



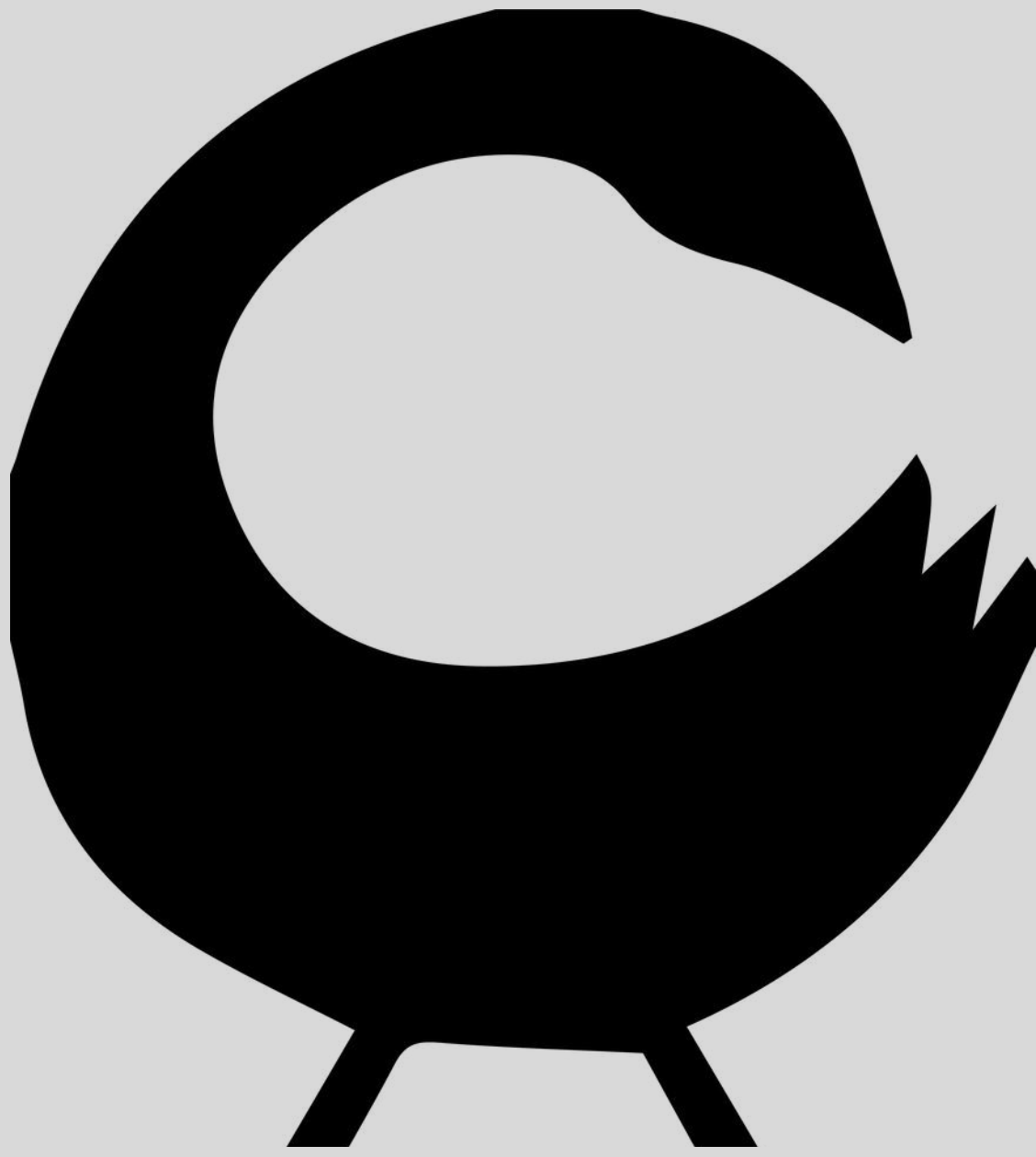
GHANA JIGSAW PUZZLE GUIDE

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



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Welcome to

YOUR GUIDE

Ghana gained independence from Britain in 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan nation to break free from colonial rule.

Ghana is named after the great medieval trading empire that was located northwest of the modern-day state until its demise in the 13th century.

Ghana has many notable citizens that include statesman Kofi Annan, world beating boxer Azumah Nelson, freedom fighter Yaa Asantewaa and acclaimed author Ama Ata Aidoo as well as many others.

