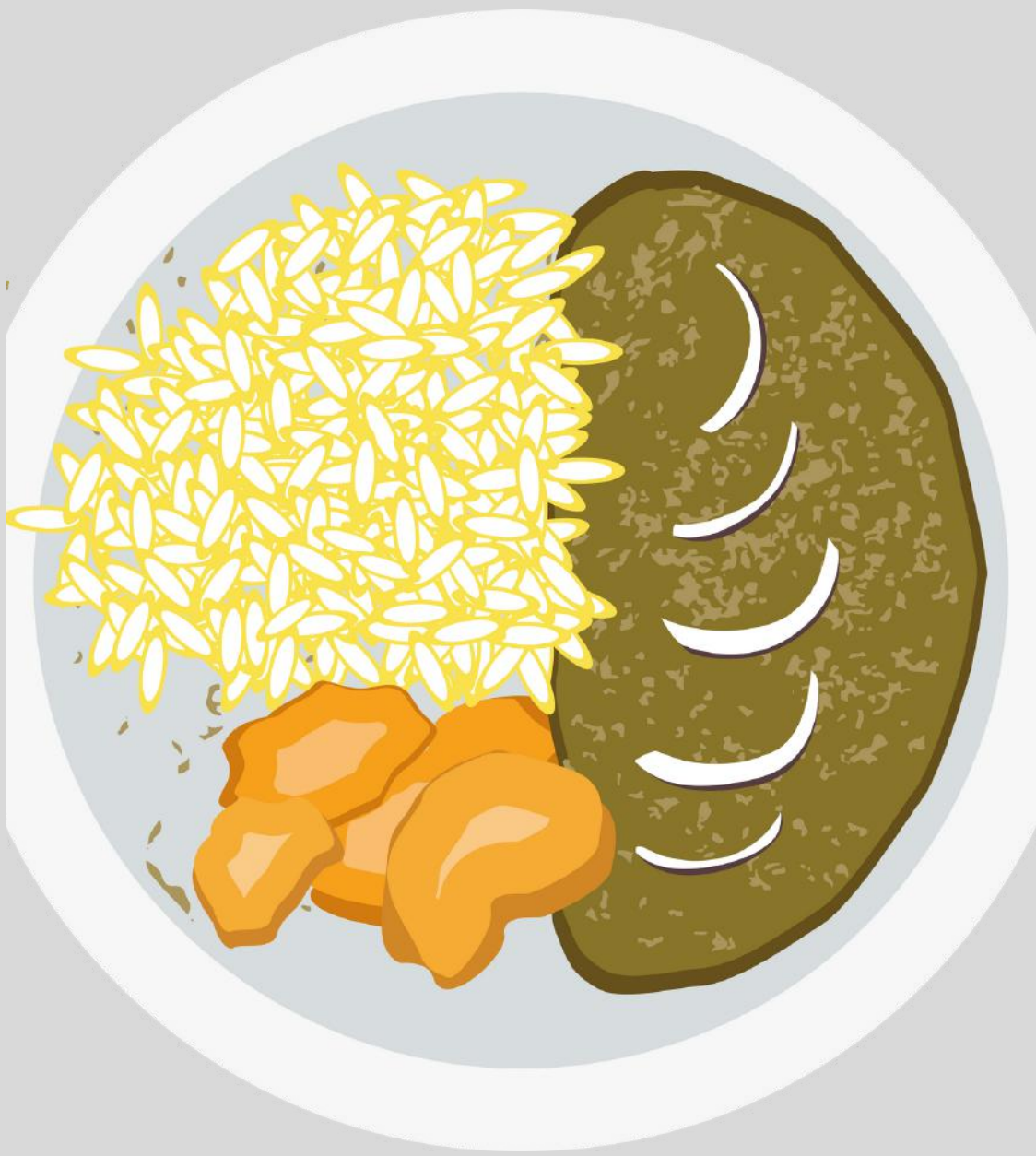
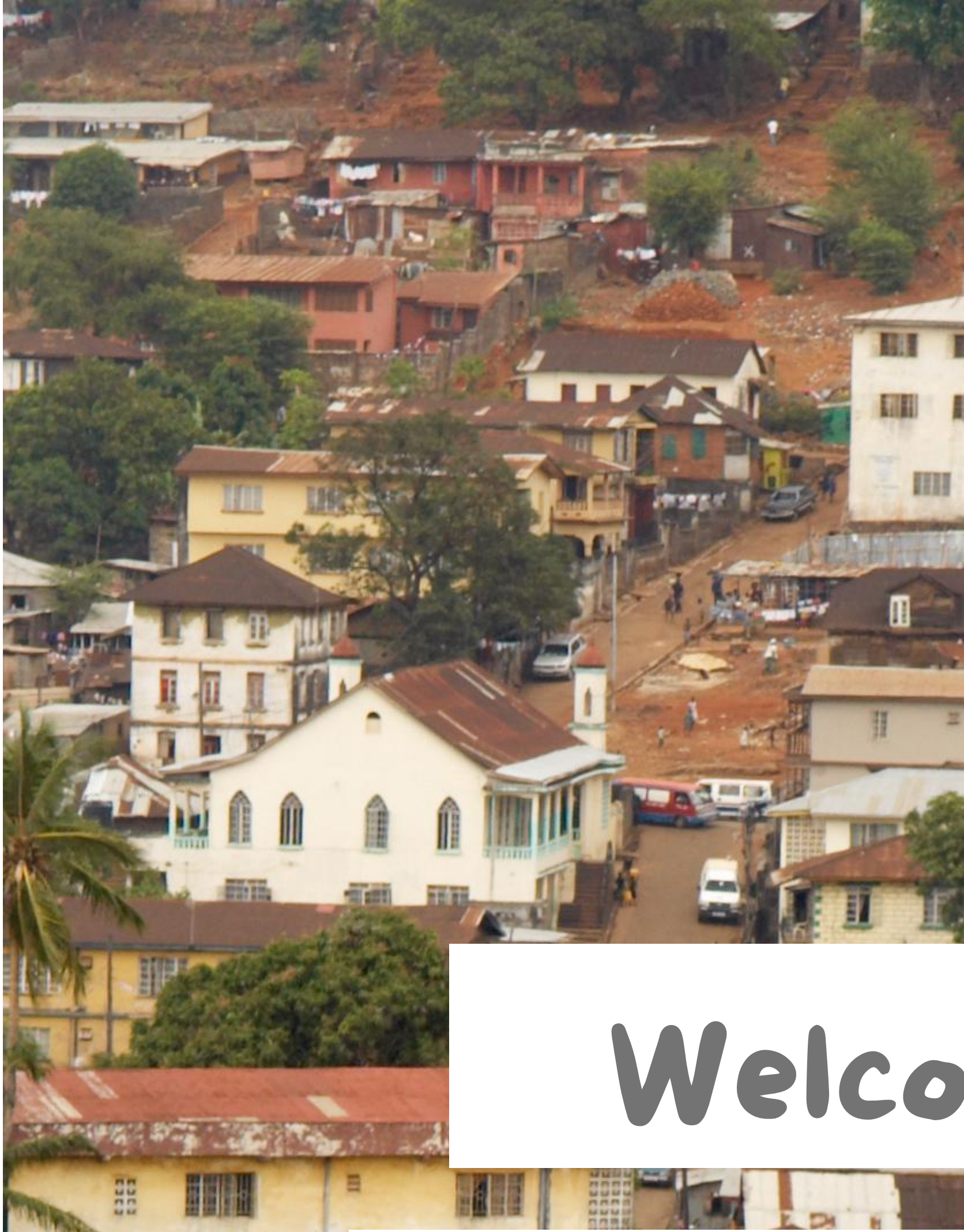


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Welcome to

YOUR GUIDE

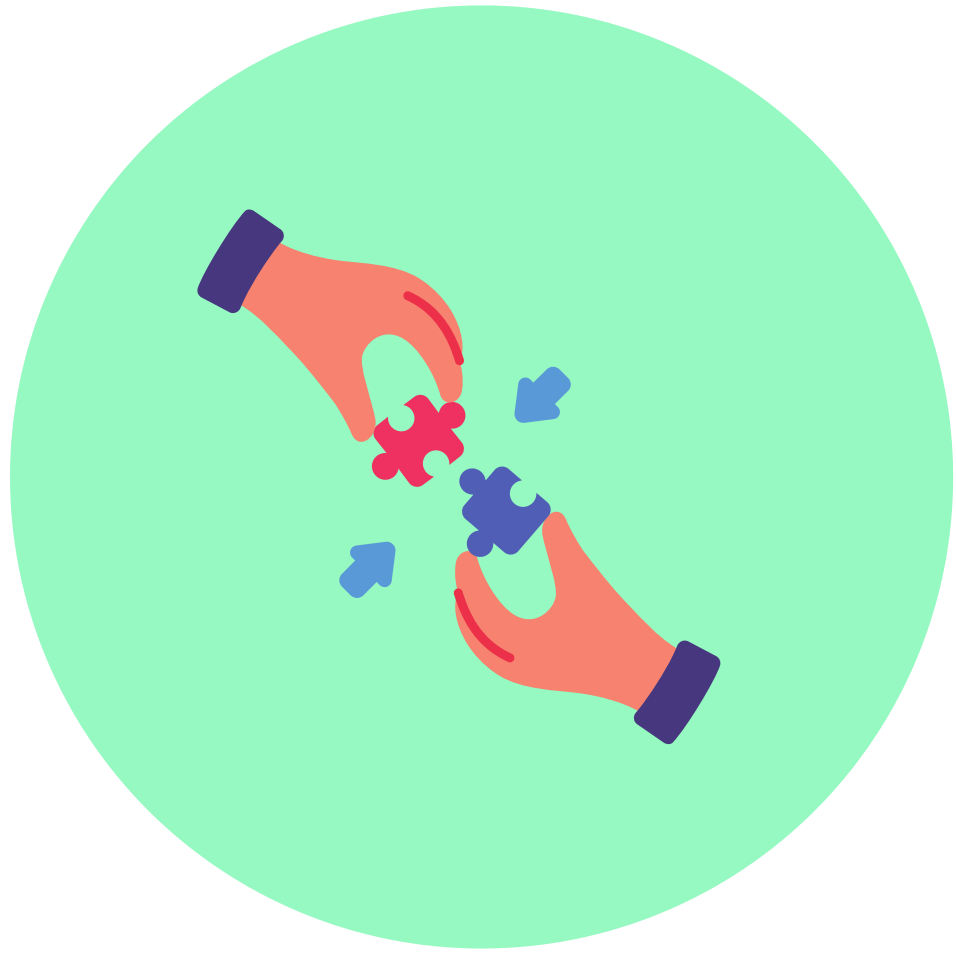


Sierra Leone is a country on the southwest coast of West Africa. Sierra Leone has a tropical climate, with diverse environments. The country has a population of 7,092,113. The capital and largest city is Freetown. The country is divided into five administrative regions.

