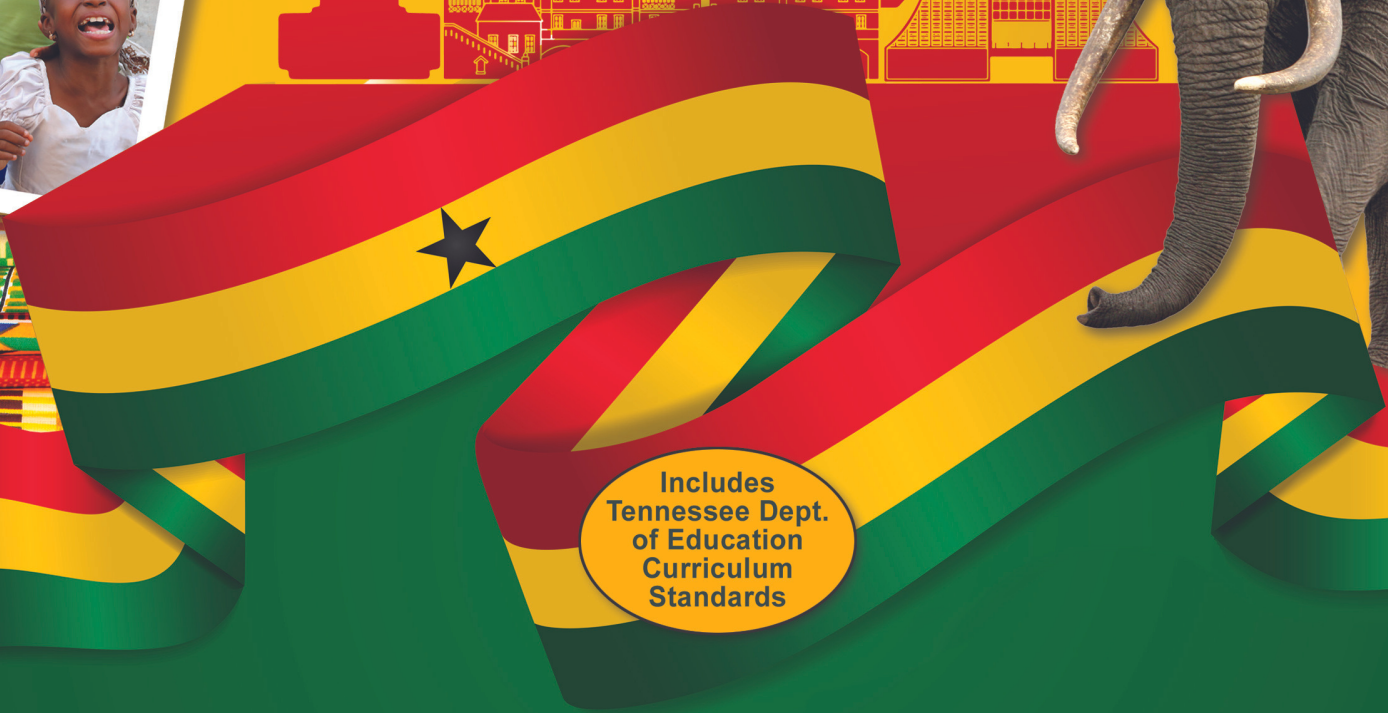




# GHANA

2022 MEMPHIS IN MAY  
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL



Includes  
Tennessee Dept.  
of Education  
Curriculum  
Standards

**2022 CURRICULUM GUIDE**



# GHANA

2022 MEMPHIS IN MAY  
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL



Once known as the “Gold Coast,” today Ghana is hailed as the golden country of West Africa. It is located in West Africa and uniquely positioned on the globe. The Greenwich Meridian at zero degrees longitude passes through the city of Tema, and the equator cuts just a few degrees south of Ghana. Therefore, if you step on the intersection of the Longitude and the Latitude, and in whichever direction you move, Ghana is the first landmass you would step on. That is why it is often said that, Ghana is closer to the center of the Earth than any other country. Truly one of Africa's great success stories, Ghana is reaping the benefits of a stable democracy, a strong economy and a rapidly exploding tourism industry fueled by forts and castles, beautiful landscapes, many teeming with exotic wildlife, national parks, unique art and music communities, and exciting experiences among many indigenous cultural groups. Ghana is also suffused with the most incredible energy.

When you visit the Republic of Ghana, you might come face to face with caracals (wild cats) and cusimanses, bongos (deer) and bushbacks. Learn from and celebrate with such ethnic groups as the Fante, the Ashanti, the Mole-Dagbon or the Ewe. Shop the markets of Kejetia in Kumasi or Makola in Accra. Take time to visit the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary, the Tafi Atome Monkey Sanctuary, or even stop by Paga and feed the crocodiles. Visit the Larabanga Mosque which dates to 1421, the Nzulezu village on stilts, the Colonial lighthouse of Jamestown, or the National Theatre in Accra.

You can stand in the middle of Independence Square, constructed in 1961 by the first President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. It holds the Independence Arc, one of the national monuments of Ghana. Dine on authentic dishes like jollof, tuo zaafi, fufu, banku. kenke, red-red and waakye. Explore incredible adventures from hiking mountains to abseiling, paragliding, kayaking to hiking among beautiful waterfalls. Ghana comes to life at night, whether it's at a hangout at Osu in Accra, or the Bantama night street in Kumasi, or the London Bridge in Cape Coast or the Harbour area in Takoradi. The music, the people and the food will keep you alive for the night. Adventurers and nature lovers can experience the canopy walk at the Kakum national park, or shed a tear at Elmina Castle's “Door of No Return.”

Though Ghana is no larger than the state of Oregon, each region of Ghana offers its own beauty, its own cultural practices, its own wildlife, its own vibrancy and touch of hospitality. It became the first country in sub-Sahara Africa to drop colonialism and gain independence. Today it is a striving country of tourism,

industry and growth.  
Welcome to Ghana.

**Akwaaba!**

**Memphis**  
**in May**  
International Festival







# Acknowledgements

This International Paper Curriculum Guide is developed each year by the Memphis in May International Festival to provide a comprehensive educational review of its annual honored country. It is provided to elementary, middle and high school teachers as a teaching tool, offering activities and lesson plans to help students explore that country's history, culture, geography, politics and lifestyle. It also addresses teaching standards as directed by the Tennessee Department of Education. Memphis in May thanks those who have helped to make this guide a reality, including Shelby County Schools Administration.

## Special Thanks

Very special thanks to the Embassy of the Republic of Ghana in Washington, DC, for their help with this curriculum guide and the plans for the 2022 Memphis in May International Festival.

## Memphis in May International Festival

James L. Holt ..... President & CEO  
Charles Ewing ..... 2022 Board Chair

## 2022 Board of Directors

Leigh Shockey, Chair-Elect	Velvet Graham
Al Gossett, Vice Chair	Dr. LaSonya Hall
Bathsheba Sams, Secretary	David McKinney
Doug Browne, Treasurer	Ken Moody
Regena Bearden	Howard Robertson
Kathleen Weatherford	Pat Kerr Tigrett
Ron Cohen	Wayne Tabor
Ron Coleman	Susan Hadley Maynor
Kathy Ferguson	

Board Liaison: Martavius Jones

## Memphis in May Staff

Randy Blevins, Vice President of Marketing  
& Programming

Jonathan Mosley, Program Director.

## Shelby County Schools Administration

Dr. Joris M. Ray ..... Superintendent

## Curriculum Development

Tom Pickering ..... White Station Middle School  
John Doyle ..... Freelance Writer & Graphics

*This Memphis in May International Festival Curriculum Guide, in its entirety, paying tribute to the 2022 honored country of Ghana is available in PDF format for downloading and printing at [www.memphisinmay.org](http://www.memphisinmay.org).*



The mission of Memphis in May International Festival includes a strong commitment to student education. Since its origin in 1977, the festival has developed dozens of comprehensive Curriculum Guides honoring and exploring countries around the globe, and offering practical lesson plans, activities and worksheets addressing many teaching standards. Each year, Memphis in May is proud to distribute thousands of Curriculum Guides to all Shelby County and private schools in Memphis.

The 2022 Memphis in May International Festival International Paper Curriculum Guide honoring the country of Ghana, and the Memphis in May Education Program are made possible by many generous supporters. They are made available free of charge to students and teachers throughout Shelby County and the greater Memphis area.



# Table of Contents

Memphis in May International Festival, working hand-in-hand with Shelby County Schools, is proud to present this International Paper Curriculum Guide and to make it available to all Shelby County and private schools in Memphis.

**How to Use This Guide** - This guide is divided into four grade units to offer teachers educational tools for students. Each grade unit is designated by one of these icons, which represent Adinkra symbols, used in fabrics, pottery and furniture by people of the Ashanti Kingdom. Sections offer practical applications of teaching standards, including Foreign Language, Math, History, Science, Social Studies, Art, and others. They incorporate various activities, worksheets, puzzles, research assignments and resources. Many can be adapted for other grades.



Universe

**Introductory Pages** - These pages include important information about the 2022 Curriculum Guide and an overview of the Republic of Ghana, with helpful information and activities for all grades, including history, fun facts, famous Ghanaians, and the always popular “Ultimate Quiz.”

**Pages  
1-16**



Adaptability

**Kindergarten - 2nd Grade Unit** - We may start off knowing little about Ghana, but will finish this unit knowing all about fascinating places, lots of languages, fun games, the country’s Coat of Arms, unique crafts like Kente fabric... and we’ll top it all off with a taste of chocolate!

**Pages  
17-28**



Cleanliness

**3rd - 5th Grade Unit** - Get ready to spend a week in Ghana with your classmates. For our trip, we’ll learn about their money, their markets, their landmarks, and their abundant wildlife. Plus, on our trip we’ll be introduced to a Ghanaian hero and learn a bit about posubans.

**Pages  
29-42**



Except for God

**6th - 8th Grade Unit** - We have something for almost every teaching standard! This unit will teach us about Ghana’s trade and economy, we’ll read and write a Ghanaian folktale, survey a map, learn about and involve ourselves in Ghanaian art, learn some sports history, and more.

**Pages  
43-56**



Strength

**9th - 12th Grade Unit** - This unit compares Ghana and the United States, particularly the similarities and differences of government, weather & geography, people, today’s current affairs, and music. We’ll also face the toughest topic of this guide... the dark history of slavery.

**Pages  
57-67**

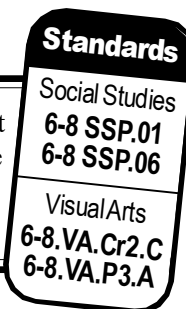


Peace

**Information Pages** - Important information about the 2022 Memphis in May Education Program, including contests and opportunities for students, details of the festival’s salute to the country of Ghana, book and website resources, and answers to this guide’s puzzles and activities.

**Pages  
68-72**

**INCLUDES CORRESPONDING ACADEMIC STANDARDS** ... To assist teachers, activities in this guide are labeled with Academic Standards numbers developed by the Tennessee Department of Education. Teachers should still check guidelines at <https://www.tn.gov/education/instruction/academic-standards.html> to assure each corresponds with their curriculum.

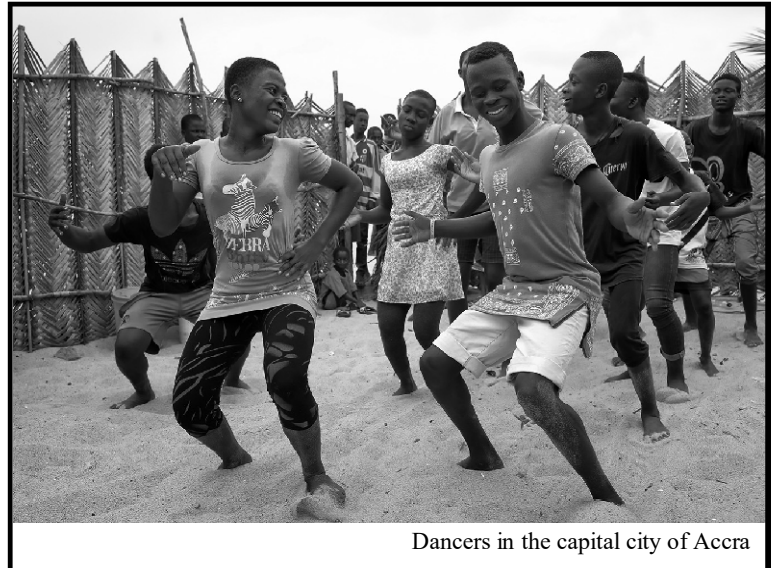




## An Overview of Ghana

The modern day country of Ghana, which means “Warrior King,” is not a centuries-old country, like many of the African continent. However, its impact on the entire African continent is vast. It exists in an area that was once the former Gold Coast, so named due to the existence of gold which was used by royalty of the West African region. Independence Day for this country, still decades away from its centennial, is March 6. Ghana gained its sovereignty in 1957, led by nationalist and Pan-African leader Kwame Nkrumah, who proclaimed at the eve of independence on the “Polo Grounds, “Our independence is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of the African continent.” His leadership and the example established by the independence of Ghana led more than 30 other African countries to declare independence within the next decade.

Shortly after independence the government propelled an industrialization drive which led to significant economic growth in the 1960s and early 1970s. Ghana experienced a spate of instability with its governance under various military rules which invariably led to an economic downturn in the 1970s. By the 1990s, Ghana’s state of affairs was stabilizing which led to



Dancers in the capital city of Accra

successful economic recovery, stability and political reform for much of Africa. The capital city of Accra developed into a prosperous trading hub which serves as the nation’s commercial and educational center today. Kumasi, the “Garden City of West Africa,” is the second largest city of Ghana, and is the seat of the King of the Asante people.

Much like the U.S., Ghana is a democracy, though some refer to it as a constitutional democracy, a parliamentary democracy, or a presidential republic. The 1992 constitution provides for multiple political parties, with a president as the head of state for the country, and a vice president. The president is elected by the people for a four-year term, with a limitation to serve for two terms. Ghana used to be divided into 10 regions, including Western, Central, Greater Accra, Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper West, and Upper East. Recently, five new regions named Bono East, Savannah, Oti, Western North, and north East Regions have been created. Each region is divided into districts and each has its own local government. The judicial system is based chiefly on the English model, but Ghanaian customary law is recognized. The administration of justice is handled by various courts divided into two groups: the superior courts, consisting of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court; and lower courts, consisting of the circuit courts, the district courts, and others, like juvenile courts. Justice can also to some extent be administered by traditional rulers (chiefs).

Ghana has one of the best educational systems in West Africa, which consists of six years of primary education, beginning at age six, three years of secondary and three years of senior secondary education (much like high school in the U.S.). University education in Ghana is available at such public institutions as the University of Ghana, the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, the University of Cape Coast, the University for Development Studies at Tamale, and others. Accra is also home to the National Film and Television Institute. There are also technical and vocational institutions across the country.