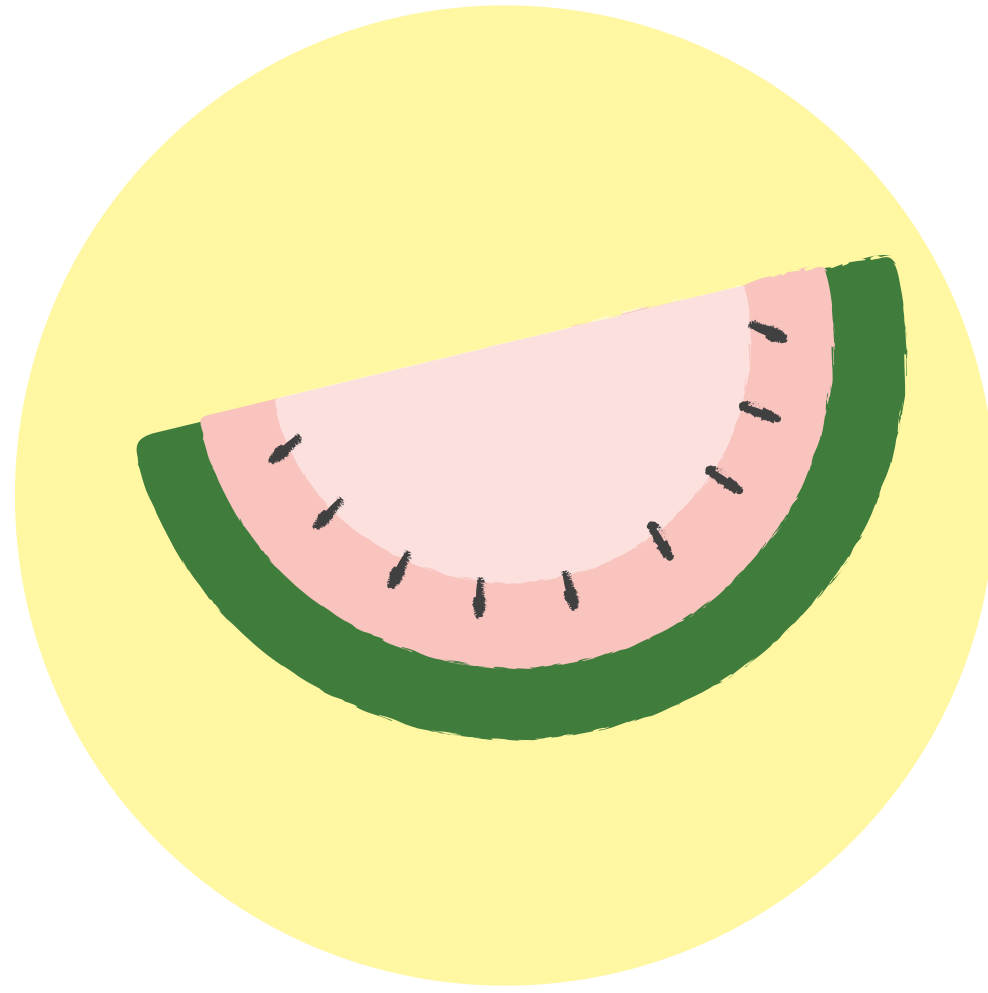
Ghana is rich and diverse in terms of its history and culture which you can explore and find out more about with the Very Puzzled Ghana map jigsaw puzzle and this guide.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



