



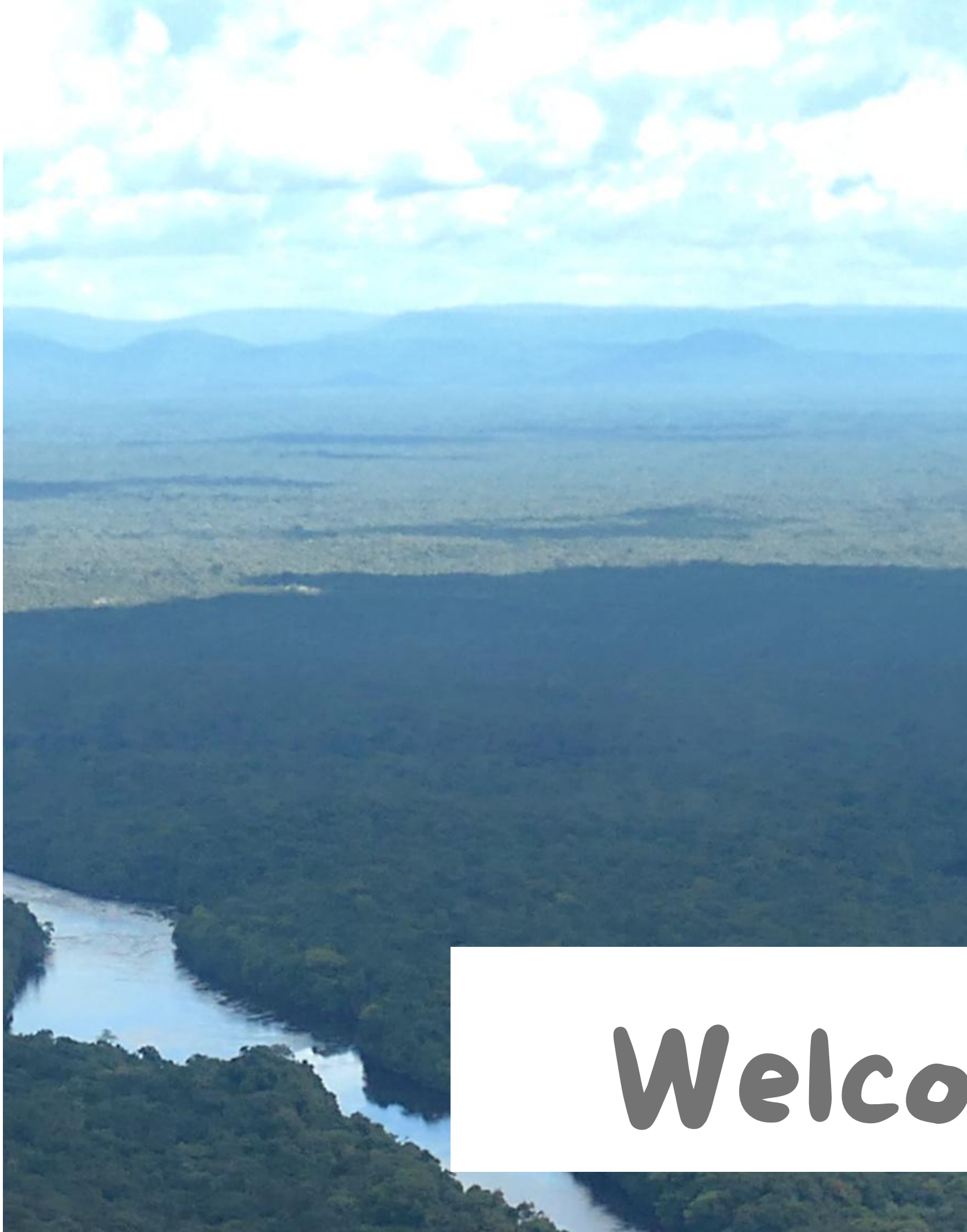
GUYANA JIGSAW PUZZLE GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE
PEOPLE FEATURED ON THE
GUYANA MAP JIGSAW PUZZLE



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Welcome to

YOUR GUIDE

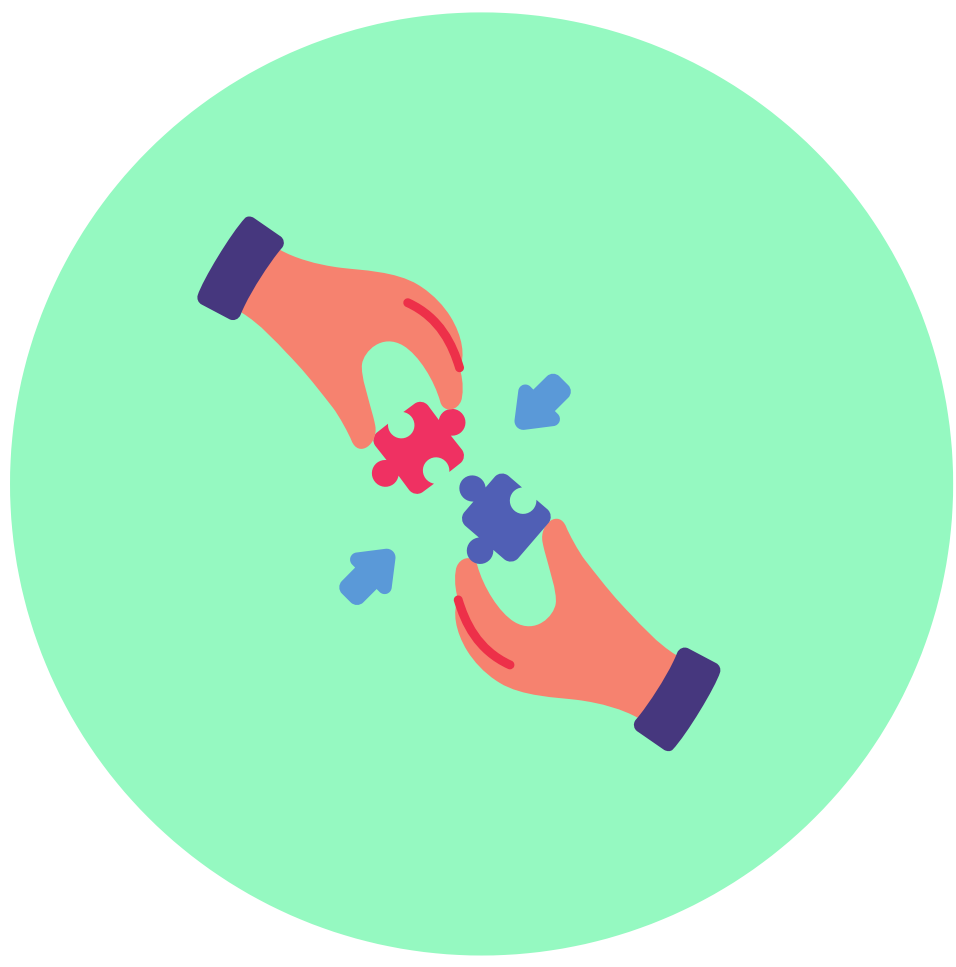


Guyana is a country on the northern mainland of South America. Guyana means "Land of Many Waters". The capital city is Georgetown.

Guyana has many notable citizens that include Walter Rodney, Letitia Wright, Baroness Amos, Shivnarine Chanderpaul as well as many others.

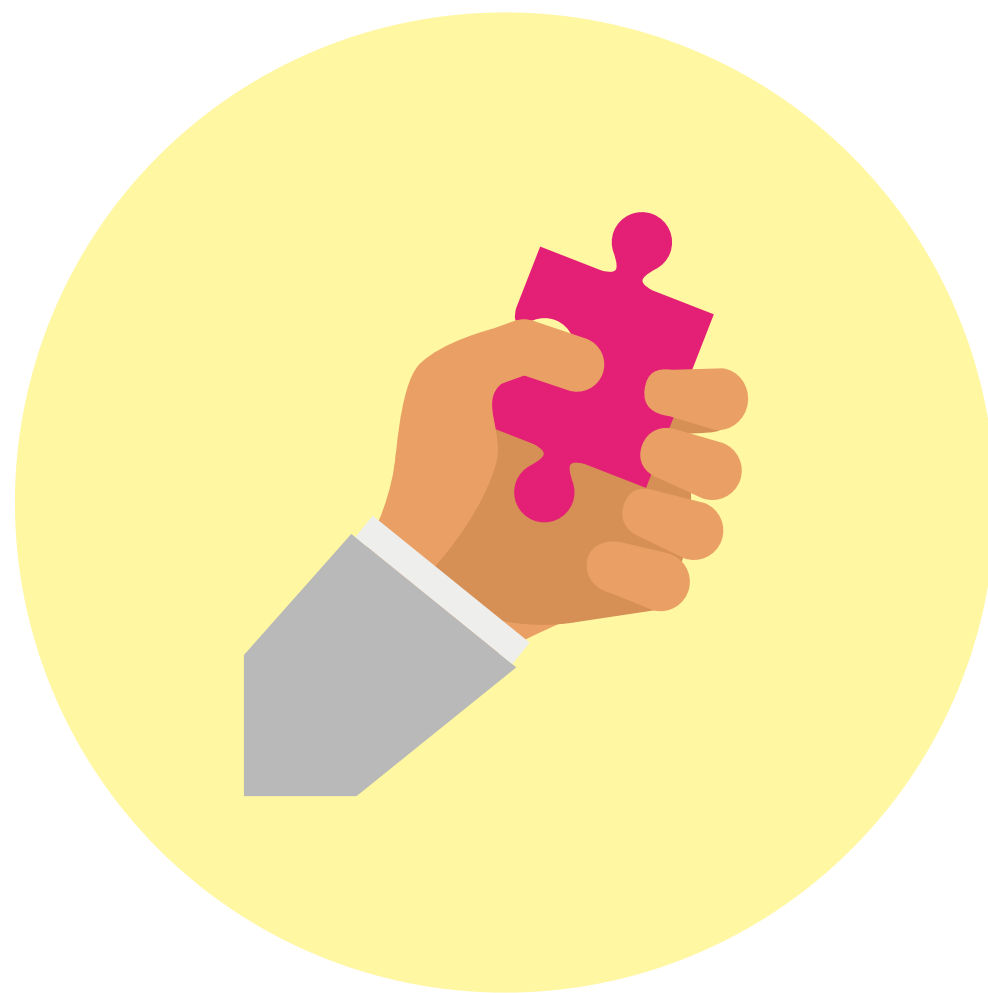
The Very Puzzled Guyana map jigsaw puzzle consists of 100 pieces and each region of Guyana is represented with a variety of landmarks, monuments and attractions it will provide endless fun and topics of discussion that can be used as fun way to learn for both children and adults.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