The southern border of Ghana consists of a coastline along the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. Its neighboring country to the west is Côte d’Ivoire, to the east is Togo, and to the north and northwest is Burkina



# An Overview of Ghana *(continued)*

Faso. Unlike the U.S. that has four seasons, Ghana has two seasons, the wet (April to October) and the dry (November to March). The north east trade winds from the Sahara desert influences the dry season while the South West Monsoon winds from the Atlantic also influence the wet season. They help form different ecological zones where vegetation is primarily determined by precipitation. The coastal savannah in the southeastern plain around Accra consists of scrub and tall grasses, as well as Africa's distinctive baobab tree which is resistant to both drought and wildfire. The forest zone occupies much of the southern third of the country, receiving more than 45 inches of annual rainfall, yielding tropical semi-deciduous forests to the north and more evergreen forests to the southwest. Trees of varying heights form a closed canopy. A third zone of dense rainforests once covered over 30,000 square miles, however farming and timber exploitation have reduced it to less than 8,000 square miles. The northern savannah zone covers the top region of the country and has two primary seasons, a dry season with hot days, cool nights and clear skies, and a wet season which produce terrains of lower trees and grasslands.

Just as weather and precipitation dictate plant life, that vegetation helps to dictate wildlife. Ghana presents a menagerie of wild animals. And while human settlement and hunting reduced the populations of many species, the government and people have helped preserve many endangered species through commitments to animal conservation and national preserves like Mole National Park and Kakum National Park. Mammals include elephants, lions, leopards, buffalo, wild hogs, various antelope, chimpanzees and many types of monkeys. Reptiles include pythons, cobras, puff adders and green mambas. Ghana's lakes, lagoons and rivers, including the Volta River and the huge, man-made Lake Volta are populated by crocodiles, otters, hippopotamuses and endangered manatees. Off the southern coast into the Atlantic, marine life can be as small as the sardine or as large as the humpback whale.

While the U.S. became a melting pot of people from around the globe, Ghana became a melting pot of many diverse and culturally rich ethnic people. Practically all of the present peoples are believed to have migrated into the borders of modern-day Ghana within the last 700 to 1,000 years. With them they brought their diverse languages, with over 75 distinct languages spoken throughout the country. Of the languages indigenous to Ghana, Akan is most widely spoken. Of these, English, which was inherited during Ghana's colonial era, is the official language. Ghana is home to populations of the Akan people (which includes the Anyi, Asante [Ashanti], Baule, Fante, and Guang), Mole-Dagbani, Ewe, Ga-Adangme, Gurma and many others. Despite the diversity, Ghana has not experienced ethnic dissensions since independence.

This diversity also fuels Ghana's economy. The coastal zone is a region of fishermen, where one can see hundreds of brightly painted fishing boats, called pirogues, tied along the shores. Agriculture is extensive throughout the country. One of the most lucrative crops is cacao, used to make chocolate, which represents about one-third of the nation's exports. In some areas, agriculture is based on crop rotation where land is farmed for two or three years before being abandoned for several years to allow nutrients to regenerate. Major crops include cereals like rice and millet, yams and other vegetables, and the introduction of irrigation in the 1960s and mechanized cultivation in the 1980s greatly increased production. Many farmers also raise livestock. Other major exports include timber and minerals. Although Ghana has a wide range of minerals, only a few, like gold, diamonds, manganese, and bauxite, are major exports. Gold mining, with an unbroken history dating from the 15th century, is the oldest of these extraction industries. In 1970 oil was discovered offshore and in 2002 the discovery of oil reserves off the coast brought great potential for exploitation. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing employ more than half of Ghana's population, and provide the bulk of national income. Ghana's principal exports of cocoa, gold, and sawn wood are primarily destined to Europe, the U.S. and Canada.

In the late 1960s only about one-third of Ghana's population lived in major cities, however migration from rural areas into urban areas resulted in about half of Ghana's population residing in urban centers by the

*(continued on next page)*





# An Overview of Ghana *(continued)*

turn of the century. The capital territory of Accra-Tema grew to a population of more than a million people. Other major economic and educational centers include Kumasi and Tamale.

In the mid-1900s Ghana recorded over 100 different cultural groups. Throughout Ghana, cultural heritage is closely linked with various religions and the institution of tribal chieftaincy, often manifested in community festivals occasioned by such events as harvest, marriage, birth and death. While the bonds of the extended family play an important factor in the social norms of Ghanaians, they are much less pronounced among urban populations within Ghana's major cities. Cultural differences between the urban and rural populations can also be seen in preferences of attire and cuisine. City dwellers appear more Westernized, whereas indigenous attire, often incorporating kente cloth and jewelry, is seen in rural regions. Ghana is also one of a few countries in Africa which still possesses a rich indigenous cuisine. Fufu is one of the staple foods often made with local crops like cassava, yams, cocoyams and plantain which are boiled, pounded and rolled into balls and served with soups like groundnuts, palmnuts or light soup. These soups are prepared with fish, meat and vegetables. Other indigenous dishes include *kenke* (fermented cornmeal wrapped in corn husks or plantain leaves).

Traditional drumming and dancing such as adowa, kete, borbobor, kpanlono, gonji, asafo, fontonfon drummings form an integral part of the Ghanaian culture and have a unique way of communicating messages during important occasions. While the University of Ghana's Institute of African Studies offers a systematic study of indigenous dance, drumming and performing arts in the perpetuation of Ghana's traditional drama, drums and musical heritage, the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology College of Arts' Department of Painting and Sculpture trains visual artists on skills including pottery, wood carving, plastic art, gold and silverwork, and textiles. Many contemporary visual artists have combined traditional artistic styles into progressive gallery pieces unique to Ghana. Artists include El Anatsui, Paa Joe, Vincent Kofi, Adjo Kisser, and many others (see page 55). Specialized craft villages continue to engage in traditional ceremonies, and to create traditional handicrafts passed through generations. Famous craft villages include Bonwire (Ashanti Region), known for kente cloth, Ntonso (Ashanti Region) for Adinkra cloth, Krofrom (Ashanti Region) for brass figures, and Ahwiaa (Ashanti Region) and Aburi (Eastern Region) for traditional wood carving. Among indigenous communities, a stool serves as a traditional and revered symbol of the office for tribal chiefs and traditional leaders in southern Ghana, and an animal skin is the equivalent symbol in the north. Small specialized groups of craftsmen provide these tools and skins to the chief. Literary authors like Francis Selormey, Ama Ata Aidoo, Ayi Kwei Armah, and others have produced a number of literary and dramatic works written mostly in English. Ghana also attracted world attention in the field of film production. Notable among them are "Love Brewed in African Pot" and "Heritage Africa" by Kwaw Ansah.

After independence in 1957, President Kwame Nkrumah encouraged the development of a national sports identity to unify citizens and generate recognition for the emerging country. Political support in the 1960s led to giant strides in the athletic development of track and field and boxing. Ghanaians have also performed well internationally in cricket, basketball, and volleyball. However, the country's passion is soccer, and the men's national team, the Black Stars, has won several African Cup of Nations championships in 1963, 1968, 1978 and 1982. Women's football gained in popularity after the national team, the Black Queens, placed in the 1998 African Championships and competed in the 1999 Women's World Cup. The junior men's national teams, the pride of Ghanaian football, have won many international titles. Ghana's first Olympic participation was in the 1952 Summer Games in Helsinki. In 1960, Ghanaian boxer Clement "Ike" Quartley became the first black African to win an Olympic medal. Other notable boxers are David Kotei (popularly known as D.K. Poison, who was the first Ghanaian professional boxer to win a world crown in 1975) and Azumah Nelson.

**Activity** - Questions related to this overview for students to research can be found on page 43.

# The History of Ghana

Many countries around the globe are often plagued by corrupt dictators, failing governments, and the persecution of citizens who are often deprived of any democratic participation in their country's future. Refreshingly, the Republic of Ghana is a great success story!

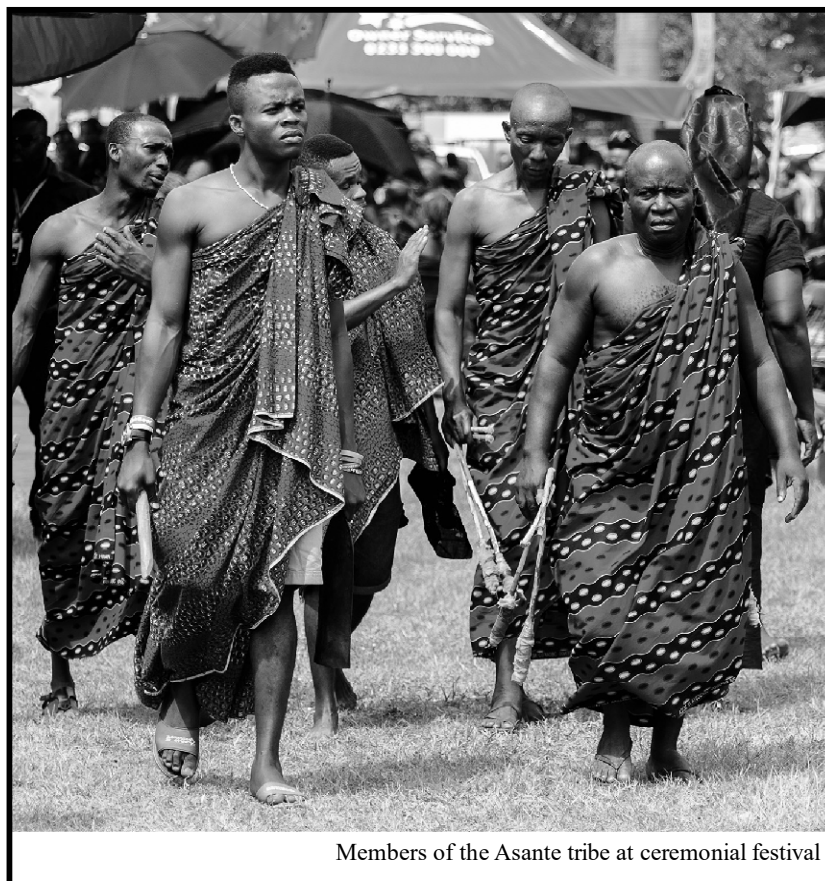
## Prehistoric West Africa & The Ghana Empire

During the Pleistocene Epoch which began about two million years ago, the area of West Africa saw much precipitation creating thick forests spreading north. Uncovered artifacts and primitive tools prove that early humans retreated toward the Sahara. As climates became arid, various cultures repopulated the region, moving along the Togo mountain range from the Niger River. These included the Acheulean, Sangoan and later the Lupemban people.

Populations in West Africa during the Middle Stone Age of the Mesolithic Period utilized more advanced tools and their belongings included stone hoes and quartz beads. Pottery still remained absent until the Neolithic cultures of the New Stone Age emerged. Around Kintampo and in the Accra plains, evidence includes clay houses, polished axes made of greenstone, chart monoliths, coarse pottery and shale arm rings. Iron was still absent until European imports began after the 17th century.

Ghana was still not a country. In fact, Ghana is relatively young as a country. Instead, Ghana, prior to its official name, was the first of the great medieval trading

empires of western Africa which emerged in the 4th century and then dominated between the 7th and 11th centuries. This trading empire was further north in a large region which today encompasses much of Mauritania and Mali, between the Sahara and the Sénégal and Niger rivers. It was populated by clans of people who served as intermediaries between salt traders to the north and gold and ivory traders to the south. It was called Wagadu by its kings, although it gained its more familiar name from the king's title of reverence, *ghâna*, which meant "Warrior King." Chiefs or various clans throughout the region, ruled much of the empire. The king charged taxes on traders and on the production of gold, the empire's most valuable commodity, which drew traders from Spain and Portugal. Though the capital moved, the primary capital of Kumbi was about 200 miles north of the current city of Bamako in Mali. The empire's gold was secured at the southern limits of the empire, then brought to the capital where it was traded for other commodities, like salt. The Ghana Empire's power began its decline in the 11th century as Muslim tribes began a holy war, seizing the capital of Kumbi in 1076. In 1240, the city was destroyed by the emperor, Sundiata. What remained of the Ghana Empire became part of his empire of Mali.



Members of the Asante tribe at ceremonial festival

*(continued on next page)*





# The History of Ghana *(continued)*

## State of Ghana & Islamic Trade Routes

Some evidence points toward a southern migration of the citizens of the Ghana Empire, some 500 miles into the area of modern Ghana. Archaeological research suggests that, prior to coming under British rule, people migrated from either the north or northwest or the east or northeast. These traditions also provide evidence to suggest that the area that is now Ghana served, for many centuries, as a meeting place for two major trans-Saharan routes, one northward towards Morocco and eastward toward Tunisia. Through these trade routes, inhabitants of what is now Ghana were influenced by the wealth and traditions of western Sudan empires and north African Islamic civilizations.

Ghanaian states began to be formed. About the 13th century, Akan-speaking migrants from the direction of Mande inhabited the forest and coastlands. From the 15th to the 19th centuries, the Akan people dominated gold mining and trading in the region. From the 17th century on, they were among the most powerful groups in Africa. Later, 15th century invaders from the Hausa region established the dominant norther states of Dagomba and Mamprusi. Travelers along a southern route from Nigeria founded the southeast states of Ga and Ewe in the early 17th century.

## European Contact and Trade

In 1471 Portuguese trade mariners arrived along the Ghanaian coast. This direct sea trade established with Europe became a milestone in Ghana's history. The region earned its "Gold Coast" name from the readily available commodity which enticed European traders to Ghana, offering textiles, hardware, beads, metal items, weapons, ammunition and other important items. Portugal even leased land from Ghanaian states to build stone fortresses in order to protect its trade monopoly in the region. The first of these, Elmina Castle, built in 1482, still stands today and is the oldest European building in existence south of the Sahara, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. However, these trade sites, portals of European commodity trading began to take a very dark turn in the 17th century.