Sierra has many notable citizens that include Africanus Horton, Adelaide Casely-Hayford, Michaela Deprince, Joseph Cinqué, Mariama, Eunice Barber and Bai Bureh as well as many others.

The Very Puzzled Sierra Leon map jigsaw puzzle consists of 100 pieces and each area of Sierra Leone is represented with a variety of landmarks, monuments and attractions it will provide endless fun and topics of discussion that can be used as fun way to learn for both children and adults.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



HAND-EYE COORDINATION

Your child will develop a keen relationship between what their eyes see, what their hands do and what their brain relates to this information.



MOTOR SKILLS

Larger puzzle pieces and stacking puzzle games can enhance the large movements of your child to the point where they can then work on their fine motor skills.



UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

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



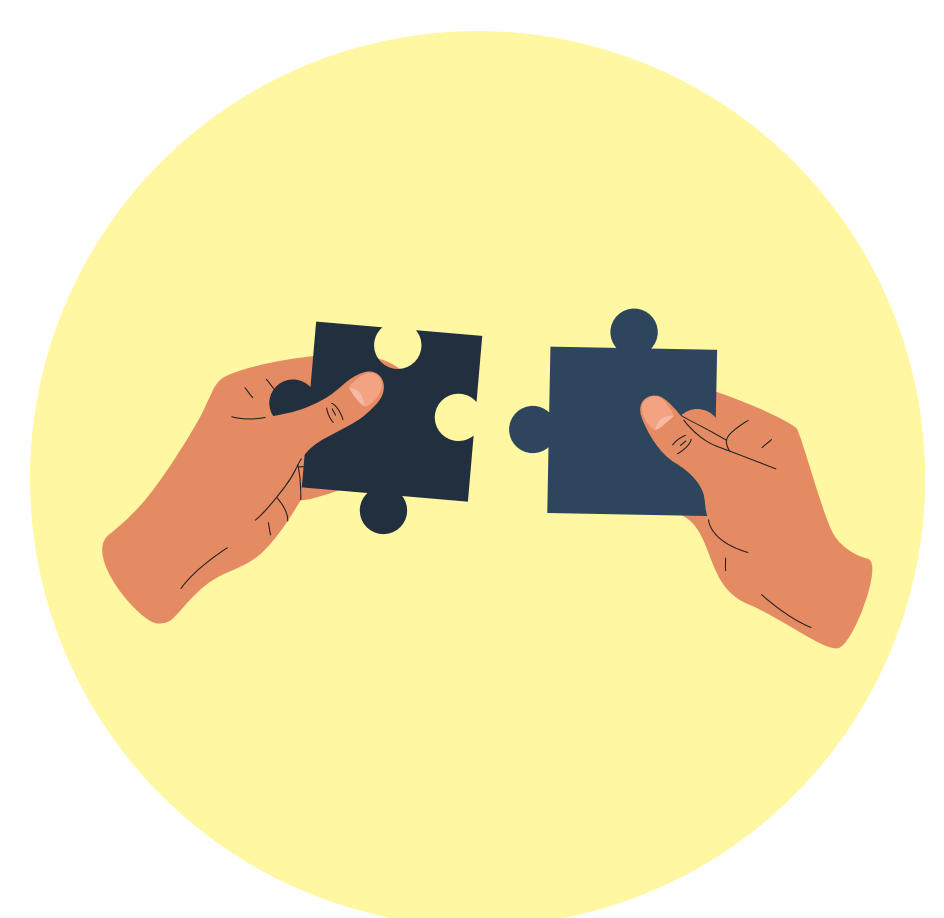
SHAPE RECOGNITION

The first puzzles we use are simple shapes — triangle, squares and circles. From there more complex shapes are used until the abstract jigsaw puzzles are used.



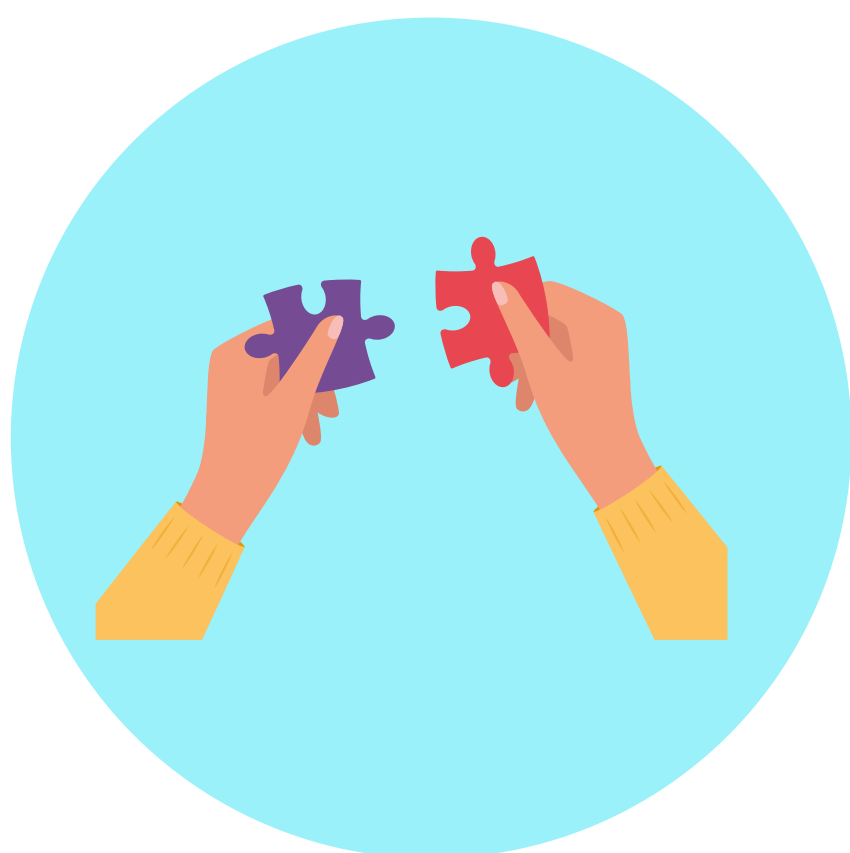
MEMORY

Your child has to remember the shape of pieces that don't fit for when they will fit later on.



PROBLEM SOLVING

Either the puzzle piece fits or it does not. Your child uses critical thinking skills to solve the puzzle and, best of all, you can't cheat a puzzle!



SETTING GOALS

The first goal is to solve the puzzle, the next goal will be a series of strategies your child comes up with to solve the puzzle. Such as putting familiar shapes or colors in one pile for future reference.

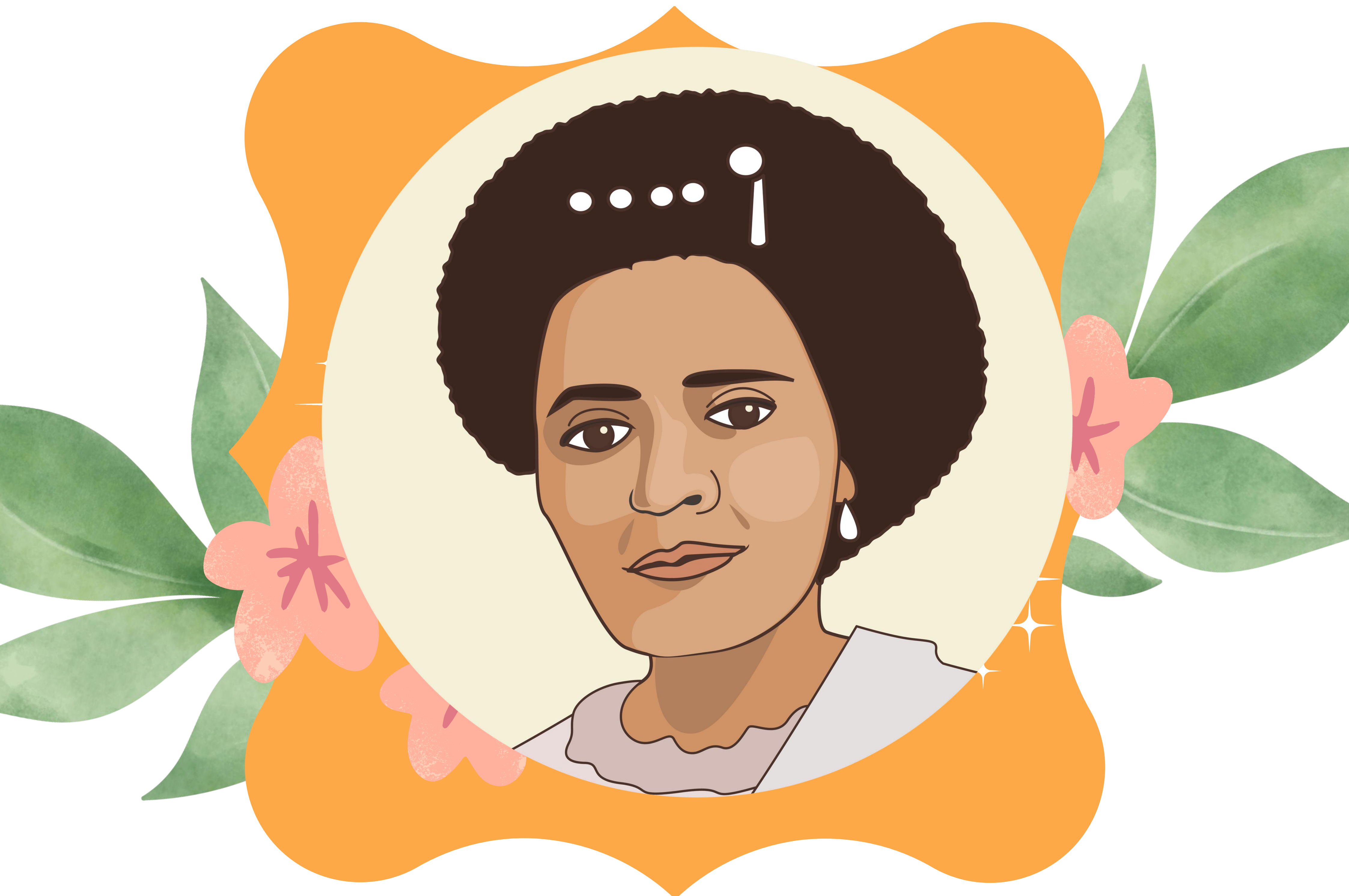


PATIENCE

Puzzles are not like sports, you can't just step up to the plate and swing until you knock it out of the park. You must practice patience and slowly work through the puzzle before you reach the ending.