HAND-EYE COORDINATION

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



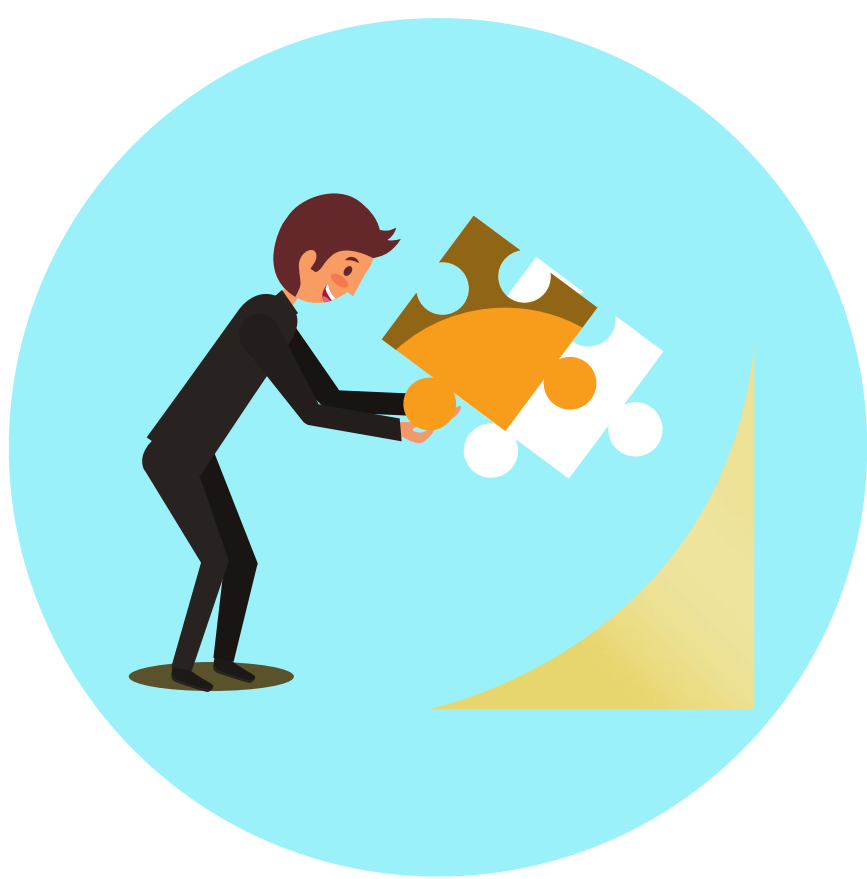
MOTOR SKILLS

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



UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

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



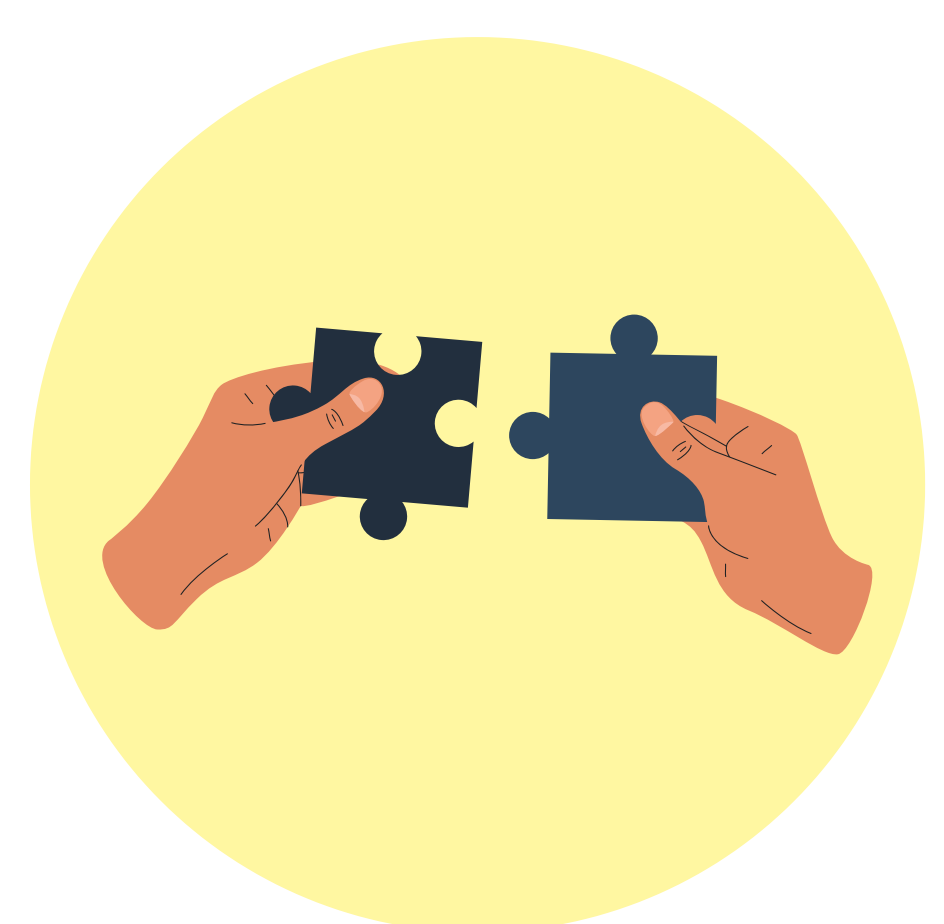
SHAPE RECOGNITION

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



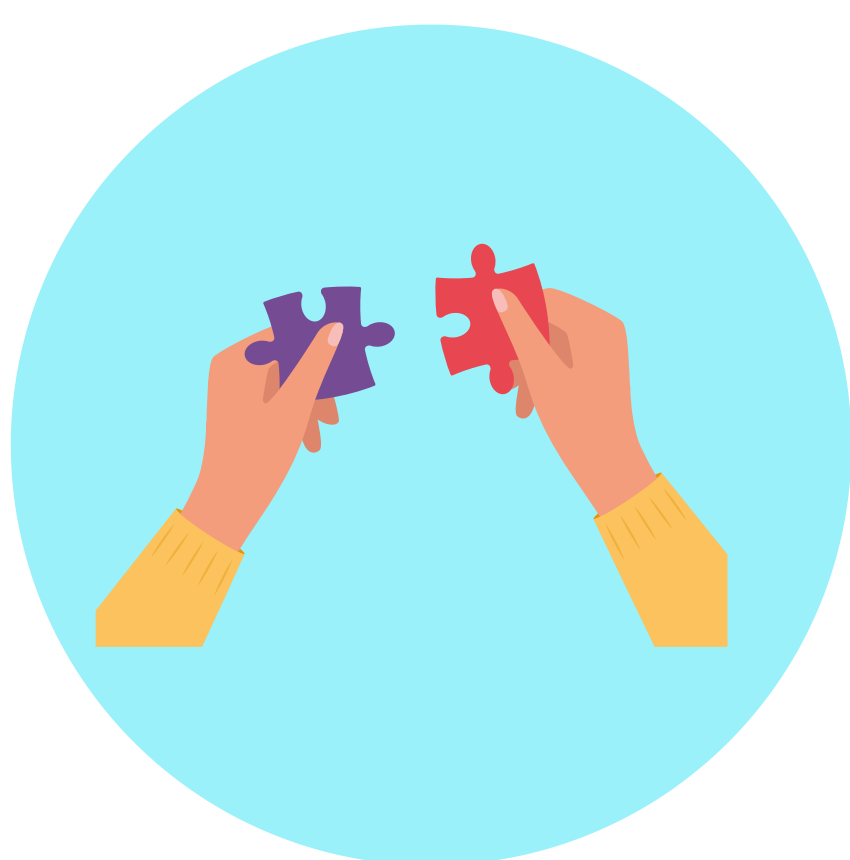
MEMORY

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



PROBLEM SOLVING

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



SETTING GOALS

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

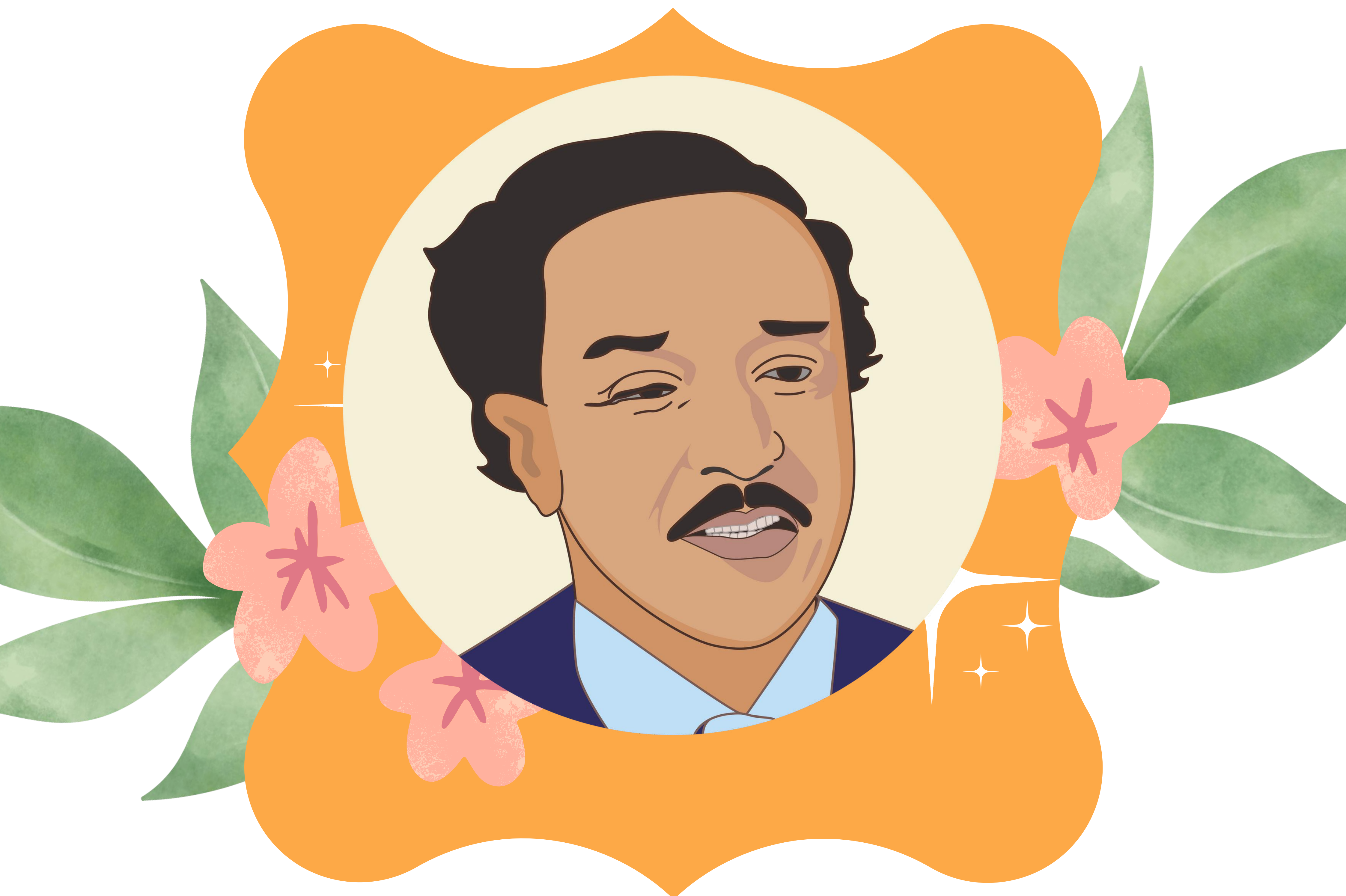


PATIENCE

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

WILSON HARRIS

(24 March 1921 – 8 March 2018)