Traders from the Netherlands, England, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia saw that the commercial routes established with the Gold Coast could be easily adapted for the export of human slaves, meeting an increasing demand from American plantations. The Dutch seized Elmina Castle from the Portuguese in 1637, following a failed attempt in 1596, then took over the entire Portuguese Gold Coast in 1642. Elmina held up to 1,000 male and 500 female slaves, shackled and crammed in the castle's dungeons, with no space to lie down and very little light. Many captives fell seriously ill, without water or sanitation, spending up to three months in captivity under horrible conditions before being sold like produce and shipped to the New World. Conversely, the governor's and officers' offices were spacious and airy, with beautiful parquet floors and scenic views of the Atlantic Ocean. Officers, traders and their families went about their normal day-to-day life completely detached from the unfathomable human suffering they were inflicting. By the mid-18th century the Gulf of Guinea was dotted by about 40 forts controlled by Dutch, British and Danish merchants. The Dutch continued the slave route until 1814, when they abolished the slave trade, pursuant to the Anglo-Dutch Slave Trade Treaty. The English and the Danes also outlawed their slave trade, but not

## Timeline of Ghana's History

*(continued next page)*





# The History of Ghana *(continued)*

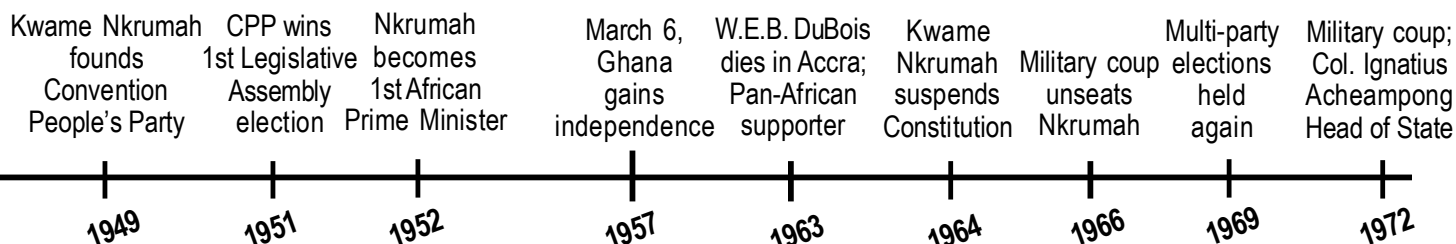
before about one million slaves were transported from the Gold Coast between 1600 and the mid-19th century.

During these centuries, close contact with the Europeans initiated economic, social and political changes. The wealthiest states located north of the Ghanaian forest declined in the face of trade along the southern coast. By the 18th century, the Akan state of Akwamu created an empire that, stretching from the central Gold Coast eastward to Dahomey, sought to control the trade roads to the Gold Coast. The Akwamu empire was short-lived, but its example soon stimulated a union of the Asante states of the central forest, under the leadership of their founding king, Osei Tutu (*Asantehene* was the title for king). The Asante union, after establishing its dominance over other neighboring Akan states, expanded north of the forest to conquer Bono, Banda, Gonja, and Dagomba. After controlling the trade market, they turned toward the coastlands, sending Asante armies led by Asantehene Osei Bonsu to invade coastal states controlled by the Fante Confederacy. The political uncertainty and European suspicions following the Asante invasions hindered the development of new trades meant to replace the outlawed slave trade. However British merchants under the leadership of George Maclean began to assume a protectorate over the Fante states along the coast, and in 1850 bought out the Danes and took over British forts. Later, Fante leaders sought a confederacy independent of British and Asante control, however their 1871 Mankesim constitution was rejected by the British. Britain not wanted even greater control of the region, and sent British military troops which sacked the capital of Kumasi in 1874. The Gold Coast was declared a British colony that same year.

## Colonial Period

The British escalated their involvement and protection over the Gold Coast colony from 1896 until about 1901 in order to protect their commercial interests in the region, particularly mining. At this time, the French and the Germans had increased their presence and activity in areas around West Africa. The British military conquered Asante factions, especially in the northern areas which were formed into a British protectorate during this period.

Throughout the 56 years during which the British ruled, European ways of government were assimilated into the Gold Coast. A governorship reined over the Asante people and the Northern Territories. A legislative council was established in 1850 and a supreme court in 1853, however a fully responsible parliament was never established. While gold earned the region its name, during the Colonial period another trade item elevated the region and brought the country together. Historically, Tetteh Quarshie is known to have brought the cocoa seeds from Fernando Po and planted the seeds at Mampong, Akwapim in the Eastern Region of Ghana in 1879. It was not until 1891 when Ghana began the export of cocoa. The official export of two bags was recorded in 1893. Until the early 1980s Ghana was known as the world's largest exporter of cocoa. By the 1920s, the Gold Coast was producing more than half of the world's supply of cocoa, used for chocolate. Gold, as well as timber and magnesium, remained major exports, however with the addition of cocoa, the trade wealth provided the region with modern transport facilities to accommodate the booming export trade. These included new harbors, railways and modern roads, all necessary to move export products. An expanding economy and infrastructure also helped provide citizens with





## The History of Ghana *(continued)*

critical social services, especially university level education opportunities, although political advancement lagged behind economic and social development.

### Independence

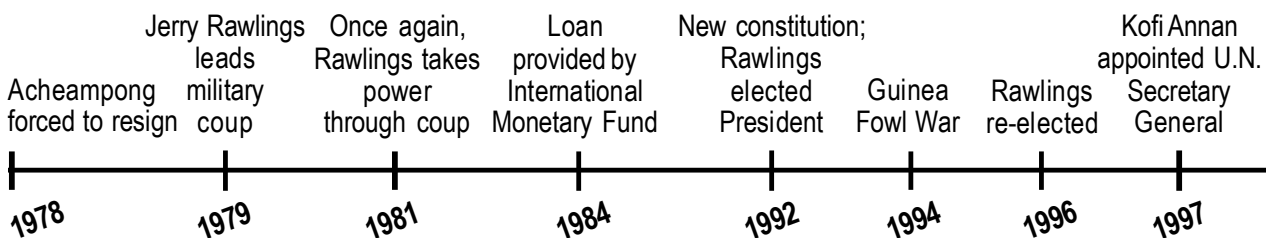
During World War II, the Gold Coast contributed many men and materials. With a continued lag in the full development of unified political structure throughout the country, there were riots involving workers and war veterans which began to break out in 1948 throughout many of the larger towns. The Watson Commission was established in 1948, under the chairmanship of Aiken Watson, to investigate the disturbances and their underlying causes. The Commission determined that the Burns constitution established two years earlier, giving Africans a majority in the legislative council was flawed. An all-African committee led by Justice Coussey, later Sir James Hensley Coussey, established a new constitution in which some executive power would be transferred to African ministers responsible to an African assembly. Simultaneously, “self-government” was the benchmark of radical politician Kwame Nkrumah and his Convention People’s Party. In 1951 the CPP won almost all the elective seats in the post-Coussey legislative assembly, whereupon Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke invited Nkrumah to lead the new administration. A partnership developed between the two, so power was transferred to an all-African cabinet responsible to a popularly elected national assembly.

In 1956 the territory of British Togoland became united with the Gold Coast. During 1954 and 1956 general elections, the CPP government still led by Nkrumah secured 70 percent of the assembly seats. In 1956 they obtained the recognition of their country, renamed Ghana, as an independent self-governing member of the Commonwealth and a member of the United Nations, which Nkrumah saw as an opportunity toward the pursuit of the liberation of all of Africa from colonial rule. The Gold Coast region declared independence from the



Kwame Nkrumah Memorial, Accra

*(continued on next page)*





# The History of Ghana *(continued)*

United Kingdom on March 6, 1957 and established the nation of Ghana. On July 1, 1960, following the Ghanaian constitutional referendum and Ghanaian presidential election, Nkrumah, as the first President of Ghana, declared Ghana as a republic. Annually, March 6 is celebrated as the nation's Independence Day and July 1 is celebrated as Republic Day.

## Presidential Roads to Democratic Success

Following independence, Nkrumah assumed greater power for himself, declaring himself as life president of both the Convention People's Party and of the Republic of Ghana. His authority became increasingly challenged by many independent leaders, and his dream of African socialism was mired by increasing corruption, foreign debts, and declining standards of living among Ghana's people. During a 1966 visit to Hanoi, Nkrumah had his powers suddenly taken away when police and army leaders rose against his party and replaced it with the new National Liberation Council under the leadership of Lieutenant General Joseph A. Ankrah. Despite establishing a new government and initiating conservative financial policies, by 1969 the government of Ghana was yielded to a dynamic, young brigadier named Akwasi Amankwaa Afrifa. A new constitution was produced, a parliamentary policy was reintroduced, and general elections were held in August of 1969. Those elections were won by a university professor who had consistently opposed Nkrumah, Kofi Busia, a leader of the Progress Party, who became prime minister. One year later former chief justice Edward Akufo-Addo was chosen as president.

Three years later, following marginal results against foreign debt and lagging world cocoa prices, history repeated itself, when impatient army officers once again rose up against the elected government of Akufo-Addo, which was replaced by the National Redemption Council (NRC) of military men chaired by Colonel Ignatius Kutu Acheampong. The military regime imprisoned political leaders and prohibited public meetings or any other political parties. Just like robbery and damaging public property, political activity and the spreading of rumors could be punished by the death penalty. Ghana's gross domestic product, export earnings and standards of living plummeted.

In 1975 the NRC was reorganized with some civilians sharing in government with the military, although a Supreme Military Council (SMC) maintained ultimate power. In 1977 the SMC proposed a "Union Government to which everybody will belong," with no other political parties, however a national referendum clearly showed the SMC's unpopularity. Acheampong was replaced as SMC chairman by Lieutenant General Frederick W.K. Akuffo, who proved less effective than his predecessor. In 1979 amid a floundering economy, the government of the generals was overthrown by young officers, led by air force flight lieutenant, Jerry Rawlings. Acheampong, Akuffo and others were executed and a parliamentary government was returned under President Hilla Limann. Once again, history repeated itself in 1981 when Rawlings once again overthrew the ineffective government, with his second military coup establishing the Provisional National Defense Council as the national government.

Initially, older Ghanaians were skeptical of Rawlings and the new government. Other young soldiers contemplated their own military coups against Rawlings to secure power. Ultimately, in 1982 and 1983, Rawlings snuffed out two

*(continued on next page)*

John Kufour  
elected President;  
1st peaceful  
transfer since  
independence

IMF / World  
Bank Debt  
Relief

50 years  
of  
independence

John Atta  
Mills  
elected  
President

President Mills  
dies in office;  
Mahama  
sworn in

Nana  
Akuffo  
Addo  
elected

2000

2001

2007

2008

2012

2016



## The History of Ghana *(continued)*

countercoups and achieved wide, genuine approval of his reformation of Ghana's political and economic life, despite his conservative economic policies. Rawling's government instituted price controls to reduce inflation, privatized many state-owned companies, and devalued currency to stimulate exports, securing International Monetary Fund (IMF) support and other foreign aid. These IMF measures revived Ghana's economy, which by the early 1990s had one of the highest growth rates in Africa.

In early 2001, Rawlings was succeeded by John Agyekyum Kufor, elected president via the New Patriotic Party, in the first peaceful transfer of power between democratically elected governments since Ghana's independence in 1957. Kufuor was re-elected in 2004. During the presidential elections four years later, Kufor's party, the New Patriotic Party won the first round of voting with candidate Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo. Akufo-Addo failed to secure a voter majority, leading to a runoff. During the runoff, candidate John Evans Atta Mills of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) party defeated Akufo-Addo by less than one percentage point in a tense national election for the presidency. However, the transfer of power remained peaceful, an important point in Ghana's continued democratic stability.

On July 24, 2012, President Mills died in office as he approached the end of his term. In accordance with the constitution of Ghana, Vice President John Dramani Mahama was sworn in as the interim president of Ghana later that same day, and was selected as the NDC candidate for the forthcoming December 2012, presidential election. For that election, he faced seven candidates including former presidential candidate Akufo-Addo. Despite the loaded field of candidates, the two captured the vast majority of the public vote, with Mahama barely managing to avoid a runoff by gaining 50.7 percent of the vote against Akufo-Addo's 47.74 percent, despite NPP claims of election fraud which were dismissed following a Supreme Court challenge.

Growing national discontent over power shortages throughout Ghana, corruption scandals throughout its judicial system, and a weakening economy plagued Mahama's presidency. To support economic reform, the International Monetary Fund provided the Ghanaian government with a financial assistance package in 2015. Many of these challenges throughout Mahama's presidency remained critical themes during the campaigns for the 2016 presidency, which once again repeated a rematch between Mahama and Akufo-Addo. This time, the field of candidates also included former first lady Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings representing the National Democratic Party. This time, with almost 54 percent of the public vote and after three attempts, Akufo-Addo captured Ghana's presidency, ahead of Mahama's 44 percent. Equally important, Ghana's continued democratic stability also reigned victorious. President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo has introduced a policy of "Ghana Beyond Aid" and launched a number of flagship programs such as "Free Senior High School," "One District One Factory," "Planting for Food and Jobs," among others. In December, 2020, incumbent President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo won re-election in a tight race against John Mahama of the NDC party with 51.59 percent of votes cast.



Construction in Accra

Credits include: "Kumasi, Gold Coast, West Africa, in the late 19th century." From *The Countries of the World* by Robert Brown, 1876. Special thanks to John D. Fage, Donna J. Maier and the Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica.



# A List of Famous Ghanaians

Prepare to meet presidents, singers, actors, athletes, business leaders, and even a United Nations Secretary General. Have your students choose one of these famous Ghanaians and prepare a research paper.

## Politics & Patriots

**Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo** - President of Ghana, re-elected on December 7, 2020 with 51.59 percent of the votes against John Mahama, who he also defeated in 2016 when, for the first time in a Ghanaian presidential election that an opposition candidate won with an outright majority in the first round. He first ran for president in 2008 and again in 2012, both times as the candidate of the New Patriotic Party (NPP). He was chosen as the presidential candidate of the NPP for a third time for the 2016 general elections.

**Kofi Atta Annan** - Diplomat from Ghana, and the first to emerge from the ranks of United Nations (UN) staff to serve as the Secretary-General of the UN. He served as the seventh UN Secretary-General from 1997 to 2006. The UN and Annan were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001 "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world". While he was the Secretary-General, he prioritized the establishment of a comprehensive reforms program aimed at revitalizing the UN. Annan dies in 2018.

**Yaa Asantewaa** - Female military leader born around 1840. She was the queen mother of the Ejisu in the Ashanti Empire, which is now part of modern-day Ghana. She was appointed as Captain of the Ashanti army by her brother, Nana Akwasi Afrane Opese, the Edwesuhene, or ruler, of Edwesu. In 1900, she led the Ashanti war known as the War of the Golden Stool against British colonialism.

**John Agyekum Kufuor** - Ghanaian politician who served as the President of Ghana from 2001 to 2009. Chairperson of the African Union from 2007 to 2008. His electoral victory in 2000 over John Atta Mills at the end of Jerry Rawlings' second term marked the first peaceful democratic transition of power in Ghana since independence in 1957. After two terms, he was no longer eligible for the presidency.

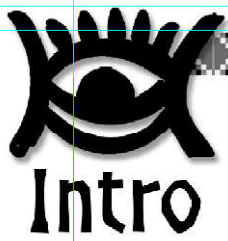
**John Dramani Mahama** – Ghanaian politician who served as President of Ghana from 2012 to 2017. He served as Vice President before becoming President following the death of his predecessor, John Atta Mills. He was a Member of Parliament from 1997 to 2009 and Minister of Communications from 1998 to 2001. He is a member of the National Democratic Congress.