ADELAIDE CASELY- HAYFORD

(2 June 1868 – 24 January 1960)



Adelaide Casely-Hayford, MBE was a Sierra Leone Creole advocate, an activist of cultural nationalism, a teacher and fiction writer and a feminist. Committed to public service, she worked to improve the conditions of black men and women. As a pioneer of women's education in Sierra Leone, she played a key role in popularizing Pan-Africanist and feminist politics in the early 1900s. She set up a Girls' Vocational and Training School in Freetown in 1923 to instil cultural and racial pride for Sierra Leoneans under colonial rule.

In pursuit of Sierra Leone national identity and cultural heritage, she created a sensation by wearing traditional African attire in 1925 to attend a reception in honour of the Prince of Wales.

ISHMAEL BEAH

(23 November 1980)



Ishmael Beah is a Sierra Leonean author and human rights activist who rose to fame with his acclaimed memoir, *A Long Way Gone*. His novel *Radiance of Tomorrow* was published in January 2014. His most recent novel *Little Family* was published in April 2020.

A Long Way Gone was nominated for a Quill Award in the Best Debut Author category for 2007. Time magazine's Lev Grossman named it one of the Top 10 Nonfiction Books of 2007, ranking it at No. 3, and praising it as "painfully sharp", and its ability to take "readers behind the dead eyes of the child-soldier in a way no other writer has." The book was also included in Amazon's 100 books to read in a lifetime list.

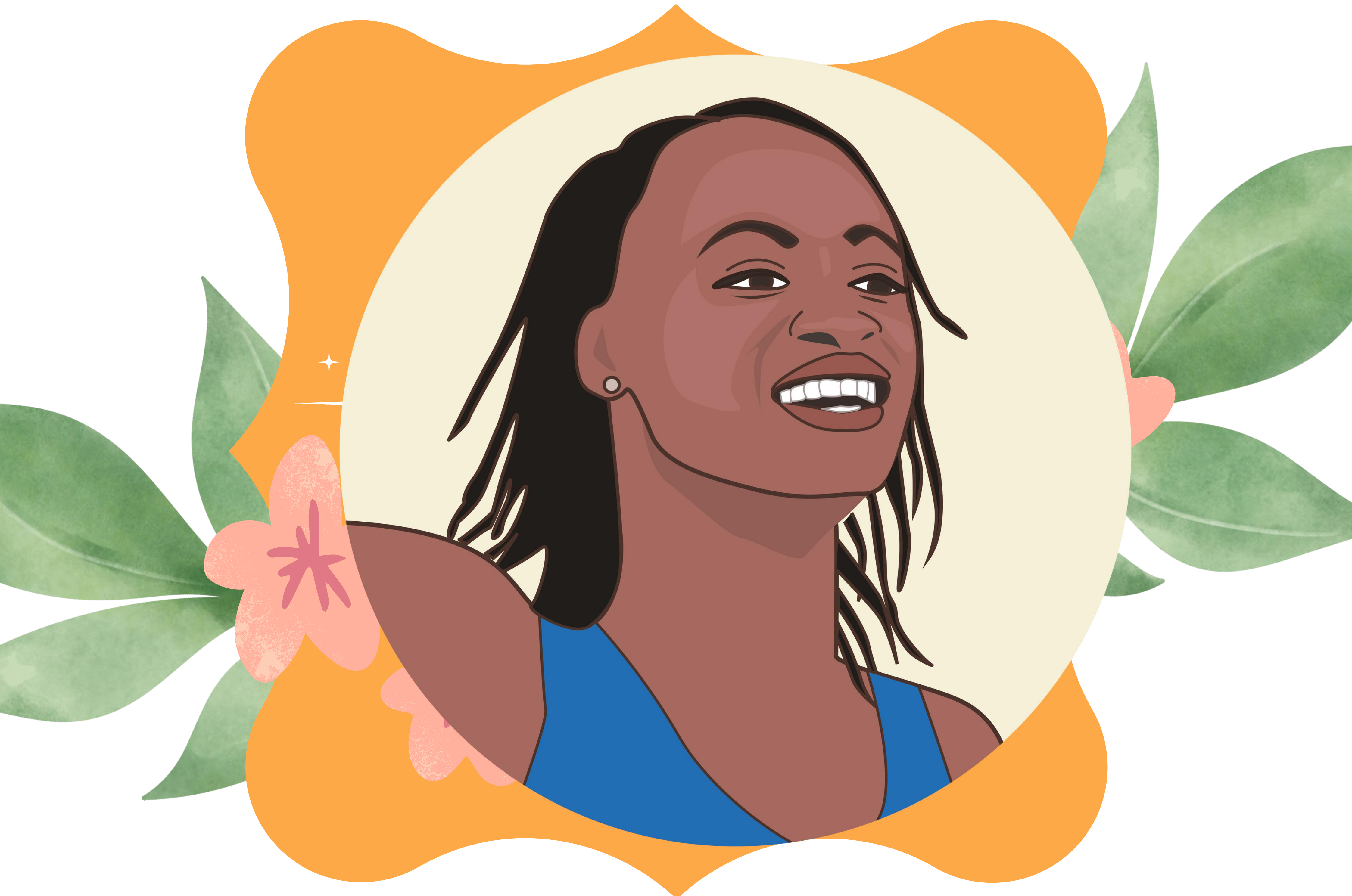


TABULAY DRUM

The tabulay is a bowl shaped, laced drum with one skin. It is beaten by two people hitting it in turn with ropes ending in leather pouches filled with stones. The tabulay is used to call people to meetings or prayers.

EUNICE BARBER

(November 17, 1974)



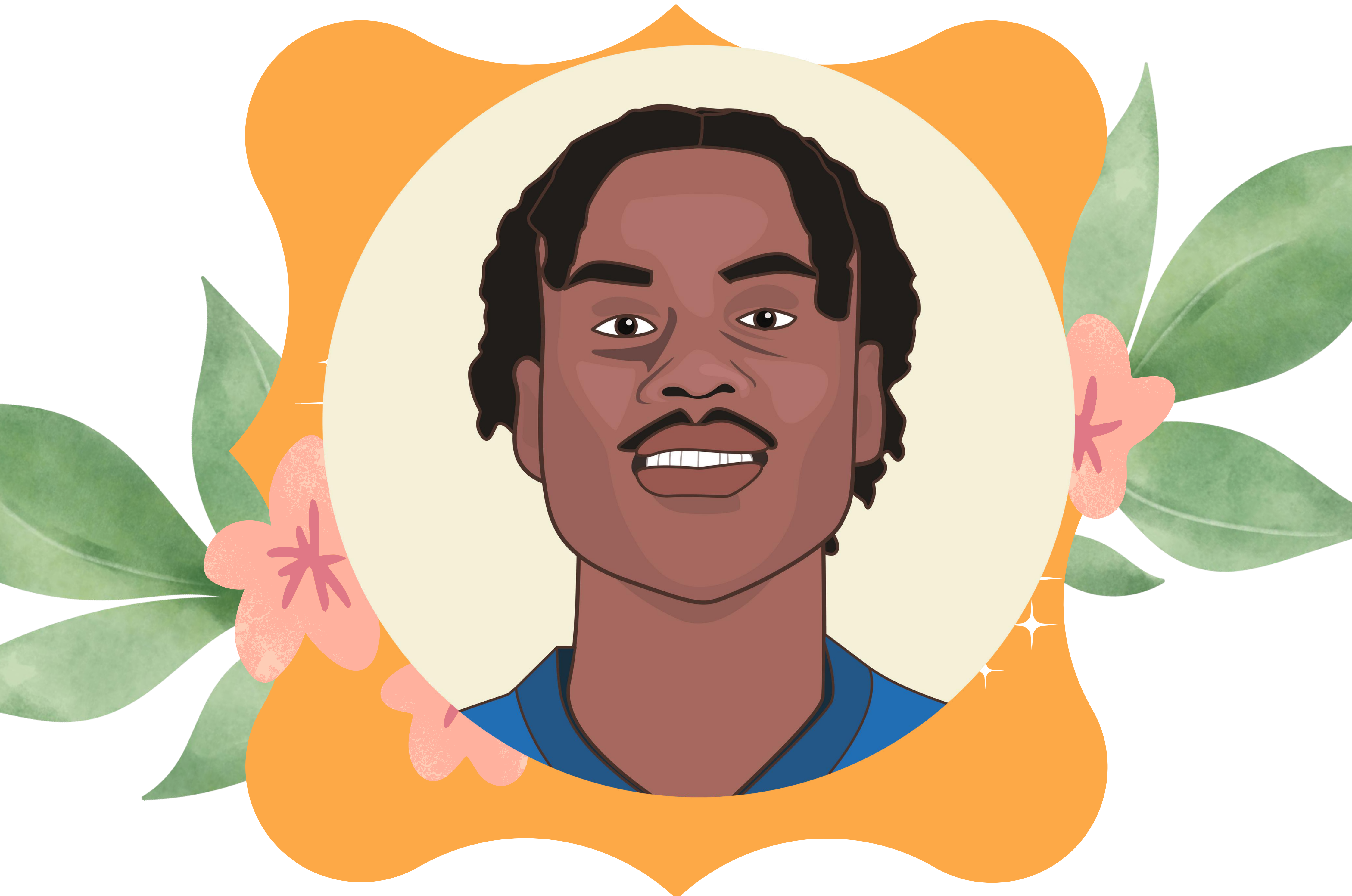
Eunice Barber is a Sierra Leonean athlete competing in heptathlon and long jump. Barber initially competed for Sierra Leone and then for France from 1999 onwards. She won the heptathlon at the World Athletics Championships in 1999, the long jump in 2003 and finished second in heptathlon in 2003 and 2005.

Barber participated in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona in the heptathlon and 100 m hurdles. She also participated in the heptathlon at the 1993 World Championships in Stuttgart.

At the 1995 World Championships in Gothenburg, she beat her personal bests in six (out of seven) events in the heptathlon and finished in fourth place. The same year, she won the gold medal in long jump at the All-Africa Games in Harare. The next year, she finished fifth in the heptathlon at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta.

TREVON CHALOBAH

(5 July 1999)



Trevon Tom Chalobah is an English professional footballer who plays as a centre-back or defensive midfielder for Premier League club Chelsea.

Chalobah joined Chelsea in **2007** at the age of eight, joining his brother Nathaniel in the club's academy. He spent time out on loan at Ipswich Town, Huddersfield Town and French side Lorient. He made his senior debut for Chelsea in the **2021 UEFA Super Cup**, helping the club lift the trophy following a penalty shoot-out win.

He has represented England at various youth levels from **U16** to **U21** level. In **2017**, he helped England win the **2017 UEFA European Under-19 Championship**.