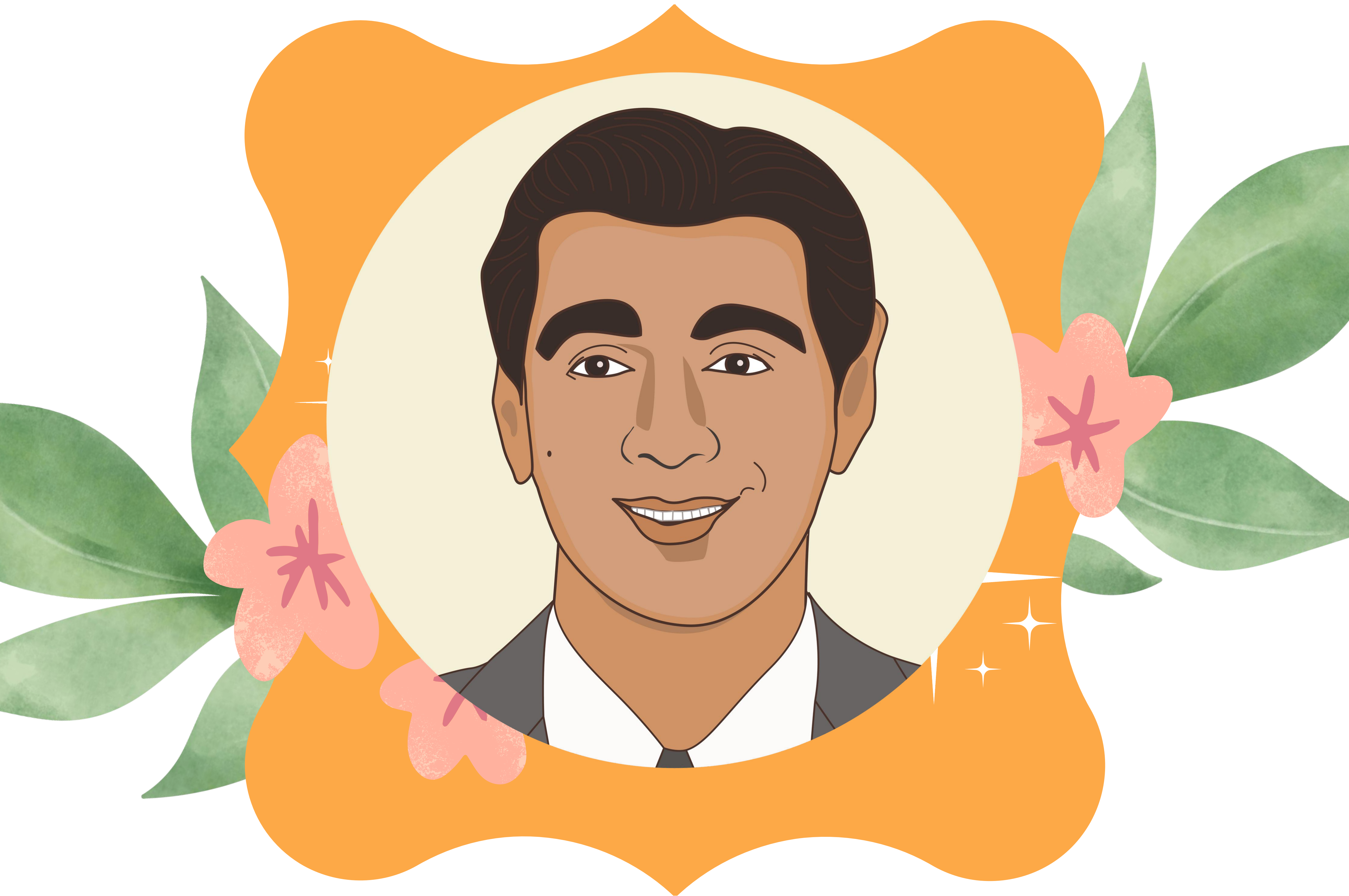


Sir Theodore Wilson Harris was a Guyanese writer. He initially wrote poetry, but subsequently became a novelist and essayist. His writing style is often said to be abstract and densely metaphorical, and his subject matter wide-ranging. Harris is considered one of the most original and innovative voices in postwar literature in English.

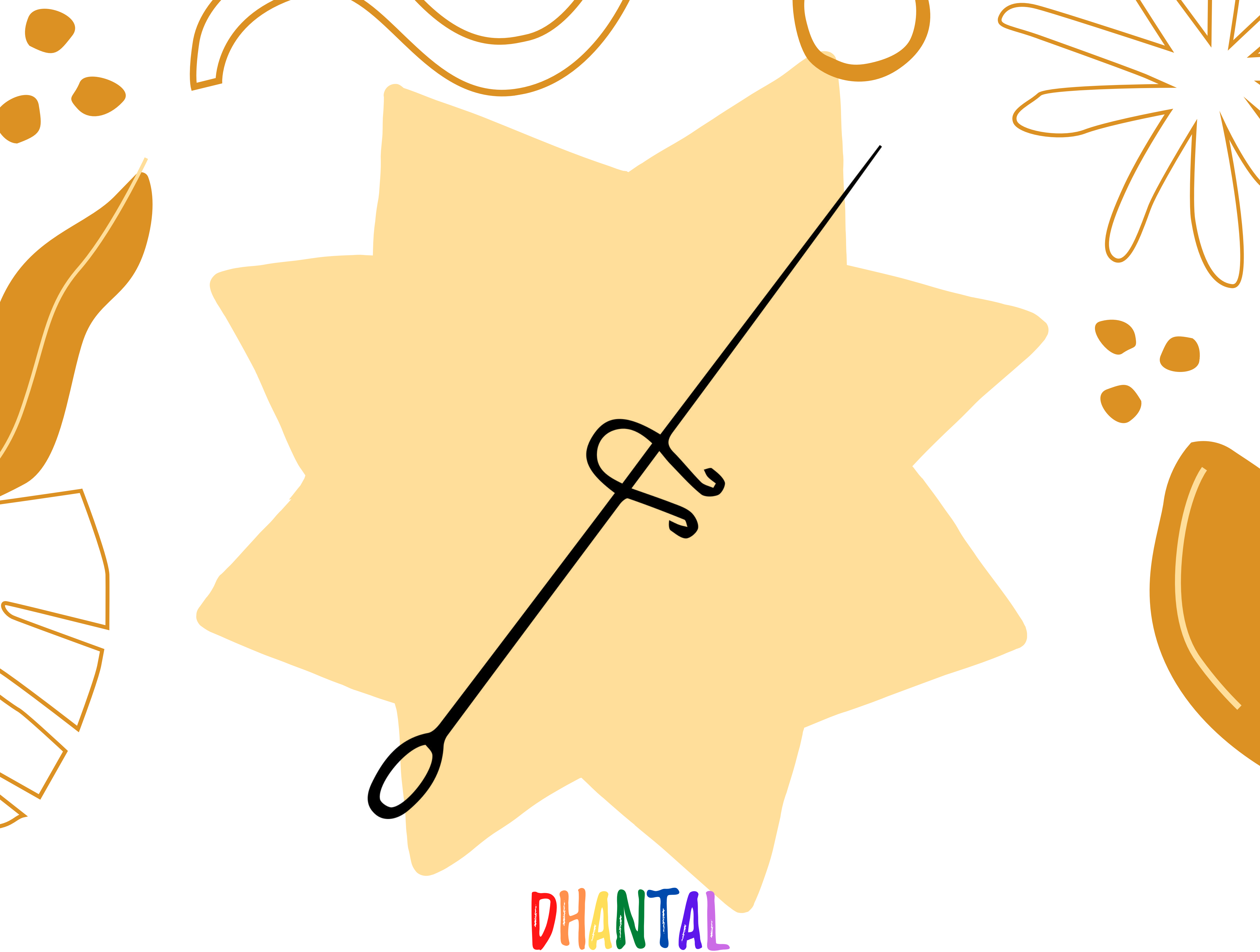
The technique of Harris has been called experimental and innovative. Harris describes that conventional writing is different from his style of writing in that "conventional writing is straightforward writing" and "My writing is quantum writing. Do you know of the quantum bullet? The quantum bullet, when it's fired, leaves not one hole but two."

CHEDDI JAGAN

(22 March 1918 – 6 March 1997)



Cheddi Berret Jagan was a Guyanese politician and dentist who was first elected Chief Minister in 1953 and later Premier of British Guiana from 1961 to 1964. He later served as President of Guyana from 1992 to his death in 1997. Jagan is widely regarded in Guyana as the Father of the Nation. In 1953, he became the first Hindu and person of Indian descent to be a head of government outside of South Asia.



DHANTAL

The dhantal (dandtal) is a long steel rod based percussion instrument (sounding similar to the triangle), which was adapted from the iron "bows" that yoked the oxen that pulled the carts on the estates in Guyana, Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, other parts of the Caribbean, Fiji, Mauritius, and South Africa.

The original beater was an actual horseshoe, a shape which is still retained in the dhantal's modern context as a musical instrument. Its top may be blunt or tapered to a fine point to allow for greater resonance, and its end is shaped into a circle that rests on the ground, table, or other surface when it is played. It is usually about a meter long and $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

The dhantal (also called the dhandataal) is of Indian origin, but most commonly found in the Caribbean and Fiji. The instrument was brought to the Caribbean and to the Fiji Islands by indentured laborers from India. The instrument's name literally means "stick percussion" from danda, "stick," and taal, the act of striking rhythmically.

GRACE NICHOLS

(1950)



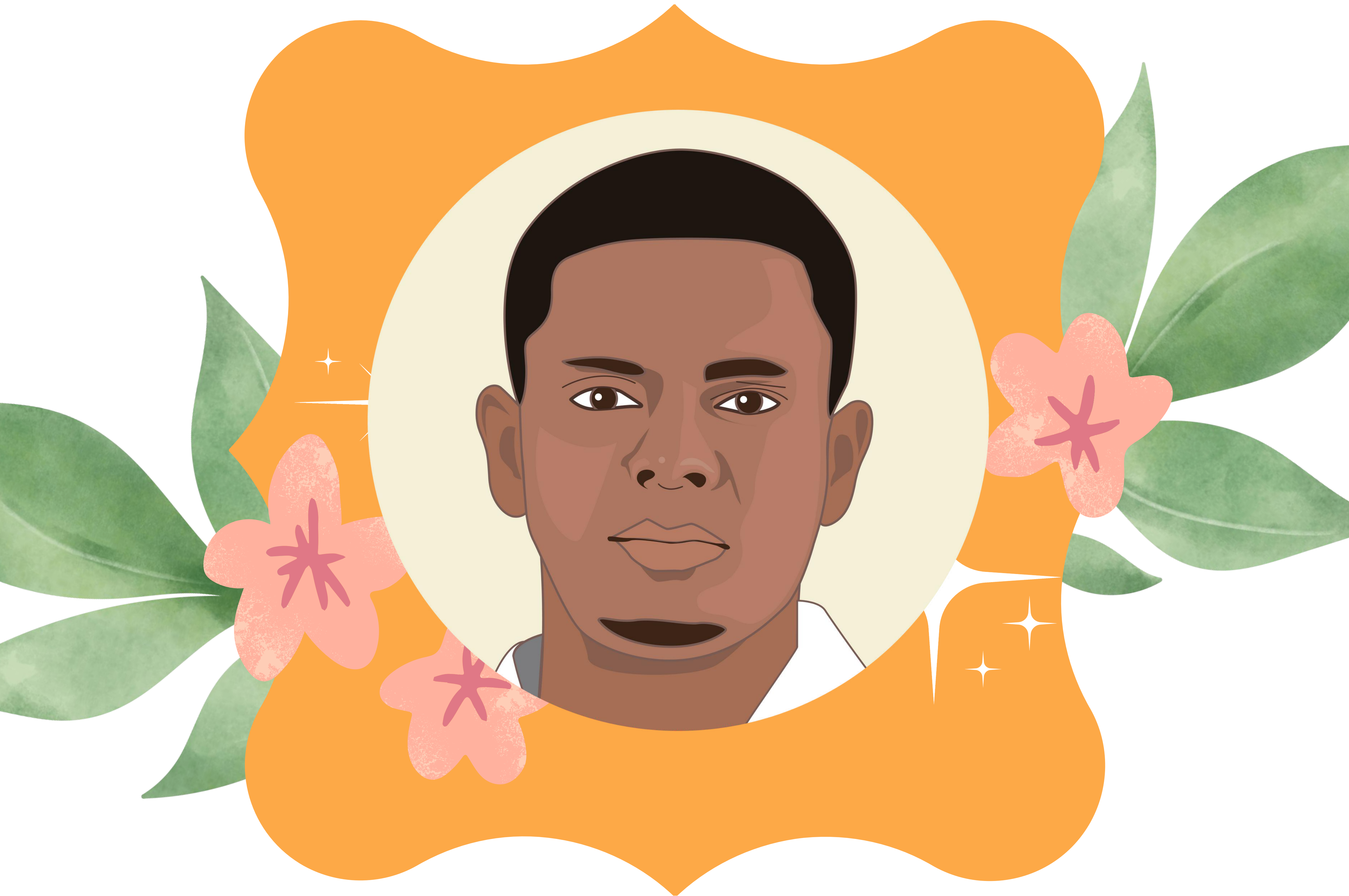
Grace Nichols is a Guyanese poet who moved to Britain in 1977, before which she worked as a teacher and journalist in Guyana. Her first collection, *I is a Long-Memored Woman* (1983), won the Commonwealth Poetry Prize. In December 2021, she was announced as winner of the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry.