**John Evans Fiifi Atta Mills** – President of Ghana from 2009 until his death in 2012. A politician, lawyer, legal scholar, tax expert and sports administrator inaugurated on January 7, 2009, having defeated the ruling party candidate Nana Akufo-Addo. Vice-president under President Jerry Rawlings. Unsuccessful in the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections as a National Democratic Congress candidate.

**Kwame Nkrumah** - Ghanaian politician, revolutionary, and the first Prime Minister and President of Ghana, having led the Gold Coast to independence from Britain in 1957. An influential advocate of pan-Africanism, Nkrumah was a founding member of the Organisation of African Unity, winner of the Lenin Peace Prize in 1962, and founder of the Convention People's Party. After pursuing higher education and developing his political philosophy abroad, he returned to the Gold Coast to begin his political career as an advocate of national independence.

**Samia Yaba Christina Nkrumah** - A Ghanaian politician born in 1960, and chairperson of the Convention People's Party. In the 2008 parliamentary election, she won the Jomoro constituency seat at her first attempt. She is the daughter of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. She became the first woman to ever lead a major political party in Ghana.

**Sir Emmanuel Charles Quist** - Barrister, educator and judge who served as the first Speaker of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly and Ghana's first Speaker of the Parliament. He was also known as Paa Quist, and was born in Christiansborg, Accra in 1880. He was the son of the Rev. Carl Quist, a Basel Mission minister from Osu, Accra, and Paulina Richter, his Ga-Danish mother. He was knighted in 1952.



# A List of Famous Ghanaians *(continued)*

**Jerry John Rawlings** - Military leader and politician who ruled Ghana from 1981 to 2001 and briefly in 1979. He led a military junta until 1992 and then served two terms as the democratically elected President. After handing power over to a civilian government, he took back control in 1981. In 1992 Rawlings founded the National Democratic Congress, and became the first President of the Fourth Republic. He was re-elected in 1996 for four more years, the constitutional limit. Rawlings died on Nov. 14, 2020, just three weeks before national elections.

**Otumfo Osei Tutu II** - The 16th Asantehene, the absolute monarch of the Kingdom of Ashanti, coronated on April 26, 1999. He is also the Chancellor of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.

## Business

**Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng** - Ghanaian cardiothoracic surgeon, born in 1949, who established the National Cardiothoracic Center and the Ghana Red Cross Society. He's also President of the Ghana Heart Foundation and was the CEO of the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra. He was elected a Fellow of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2002.

**Dr. Esther Ocloo** - Ghanaian entrepreneur and pioneer of microlending, a program of making small loans in order to stimulate businesses. Born in Ghana in 1919, she was co-founder of Women's World Banking in 1976, with Michaela Walsh and Ela Bhatt. Received the 1990 African Prize for Leadership and many other honors for her work on behalf of economic empowerment of women and families.

## Arts & Entertainment

**Ephrim Amu** - Ghanaian composer, musicologist and teacher who was born in 1899. He's particularly known for his commitment to music education, and for playing the atenteben, a traditional Ghanaian bamboo flute. His compositions, "Yen Ara Asase Ni" has become a nationally acclaimed patriotic song.

**Nadia Buari** - Actress born in Sekondi-Takoradi in 1982. She received two "Best Actress" nominations at the African Movie Academy Awards in 2007 and 2009. Major films included *Mummy's Daughter* and *Beyonce: The President's Daughter*. She starred in more than 20 movies. In 2013, she released her own movie, *The Diary of Imogen Brown*. She moved to Nollywood films in 2008 with her breakthrough film, *Beyonce & Rihanna*.

**Amma Darko** - African novelist born in Koforidua, Ghana in 1955 and grew up in Accra. She studied in Kumasi and worked for the Science and Technology Center there. In the 1980s, she lived and worked in Germany prior to returning to Accra. Her novels illustrate everyday life in Ghana. Her first novel, "Beyond the Horizon," was originally published in German. Her most recent novels, "Faceless" and "Not without flowers" were published in Ghana.

**Phillip Gbeho** - A Ghanaian musician, composer and teacher born in 1904. He was best known for his composition of the Ghana National Anthem. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Arts Council of Ghana and was a Director of Music and conductor for the National Symphony Orchestra.

**E.T. Mensah** - Born in 1919, Emmanuel Tetty Mensah was a Ghanaian musician who was regarded as the "King of Highlife" music. He led the band, "The Tempos" which toured widely throughout West Africa. A trumpeter, saxophonist and vocalist, Mensah was considered to be one of the most influential musicians in Ghana.

**Peter Mensah** - Born in Chiraa, Ghana in 1959 before moving with parents to England. His best known films include *Tears of the Sun*, *Avatar*, *Hidalgo*, *300*, *Dead Space*, and *The Incredible Hulk*, and for his television roles including *Spartacus: Blood and Sand*, *Star Trek: Enterprise*, *La Femme Nikita* and others.

**Joseph Hanson Kwabena Nketia** - Ethnomusicologist and composer, born in 1921. Africa's premier musicologist and "the most published and best known authority on African music"



# A List of Famous Ghanaians *(continued)*

and aesthetics in the world,” with 200 publications and 80 musical compositions to his credit.

**Reggie Rockstone** - A Ghanaian rapper known as “The Godfather of Hiplife.” He pioneered the Hiplife art form and has played an important role in the development of this uniquely African genre in Ghana’s capital of Accra. He raps in Akan Twi and English. Rockstone is the son of fashion designer Ricky “Ricci” Ossei.

## Sports

**Abadi Ayew** - Known professionally as Abadi Pele, a former Ghanaian soccer player who played as an attacking midfielder and captain of the Ghana national team. Regarded as one of the greatest African footballers of all-time.

**David Kotey** - Professional boxer born in Accra in 1950. He was one of many boxers spawned by Bukom, a suburb of Accra populated by the Ga people. He was a world featherweight champion from 1975 to 1976 and the first Ghanaian professional boxer to win a world title. He was popularly called “D.K. Poison.”

**Samuel Kuffour** (OseiKuffour) - A former professional football player known for his physical power and defender skills. He gained fame while he played for Bayern Munich, his team for over a decade, playing in almost 250 matches and winning 14 honors. Samuel also played for the Ghanaian national team in the 2006 FIFA world cup.

**Leo Myles-Mills** - Professional Ghanaian athlete in the 100 and 200 meter races. Born in 1973, he was the first Ghanaian runner to finish the 100-meter race in under 10 seconds, clocking in at 9.98 seconds, his own personal best. He won gold and bronze medals at the All-African games in 1999 and 2003, and also represented Ghana at the Summer Olympics and the Commonwealth Games.

**Azumah Nelson** - Born in 1958, he earned the title as the “professor” of boxing after winning an Olympic bronze medal for Ghana in 1978. During his career, he won and held the welterweight and super welterweight belt for a number of years. He also holds a place in the International Boxing Hall of Fame.

**Theodosia Okoh** - A stateswoman, artist and educator born in 1922, best known for designing Ghana’s national flag in 1957. She also played a lead role in the development of hockey in Ghana as the first female chairman of the Ghana Hockey Association. Also served as the President of the Ghana Hockey Federation for more than 20 years.

**Margaret Simpson** - Ghanaian track star born in 1981. She specialized in the Heptathlon. Simpson won gold medals for Ghana in the 2002, 2004 and 2010 African Championships, and a bronze medal in the 2005 world championship. She also won gold in the 2003, 2007 and 2011 All-African Games.

**Samuel Takyi** - Ghana boxer who medaled at the 2021 Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo, bring Ghana its first Olympic medal in 29 years.

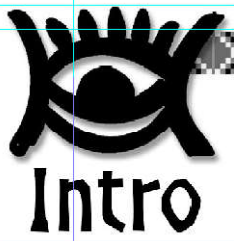
**Aziz Zakari** - Ghanaian track and field athlete born in 1976. Zakari is a skilled sprinter and represented Ghana in the 2000 Olympics where he had qualified for the 100-meter finals. An injury sustained 35 meters into the race kept him from finishing. Winner of the 100, 200 and 4x100 meter race at the 2000 African championship.

## Education

**Ama Ata Aidoo** - Ghanaian author, poet, playwright and academic, born in 1942. She served as the Minister of Education under President Jerry Rawlings’ administration. In 2000, she established the Mbaasem Foundation to promote and support the work of African women writers.

**Anton Wilhelm Amo** - Philosopher born in 1703 in a region now known as Ghana. Taken to Germany by the Dutch West India Company in 1707 as a child, given as a gift to the Dukes of August Wilhelm and Ludwig Rudolf von Wolfenbüttel, and treated as a member of the family of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The first African known to attend a European university. Served as a university professor in Germany.





# The Ultimate Ghanaian Quiz

What began as the first of the great medieval trading empires of West Africa has emerged as a land of history, ecotourism, music & dance, cuisine, heritage, beautiful coastlines, business, wildlife adventures, and more. Ghana has emerged as one of Africa's premier destinations with a solid democratic government and so much to experience. However, before you begin, test your Ghanaian smarts with this quiz. After exploring Ghana, revisit this "Ultimate Ghanaian Quiz" and see if your score improves. Answers can be found on page 68.

1. Let's start easy! What is the capital of Ghana? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which Ghanaian served as Secretary-General of the United Nations? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What grassy ecological zone makes up most of the top half of Ghana? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the actual Soninke translation of the country's name, Ghana? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who was the first President of Ghana, who helped lead the country to independence? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Name Ghana's three bordering neighbors. \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the most popular sport in Ghana? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ghana is famous for folktales about the trickster Anansi. What is Anansi? \_\_\_\_\_
9. At 2,900 feet, what mountain serves as the highest point in Ghana? \_\_\_\_\_
10. On what day of the year do Ghanaians celebrate their Independence Day? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is the largest artificial reservoir in the world by size? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What construction project created the largest artificial reservoir in the world by size? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What is the easternmost Ghanaian city? \_\_\_\_\_
14. The famous kente fabric of Ghana was named for the Akan word "kenten." What does it mean? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What major Ghanaian city serves as the seat of the King of the Asante people? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Does most of Ghana's population live in cities or in rural areas? \_\_\_\_\_
17. The heat and pressure fermentation process of cocoa seeds yields what 3 final products? \_\_\_\_\_
18. It is hump day in Ghana (Wednesday), what is the word at the top of your calendar? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What is the largest tribe in Ghana, numbering about 7 million people? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What export represents Ghana's oldest extraction (mining) industry? \_\_\_\_\_
21. The first Presidential opposition candidate to win with an outright majority in a first round election. \_\_\_\_\_
22. What is the Ghanaian equivalent of the U.S. penny? \_\_\_\_\_
23. The Eternal Flame of African Liberation burns in Independence Square, known by what other name? \_\_\_\_\_
24. What are you most likely to find swimming in Chief's Pond in Bolgatanga (Paga)? \_\_\_\_\_
25. What are you most likely to find swimming in Wechiau Sanctuary on the Black Volta River? \_\_\_\_\_
26. What were the fortified warehouses built by the Asafo warriors during the Colonial period? \_\_\_\_\_



# Spending a Week in Ghana

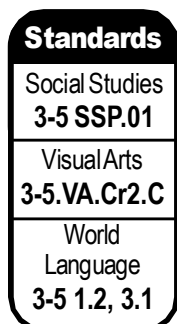
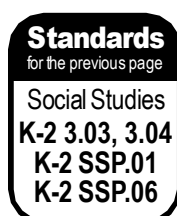
## 3rd - 5th Grade Learning Unit

You have jumped across the Atlantic Ocean for a great trip to Ghana. With so many great things to do, you want to plan a full itinerary. First you need to do a little research so that you won't miss anything!

There's always plenty of animal watching, but you can also take a canopy walk through the tops of the tree, share a bottle of Malta, jump into the waves, visit a crocodile farm, shop at a textile market, visit a cocoa farm, crack open a coconut for a cool drink, share a plate of jollof rice, visit the fishing boats along the coast, visit the Cape Coast Castle or Kwame Nkrumah National Park. There's so much more! Before you dive into this Learning Unit (just like you can dive into the Gulf of Guinea), spend some time with your students exploring Ghana. It's likely that many of them will know little about this great country. After blasting through some quick glimpses of Ghana, using books or the internet, engage your students in this activity to get them started on a week exploring Ghana.

### Activity

1. Start by dividing your class into seven groups.
2. Drop the seven days of the week into a bowl and let each group choose a day.
3. On a wall or bulletin board, designate seven equal spaces, one for each day of the week, and label the spaces Sunday through Saturday.
4. Spend the first day teaching the classroom the days of the week in the Twi language of the Akan people, the second most popular language in Ghana, second only to English, and spoken by 7 million people. The list below has the English day of the week to the left, Twi in the center, and phonetic pronunciation to the right. Throughout the week exploring Ghana, have students *always* use the Twi word when referencing a day of the week.
5. Each group must use art supplies to first create a header for their day of the week, labelling it using the Twi word for their day of the week, and the header should be decorated using motifs found in Ghana, like the designs of traditional Kente cloth.
6. Students in each group then create individual works of art showing what they had planned to do on that particular day during their week in Ghana. They can create art on 8.5" x 11" paper using pens or paints, or create collages from magazine photos. Display their works of art under their day of the week.



Monday	Edwoada	e-jew-a-da
Tuesday	Ebenada	e-ben-a-da
Wednesday	Wukuada	woo-kwa-da
Thursday	Yawoada	ya-woo-da
Friday	Efiada	e-fee-ya-da
Saturday	Memeneda	me-men-a-da
Sunday	Kwasiada	kwa-see-a-da



# Shopping the Kejetia & Makola Markets

3-5

The Kejetia Market, located in the capital city of the Ashanti Region, Kumasi, is one of the largest street markets in Ghana, and all of West Africa. It has as many as 45,000 stores and stalls selling anything you could ever want - vegetables, textiles, souvenirs, shoes, jewelry, spices, grains, toys. By comparison, the largest mall in the United States has 400 stores! The Kejetia Market is located right in the center of Kumasi, with the Kumasi Cultural Centre just to its north. Another massive market in Ghana is the Makola Market in Ghana's capital city of Accra. It is so crowded around these markets, many people arrive via tro-tros, which are small, privately owned buses.