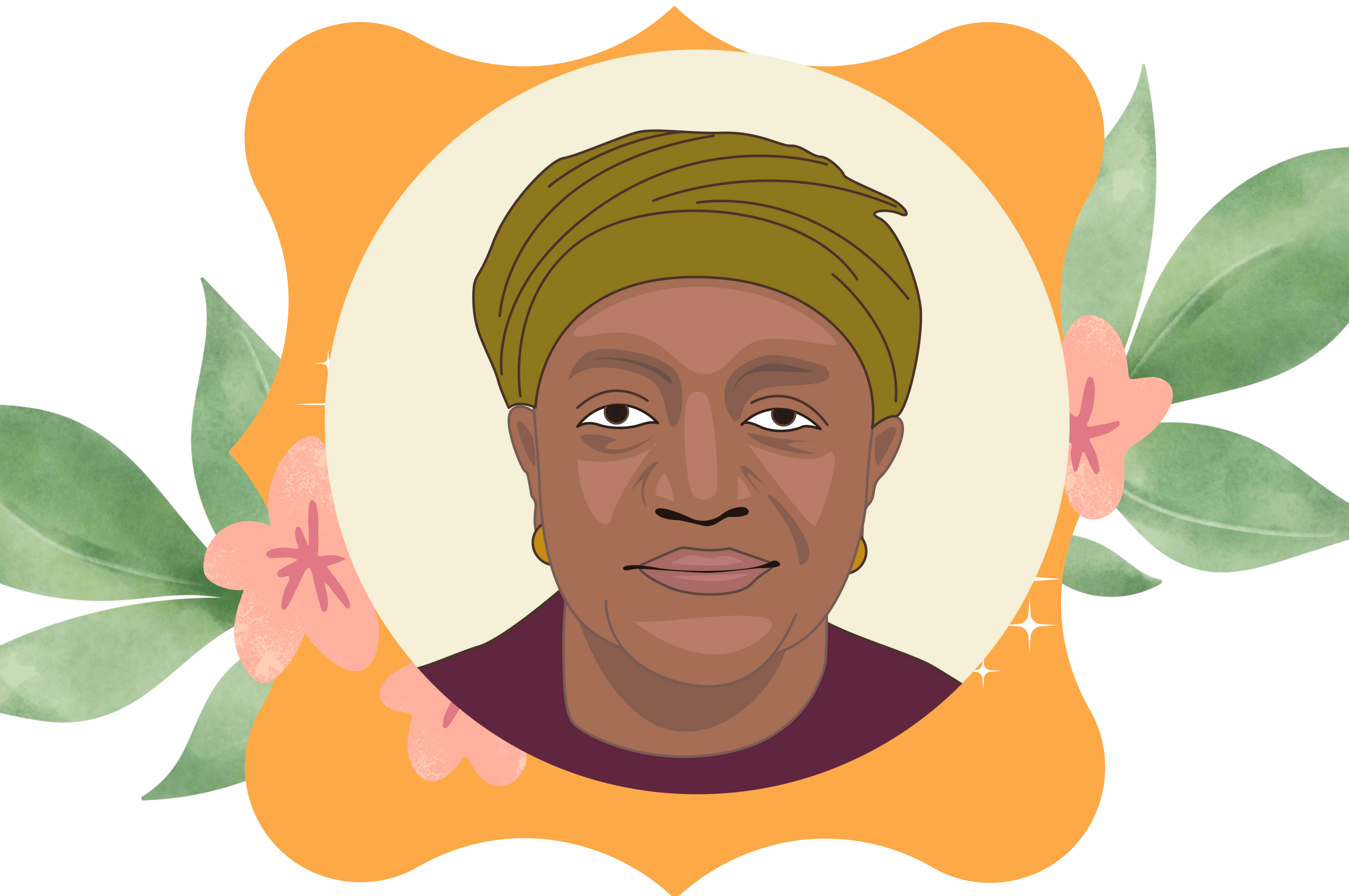
CASSAVA LEAF STEW WITH RICE

Stews are a fundamental part of Sierra Leone's cuisine, with cassava leaves having been called the country's national dish. Stew is often served with jollof rice, white rice or snacks such as plantain, akara, yam or cassava. Groundnut stew, also called peanut stew or peanut soup, often has chicken and vegetables included. This is often served to families as a large meal.

Cassava leaves are an important cooking ingredient in Sierra Leone and considered the primary staple food. In preparation, the tenderest cassava leaves are washed, then either pounded very finely or bruised with a pestle and mortar, and then finely shredded before cooking. The leaves are added to palaver sauce, which is made using red palm oil mixed with other ingredients, such as onions, pepper, fish, meat, and vegetables to create a stew. The stew is a favorite among Sierra Leoneans at home and abroad. To give the dish a more exquisite taste, coconut oil may be used instead of palm oil.

ZAINAB BANGURA

(18 December 1959)



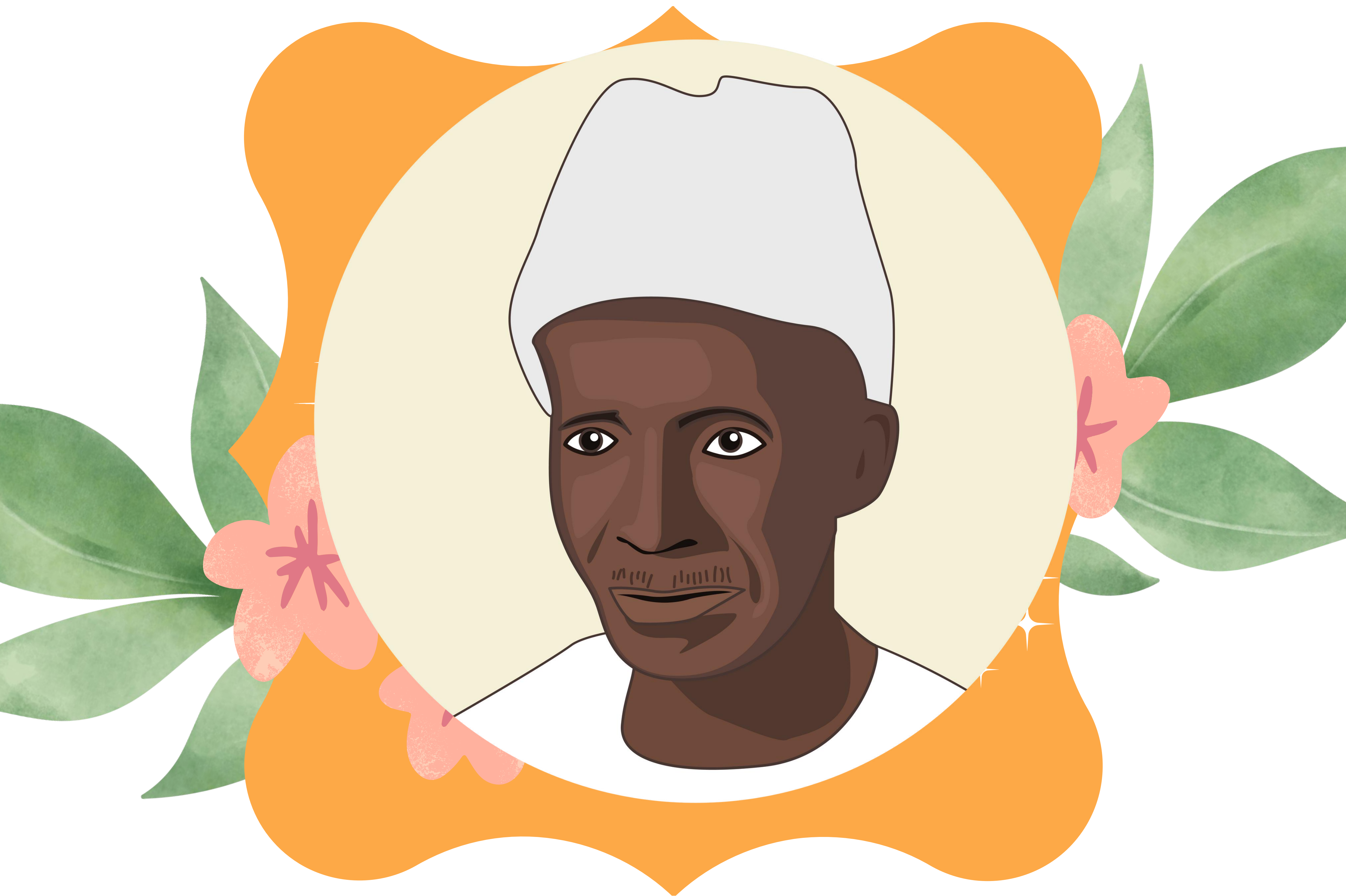
Haja Zainab Hawa Bangura is a Sierra Leonean politician and social activist who has been serving as the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON) since 2018, appointed by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres.

She served as the second United Nations Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict with the rank of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations from 2012 to 2017, in succession to the first holder of the post, Margot Wallström. In 2017 she was succeeded by Pramila Patten.

In 2007, Bangura became Sierra Leone's foreign minister in the government of President Ernest Bai Koroma of the All People's Congress (APC) Party. She was the second woman to serve in that post, following Shirley Gbujama who held that position from 1996 to 1997. She served as Minister of Health and Sanitation from 2010 to 2012.

MILTON MARGAI

(7 December 1895 – 28 April 1964)



Sir Milton Augustus Strieby Margai was a Sierra Leonean medical doctor and politician who served as the country's head of government from 1954 until his death in 1964. He was titled chief minister from 1954 to 1960, and then prime minister from 1961 onwards.

Margai studied medicine in England, and upon returning to homeland became a prominent public health campaigner. He entered politics as the founder and inaugural leader of the Sierra Leone People's Party. Margai oversaw Sierra Leone's transition to independence, which occurred in 1961. He died in office aged 68, and was succeeded as prime minister by his brother Albert. Margai enjoyed the support of Sierra Leoneans across classes, who respected his moderate style, friendly demeanor, and political savvy.