Grace Nichols was born in Georgetown, Guyana, and lived in a small village on the country's coast until her family moved to the city when she was eight years old. She took a Diploma in Communications from the University of Guyana, and subsequently worked as a teacher (1967–70), as a journalist and in government information services, before she immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1977.[4] Much of her poetry is characterised by Caribbean rhythms and culture, and influenced by Guyanese and Amerindian folklore.

Her first collection of poetry, *I is a Long-Memored Woman* won the 1983 Commonwealth Poetry Prize, and in 1992 she featured in the anthology *Daughters of Africa*. Nichols has written several further books of poetry and a novel for adults.

SHIVNARINE CHANDERPAUL

(16 August 1974)



Shivnarine "Shiv" Chanderpaul is a Guyanese former cricketer and former West Indian international cricketer and captain of the West Indies cricket team. Considered one of the greatest batsmen of his era, Chanderpaul is the first Indo-Caribbean to play 100 Tests for the West Indies.

Chanderpaul captained West Indies in 14 Tests and 16 One Day Internationals. A left-handed batsman, Chanderpaul is well known for his unorthodox batting stance, which has been described as crab-like. He has scored 20,000 runs in international cricket, and in 2008 he was named as one of the five Cricketers of the Year by the Wisden Cricketers' Almanack, and awarded Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy (ICC Cricketer of the Year) by the International Cricket Council.

He made his international debut at the age of 19, but did not score a century in international cricket for three years, prompting some criticism. Early in his career, he was plagued by injuries, and was even dubbed a hypochondriac until he had a piece of floating bone removed from his foot in 2000. Since then he enjoyed consistent form, scoring over 11,000 runs in Test cricket and is the 8th highest run scorer of all time in the format.



PEPPERPOT

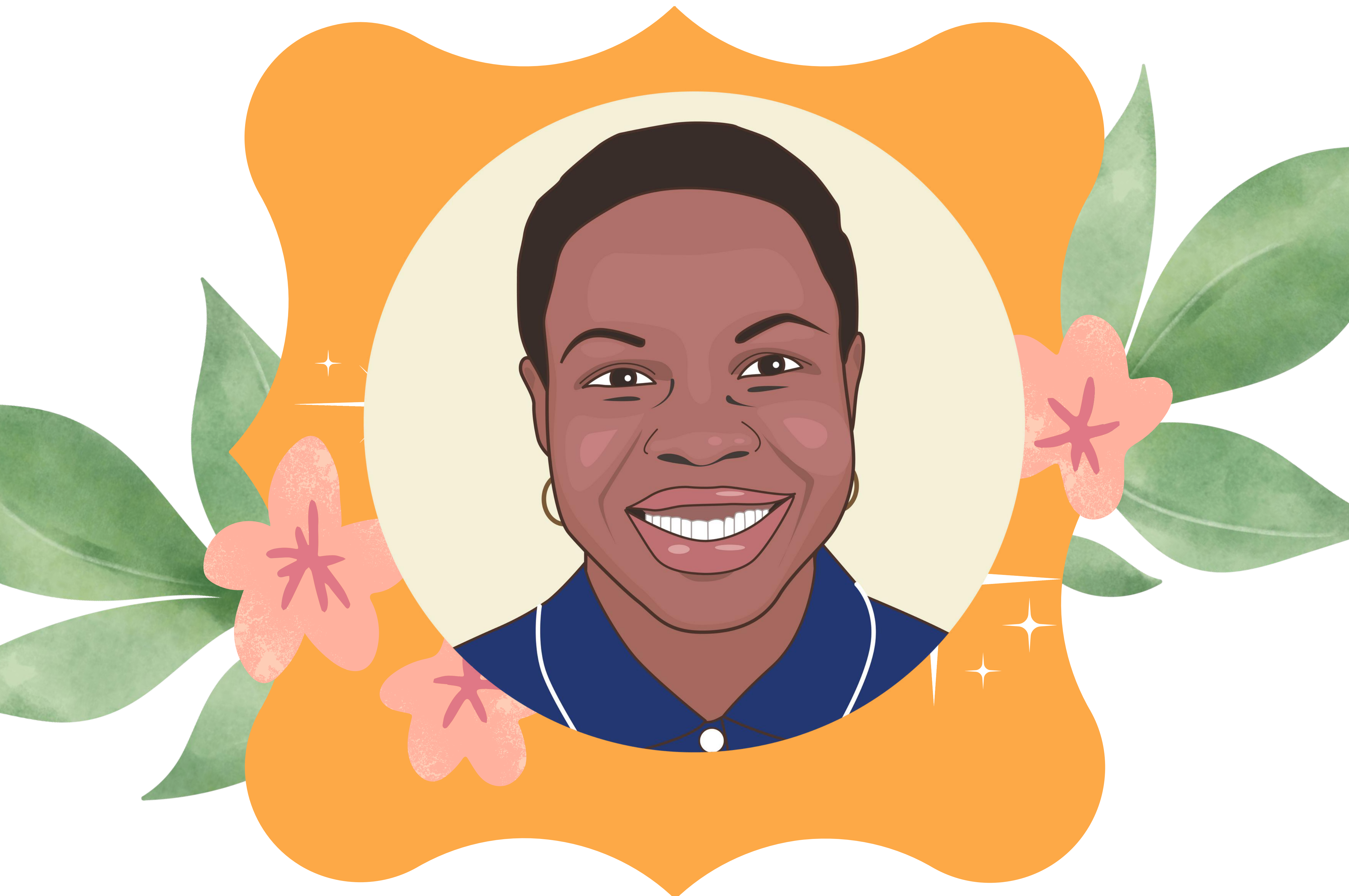
Pepperpot is an Amerindian-derived dish popular in Guyana. It is traditionally served at Christmas and other special events. Along with chicken curry, and cook-up rice, pepperpot is one of Guyana's national dishes.

Pepperpot is a stewed meat dish, strongly flavoured with cinnamon, cassareep (a special sauce made from the cassava root) and other basic ingredients, including Caribbean hot peppers. Beef, pork, and mutton are the most popular meats used, though some have been known to use chicken. Pepperpot is popularly served with a dense Guyanese-style homemade or home-style bread, rice, or roti. It can also be served with boiled vegetables such as cassava, eddoes, sweet potatoes, and green or ripe plantains.

This dish is usually reserved for special occasions because it needs to cook for several hours, and mostly eaten on Christmas Day or during the Christmas holiday season, and sometimes on Boxing Day. Like the original Amerindian version it is usually made in a large pot and can be reheated and eaten over several days because the cassareep starts preserving the meat.

ALIANN POMPEY

(9 March 1978)

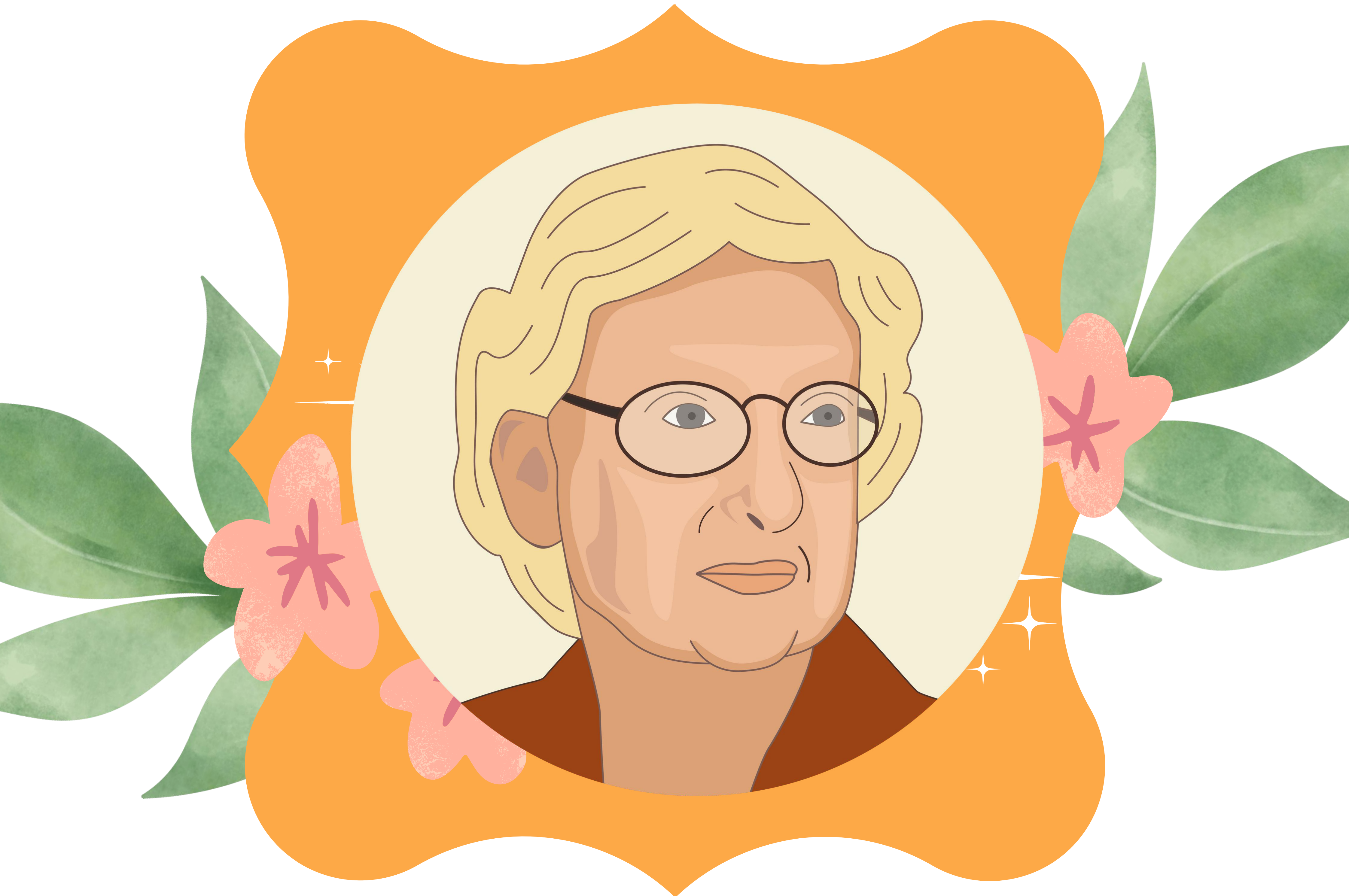


Yoweri Kaguta Museveni Tibuhaburwa is a Ugandan politician and retired senior military officer who is the 9th and current President of Uganda since 29 January 1986. Yoweri Museveni spearheaded rebellions with aid of then current military general Tito Okello that toppled Ugandan presidents Milton Obote and Idi Amin before he captured power in 1986.