## Activity

Since your class is "spending a week in Ghana," consider culminating your exploration by creating your own street market - like Kejetia or Makola. Have students participate in decorating your classroom with pictures they have drawn which depict Ghana, or images which represent colorful and traditional patterns of Kente cloth. Invite other classrooms from your school to visit your Ghanaian market, so that they, too, can learn about this amazing country. Let them create Oware game boards and demonstrate how to play (see page 25). Play traditional Ghanaian music



Vegetables for sale in Kumasi's Kejetia Market

Photo by ZSM from commons.wikimedia.org CC BY-SA2.0

# Shopping the Kejetia & Makola Markets *(cont.)*



for background music. Let students create one market stall which educates other students about the many animals of Ghana (see page 36), or one which demonstrates the steps for making chocolate (see page 28). Make posters which introduce students to the many famous people of Ghana (see page 12). Have a stall in your classroom market with travel brochures of fun and important places to visit in Ghana. Sure, it will require some work to pull off a Ghanaian market as large as Kejetia... but you can do it!

## Activity

Before you start scouring the thousands of stores in the Kejetia or Makola Markets, first brush up on your money exchange. Most of these shop owners are open to negotiating pricing (“Will you take 5 cedi for these socks?”), however if you don’t know the exchange rate, you could blow your whole vacation budget! Currency exchanges around the world fluctuate, depending on the strength of a country’s economy on any particular day or week. However, for this activity, we are going to lock it in. When this guide was prepared, 100 U.S. dollars equaled 512 Ghanaian cedi, the official currency of Ghana. One cedi can be divided into 100 pesewas (just like our pennies). For this activity, we will assume that one U.S. dollar equals 5 Ghanaian cedi (that will make it a bit easier). You will see that cedi come in various denomination of bills and coins, just like U.S. currency. Tell your students to be careful - notice the ¢ symbol before the number in the corner of the bills. In the U.S., when that symbol comes after a number, it means cents (as opposed to dollars - \$). In Ghana, when it precedes a number, it means “cedi,” which is just like our dollar.



For this activity, each student is given \$20 U.S. dollars to purchase produce to prepare a luscious vegetarian dinner for friends visiting Ghana. They must not only consider the rate of currency exchange (\$1 U.S. dollar equals 5 Ghanaian cedi), but they must also consider that the pricing of some of the produce are quoted for multiples (3 plantains for 3.75 cedi ... so, remember, 3.75 cedi equal 375 pesewas, and with the 1 to 5 exchange rate, students should divide that by 5 to determine that you can buy 3 plantains for 75 cents). So here are the rules:

- Each student must purchase a minimum of 6 different types of fruit or vegetables (pineapple, cucumber, etc.).
- They can buy single pieces of fruit or vegetables (one melon, for example), but for 2 of their 6 different pieces of produce, they must buy at least 3 pieces, and one of their 6 different pieces of produce they must purchase 5 pieces.
- They are not allowed to spend any more than their (pretend) \$20 U.S. dollars.
- The winner of the Kejetia Market Challenge is the student who, after doing the math, is able to purchase the most pieces of fruit and/or vegetables (and, yes, 3 plantains for 3.75 cedi equals 3 items, however a bunch of carrots equals just one item).
- In case of a tie, the winner is the student who purchases the most pieces of fruit and/or vegetables, and has the most money left over from their \$20.

One, two and fifty cedi bills, and a one cedi coin and fifty pesewas coin (just like two U.S. quarters).

## Standards

Social Studies  
3-5 SSP.06

Math  
3-5.OA.A.1  
3-5.NBT.A.1

World  
Language  
3-5 1.2, 3.1





# Two-Part Ghanaian Word Search Puzzle

## Standards

Social Studies  
3-5 3.01, 3.03  
3.04, 3.08  
3-5 SSP.01  
3-5 SSP.02  
3-5 SSP.05  
3-5 SSP.06

The multi-faceted country of Ghana offers both endless, grassy savannahs, as well as big cities. There is no one image of this diverse country! Likewise, there are uniquely different aspects of this “Two-Part Word Search” about Ghana. First have students answer the questions about Ghana on this page, then find those answers hidden within the word search puzzle on the next page. They may appear across, up and down or diagonally, either forward or backward. The number at the end of each question is the number of letters in the answer. Answers to questions can be found throughout this guide. All answers can be found on page 68.

1. The U.S has Congress. Instead, because of the Colonial Period, Ghana has this (10): \_\_\_\_\_
2. This country is north of Ghana (2 words) (11): \_\_\_\_\_
3. A colobus is this type of animal you’ll find at Tafi Atome and Boabeng Fiema Sanctuaries (6): \_\_\_\_\_
4. Trees can be endangered, too, like this endemic tree of the Kyabobo National Park (2 words) (18): \_\_\_\_\_
5. Reggie Rockstone is the “Godfather” of this Ghanaian musical style (7): \_\_\_\_\_
6. The Ashanti is a society which traces its kinship through the mother’s lineage (11): \_\_\_\_\_
7. The title for “king” among the Asante people (10): \_\_\_\_\_
8. Soccer superstar who, unfortunately, in 2010 missed a huge goal at the World Cup (2 words) (11): \_\_\_\_\_
9. This spider is the protagonist of many Ghana folktales (6): \_\_\_\_\_
10. This body of water laps at Ghana’s southern coast (3 words) (12): \_\_\_\_\_
11. This Ghanaian food consists of fermented cornmeal wrapped in corn husks (5): \_\_\_\_\_
12. This was created by the construction of Akosombo Dam (2 words) (9): \_\_\_\_\_
13. This Memphis music legend became an honorary Ghanaian chief (2 words) (10): \_\_\_\_\_
14. In Ghana, this is celebrated each year on July 1 (2 words) (11): \_\_\_\_\_
15. This actor had roles in many movies, including *Avatar* and *The Incredible Hulk* (2 words) (11): \_\_\_\_\_
16. This is the national motto inscribed at the bottom of the Ghana coat of arms (3 words) (17): \_\_\_\_\_
17. Since it’s the first day of the weekend, it’s a perfect day to grab a movie in Ghana (8): \_\_\_\_\_
18. If you want to buy anything, this is the huge market in Accra you should visit (6): \_\_\_\_\_
19. Just like our dollar bills, this is the currency exchange in Ghana (4): \_\_\_\_\_
20. Despite a physical disability, this Ghanaian cyclist became a national hero (2 words) (19): \_\_\_\_\_
21. If you alphabetized all of the animals found in Ghana, this one would be listed first (8): \_\_\_\_\_
22. Along the Black Volta River is where you’d find this famous hippopotamus sanctuary (7): \_\_\_\_\_
23. The Portuguese originally built St. George’s Castle as a trading post, but was later used for this (7): \_\_\_\_\_
24. This is the most famous mosque in Ghana (9): \_\_\_\_\_
25. These brightly painted fishing boats line Ghana’s coastal areas (8): \_\_\_\_\_

# Two-Part Ghanaian Word Search Puzzle



Make copies of the Word Search puzzle below, and distribute to your students. After finding the answers to the 25 clues on the previous page, have them locate those words within the Word Search puzzle below. They should circle each answer as it runs forward or backward, either across, up and down or diagonally. Answers to this puzzle about Ghana can be found on page 68.

F	L	L	I	R	A	M	A	G	N	Y	O	R	M	C	A	E	N	I	U	G	F	O	F	L	U	G
N	R	S	E	U	O	N	I	N	U	T	S	E	O	G	A	K	M	I	C	H	A	S	W	O	S	L
A	A	E	A	V	U	D	E	R	E	I	N	M	E	M	E	N	E	D	A	N	I	H	C	A	A	P
C	C	U	E	R	U	R	D	T	E	L	N	M	T	A	T	E	S	E	Y	A	H	C	A	A	S	I
I	A	G	R	D	M	O	U	N	R	A	A	A	S	I	T	K	A	C	L	D	V	K	P	I	S	M
R	U	O	C	T	O	N	C	E	G	L	H	N	Y	M	C	O	H	A	A	R	E	I	E	E	U	R
E	I	R	S	A	R	M	A	N	L	A	E	U	G	G	T	B	D	T	W	E	R	R	L	B	H	S
M	O	I	U	M	H	L	A	A	S	U	R	E	I	A	H	E	E	N	E	H	E	T	N	A	S	A
A	N	P	R	A	H	O	R	N	L	V	K	L	A	Y	M	A	S	W	C	R	N	R	N	A	A	T
O	M	C	A	I	C	U	E	H	D	S	E	O	G	A	N	I	O	S	H	O	N	A	C	L	O	V
R	E	H	A	L	M	M	A	M	H	J	O	F	L	I	D	S	N	M	I	U	N	O	A	L	O	A
E	M	E	R	A	R	A	S	E	I	T	U	O	A	Y	U	I	K	C	A	S	T	H	I	M	O	L
B	S	A	L	E	O	K	Y	D	A	G	E	S	F	A	T	S	A	O	U	S	C	R	O	A	Z	D
I	A	I	T	A	C	O	O	T	I	L	A	U	T	H	A	N	A	N	T	H	A	R	E	E	A	E
L	O	E	E	T	D	L	O	L	O	A	J	Y	L	I	S	O	R	B	Z	L	E	P	U	D	N	Z
A	P	A	B	Y	P	A	C	G	S	E	K	E	C	A	C	M	R	U	T	A	U	Q	E	O	K	O
V	A	U	S	U	B	O	U	A	N	K	S	B	V	L	A	E	A	R	A	R	R	I	P	L	R	J
I	R	R	D	G	A	S	O	U	U	R	A	O	C	A	L	N	T	K	A	A	B	G	V	I	A	T
T	L	T	A	L	B	O	T	I	E	L	L	A	G	E	N	D	T	I	I	I	E	O	D	G	V	Y
S	I	T	A	G	B	O	T	I	E	L	L	H	O	N	B	D	T	N	N	R	E	F	G	S	D	L
E	A	S	B	P	N	O	E	S	O	E	E	W	B	I	C	X	T	A	A	A	S	E	A	A	R	A
F	M	E	O	E	Q	A	P	P	M	N	N	M	A	L	A	P	M	F	F	M	L	N	U	V	A	R
K	E	G	N	B	L	L	B	S	C	O	B	A	R	I	A	I	O	A	T	L	O	V	E	K	A	L
P	N	U	A	N	K	D	O	A	R	S	G	O	U	R	T	C	U	S	S	V	B	N	A	H	Q	U
W	T	O	M	A	S	T	N	G	R	L	C	W	L	T	E	T	N	O	O	R	I	T	K	C	A	N
R	W	R	M	O	I	A	N	R	H	A	I	O	I	A	O	K	U	N	K	U	R	I	P	E	B	P
I	O	D	G	N	N	A	R	K	A	V	L	C	A	M	V	I	S	S	E	L	U	W	N	C	Y	L
V	I	E	H	S	A	L	C	C	N	E	O	A	U	C	H	A	I	F	U	E	I	T	N	U	O	M
L	U	H	I	P	L	I	F	E	H	R	O	R	S	S	L	S	R	L	P	C	I	S	N	N	B	U
P	A	G	U	A	T	E	R	H	C	Y	A	D	C	I	L	B	U	P	E	R	D	A	N	A	O	E



# Ghana's Emmanuel Ofosu Yeboah

Many years, the Memphis in May Curriculum Guide features engaging stories or folktales from the honored country. Some are fictional fables of beasts or talking animals. Some are folktales which have been passed down by families through generations.

This is a true story. It is a story about a boy born in the city of Koforidua in the southeastern region of Ghana in 1977. Sure, fictional tales of talking foxes can be entertaining, but this is a true story of a boy who changed people's perspectives and motivated an entire country. The story would be best told to your students through the pages of a children's book, "Emmanuel's Dream: The True Story of Emmanuel Ofosu Yeboah." written by Laurie Ann Thompson and beautifully illustrated by Sean Qualls. It's an affordable book that can be found at any bookstore, or is easily available from Amazon, and the motivational story it will share with your students is well worth the price.

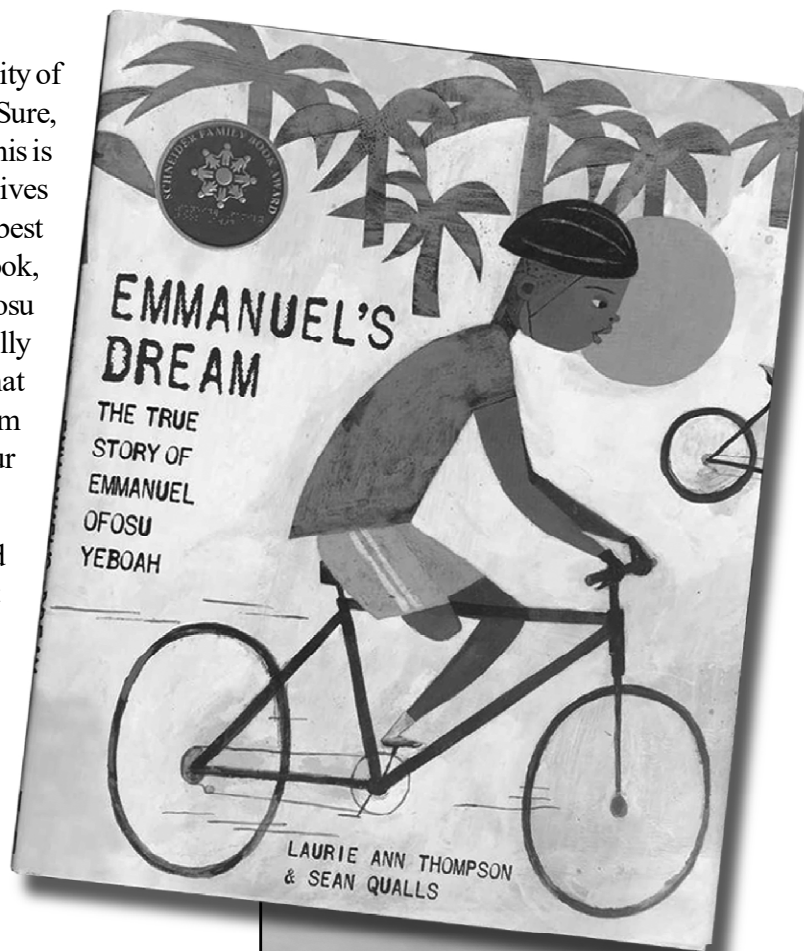
As you can see from the book's cover to the right and in the photo of Yeboah below, he was born with just one good leg, a huge challenge for anyone, certainly for a young boy, raised by his mother, in a town where many thought he would be useless.

## Activity

More information about Yeboah can be found on the next page. This information will be useful in some of the classroom discussions or activities of this lesson.

1. Growing up poor in a city, raised by one parent presents challenges of which some of your students may relate; others cannot. Facing a physical or mental disability, as well, can be devastating... or motivating. Share the story of Emmanuel with your students or read to them Thompson's story. Use the following questions to engage your students in a discussion.

- How did Emmanuel's story make you feel? Did your mood change as the story went on, and why?
- While he could have just given up (which could certainly be understood), Emmanuel chose to keep breaking through obstacles, not just to make his life more complete, but to improve the lives of many others, as well. Ask students if they can name other people (they can be friends, or even someone famous) who had to work extra hard to accomplish very difficult things.
- Ask students if they know of someone (could be a friend or someone famous) who used their own time, talents and creativity to help many other people. What were the results of their hard work?
- Discuss with students the difference between feeling "sorry" for someone and feeling "inspired" by someone. Ask them to give examples.