CHIMPANZEE

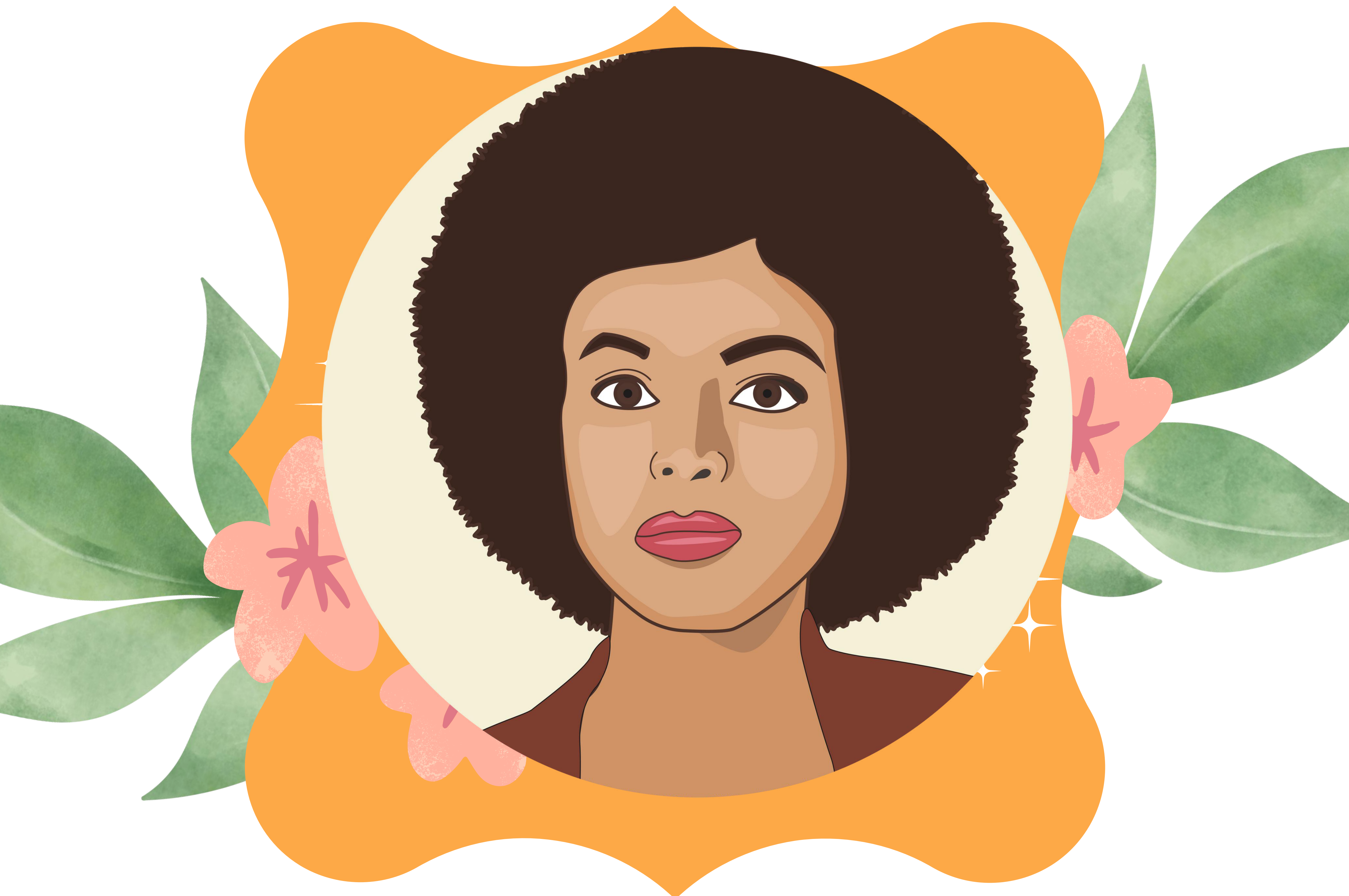
The chimpanzee is a species of great ape native to the forest and savannah of tropical Africa.

The chimpanzee lives in groups that range in size from 15 to 150 members, although individuals travel and forage in much smaller groups during the day. The species lives in a strict male-dominated hierarchy, where disputes are generally settled without the need for violence. Nearly all chimpanzee populations have been recorded using tools, modifying sticks, rocks, grass and leaves and using them for hunting and acquiring honey, termites, ants, nuts and water. The species has also been found creating sharpened sticks to spear small mammals.

The chimpanzee is listed on the IUCN Red List as an endangered species. Between 170,000 and 300,000 individuals are estimated across its range. The biggest threats to the chimpanzee are habitat loss, poaching, and disease.

MARIAMA JALLOH

(1986)

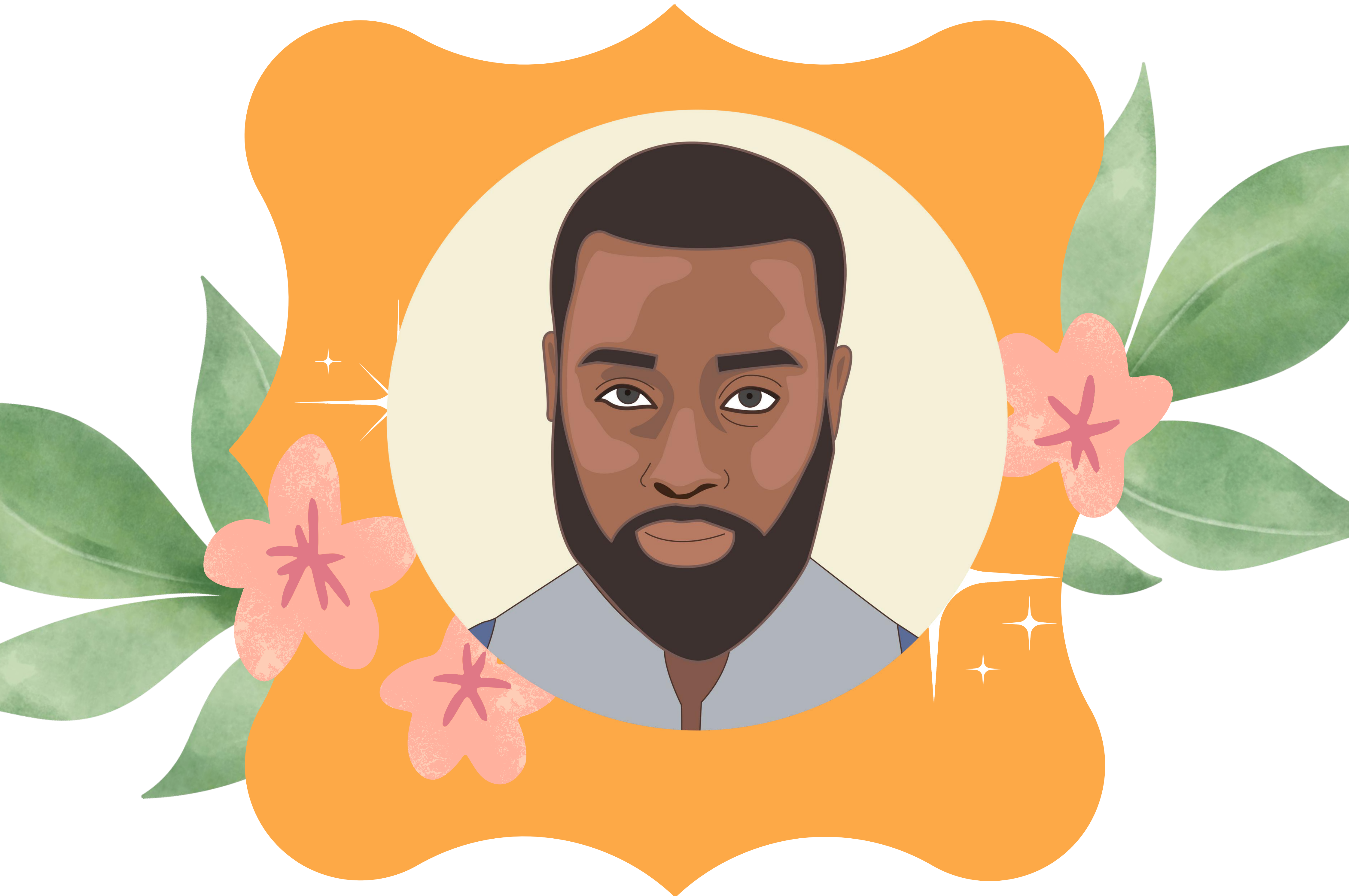


Mariama Jalloh is a singer-songwriter who lives in Paris, France. Mariama Jalloh was born in Freetown, Sierra Leone. At the age of one she moved with her family to Germany, Bergisch Gladbach, the home of her mother. At sixteen, she began to write her own songs accompanied with her acoustic guitar. Two years later, she gained her first stage experience by performing in a musical.

Her first important career steps were centered on the projects of Adé Bantu: Brothers Keepers, Afrobeat Academy and Afropean Express. Starting in 2008, she worked with the rapper Curse, thereby taking part in the project "Diversidad European Urban Experience". A year later she supported Max Herre on his tour for the album "Ein Geschenkter Tag". In the same year she embarked on her solo career, releasing her first EP, Listen To Mariama. Mariama was chosen from over 300 bands as one of the nine talents who were supported by the Volkswagen Sound Foundation in 2009. In 2010 she signed with the French label Cinq7 / Wagram Music and started working on her first album, The Easy Way Out. The debut was finally recorded at RAK Studios, London, where she worked with the production team Bacon & Quarmby, which had already produced Ziggy Marley and Finley Quaye, among other artists.

ALIM KAMARA

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Award winning lyricist and public speaker Alim Kamara, is one of the most original British motivational speakers, who successfully redefines self empowerment by combining his contemporary oratory skills with his role as a Community Activist to engage with different age demographics. This combination of all sorts makes for the perfect marriage of socially relevant commentary with effortless execution, tinged with fearless clout. His distinct style and drive to inspire others has already transpired in successful youth talks, school workshops as well as corporate team building events globally.