Museveni was elected chairperson of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1991 and 1992. Museveni was lauded by some for his affirmative action program for women in the country. He served with a female vice-president, Specioza Kazibwe, for nearly a decade, and has done much to encourage women to go to college.

JANET JAGAN

(October 20, 1920 – March 28, 2009)



Janet Rosenberg Jagan was a U.S.-born Guyanese politician who served as the President of Guyana, serving from December 19, 1997, to August 11, 1999. She was the first female President of Guyana. She previously served as the first female Prime Minister of Guyana from March 17, 1997, to December 19, 1997. The wife of Cheddi Jagan, whom she succeeded as president, she was awarded Guyana's highest national award, the Order of Excellence, in 1993, and the UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Gold Medal for Women's Rights in 1998.



JAGUAR

The jaguar (*Panthera onca*) is a large cat species and the only living member of the genus *Panthera* native to the Americas. With a body length of up to 1.85 m (6 ft 1 in) and a weight of up to 158 kg (348 lb), it is the largest cat species in the Americas and the third largest in the world. Its distinctively marked coat features pale yellow to tan colored fur covered by spots that transition to rosettes on the sides, although a melanistic black coat appears in some individuals.

MAIKO WATSON

(April 29, 1981)



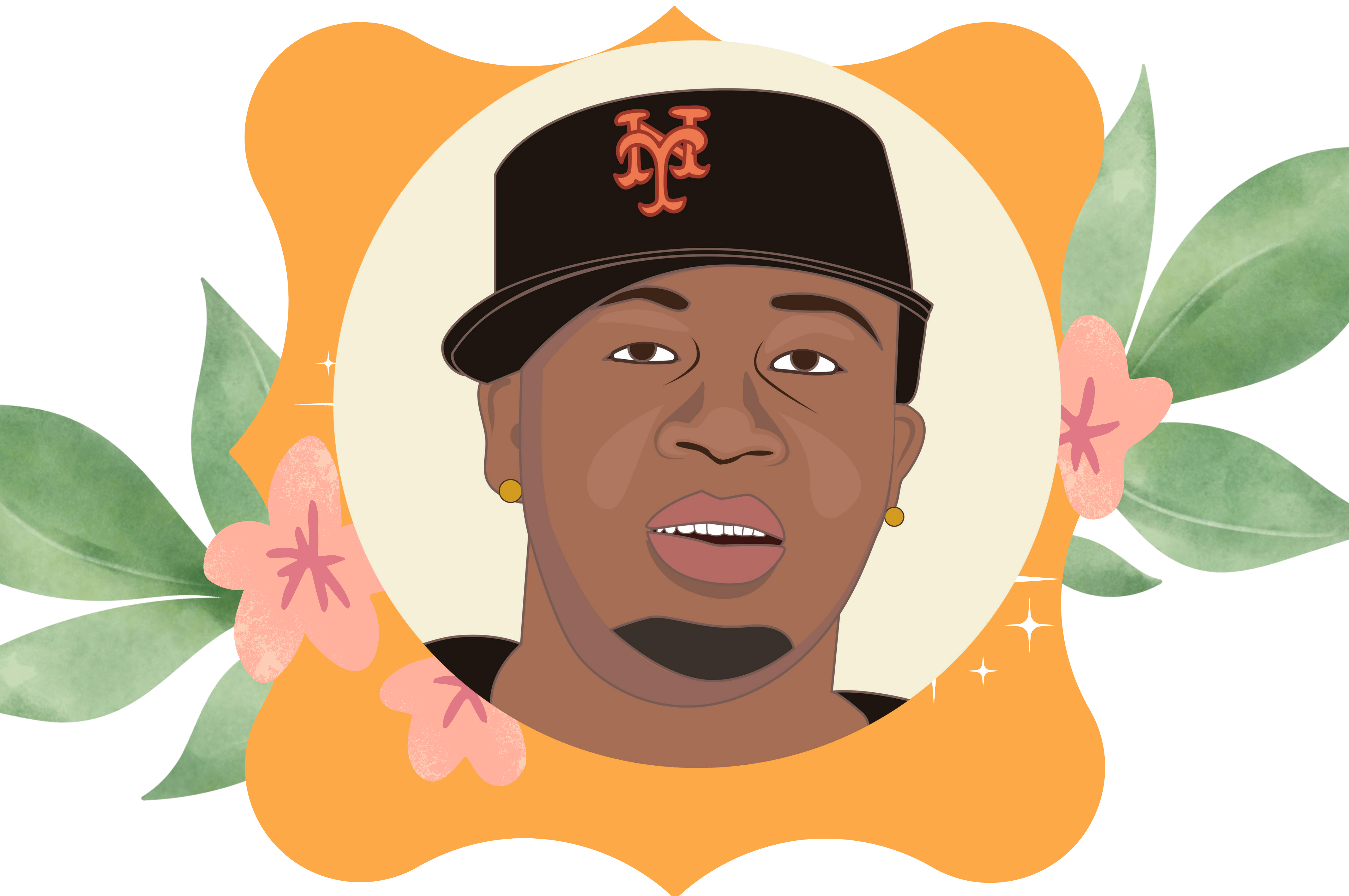
Maiko Watson is a talented musician whose radiant, sultry voice and fresh take on soul to the independent music scene set her apart from the rest. She was born in Winnipeg and attended Kelvin High School, graduating in 1999.

Watson has been writing music since she was 12 years old and began her career in her teens as a member of the pop group Sugar Jones between 2001 and 2002. Sugar Jones' self-titled debut album was a major hit, going platinum. The single "Days Like That" reached #1 on the Canadian charts. Watson is known for her powerful, organic and nostalgic vocals, fusing elements of disco, du-wop, jazz and rock.

Watson's voice has continued to spread steadily across the globe, receiving excellent reviews from North American, UK and French critics. She has been featured on BET's Soul Session, The Paul Miller Soul Show on BBC and CBC, as well as various hit TV series. Watson is a dynamic and gifted performer who continues to write and perform across Canada and is a member of the 88 Days of Fortune artist collective. Her first album as a solo artist, "Sweet Vibration", recently won the Best Urban Album award at the Breakout West Awards.

RED CAFÉ

(September 19, 1976)



Jermaine Alfred Denny better known by his stage name Red Café, is a Guyanese-American rapper. At various points in his career, he was signed to Fabolous' Street Family Records, Puff Daddy's Bad Boy Records, Akon's Konvict Muzik, Mack 10's Hoo-Bangin Records, and Trackmasters' namesake record label. He has also ghostwritten for many popular rappers over the years.



SECRETARIAT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

The Secretariat of the Caribbean Community is the principal administrative organ for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and is headed by the secretary general, who is the chief executive officer of the community. The mission statement of the secretariat is: "To provide dynamic leadership and service in partnership with Community Institutions and groups, toward the attainment of a viable, internationally competitive and sustainable Community, with improved quality of life for all."

The original home of the CARICOM Secretariat (and its precursor the CARIFTA Secretariat) was at Colgrain House (specifically the southern half of the building, while the northern half was used as the residence of the secretary-General) on Camp Street, Georgetown, Guyana.

Ground was broken for a new CARICOM Secretariat headquarters on 25 February 1998, at Liliendaal/Turkeyen. Construction commenced May 2001 and on 19 February 2005 the building was officially commissioned in an inauguration ceremony. The building was officially handed over to the CARICOM Secretariat on 15 July 2005 and the secretariat commenced operations in the building on 26 July 2006.

The headquarter complex serves the information needs of the secretariat staff as well as the general public.

SHARON MAAS

(1951)



Sharon Maas is a Guyanese-born novelist, who was educated in England, lived in India, and subsequently in Germany and in Sussex, United Kingdom. She is the author of *The Sugar Planters Daughter*.

Maas was born in Georgetown, Guyana. She came from a prominently political family of Dutch, Amerindian and Afro-Caribbean descent. Her mother was one of Guyana's earliest feminists, human rights activists and consumer advocates; her father was Press Secretary to the Marxist opposition leader and later President of Guyana, Dr Cheddi Jagan. She was educated in Guyana and England. After leaving school she worked as a trainee reporter with the *Guyana Graphic* in Georgetown, Guyana. She later wrote feature articles for the *Sunday Chronicle* as a staff journalist.

She has written ten novels to date. Her first three novels, published by HarperCollins, focus substantially on their respective protagonists' coming-of-age experience and struggle to find their own, unique identity and place in life ("Bildungsroman"), and are chiefly set against Indian and Guyanese backgrounds. Her fourth book, *Sons of Gods* is a retelling of the Mahabharata.

STANLEY GREAVES

(1934)



Stanley Greaves is a Guyanese painter and writer who is one of the Caribbean's most distinguished artists. Writing in 1995 at the time of a retrospective exhibition to celebrate Greaves's 60th birthday, Rupert Roopnarine stated: "It may be that no major Caribbean artist of our time has been more fecund and versatile than Stanley Greaves of Guyana."

Greaves himself has said of his own creativity:

I still don't talk about myself as making art! Other people do that. I am a maker of things. In the early days, I found empty matchboxes, cigarette boxes, bits of string, wire, empty boot-polish tins, whatever, and made things. Drawing was just another activity, and it still is. My favorite medium is still wood, of course. My hitherto secret preoccupation with writing poems, which has now come to light, is another form of making. Recently at the University of Birmingham, where I did a reading, I was asked if the paintings influenced the poetry, and I said, "No, they come from the same source."



DHOLAK

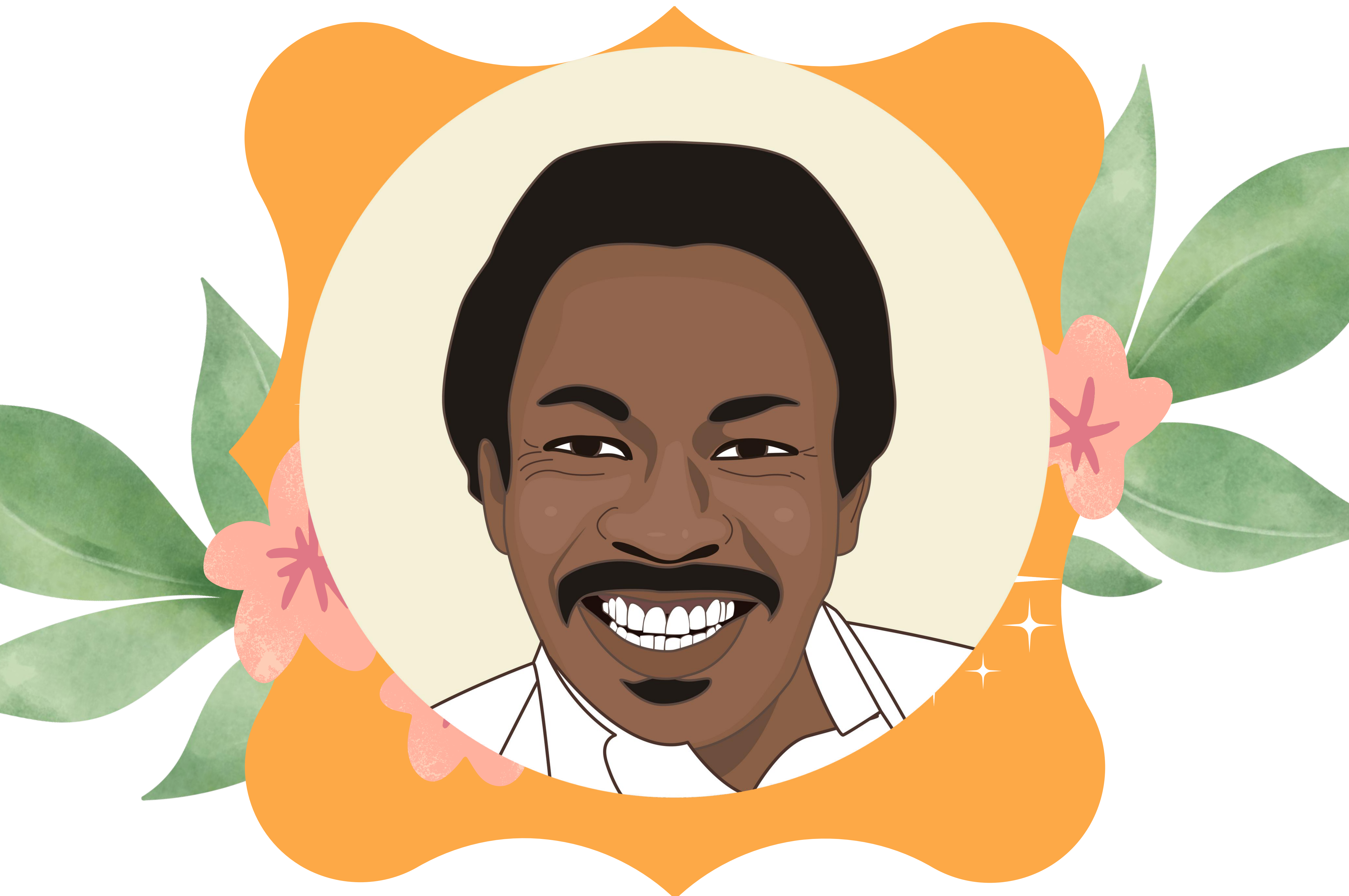
The dholak is a two-headed hand drum, a folk percussion instrument. The instrument is about 45 cm in length and 27 cm in breadth and is widely used in qawwali, kirtan, lavani and bhangra. The drum has two different sized drumheads. The smaller drumhead is made of goat skin for sharp notes while the bigger drumhead is made of buffalo skin for low pitch. The two drumheads allow a combination of bass and treble with rhythmic high and low pitches.