The "real" Emmanuel Ofosu Yeboah as an adult (and experienced biker!).

# Ghana's Emmanuel Ofosu Yeboah *(continued)*



e). To raise money to buy a soccer ball and a bicycle, he shined shoes and eventually worked in a market (when many encouraged him to just beg for money on the street). Ask your students, “By yourself or with a group of friends, if there was something that you really wanted, what things could you do to raise money?”

2. Thompson tells of how Yeboah biked through the capital of Accra, through Kumasi, through Tamale and back, covering over 400 miles. Use a map of Ghana and help students find each of these cities and Yeboah’s possible path. Have them discuss what things Emmanuel might have seen during his bike trip (markets, rivers, rainforests, animals, villages, etc.). Have them draw pictures of scenes that Yeboah might have seen on his trip.

3. It took Yeboah just 10-days to complete his 400-mile bike ride. Create a large wall map of Ghana. Starting in Accra, turn Yeboah’s ride into a 10-day study of the places and cities of Ghana (which Emmanuel might have passed through). Each weekday for two weeks, trace the “ride” on your wall map and teach your students 3 things about each of these 10 stops along the route: Accra, Sekondi, Ghana Rainforests, Brong-Ahafo, Kumasi, Black Volta River, Tamale, Lake Volta, Dambai, Digya National Park.

3. Laurie Ann Thompson is also the author of “Be a Changemaker: How to Start Something That Matters,” a guide to help to inspire and motivate young people to change the world (more information at [lauriethompson.com](http://lauriethompson.com)). Discuss how Yeboah inspired and made a difference. Have students work in groups to think of ways they could “change the world” (animal adoption, recycling, creating a better playground, serving senior citizens, etc.) and what campaign or event could possibly be planned to make a difference (a fund-raiser, a parade, paint a wall mural, donate their time, create art posters to increase awareness, etc.).

## More About Emmanuel Ofosu Yeboah

Thompson’s story tells of how Emmanuel had trouble fitting in with other children at school and around Koforidua, but how some friends eventually helped him learn how to ride a bicycle. In 2001, when he was 24 years old, Yeboah rode 400 miles throughout Ghana in just 10 days, bringing attention to the plight of the disabled in that country. Much of the time he wore a t-shirt imprinted with the words, “The Pozo,” which means “the disabled person.” He rode through rainforests, plantain farms, grasslands and past large markets.

In the process of his bike ride, he also applied for a grant of a bicycle from the Challenged Athletes Foundation (CAF) located in San Diego, California. After completing the cross-country trek in Ghana, the CAF invited him to participate in the 2002 Triathlon Challenge in San Diego. During Yeboah’s visit to the United States, doctors from Loma Linda University Medical Center examined his leg and informed him that he was an excellent candidate for a prosthetic. Following a successful surgery and six week recovery, Yeboah entered his second triathlon, and reduced his time by 3 hours. Yeboah was subsequently awarded the CAF Most Inspirational Athlete of the Year Award as well as awards from Nike and ESPN. Those awards earned him about \$50,000. Upon returning to Ghana, he used the money to open the Emmanuel Education Fund for promising students with disabilities. In 2005, Yeboah’s story was captured in the documentary, *Emmanuel’s Gift*, narrated by Oprah Winfrey. His work in Ghana continued, helping to build schools for children in Ghana, with or without disabilities. Yeboah has also helped organizations distribute wheelchairs to those in need, and has maintained a scholarship fund to help children with disabilities attend school. Many disabled kids in Ghana have to pay for their education, even at public schools.

In 2006, the Ghanaian Parliament passed the “Persons with Disability Act,” influenced by Yeboah’s activism. The Act states that people with physical disabilities are entitled to the same rights as the rest of the country’s citizens.

### Standards

Social Studies  
3-5 3.01, 3.03  
3.04, 3.08  
3-5 SSP.01  
3-5 SSP.02  
3-5 SSP.06



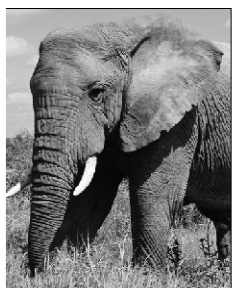


# The Wildlife of Ghana

Even though Ghana is the size of many American states, the country's diverse landscape of Savannah grasslands, mountain ranges, coastal areas and dense rainforests make it home to a world of animals. Ghana's strong commitment to wildlife and plant life protection has fueled the country's growing eco-tourism industry to support the nation's strong cultural and historical attractions. Ghana boasts 21 wildlife-protected areas that include seven national parks, six nature reserves and two wildlife sanctuaries, five protected coastal wetlands, and one strict nature reserve. Together, they are home to over 200 different mammal species, over 200 species of reptiles and amphibians, and more than 700 bird species, in addition to several migrant species of birds. The country is still home to populations of such impressive beasts as hippos, African elephants, leopards, zebras and



Aardvark



African Elephant



African Grey Parrot



Atheris Chlorechis



Bongo



Bushback



Cape Hyrax



Chimpanzee



Colobus Monkey



Fairy Hairstreak



Fruit Bat



Guinea Baboon



Hippo



Hornbill



Humpback Whale



Hyena



Impala



Kob



Lelwel Hertebeest



Leopard



Lion



Mocker Swallowtail

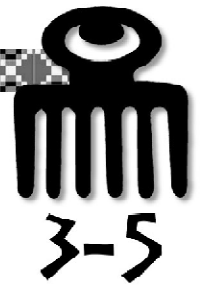


Wart Hog



Water Buffalo

# The Wildlife of Ghana *(continued)*



lions, in addition to many endangered species and several endemic species found only in Ghana. Ghana is home to several sanctuaries maintained exclusively for various species of monkeys, many rare. The country has even attracted global attention in recent years as scientists have discovered a rare terrestrial monkey, the white-naped mangabey, in the Atiwa Forest Reserve in Ghana's Eastern Region. Snakes are common while marine creatures such as crocodiles and hundreds of fish species live along the coast with the Atlantic Ocean and in Lakes Volta and Bosumtwi. Ghana is also home to over 1,000 species of butterflies, more than all butterfly species found in Europe and North America combined... all in a country the size of Oregon.

## Activity

The photos on the previous page represent just a small glimpse into the wildlife population of Ghana. Have each student select one of the animals pictured, or another which can be found in Ghana. Have them write a brief paper, with illustrations about their animal. Aside from a brief description, they should concentrate on the area or areas of Ghana where their animal is most commonly found, the primary foods included in their diets, an estimate of their numbers throughout Ghana (listed by regions), and whether the animal is plentiful or dwindling in numbers. This can also be assigned as an oral or visual presentation project, with each student presenting their animal to the class or displaying a poster or tri-fold display which includes information about their animal. Since Ghana has a wide variety of animals, it is best to have all students choose different animals (who needs 8 reports about lions?).

## Wildlife Protected Areas of Ghana

As mentioned on the previous page, the government of Ghana has designated many areas toward the protection of the country's wildlife, and for land protection against agricultural and industrial growth and encroachment. Many of these reserves host large populations of various animals, while some have special focus on certain animal groups.

## Activity

Have each student choose one of the ten reserves or national parks listed below, and research and write a paper about the park. Papers should include details of the park, size, animal diversity and population size, dates established, who maintains oversight, whether or not tourists are allowed, problems the park experiences, significant facts from the park's history, etc. Just as before, this assignment can also be conducted as an oral or visual presentation.

- 1. Asubima Forest Reserve** - Located east of Akumadan in Ghana's Ashanti Region, the Asubima is a forestry area focused on preserving Ghanaian tree species. The reserve hosts programs such as high quality nurseries, model plantations and intervention programs working against deforestation, logging, woodfires and illegal farming. The local farmers take part in the programs, working in the plantations as workers, guards or fire squad members.
- 2. Ayum Forest Reserve** - This reserve lies within the Brong-Ahafo Region area. Connected to it is the Subim Reserve and Bonsampepo Reserve, with the Ayum Forest reserve covering about a quarter of the total area. The Ayum Forest Reserve plays a key role in preserving biodiversity in the Guinean Moist Forest EcoRegion. The space contains numbers of chimpanzees, elephants and other endangered species.
- 3. Bia National Park** - This park lies in the Western Region of Ghana, close to Sekondi-Takoradi, a city of about a half a million. The park houses some rare varieties of mammals, many different species of birds, and some of the tallest trees in West Africa. The white-breasted guinea fowl is one of numerous endangered birds found in this national park. Guests may see over 100 different species of bird, along with elephants, bushbucks and chimpanzees. Campsites allow guests to have a rugged camp experience, while many lodges in the park also provide attractive accommodation options.



# The Wildlife of Ghana *(continued)*

**4. Boin Tano Forest Reserve** - Established in 1968, this reserve occupies 129 square kilometers in Ghana's Western Region. The Bisao and Tano rivers run through the reserve, creating plenty of swamp habitat. The area supports a wide variety of bird species, many of which are endangered, including the white-breasted guinea-fowl and the yellow-bearded greenbul. Animals existing within the reserve include the yellow-backed duiker and the ursine collubus. These animals are in grave danger of being hunted and it can be seen that the reserve plays a significant conservation role.

**5. Bui National Park** - The third-largest national park in Ghana, Bui National Park bisects the Black Volta River. The river winds its way from Burkina Faso down to the White Volta in Ghana, and is home to many river species. The most prominent of these is the large hippopotamus population. This is the perfect spot for taking a guided canoe ride and watching these large creatures at home in their natural habitat. You will also get to see a large number of antelopes, monkeys and birds that inhabit the 1800 square kilometer expanse of Bui National Park.

**6. Digya National Park** - Right on the shores of the gargantuan Lake Volta, Digya National Park is home to a large elephant population as well as a stunning variety of other fauna and flora. The national park is in the Brong Ahafo region and covers an expansive 3500 square kilometers. Along with the opportunity to watch the variety of mammals and primates along the shores of the lake, a visit to Digya National Park offers the chance to see over 200 species of bird. Crocodiles, otters and other river creatures will also make the visit memorable. The forests of Digya are also breathtaking, combining gallery forest and savannah woodland.

**7. Kakum National Park** - Located near the coastal area of the Central Region of Ghana, Kakum National Park is a tropical rainforest with many unique species of fauna and flora. These include the endangered Diana monkey, the yellow-backed duiker and the African elephant. Kakum is a chief attraction for the many visitors who annually flock to Ghana to see wildlife and wonders of nature. This park is home to many birds, such as the African grey parrot and hornbill. You should also try the Kakum Canopy Walkway, a 350 meter walkway high among the canopies of Kakum's treetops.

**8. Kyabobo National Park** - On Ghana's Eastern border with Togo lies Kyabobo National Park, full of wildlife and boasting 235 species of birds, 500 types of butterflies and many mammals including elephants, buffalo, leopards, bushbucks and monkeys. Comprised mostly of dry forest savannah, the park contains the endangered endemic tree *Talbotiella Gendtii* as well as scenic varieties of other plant species. With several hotels and guesthouses available near the 350 square kilometer national park, Kyabobo offers visitors a welcoming adventure into Ghana's nature and wildlife.

**9. Mole National Park** - The huge Mole National Park covers an area of over 4,500 square kilometers, and incorporates many waterways and forests. Mole features many quality hotels offering first-class accommodations. The area is pristine and the Mole and Lovi rivers pass through the park. The area receives large amounts of rainfall each year, which helps sustain many diverse species of animal including hippos, buffalo, elephants, leopards, lions and numerous plant varieties. Hiking routes are popular and can be walked or traversed in a car, giving a unique perspective of this magnificent park.

**10. Nini Suhien National Park & Ankasa Resources Reserve** - Nini Suhien National Park is a smaller national park that is joined with the Ankasa Resources Reserve into a unified conservation area, with Nini Suhien comprising about 160 square kilometers. Despite its small size the area has an incredibly rich biodiversity. You will see African elephants and the endangered Diana monkey, along with 263 species of bird. Sublime views of the Nini and Suhien rivers and waterfalls are available for enjoyment in the park.

## Standards

Social Studies  
3-5 3.03, 3.08

English L.A.  
3-5 FL.PWR.3  
3-5.FL.WC.4  
3-3.FL.F.5  
3-5.FL.SC.6

Science  
3-4.LS2  
3.LS4

# Discovering Ghana's Posuban Tradition



Posubans are unique features found throughout the coastal region of Ghana. It is easy to find them in the oldest trading cities like Elmina, Mankessim and Anomabu. To tourists, they may look like modern concrete sculptures only, but for the Ghanaians living in these communities they are much more. These large concrete structures were made by the Asafo companies as their local headquarters and as warehouses for storing weapons and signs. During Ghana's colonial period, the Asafo warriors succeeded in keeping their kingdoms intact, despite the various European powers that alternated along the coast of Ghana. Today posubans are ceremonial places of importance to the towns where they exist. In the past, Asafo companies were responsible for the protection of a village, but today they are more important for their ceremonial role and for their involvement in art and politics.

The word posuban is a combination of the Akan word "posu" that means "place" and the word "ban" that means "fortification" - therefore "posuban" means "fortified place." These structures were often built to indicate the importance of each Asafo company, and the more important the company the more elaborate their posuban in regards to statuary. Statues are usually life-size, and each was carved on the columns and on the walls, as well as free-standing on balconies and in front of the structures. They also included other images, like animals and plants and items from European influences like clocks.

## Activity

Have each student bring a shoebox to class, which they will use to create their own Ghanaian posuban. Google "posubans" to show them other posuban examples throughout Ghana. They can start by painting their shoebox bright colors with elaborate Ghanaian designs. Then have them use clay to create a multitude of statues to place on and around their posuban. They can first use clay and cardboard pieces to create columns and balconies, if they wish. They should research Ghana first, so that they will know what items they want to include, as each item should have specific meaning to Ghana, including people, plant and animal life, landmarks, foods, textiles, exports (gold, oil, cocoa). Statues and clay items attached to their posuban can also commemorate

### Standards

Social Studies

3-5 SSP.01

3-5 SSP.02

3-5 SSP.06

Visual Arts

3-5.VA.Cr2.C

3-5.VA.P3.A

important events in Ghana's history. Upon completion, have each student explain each component of their posuban to the class. Display completed posubans in your classroom, or incorporate them into your classroom's Ghanaian marketplace.