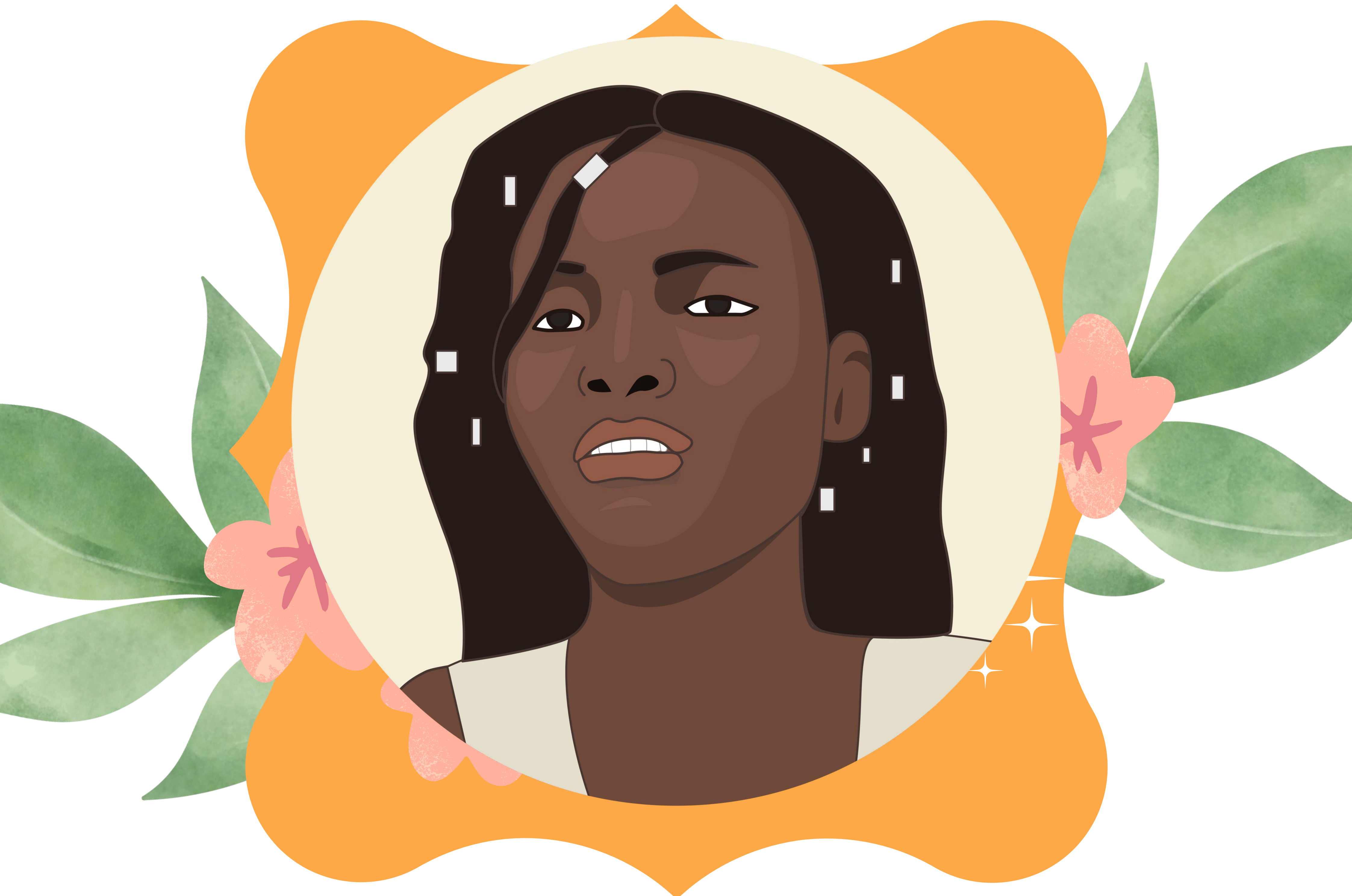


DAR LEONE

Country cloth is a thick, heavy, cloth, traditionally made from locally grown cotton that is spun into thread, dyed, and woven into strips on a tripod loom. The strips are then sewn together edge to edge to form the finished cloth. Such cloth was, in the past, regarded as a sign of wealth and Prestige.

KHADY BLACK

(21 June 1980)

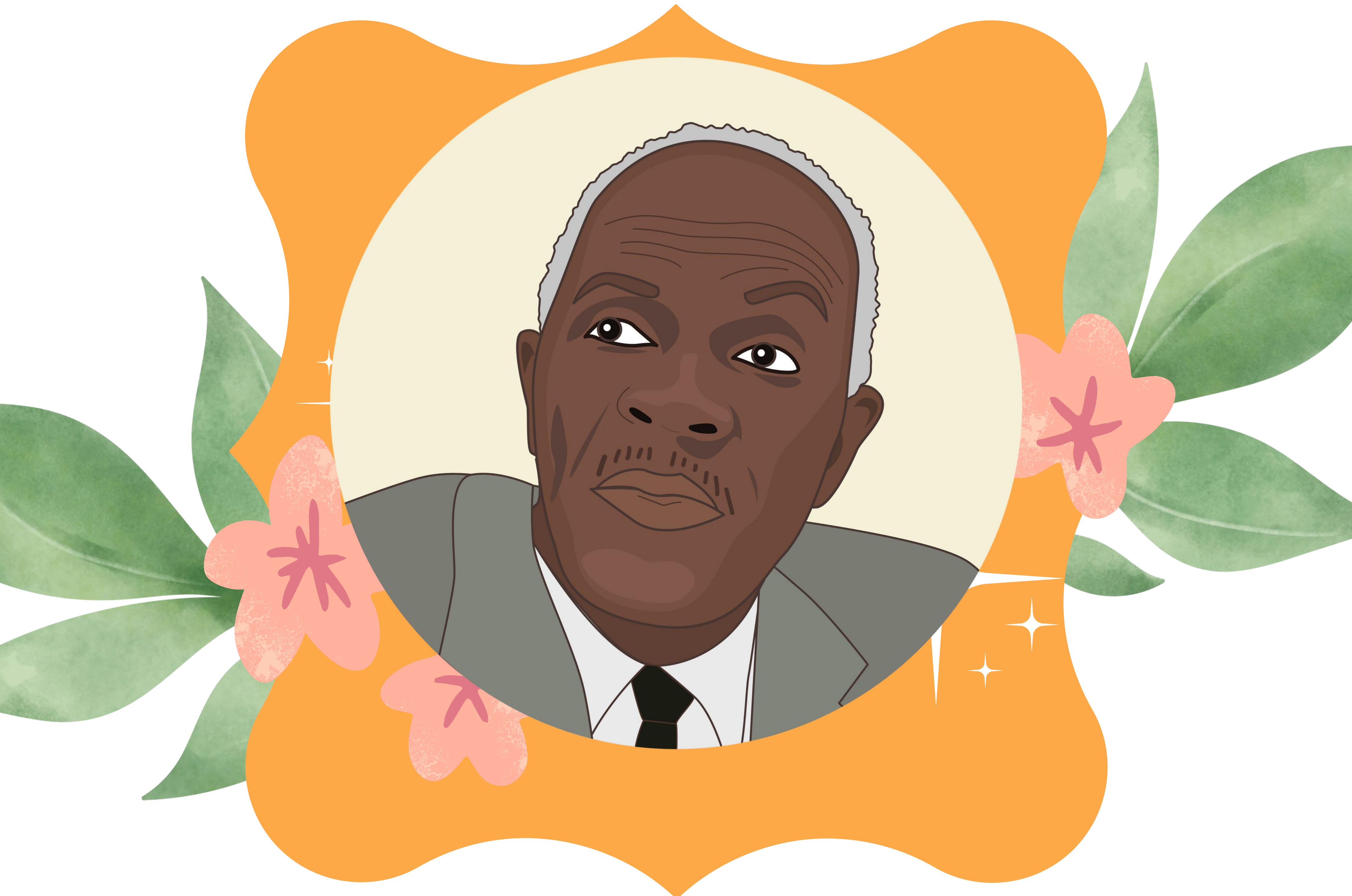


Khadyjah Fofanah better known by her stage name Khady Black is a Sierra Leonean rastafarian and Roots reggae musician. She is Sierra Leone's first international female reggae artist. Khady Black sings mainly in English, Krio and in her native Mandinka language.

Because of her style of singing, many refer to Black as a social activist whose songs address key issues affecting Sierra Leone's youth and in particular women. Her lyrics, which poke fun of real life situations like calling for education of youths in her "Mr. Government" song and teasing black women who get caught up in wearing skin-lightening creams in "Cosmetic Girls" is a testament of Khady Black's satirical genius. Like other Rastafarian, Khady Black is a huge fan of Jamaican international Reggae star Bob Marley. Khady Black is getting ready to release her new and nationally anticipated album called Flying With Jah Love, with her new record label Black Records.

ABIOSEH NICOL

(14 September 1924 – 20 September 1994)



Davidson Sylvester Hector Willoughby Nicol or pen named Abioseh Nicol was a Sierra Leone Creole academic, diplomat, physician, writer and poet. He was able to secure degrees in the arts, science and commercial disciplines and he contributed to science, history, and literature. Nicol was the first African to graduate with first class honours from the University of Cambridge and he was also the first African elected as a fellow of a college of Cambridge University.

Davidson Nicol also contributed to medical science when he was the first to analyse the breakdown of insulin in the human body, a discovery which was a breakthrough for the treatment of diabetes.



SOWEI MASK

The soweï mask is made out of wood and finished in a monochrome black color made from vegetable dye. Since the masks are worn as helmets, they must be light and comfortable when resting on the dancer's shoulders. The masks typically weigh between two and four pounds.

They must also be symmetrical and fresh looking. And because the features of the masks are representative of the Mende ideals of feminine beauty, they are small and delicate.

There are three major aspects of the mask: the neck, the face, and the coiffure. The neck typically features two to three rings of flesh, which signify the Sande's desire for plumpness, which is a sign of wealth and prosperity. The face includes downcast eyes, small ears, and a large, rounded forehead. The mouth is also small, and tightly closed, since spirits are silent; talking is seen as an attribute of the human world. The coiffure includes the mask's representation of hair and other embellishments, such as the symbol of a bird or snake.