The body or shell of the Dholak is made of sheesham or mango wood. The larger membrane, played with a stick, has a compound (Syahi) applied which helps to lower the pitch and produce the sound. The smaller drumhead is played with the left hand which produces a high pitch.

A cotton rope lacing and screw-turnbuckle are used to release tension while playing. Steel rings/pegs are twisted inside the laces to attain fine tuning. Dholak can be played in three ways — on the player's lap, while standing, or pressed down with one knee while sitting on the floor.

NORMAN BEATON

(31 October 1934 – 13 December 1994)

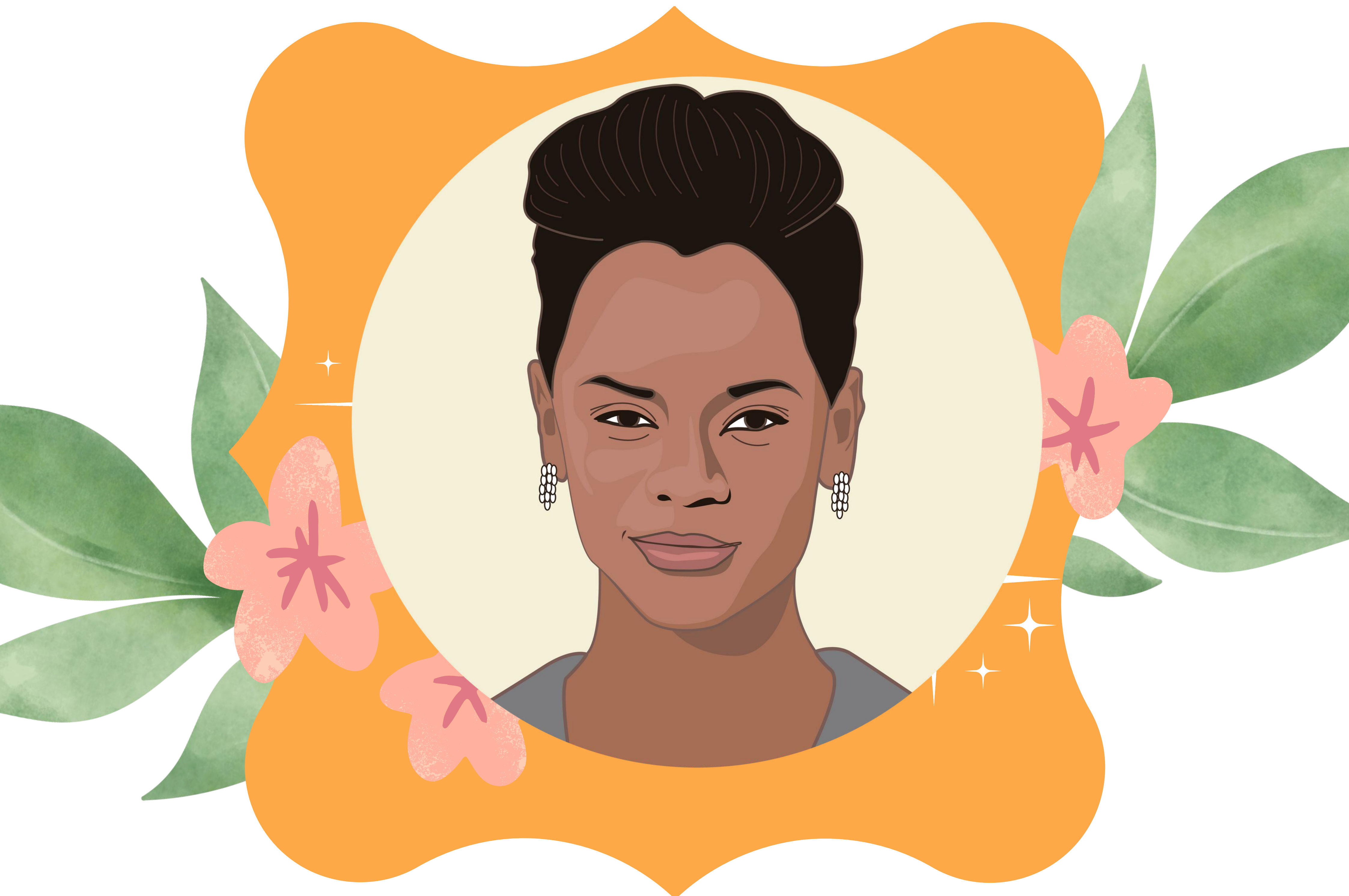


Norman Lugard Beaton was a Guyanese actor long resident in the United Kingdom. He became best known for his role as Desmond Ambrose in the Channel Four television comedy series *Desmond's*. The writer Stephen Bourne has called him "the most influential and highly regarded black British actor of his time".

Beaton was born in Georgetown, British Guiana (now Guyana). He attended Queen's College, and went on to a teacher training college, where he received high marks, and served as the deputy headmaster at Cane Grove Anglican School in Demerara. Beaton taught and played with the calypso band The Four Bees before leaving Guyana for London in 1960. There, he attended London University, and taught briefly in Liverpool as the first black teacher in the Liverpool Education Authority before giving up on teaching to take on the acting profession.

LETITIA WRIGHT

(31 October 1993)



Letitia Michelle Wright is a Guyanese actress, who moved with her family to England when she was seven years old. She began her career with guest roles in the television series *Top Boy*, *Coming Up*, *Chasing Shadows*, *Humans*, *Doctor Who*, and *Black Mirror*. For the latter, she received a Primetime Emmy Award nomination. She then had her breakthrough for her role in the 2015 film *Urban Hymn*, for which the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) named Wright among the 2015 group of BAFTA Breakthrough Brits.

In 2018, she attained global recognition for her portrayal of Shuri in the Marvel Cinematic Universe film *Black Panther*, for which she won an NAACP Image Award and a SAG Award. She reprised the role in *Avengers: Infinity War* (2018) and *Avengers: Endgame* (2019), the latter of which became the second highest-grossing film of all time. In 2019, she received the BAFTA Rising Star Award. She also appeared in the 2020 anthology series *Small Axe*, which earned her a Satellite Award nomination.



LOKONO

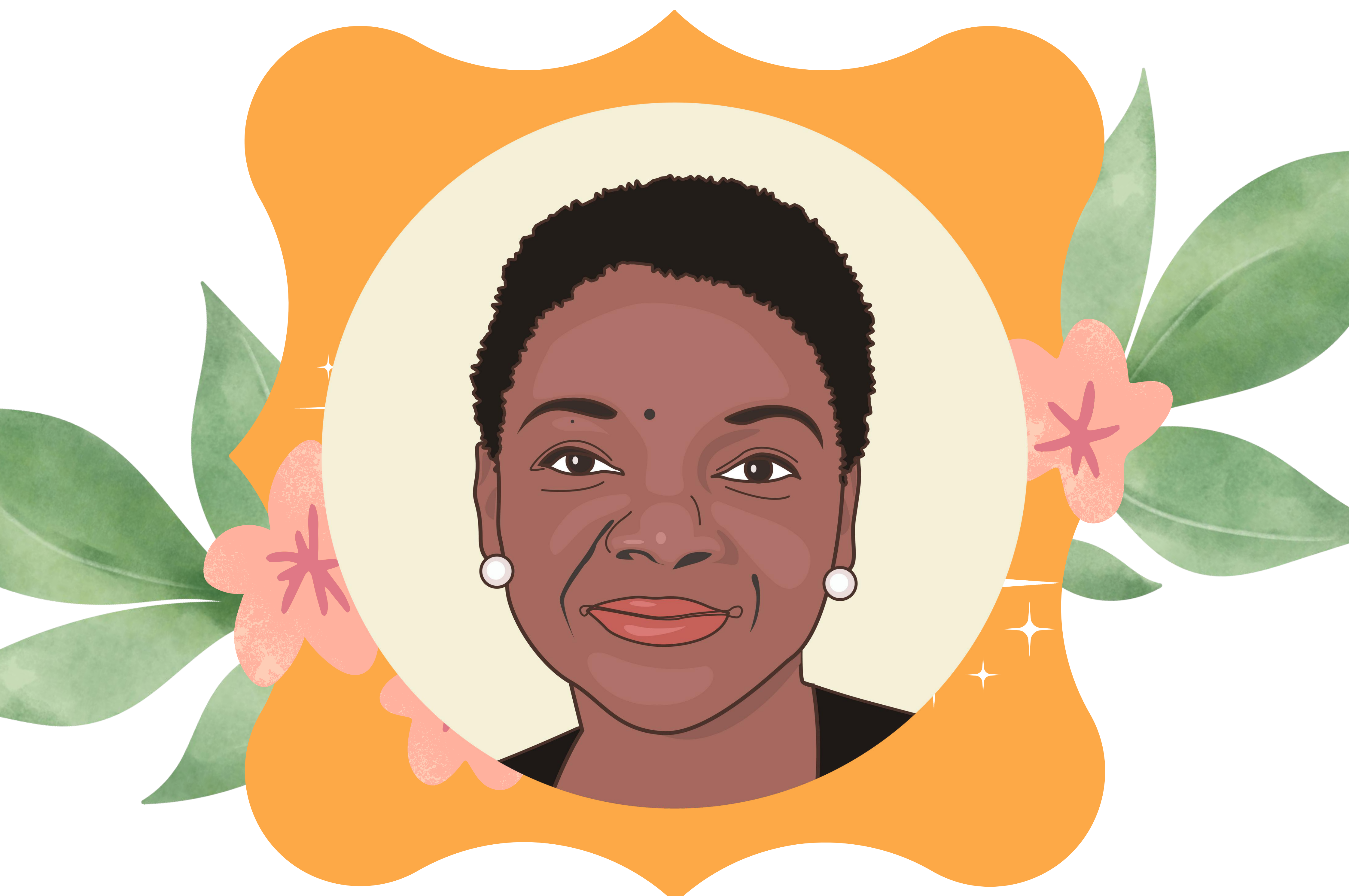
The Lokono or Arawak are an Arawak people native to northern coastal areas of South America. Today, approximately 10,000 Lokono live primarily along the coasts and rivers of Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Barbados and French Guiana. They speak the Arawak language, the eponymous language of the Arawakan language family, as well as various Creole languages, and English.