# Visiting Ghana Tourist Attractions

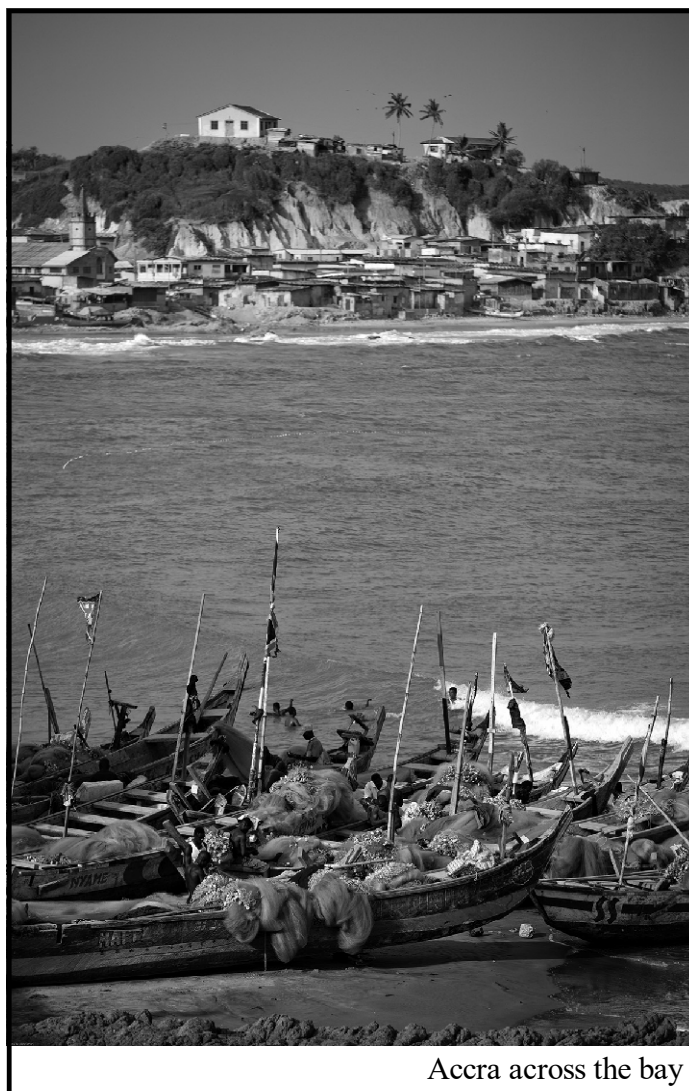
Lonely Planet, one of the world's largest travel guide publishers, lists dozens of great and unique attractions and experiences available throughout the Republic of Ghana. The country might not be huge in size, but it's huge in vacation activities. So pack your bags, because your best week of visiting Ghana will be packed with many great things to see and do as we explore Lonely Planet's top picks of places to visit in Ghana.

## Activity

1. Start by discussing "tourism" with your students. Ask them what they think "tourism" means, and what it might include. They might mention things like beaches and amusement parks and staying in a hotel. Help them to understand the huge economic impact that tourism can mean to a city or a country. Have them start by naming tourist attractions in Memphis, like Graceland, the zoo, the Memphis Rock 'n' Soul Museum or the Pink Palace. Help them to understand how important tourism can be, by discussing restaurants where tourists eat, gasoline and airline tickets which tourists purchase, souvenirs, and even cab rides and sunscreen.

2. Discuss how tourism might be different in Ghana than it is in Memphis (like swimming in the ocean, or going to see wild animals). Have students mention words that might be used when promoting tourism in Memphis (like music, barbecue), and words used in promoting tourism in Ghana (like animals, exploration, coastlines).

3. Below is a list and brief description of 23 of Ghana's top tourist attractions as identified by Lonely Planet. Write each on a piece of paper and place all slips of paper in a bowl. Allow students to each blindly select a tourist attraction. Depending on how many students you have in each class, you might need to include each of these Ghana tourist attractions twice... or visit [lonelyplanet.com/ghana/attractions](http://lonelyplanet.com/ghana/attractions), as they list a total of 37 different tourist attractions. Research becomes a major part of this activity as each student must dig up important information about their attraction. Encourage them to dig deep... not just the basic information about the attraction, but where it is on a map, how it is pronounced, is there an admission price, who might be more interested in visiting, are there souvenirs available, what photographs would you want to take, and what days can you visit. Then the activity details are up to you. You can have students write a brief report about their attraction including the information above, and also include pictures they find on the internet. Or have them create visual presentations which can be presented to their classmates and displayed in your classroom. These can be posters, collages, dioramas or tourism brochures or pamphlets created with art supplies. You can also have each student serve as a Lonely Planet reporter and conduct an interview or news report talking about this particular tourist attraction. Get ready to travel!



Accra across the bay

# Visiting Ghana Tourist Attractions *(continued)*



- 1. Cape Coast Castle** - Cape Coast's imposing, whitewashed castle commands the heart of the town, overlooking the sea. It was once one of the world's most important slave-holding sites, and provides historic, yet disturbing insight into the workings of the slave trade which once existed in Ghana.
- 2. Kejetia Market** - Often cited as the largest outdoor market in West Africa, with over 11,000 stalls selling everything from food and fabric to toys and souvenirs. From a distance, the Kejetia Market looks like an alien mothership landed in the center of Kumasi, as a patchwork of tin roofs create this huge market.
- 3. Mole National Park** - It's not very often that you can get up close and personal with bus-sized elephants. Face-to-face encounters with these beasts, plus roving gangs of baboons, warthogs, water bucks, antelopes and 80 other animals are common experiences in this national park.
- 4. Jamestown** - It originated as a community that emerged around the 17th-century British James Fort, merging with the city of Accra as the city grew. Today, Jamestown is full of beautiful colonial buildings, vibrant clapboard houses and the iconic Jamestown lighthouse.
- 5. Prempeh II Jubilee Museum** - This museum may be small but the personalized tour included with admission is a fascinating introduction to Ashanti culture and history. Among the displays are artifacts relating to the Ashanti king Prempeh II, including his war attire, ceremonial clothing, and jewelry.
- 6. St. George's Castle** - A UNESCO heritage site, St. George's Castle was built as a trading post by the Portuguese in 1482, and captured by the Dutch in 1637. It was expanded when slaves replaced gold as the major object of commerce, with storerooms converted into dungeons.
- 7. ANO Centre for Cultural Research** - This arts institution, which takes its name from the word "grandmother" in Akan, was founded by Ghanaian art historian, writer and filmmaker Nana Oforiatta-Ayim and recently opened a well-curated permanent space for exhibitions and screenings, including a workshop and library.
- 8. Makola Market** - One of Ghana's largest marketplaces, the Makola Market is a fixture in the capital city of Accra. Before you know it, you're swimming among thousands of shoppers and among booths of vendors hawking food, secondhand clothes, shoes and more. For tourists, it can be a fun and intense initiation to Ghana.
- 9. The Studio** - Photographer Francis Kokoroko regularly hosts cultural events and art talks at this studio on the top floor of the Forico Mall in Osu. A young, interested crowd shows up when documentaries or discussions are hosted about such things as the rise of Hiplife music or how Ghanaian film posters developed their very own style.
- 10. Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary** - This sanctuary on the Black Volta River was initiated by local village chiefs in 1999. Hippos can usually be seen from November to March, even from the deck of tourist boats. Once the rainy season is underway, however, (April to October) hippos become tougher to spot.
- 11. Manhyia Palace Museum** - Manhyia Palace was built by the British in 1925 to receive Prempeh I when he returned from a quarter of a century of exile in the Seychelles to resume residence in Kumasi. It was used by the Ashanti kings until 1974.
- 12. Kakum National Park** - Tucked away in this small pocket of rainforest are endangered forest elephants, colobus monkeys, 300 species of birds and a staggering 600 species of butterflies, all found within the popular Kakum National Park. However, the main attraction is the canopy walkway suspended 98 feet above the forest floor among the tree canopy, as well as a treehouse you can actually stay in overnight..

## Standards

Social Studies  
3-5 3.03, 3.08

English L.A.  
3-5 FL.PWR.3  
3-5.FL.WC.4  
3-3.FL.F.5

Visual Arts  
3-5.VA.Cr2.C  
3-5.VA.P3.A



## Visiting Ghana Tourist Attractions *(continued)*

**13. Independence Square** - Also known as Black Star Square, Independence Square is a vast, open memorial. The square is dominated by an enormous arch beneath which the Eternal Flame of African Liberation, lit by Kwame Nkrumah, still burns. It also includes the Black Star Gate and the Liberation Day Monument. Independence Square is the second largest city square in the world after the Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China.

**14. Kwame Nkrumah Park & Mausoleum** - This tranquil park is full of bronze statues, fountains and wandering peacocks, with the mausoleum of Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first leader, at its heart. The park museum houses a collection of Nkrumah's personal belongings, including the smock he wore while declaring Ghana's independence.

**15. Goethe-Institut** - The cultural arm of the German government in Ghana, the Goethe-*Institut* with the German spelling of *Institut*) is also a popular events venue in Accra. The first Saturday in the month, don't miss the market where you can find everything from fresh pasta and organic vegetables, paintings and handicrafts.

**16. Bojo Beach** - Bojo Beach is a beautifully clean beach located just a short drive west of the big city of Accra. On arrival you'll be rowed across a clear strip of water to a pristine strip of beach, where there are sun loungers and refreshments.

**17. Tafi Atome Monkey Sanctuary** - Established to protect the forest and its inhabitants, the mona monkeys, this community-run sanctuary is a fun place to visit. The monkeys, revered by the villagers, are friendly and readily eat from visitor's hands. Early in the morning they can be seen roaming the village.

**18. Fort San Antonio** - Built in 1515, Fort San Antonio was the second fort constructed by the Portuguese on the Gold Coast, after St George's Castle in Elmina. From the top there are spectacular views of the stunning coastline in both directions.

**19. Lake Volta** - The largest artificial reservoir in the world in terms of size, created by the construction of the Akosombo Dam, which uses water power to provide electricity for much of Ghana.

**20. Chief's Pond in Bolgatanga** - The pond's crocodiles, held sacred by locals, are reputed to be the friendliest in Africa. Women do their laundry in the pond while kids frolic in the water. Legend says the town's founders made a promise with local crocodiles to not hurt each other.

**21. Boti Falls** - These beautiful twin waterfalls are located at Boti in Many Krobo in the Eastern region of Ghana. One is referenced as the female waterfall, and the other male. The first president of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, visited the falls in 1961. To get to the base of the falls, visitors must descend over 70 steps.

**22. Lake Bosomtwi** - This lake was formed by an ancient meteorite strike in the Ashanti Region, and is considered very sacred by the Ashanti people of the area. It is considered taboo to touch the lake with iron, including modern boats. A padua, a large plank of wood, paddled by hand, is appropriate for fishing on the lake.

**23. Busia Beach** - Beautiful white sand beaches meet the Atlantic Ocean along this tourist region of Ghana's West Coast. It offers Ghana's best surfing, resort hotels and restaurants, and is located in the migratory path of the huge blue marlin and bluefin tuna.



Tafi Atome Monkey Sanctuary and Cultural Village

# Ghana Puzzle & Quiz Solutions



Here are the answers we promised! Included below are the answers to most of the puzzles and quizzes included throughout this International Paper Curriculum Guide, providing your students with a wealth of information about the honored country of Ghana.

## Ultimate Colombian Quiz, page 16

1. Accra
2. Kofi Atta Annan
3. Savannah
4. "Warrior King"
5. Kwame Nkrumah
6. Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo
7. Soccer (Football)
8. A spider
9. Mount Afadjato
10. March 6
11. Lake Volta
12. Akosombo Dam
13. Denu
14. Basket
15. Kumasi
16. Since 2000, in cities & dry cocoa cake
17. Wukuada
18. Ashanti (Asante)
19. Gold
20. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo
21. Pesewa
22. Black Star Square
23. Crocodiles
24. Hippopotamuses
25. Posubans

## Two-Part Word Search Puzzle, page 32

1. Parliament
2. Burkina Faso
3. Monkey
4. Talbotiella Gendtii
5. Hiplife
6. Matrilineal
7. Asantehene
8. Asamoah Gyan
9. Anansi
10. Gulf of Guinea
11. Kenke
12. Lake Volta
13. Issac Hayes
14. Republic Day
15. Peter Mensah
16. Freedom and Justice
17. Memeneda
18. Makola
19. Cedi
20. Emmanuel Ofori Yeboah
21. Aardvark
22. Wechiau
23. Slavery
24. Larabanga
25. Pirogues

## Crossword Puzzle Word Bank, Page 56

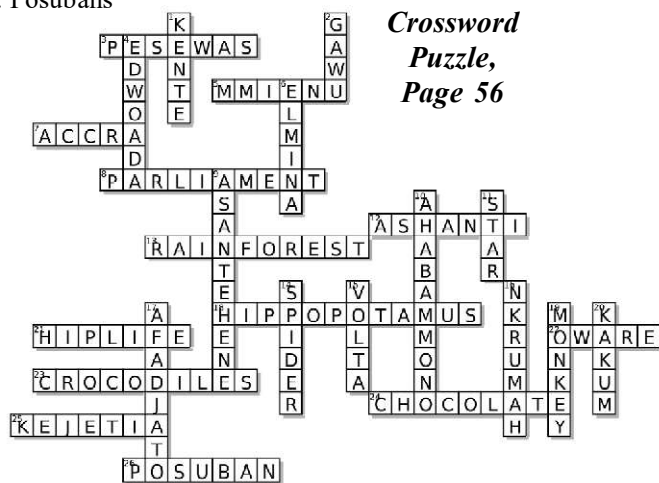
Accra	Gawu	Oware
Afadiato	Hiplife	Parliament
Ahabammono	Hippopotamus	Pesewas
Asantehene	Kakum	Posuban
Ashanti	Kejetia	Rainforest
Chocolate	Kente	Spider
Crocodiles	Mmienu	Star
Edwoada	Monkey	Volta
Elmina	Nkrumah	

## Crossword Puzzle Answers, Page 56

<b>Across</b>	23. Crocodiles	9. Asantehene
3. Pesewas	24. Chocolate	10. Ahabammono
5. Mmienu	25. Kejetia	11. Star
7. Accra	26. Posuban	14. Spider
8. Parliament		15. Volta
12. Ashanti	<b>Down</b>	16. Nkrumah
13. Rainforest	1. Kente	17. Afadiato
18. Hippopotamus	2. Gawu	19. Monkey
21. Hiplife	4. Edwoada	20. Kakum
22. Oware	6. Elmina	