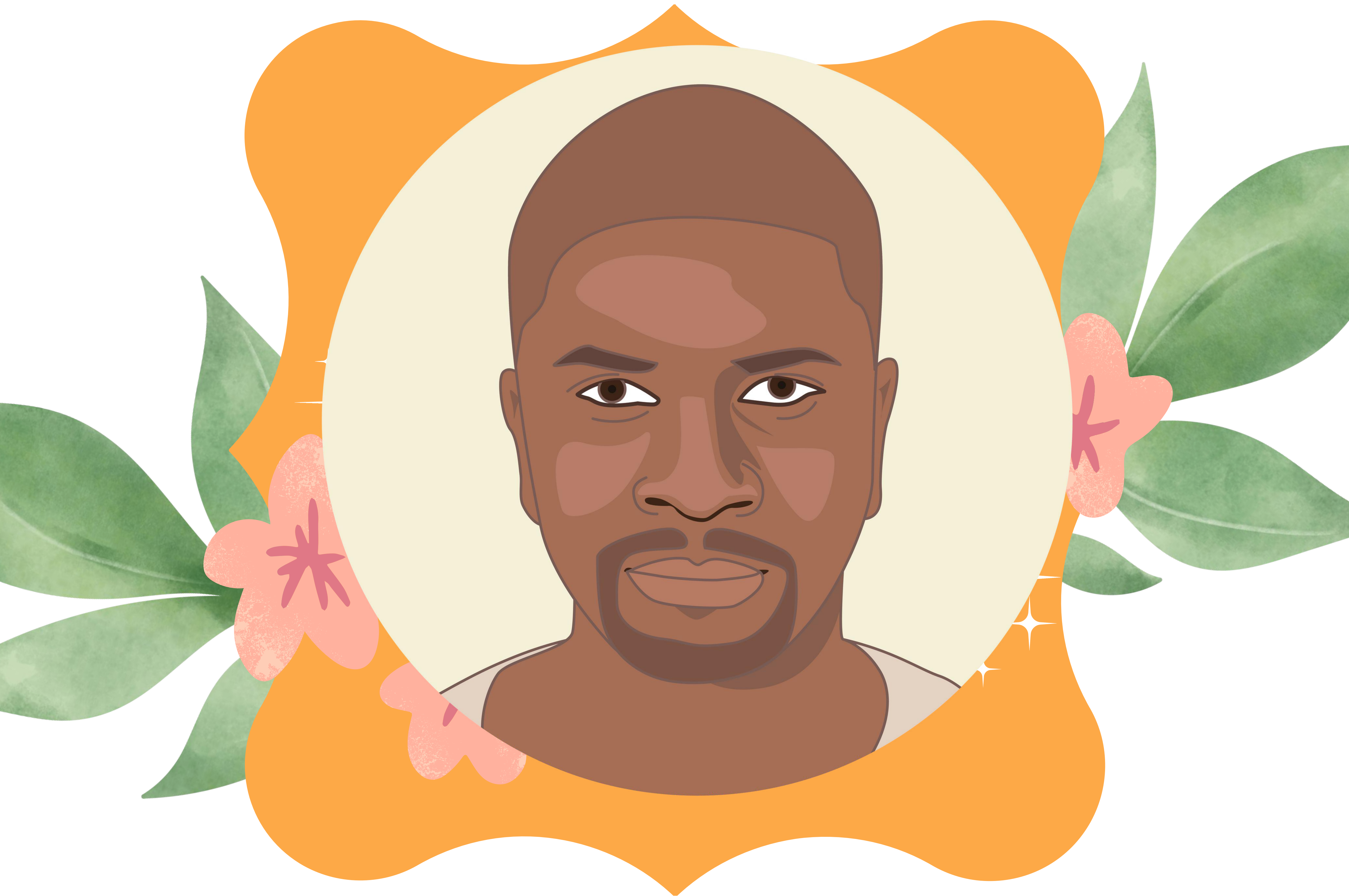
MICHAELA DEPRINCE

(6 January 1995)



Michaela Mabinty DePrince is a Sierra Leonean-American ballet dancer, currently dancing with the Boston Ballet. She rose to fame after starring in the documentary *First Position* in 2011, following her and other young ballet dancers as they prepared to compete at the Youth America Grand Prix. With her adoptive mother, Elaine DePrince, she authored the book *Taking Flight: From War Orphan to Star Ballerina*. DePrince formerly danced with the Dance Theatre of Harlem as the youngest dancer in the history of the company and was a former soloist with the Dutch National Ballet. Since 2016, Michaela is a goodwill ambassador with the Dutch organisation War Child, based in Amsterdam.

ADETOKUMBOH
M'CORMACK
(February 27, 1982)



Frederick Adetokumboh M'Cormack is a Sierra Leonean-born American actor, known for his roles in the television series *Lost* and *Heroes*.

McCormack was born in Freetown to Sierra Leone Creole parents. He lived in Nigeria and Kenya before attending SUNY Purchase in New York. He currently resides in Los Angeles.

He has appeared in numerous TV-series, and he portrayed a recurring character on *Lost* as Mr. Eko's deceased brother, Yemi. He also portrays the recurring role of Tuko on *Heroes*. He played Zeze Eto'o in *24*, starring Kiefer Sutherland in season 7, episodes 4 and 5.

His first feature film was the Academy award-nominated *Blood Diamond* (2006), starring Leonardo DiCaprio, Jennifer Connelly and Djimon Hounsou.

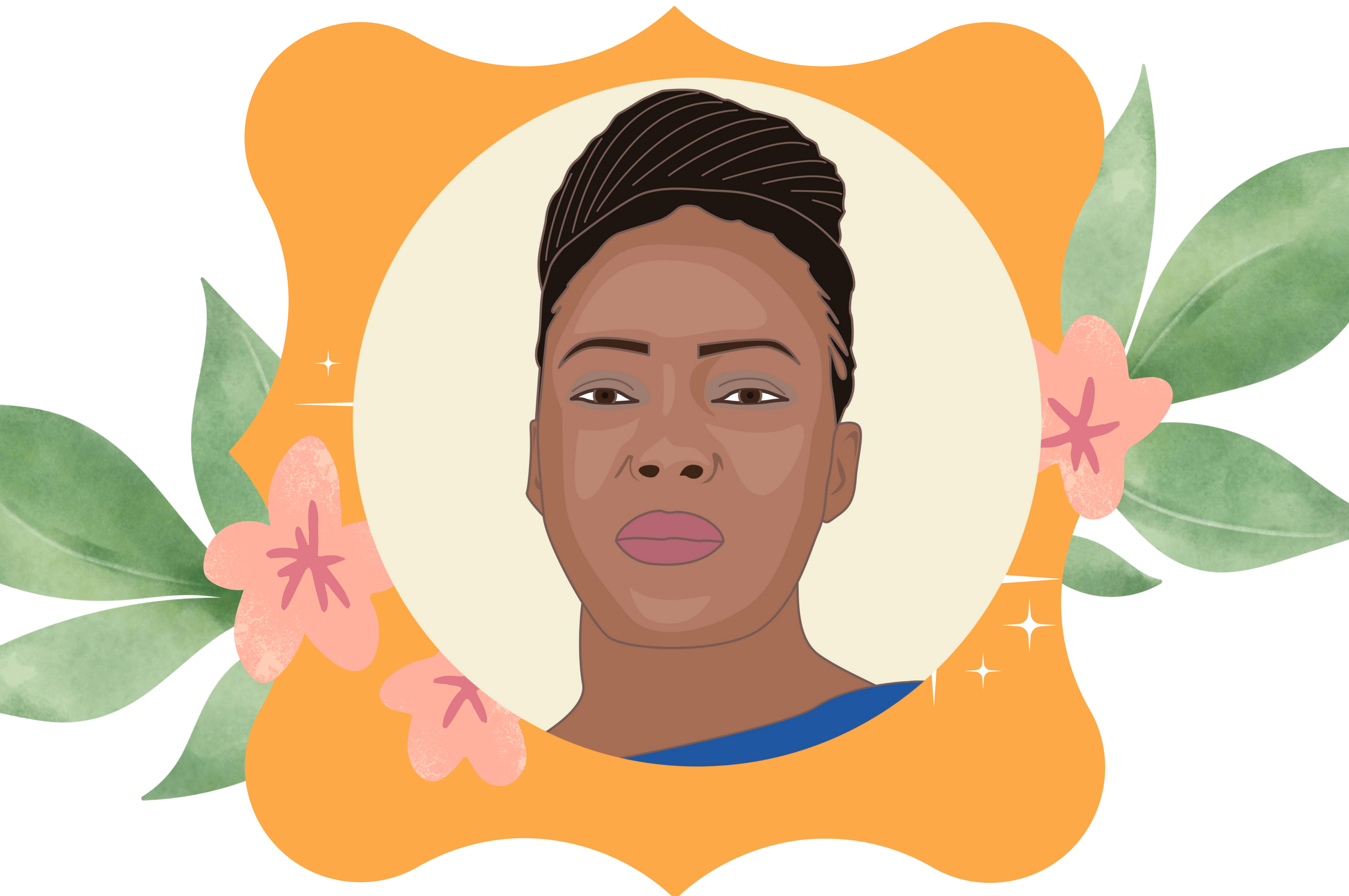


GOLA PORO DANCE

One of the most outstanding features of the Sierra Leonean cultural life is its dancing. The internationally known Sierra Leone National Dance Troupe first won widespread acclaim at the 1964-65 New York World's Fair and continues to perform in the 21st century. The different communities of the country have their own styles of costume and dance. In addition, certain closed societies, such as the Wunde, the Sande (Bundu), and the Gola, have characteristic ceremonial dances. A wide range of agility, gracefulness, and rhythm is displayed; in addition, there are elements of symbolism in most of the dances. Drums, wooden xylophones (called balaphones), and various stringed instruments provide the musical background.

FATIMA MAADA BIO

(27 November 1980)



Fatima Maada Bio known simply as Fatima Bio, is a Sierra Leonean former actress, screenwriter and film producer who is the current First Lady of Sierra Leone, as the wife of President Julius Maada Bio. As an actress, Bio participated in various Nollywood movie projects, as well as other acting projects in the United Kingdom. She hails from Sierra Leone's Kono District, in the southeastern part of the country; however, part of her heritage is Gambian.

Fatima Jabbe was born in Koidu, Kono District, to Tigidankay and Umar Jabbie on 27 November 1980. Her mother is Sierra Leonean and her father is Gambian. She was raised in a Muslim family and remains a devout Muslim herself. She grew up in Kono and attended primary school at the Ansarul Islamic School. She later went to St Joseph's "Convent" Secondary School in Freetown. She holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours degree in Performing Art from the Roehampton Institute in London. She also earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in journalism at the University of the Arts, London College of Communication, in 2017.

JOSEPH CINQUÉ

(1814 – 1879)



Sengbe Pieh also known as Joseph Cinqué or Cinquez and sometimes referred to mononymously as Cinqué, was a West African man of the Mende people who led a revolt of many Africans on the Spanish slave ship *La Amistad* in July 1839. After the ship was taken into custody by the United States Revenue Cutter Service, Cinqué and his fellow Africans were eventually tried for mutiny and killing officers on the ship, in a case known as *United States v. The Amistad*. This reached the U.S. Supreme Court, where Cinqué and his fellow Africans were found to have rightfully defended themselves from being enslaved through the illegal Atlantic slave trade and were released. The US government did not provide any aid to the acquitted Mende People. The United Missionary Society, a black group founded by James W.C. Pennington helped raise money for the return of thirty-five of the survivors to Sierra Leone in 1842.



CAPE SIERRA LEONE LIGHTHOUSE

Cape Sierra Leone, lighthouse is located on the northwestern tip of a peninsula off the Freetown coast, Sierra Leone. It's a round masonry tower, painted with plain white color.