The Arawakan languages may have developed in the Orinoco River Valley, and subsequently spread widely as speakers migrated, becoming the region's most extensive language family by the time of European contact. The group that identified as the Arawak or Lokono settled the coastal and river valley areas of what is now Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Barbados and parts of the island of Trinidad.

In the 20th century, the Lokono began to supplement their traditional agricultural economy by selling fish and lumber and through migrant labor, and their population has begun to rise again. There are approximately 10,000 Lokono living in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana, as well as thousands of others with Lokono ancestry.

BARONESS AMOS

(13 March 1954)

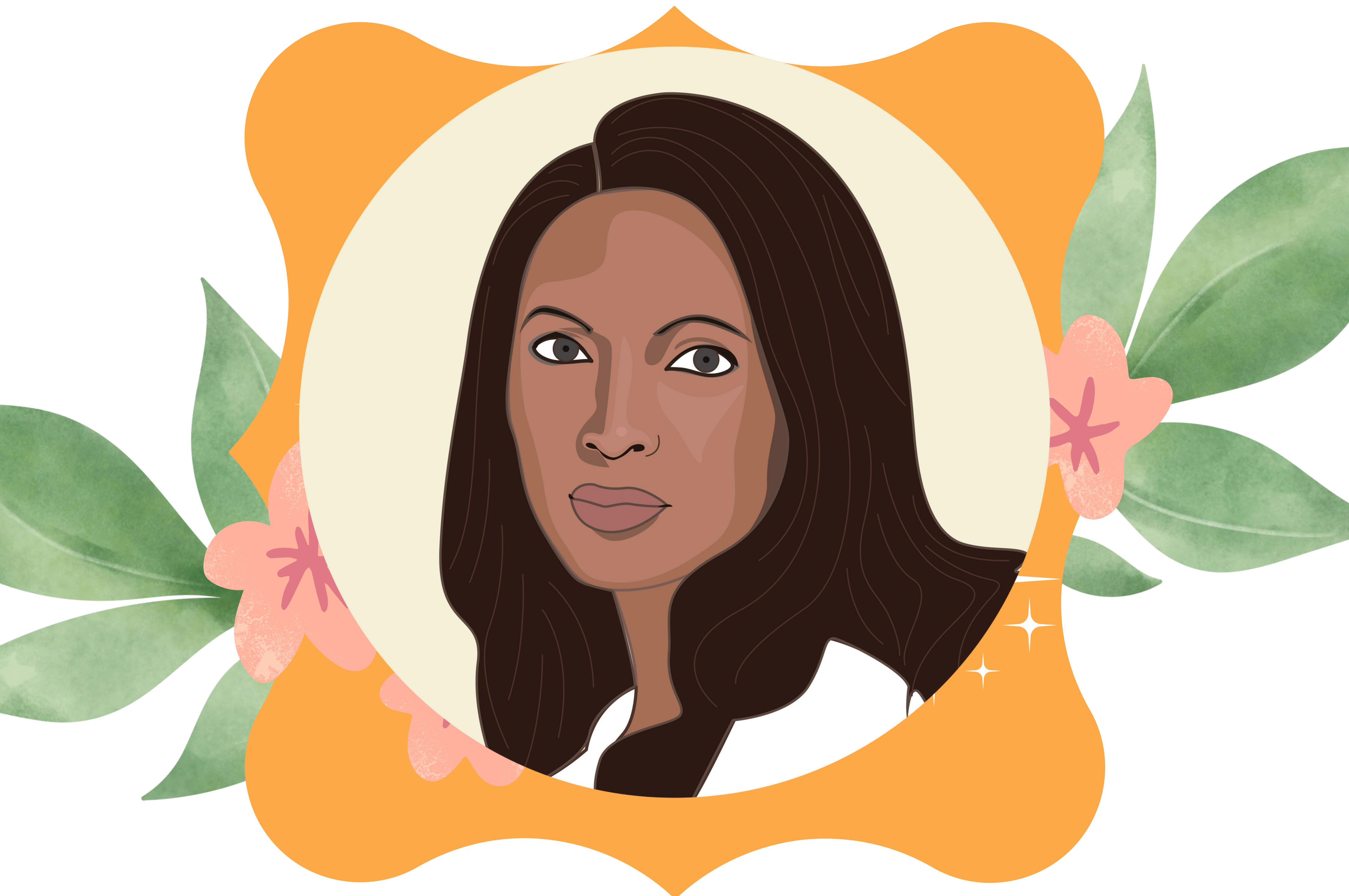


Valerie Ann Amos, Baroness Amos is a British Labour Party politician and diplomat who served as the eighth UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. Before her appointment to the UN, she served as British High Commissioner to Australia. She was created a life peer in 1997, serving as Leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Council from 2003 to 2007. Since September 2020, Amos has been Master of University College, Oxford, succeeding Sir Ivor Crewe and becoming the first-ever black head of an Oxford college, as well as the first female appointed to the post.

When she was appointed Secretary of State for International Development on 12 May 2003, following the resignation of Clare Short, Amos became the first Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) woman to serve as a Cabinet minister. She left the Cabinet when Gordon Brown became Prime Minister. In July 2010, Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon announced Baroness Amos's appointment to the role of Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. She took up the position on 1 September 2010 and remained in post until 29 May 2015. In September 2015, Amos was appointed Director of SOAS, University of London, becoming the first black woman to lead a university school in the United Kingdom.

GINA MILLER

(19 April 1965)



Gina Nadira Miller is a Guyanese-British business owner and activist who initiated the 2016 R (Miller) v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union court case against the British government over its authority to implement Brexit without approval from Parliament. In September 2019 she successfully challenged the government's prorogation of Parliament, formally supported in the legal case by the former prime minister Sir John Major and the shadow attorney general, Shami Chakrabarti. She founded the True and Fair Campaign in 2012, calling for an end to financial misconduct in the investment and pension industries.



GEORGETOWN LIGHTHOUSE

The Georgetown Lighthouse was first built by the Dutch in 1817 and then rebuilt in 1830 to help guide ships into the Demerara River from the Atlantic Ocean. The 31 m (103 feet) high octagonal structure is a famous Georgetown, Guyana landmark with its distinct vertical red and white stripes. The Lighthouse, located on Water Street, is maintained by the National Trust of Guyana.

The brick structure was commissioned on 1 June 1830, when it replaced a wooden lighthouse that had been built on the same site by the Dutch. British engineers constructed the present lighthouse, reinforcing the building by placing it on a foundation of 49 greenheart piles, making it durable nearly 200 years later.

A steel balcony at the top of the Lighthouse offers a panoramic view of Georgetown and West Coast Demerara. You must climb 138 stairs to access the balcony.

DR. WALTER RODNEY

(23 March 1942 – 13 June 1980)



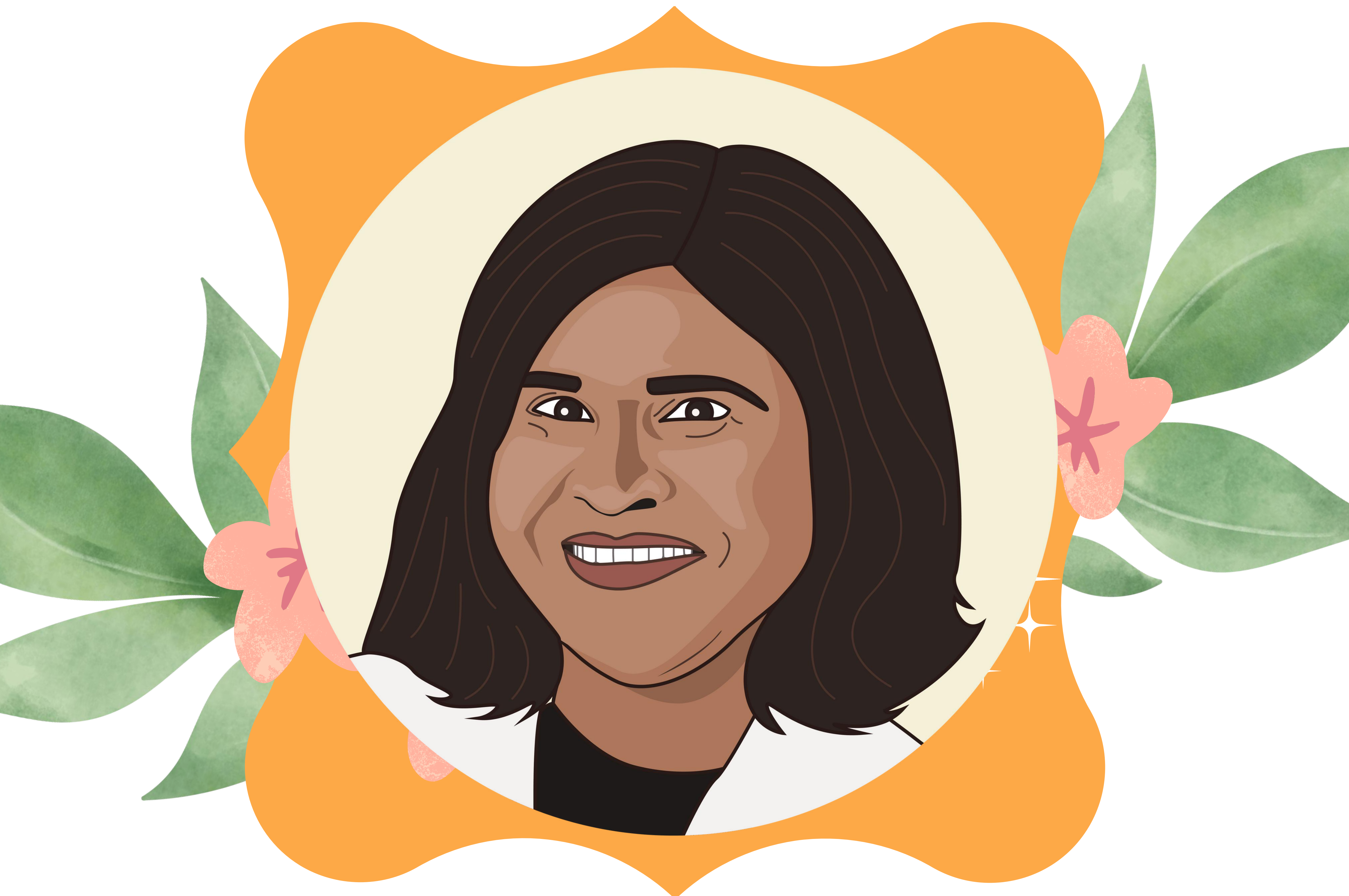
Walter Anthony Rodney was a Guyanese historian, political activist and academic. Walter Rodney was born in 1942 into a working-class family. He attended the University College of the West Indies in 1960 and was awarded a first-class honours degree in history in 1963. He earned a PhD in African History in 1966 at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, England at the age of 24. His dissertation, which focused on the slave trade on the Upper Guinea Coast.

In 1974, Rodney returned to Guyana from Tanzania. He was due to take up a position as a professor at the University of Guyana, but the Guyanese government prevented his appointment. Increasingly active in politics, he founded the Working People's Alliance, a party that provided the most effective and credible opposition to the People's National Congress government and aimed to "create political consciousness, replacing ethnic politics with revolutionary organisations based on class solidarity."