## Two-Part Word Search Puzzle, Page 33

F	L	L	I	R	A	M	A	G	N	Y	O	R	M	C	A	E	N	I	U	G	F	O	F	L	U	G
N	R	S	E	U	O	N	I	N	U	T	S	E	O	G	A	K	M	I	C	H	A	S	W	O	S	L
A	A	E	A	V	U	D	E	R	E	I	N	M	E	M	E	N	E	D	A	N	I	H	C	A	A	P
C	C	U	E	R	U	R	D	T	E	L	N	M	T	A	T	E	S	E	Y	A	H	C	A	A	S	I
I	A	G	R	D	M	O	U	N	R	A	A	S	I	T	K	A	C	L	D	V	K	P	I	S	M	
R	U	O	C	T	O	N	C	E	G	L	H	N	Y	M	C	O	H	A	A	R	E	I	E	U		
E	I	R	S	A	R	M	A	N	L	A	E	U	G	T	B	D	T	W	E	R	R	L	B	H	S	
M	O	I	U	M	H	L	A	A	S	U	R	E	I	A	H	E	E	N	E	H	E	T	N	A	S	
A	N	P	R	A	H	O	R	N	L	V	K	L	A	Y	M	A	S	W	C	R	N	R	N	A	A	
O	M	C	A	I	C	U	E	H	D	S	E	O	G	A	N	I	O	S	H	O	N	A	C	L	O	
R	E	H	A	L	M	M	A	M	H	J	O	F	L	I	D	S	N	M	I	U	N	O	A	L	O	
E	M	E	R	A	R	A	S	E	I	T	U	O	A	Y	U	I	K	C	A	S	T	H	I	M	O	
B	S	A	L	E	O	K	Y	D	A	G	E	S	F	A	T	S	A	O	U	S	C	R	O	A	Z	
I	A	I	T	A	C	O	O	T	I	L	A	U	T	H	A	N	A	N	T	H	A	R	E	E	A	
L	Q	E	E	T	D	L	O	L	O	A	J	Y	L	I	S	O	R	B	Z	L	E	P	U	D	N	
A	P	A	B	Y	P	A	C	G	S	E	K	E	C	A	C	M	R	U	T	A	U	Q	E	O	K	
V	A	U	S	U	B	O	U	A	N	K	S	B	V	L	A	E	A	R	R	I	P	L	R	J		
I	R	R	D	G	A	S	O	U	R	A	O	C	A	L	N	T	K	A	A	B	G	V	I	A	T	
T	L	T	A	L	B	O	T	I	E	L	L	A	G	E	N	D	T	I	I	I	E	O	D	G	V	
S	I	T	A	G	B	O	T	I	E	L	L	H	O	N	B	D	T	N	N	R	E	F	G	S	D	
E	A	S	B	P	N	O	E	S	O	E	E	W	B	I	C	X	T	A	A	A	S	E	A	A	R	
F	M	E	O	E	Q	A	P	P	M	N	N	M	A	L	A	P	M	F	F	M	L	N	U	V	A	
K	E	G	N	B	L	L	B	S	C	O	B	A	R	I	A	O	A	T	L	O	V	E	K	A	L	
P	N	U	A	N	K	D	O	A	R	S	G	O	U	R	T	C	U	S	S	V	B	N	A	H	Q	
W	T	O	M	A	S	T	N	G	R	L	C	W	L	T	E	T	N	O	O	R	I	T	K	C	A	
R	W	R	M	O	I	A	N	R	H	A	I	O	I	A	O	K	U	N	K	U	R	I	P	E	B	
I	O	D	G	N	A	R	K	A	V	L	C	A	M	V	I	S	S	E	L	U	W	N	C	Y	L	
V	I	E	H	S	A	L	C	C	N	E	O	A	U	C	H	A	I	F	U	E	I	T	N	U	O	
L	U	H	I	P	L	I	F	E	H	R	O	R	S	S	L	S	R	L	P	C	I	S	N	N	B	
P	A	G	U	A	T	E	R	H	C	Y	A	D	C	I	L	B	U	P	E	R	D	A	N	A	O	



**Crossword Puzzle, Page 56**

**Resources** - A good selection of books and websites to assist you and your students in the study and exploration of Ghana, and to help with puzzles and assignments like those on this page, can be found listed on page 72 of this guide.



# Memphis in May Contests & Opportunities

## Education Programs

Your exploration of the Republic of Ghana continues past this International Paper Curriculum Guide. Each year, Memphis in May produces many educational and cultural events and contests to showcase its honored country. Throughout the year, Memphis in May offers contests, exhibits, performances and other educational opportunities for teachers and students to learn all about Ghana. Additional information about each, as well as updated details and deadlines, is available at [www.memphisinmay.org/education](http://www.memphisinmay.org/education). All programs are subject to change or modification.

### Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crates

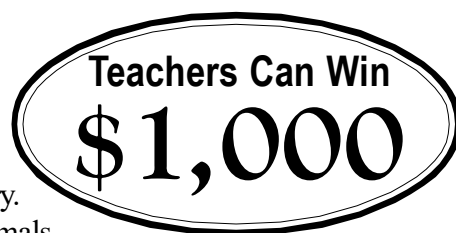
The incredible country of Ghana is sending a bit of its own culture straight to your classroom! Each year, Memphis in May receives an international shipment from its honored country. The festival loads the goods into four different “World Cargo Crates” designed to be transported to Memphis area schools. Each Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crate is loaded with educational items, cultural items, historical items, games, musical instruments, costumes, handicrafts, and more, as well as a description of each item and its significance to Ghanaian culture. Your school can reserve a crate free of charge for a one-week period so that classrooms throughout your school will have the chance to explore the crate. The Memphis in May Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crates are available for reservation for dates between January and May 2022. **To reserve a crate for your school, or for more information, please email [education@memphisinmay.org](mailto:education@memphisinmay.org).** One week per school, please. The crate will be delivered to your school before 12 noon Monday morning, and picked up the following Monday by 10:00 a.m., courtesy of Blue Sky Couriers.

### Education Contests

This year we are making it easier to sign up for our programs and integrate the Memphis in May Curriculum into your classroom activities. Memphis in May provides easy to use resources to enable teachers to integrate education about the honored country into your classroom. Memphis in May will recognize teachers that utilize these resources during the year as an Official Memphis in May International Classroom. A minimum level of participation is required. Visit <http://bit.ly/MIMEducation> for details.

### Become the Official Memphis in May Classroom Program Classroom Competition / Grades K - 12

Teachers, you can win \$1,000 just by incorporating the honored country of Ghana into your classroom. Involve students in your classroom or grade level in classroom decorations and activities with a theme based on this exciting country. Fill your classroom (and your students’ minds) with images of Ghanaian art, animals, landscapes and culture. For details, visit <http://bit.ly/MIMEducation>. Entries must be digitally submitted by **Friday, May 6, 2022 at 5:00 pm.**



**Applications, additional details, deadline information, program changes and frequent educational opportunity updates are available online at <http://bit.ly/MIMEducation>.**

*(cont. on next page)*



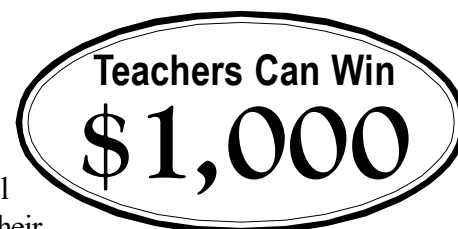
# Contests & Opportunities *(continued)*



## Sedgwick CMS International Teacher Competition Teacher Competition / Grades K - 12

Now teachers have the chance to win alongside their students! If you're ready to celebrate Memphis in May's honored country in your classroom, this competition is for you. Memphis in May will recognize the teachers with the most outstanding "global classrooms," teachers who utilize international programming to supplement their curriculum and introduce a foreign culture to their

students. Sign up and participate in one or more of Memphis in May's education programs and events, complying with all program guidelines. Participate in as many of the programs and events as possible to increase the international appeal of your classroom. Entries will not be judged solely on the quantity of Memphis in May activities, but rather the main criteria will be the educational impact, creative use of curriculum, and quality of the learning and educational activities in the classroom. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions>. Entries must be digitally submitted by **Friday, May 6, 2022 at 5:00pm**.



## Creative Writing Contest Grades 4 - 12

The Creative Writing Contest promotes literary creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about the Memphis in May honored country through the written word. Creative Writing Contest entries can include any type of literary work, fiction or non-fiction, including but not limited to poems, essays, short stories, plays, narratives, scripts and biographies. First, second and third place winners will be chosen in three grade categories (Upper Elementary - 4th & 5th grades, Middle - 6th - 8th grades, High - 9th - 12th grades). The competition is open to students attending any public, private or home school within the Shelby County area. Each entry must be submitted with a completed Creative Writing

Contest entry form (typed or printed only). Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions> (subject to change, check website for any updates). Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 23, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be digitally submitted to the Memphis in May International Festival offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.



## International Paper Children's Poster Competition Grades K - 6

The International Paper Children's Poster Competition promotes the creative artistry of students in grades K-6. Patterned after the Memphis in May Fine Art Poster Program, the student's work must depict some aspect of the honored country of Ghana through the medium of drawing and coloring. One student will become the Grand Prize winner, and their work depicting Ghana will then be printed and sold by Memphis in May as the 2022 International Paper Children's Poster. Since there will be a limited number of signed and numbered prints created, this lucky young artist's poster has the potential of becoming a unique collector's item. The Grand Prize winner will sign and number 100 of the prints. First, second and third prize winners will also be recognized in various grade divisions. All artwork must be designed and executed by the student. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions>. Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 23, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May International Festival offices at 56 S. Front Street,

Memphis, TN 38103.



## Contests & Opportunities *(continued)*

### Graphic Design Competition Grades 7 - 12

This competition promotes the creative artistry of students in grades 7-12. Patterned after Memphis in May's Fine Art Poster Program, the student's work must depict some aspect of the honored country of Ghana through the medium of graphic design. First, second and third prize winners will be recognized in various grade divisions. All artwork must be designed and executed exclusively by the student. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions>. Entries must be digitally submitted to Memphis in May by **Wednesday, March 23, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.**

### Multimedia / PowerPoint Competition Grades 9 - 12

This competition promotes design creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about Ghana through overall presentation, graphic design, and written word. Students have a chance to create unique presentations illustrating the honored country's history, geography, people, music and culture. This competition is a wonderful tool to get students acquainted with Video or PowerPoint, important programs in the business world. As an additional activity, teachers may also opt to have students present in front of the class, giving them valuable practice in communication skills, all while exposing them to international history and culture. This competition is open to all high school students attending public, private, or home school within the Shelby County area. First, second, and third place prizes will be awarded. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions>. Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 23, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

### Memphis in May Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crate Photo Contest

The Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crate Photo Contest encourages teachers to use their cameras to capture special moments in their classrooms. The photographic entries portray special "learning moments" between the students, their teachers, and the unique items from the honored country. As most of these items are foreign to the students, their reactions of interest, surprise, and curiosity are clearly visible in the photos. The winning teacher receives a Memphis in May prize package for their classroom and the privilege of being the first to reserve a Delta Dental of TN World Cargo Crate for the upcoming school year. The winning teachers and students also get to see their pictures displayed on the Memphis in May website as "the face" of the World Cargo Crate for the next year. Up to 5 photos may be submitted per entry, along with the teacher's name and title, school name, school address, school phone number, and teacher's email address. Entries must be received by **Friday, May 13, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be digitally submitted to Memphis in May. For more information, see Memphis in May's website at [www.memphisinmay.org](http://www.memphisinmay.org) or contact [education@memphisinmay.org](mailto:education@memphisinmay.org) with any questions.

### Exhibitions & Field Trip Opportunities

Each year, Memphis in May plans cultural exhibitions and performances involving art, artifacts, speakers and performers from the honored country. In 2022, teachers and students can expect many opportunities to explore the beauty, culture and history of Ghana. Many exhibits and performances offer great opportunities for classroom field trips. As the festival approaches, visit the Memphis in May website at [www.memphisinmay.org/education](http://www.memphisinmay.org/education) for updates on exhibitions, field trips opportunities and additional educational materials. You may also call 525-4611, ext. 108, to be placed on an education email list for notifications throughout the year.



## Books, Websites & More

With numerous geographic regions, 100 different indigenous cultural groups, 80 different languages, and one of the most diverse animal environments in the world, with hundreds of thousands of exotic species, it's hard to fit a country like the Republic of Ghana into just 72 pages. Below are many books and websites which can help your students locate additional information for many of the educational assignments in this guide. These resources will also help them explore many more fascinating aspects of Ghana. Teachers may also want to utilize the Internet to reach out to other schools in Ghana to establish communication between their classroom and a similar classroom in that country, especially since English is widely spoken. Your students could even reach out to like-aged students in Ghana via Twitter or Facebook to establish a web-pal program!

### Books

Ghana by Philip Briggs, Bradt Guides

Ghana: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture by Culture Smart

Country Explorers: Ghana by Lyn Larson, Lerner Publications

The Ghana Cookbook by Fran Osseo-Asare and Barbara Baeta

The Ghana Reader: History, Culture, Politics by Kwasi Konadu and Clifford C. Campbell

Once Upon A Time In Ghana: Traditional Ewe Stories Told in English by Anna Cottrell and Agbotadua Togbi Kumassah

The Political History of Ghana (1950-2013): The Experience of a Non-Conformist by Obed Yao Asamoahg

### Websites

"Visit Ghana," Ghana Tourism Authority - <https://visitghana.com>

Government of Ghana - <http://ghana.gov.gh>

Ghana Department of Tourist Development - <http://gtdcgh.com>

Lonely Planet - <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/ghana>

Nations Online - [www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/ghana.htm](http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/ghana.htm)

CIA World Factbook - <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gh.html>

GhanaWeb - <http://ghanaweb.com>

Embassy of Ghana, Washington, D.C. - <https://www.ghanaembassydc.org>

National Geographic, Ghana for Kids - <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/ghana>

Activity Village, Ghana - <https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/ghana>

## Need an International Paper Curriculum Guide of Your Own?

We teach students to share, but for your own copy of this Curriculum Guide, visit the Memphis in May website at [www.memphisinmay.org](http://www.memphisinmay.org). This entire Curriculum Guide about Ghana is available on-line in a downloadable PDF format, so you can print your own Curriculum Guide copy for free!

### Questions?

Each year, Memphis in May receives questions from educators about the honored country. This year, teachers might need a little help with the pronunciation of Akan days of the week, or how to know the difference between cacao and cocoa! Each year, Memphis in May strives to identify local citizens who are native to the festival's honored country. These citizens are often available to answer teachers' questions, and sometimes are available for classroom visits. Memphis in May also organizes a speakers bureau which offers presentations to schools and civic organizations. Interest and requests

can be made by calling 525-4611 or by emailing Memphis in May at [education@memphisinmay.org](mailto:education@memphisinmay.org).

### Join the Memphis in May Education Email List!

Receive additional information and applications as soon as they become available. To join the list, simply email [education@memphisinmay.org](mailto:education@memphisinmay.org)!







# Memphis in May International Festival

James L. Holt - President & CEO  
Charles Ewing - 2022 Board Chair

56 South Front St. • Memphis, TN 38103  
[memphisinmay.org](http://memphisinmay.org)



INTERNATIONAL  PAPER