BAI BUREH

(February 15, 1840 – August 24, 1908)



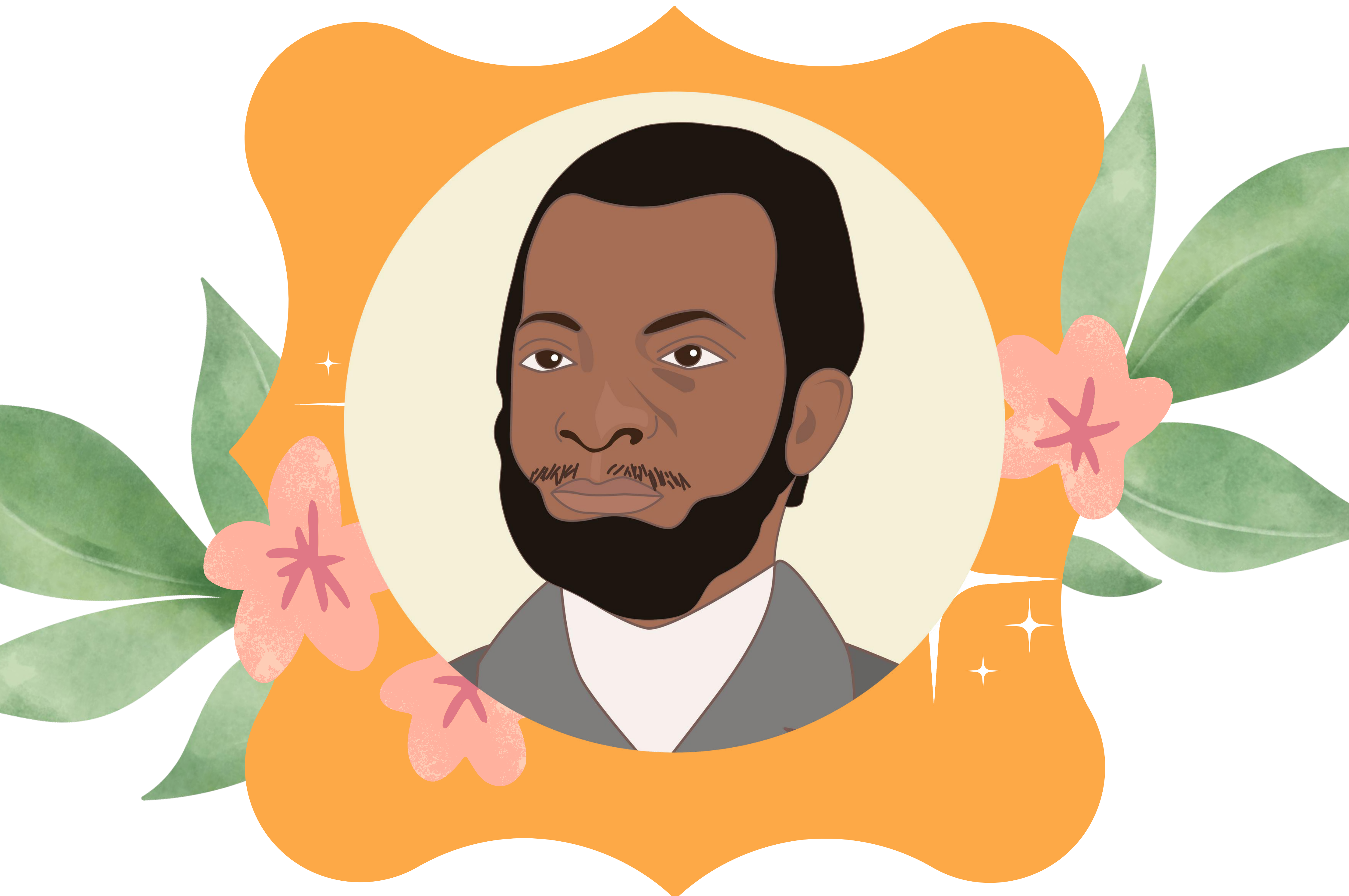
Bai Bureh was a Sierra Leonean ruler, military strategist, and Muslim cleric, who led the Temne and Loko uprising against British rule in 1898 in Northern Sierra Leone.

The significance of Bai Bureh's war against the British is not a matter of whether he won or lost the war but that a man who had none of what could be called formal military training was able to show that for a significant number of months he was able to take on the British who were very proud of their great military successes across the globe. The British troops were led by officers trained at the finest military academies where war is studied in the same way that one studies a subject at university.

The tactics employed by Bai Bureh in during the conflict were very much the forerunner of tactics employed by guerilla forces worldwide.. At the time these tactics were very revolutionary and he "succeeded" for the good reason he had expert knowledge of the terrain across which the war took place.

AFRICANUS HORTON

(1835–1883)



Africanus Horton also known as James Beale, was a Krio African nationalist writer and an esteemed medical surgeon in the British Army from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Africanus Horton was a surgeon, scientist, soldier, and a political thinker who worked toward African independence a century before it occurred. In his varied career, he served as a physician, an officer in the British Army, a banker, and a mining entrepreneur. In addition, he wrote a number of books and essays, the most widely remembered of which is his 1868 *Vindication of the African Race*, an answer to the white racist authors emerging in Europe. His writings look ahead to African self-government, anticipating many events of the 1950s and 1960s, and Horton is often seen as one of the founders of African nationalism and has been called "the father of modern African political thought".

He wrote a book entitled *West African Countries and Peoples* (1868).



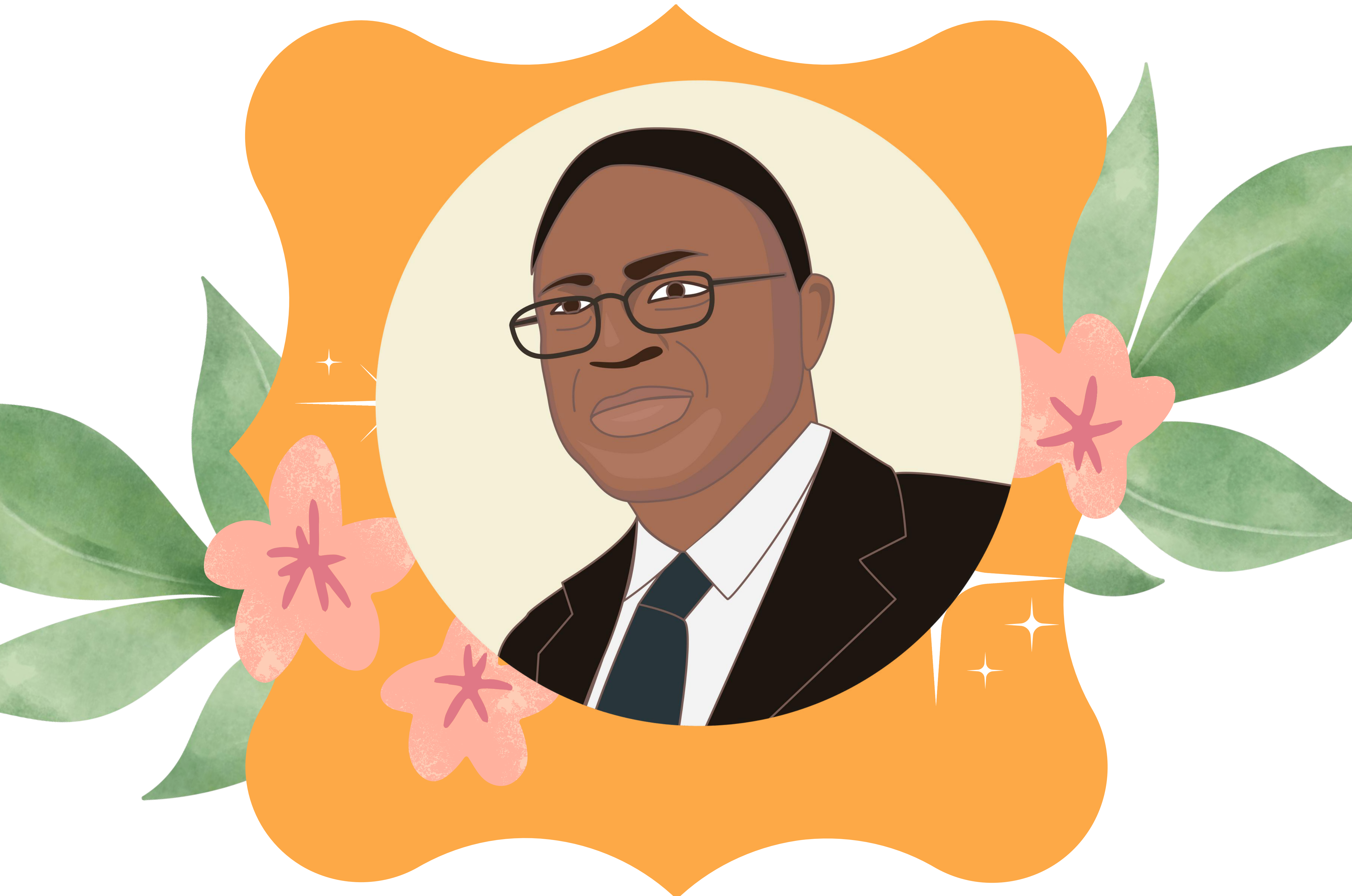
DIAMONDS

Diamond is a solid form of the element carbon with its atoms arranged in a crystal structure called diamond cubic. At room temperature and pressure, another solid form of carbon known as graphite is the chemically stable form of carbon, but diamond converts to it extremely slowly. Diamond has the highest hardness and thermal conductivity of any natural material, properties that are used in major industrial applications such as cutting and polishing tools. They are also the reason that diamond anvil cells can subject materials to pressures found deep in the Earth.

Most natural diamonds have ages between 1 billion and 3.5 billion years. Most were formed at depths between 150 and 250 kilometres (93 and 155 mi) in the Earth's mantle, although a few have come from as deep as 800 kilometres (500 mi). Under high pressure and temperature, carbon-containing fluids dissolved various minerals and replaced them with diamonds. Much more recently (hundreds to tens of million years ago), they were carried to the surface in volcanic eruptions and deposited in igneous rocks known as kimberlites and lamproites.

MONTY JONES

(February 5, 1951)



Monty Jones is a plant breeder and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security of Sierra Leone. He previously held the position of Special Adviser to the President of Sierra Leone and Ambassador-at-large until his appointment to cabinet. He is the immediate past Executive Director of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and co-winner of the 2004 World Food Prize. He won the award based on his discovery of the genetic process to create the New Rice for Africa (NERICA), which gives higher yields, shorter growth cycles and more protein content than its Asian and African parents.



BUMBUNA HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION

The Bumbuna Dam is a concrete-face rock-fill dam on the Seli River near Bumbuna in Tonkolili District, Sierra Leone, and 350 kilometres (220 mi) from the capital of Freetown, the main consumer. The country's first hydroelectric dam, it supports a 50-megawatt (67,000 hp) power station.

The project was completed and went online in 2009. Nearly a third of the dam's US\$327 million cost (\$103 million) was supplied by the African Development Bank.

The dam has a maximum height of 87 metres (285 ft), a length of 400 metres (1,300 ft) at the crest and a volume of 2,500,000 cubic metres (88,000,000 cu ft). The volume of the reservoir created is 410,000,000 cubic metres (1.4×10^{10} cu ft), 428,000,000 cubic metres (1.51×10^{10} cu ft) or 480,000,000 cubic metres (1.7×10^{10} cu ft). [4] There are two Francis turbines, each rated for 25 megawatts (34,000 hp).

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite icon?

What did your favourite icon achieve to put Sierra Leone on the global map?

Which icon has had the most impact?

Where in Sierra Leone was your favourite icon from?

When was your favourite icon born and when did they achieve their success?

Why do you think your favourite icon's achievements/ work is important or useful to the world today?