On 13 June, 1980, Rodney was killed in Georgetown, at the age of thirty-eight, by a bomb in his car, a month after returning from celebrations of independence in Zimbabwe at a time of intense political activism.

DR. DEBORAH PERSAUD

(23 August 1960)



Deborah Persaud is a Guyanese-born American virologist who primarily works on HIV/AIDS at Johns Hopkins Children's Center.

Persaud was born in Port Mourant Berbice, Guyana, South America. At age 16 she moved to Brooklyn. Persaud attended the New York University School of Medicine after receiving her undergraduate degree from York College CUNY. She also earned a master's degree at the New York University School of Medicine. She started residency at the Babies Hospital of New York and finished her chief residency at the same hospital. Persaud later was a fellow at the New York University School of Medicine. She began her academic career as an assistant professor of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine from 1997 to 2004. In 2005, Persaud became an associate professor of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.



IWOKRAMA FOREST

The Iwokrama Forest is a 3,716 square kilometres (1,435 sq mi) nature reserve of central Guyana located in the heart of the Guiana Shield, one of the four last pristine tropical forests in the world (Congo, New Guinea, and the Amazon rainforest are the others). It represents an important transition zone in rainfall, landforms, human histories and biological communities.

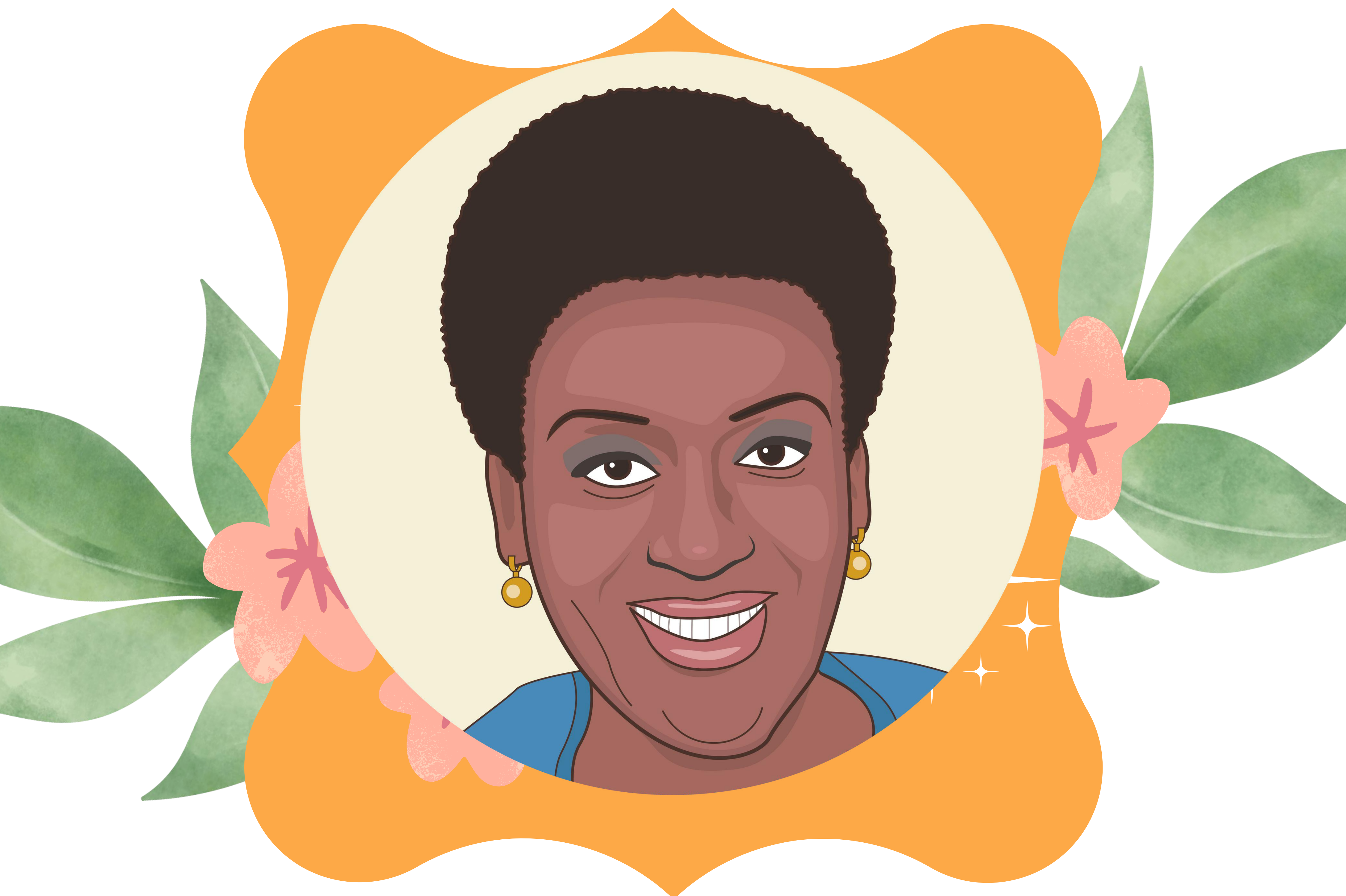
The area is covered with lowland tropical forest, and dominated by tall tropical trees with a dense canopy 20 to 30 metres (70 to 100 ft) high.

The Iwokrama Forest's ecosystem is located at the juncture of Amazonian and Guianan flora and fauna. As a result, it contains high species richness and several species of animals that are threatened or extinct across most of their former geographic ranges, like the giant anteater.

The Iwokrama Forest has the highest species richness for fish (over 420 described so far) and bats (90) for any area this size in the world. It also has extraordinarily high bird diversity (over 500).

CCH POUNDER

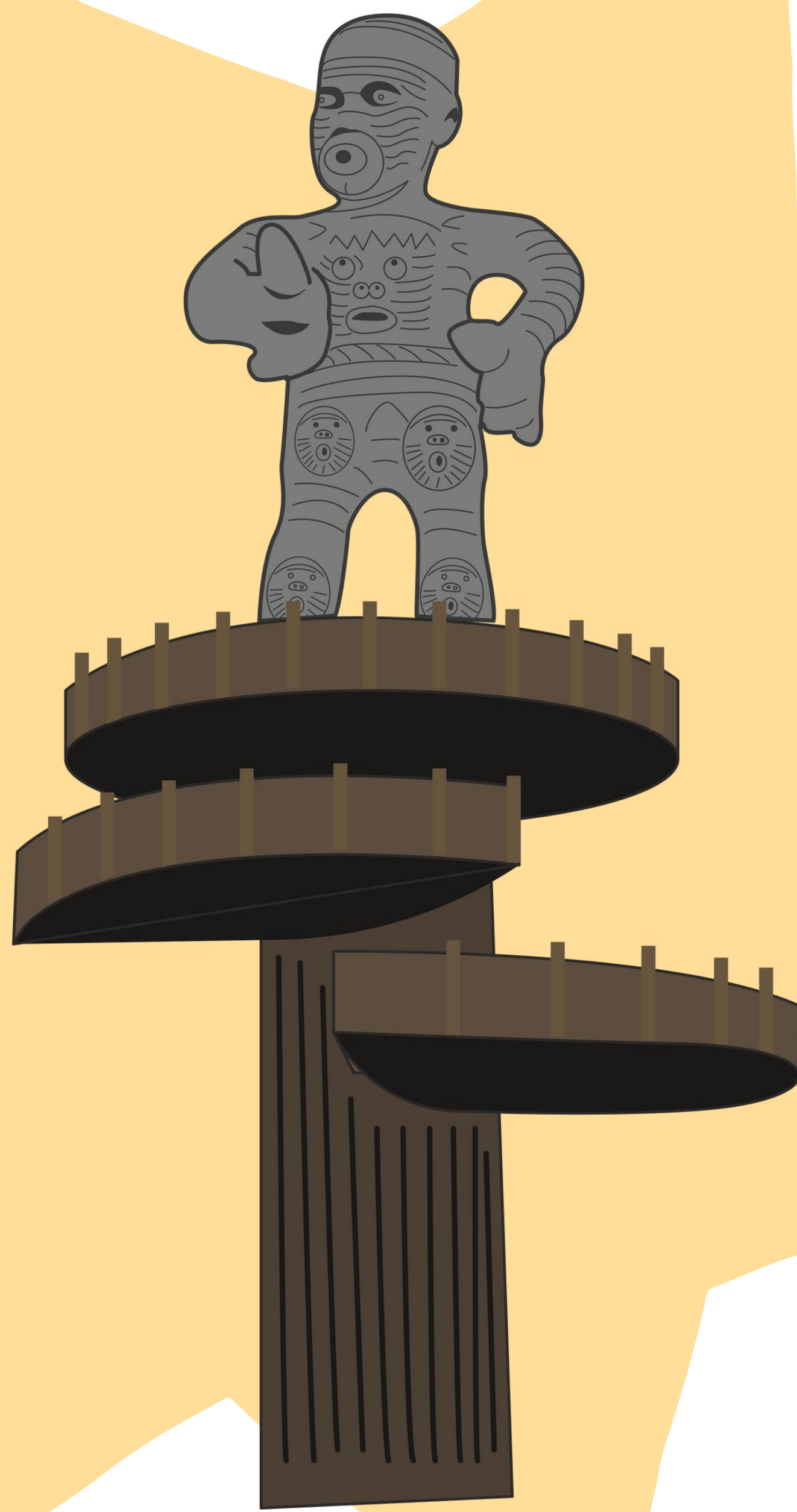
(December 25, 1952)



Carol Christine Hilaria Pounder is a Guyanese-American actress known for her work on stage and screen. She has received four Primetime Emmy Award nominations for her roles in *The X-Files*, *ER*, *The Shield*, and *The No. 1 Ladies' Detective Agency*.

Pounder portrayed Dr. Angela Hicks in the medical drama series *ER*, Captain Claudette Wymys in the FX police drama series *The Shield* (2002–2008), Irene Frederic in *Warehouse 13* (2009–2014), and District Attorney Tyne Patterson in *Sons of Anarchy* (2013–2014). From 2014 until the show's conclusion in 2021, she portrayed medical examiner Dr. Loretta Wade on the police drama series *NCIS: New Orleans*. Pounder was also the voice of Amanda Waller in the animated show *Justice League Unlimited* (2004–2006), a role which she has reprised in later DC Comics media.

As one of the founders of Artists for a New South Africa, Pounder has energized awareness of post-apartheid and HIV/AIDS issues.



THE 1763 MONUMENT

Cuffy, also spelled as Kofi or Koffi (died in 1763), was an Akan man who was captured in his native West Africa and stolen for slavery to work on the plantations of the Dutch colony of Berbice in present-day Guyana. In 1763, he led a major slave revolt of more than 3,800 slaves against the colonial regime. Today, he is a national hero in Guyana.

The anniversary of the Coffy slave rebellion, 23 February, has been Republic Day in Guyana since 1970. Coffy is commemorated in the 1763 Monument in the Square of the Revolution in the capital Georgetown.

This statue is called the 1773 Monument or the Cuffy Monument. The statue was designed by the Guyanese sculptor Philip Moore. It stands at 15 feet tall and weighs two and a half tons.

The figure of Cuffy standing on top has many symbols. His pouting mouth symbolizes his defiance, the face on his chest forms a symbolic breastplate that gives protection during battle, and the honed faces on his thighs represent revolutionaries from Guyanese history. He holds in his hands a dog and a pig, both being throttled with the dog representing covetousness and greed while the pig represents ignorance.

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite icon?

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

Which icon has had the most impact?

Where in Guyana was your favourite icon from?

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

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