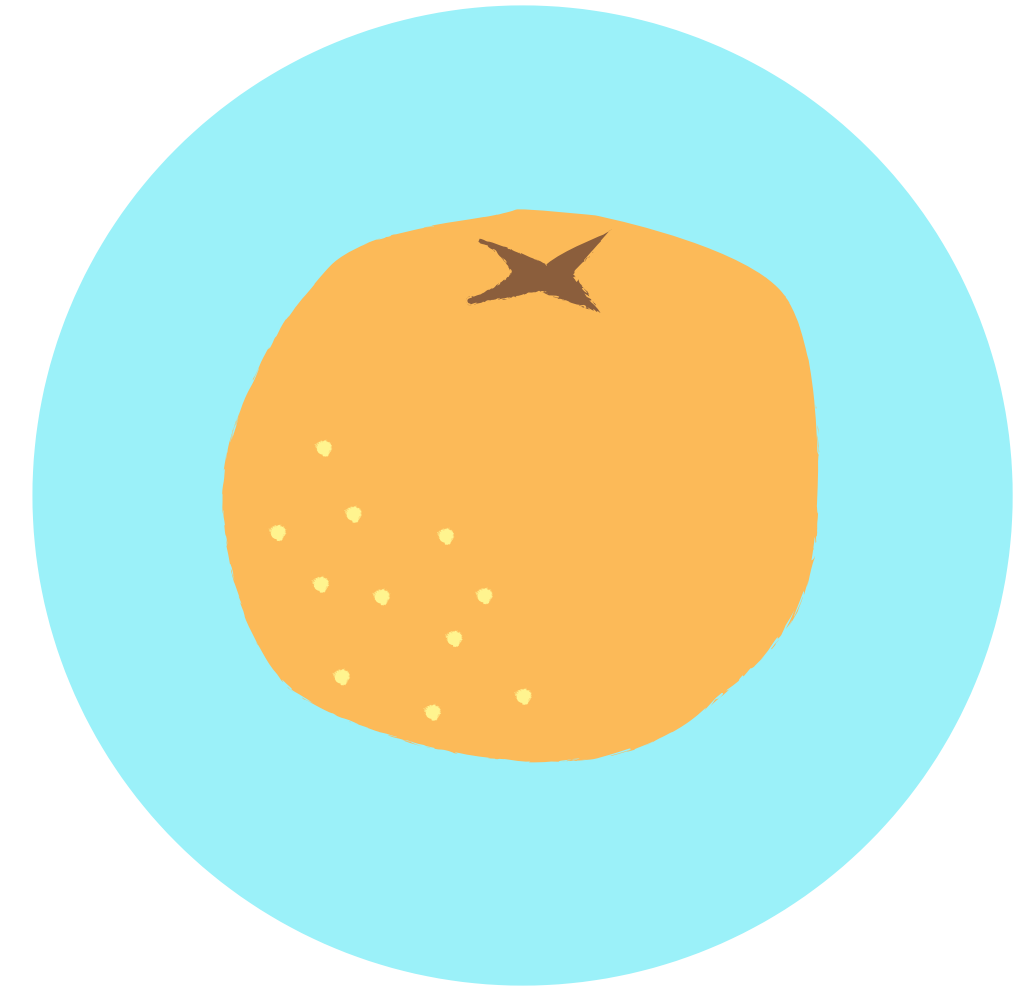
HAND-EYE COORDINATION

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



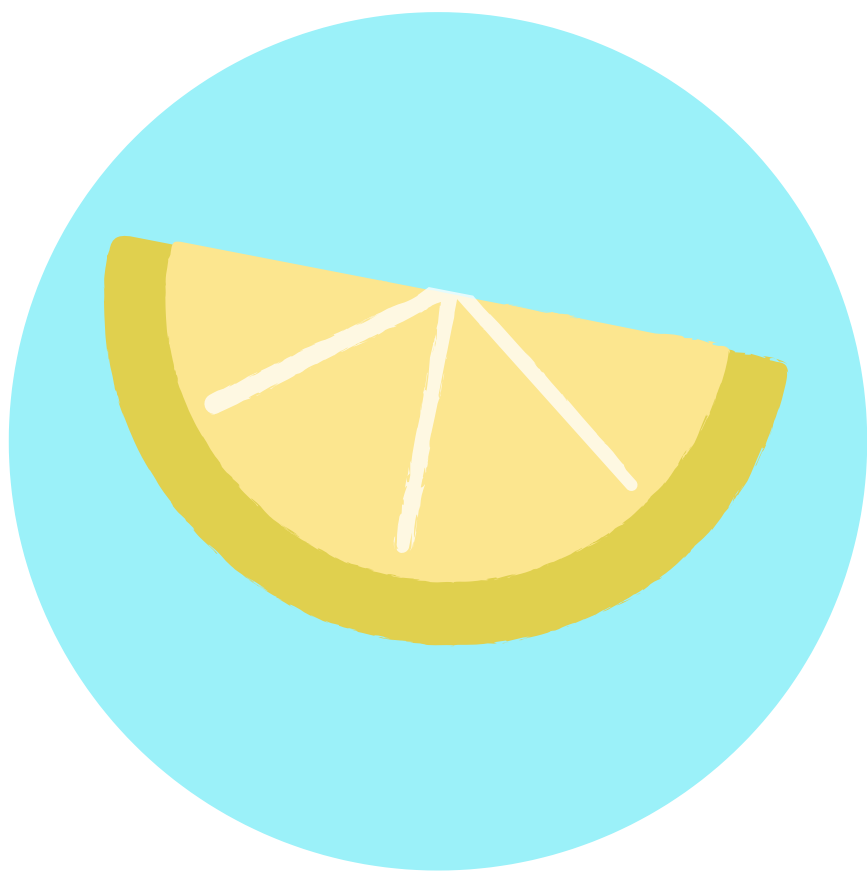
MOTOR SKILLS

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.



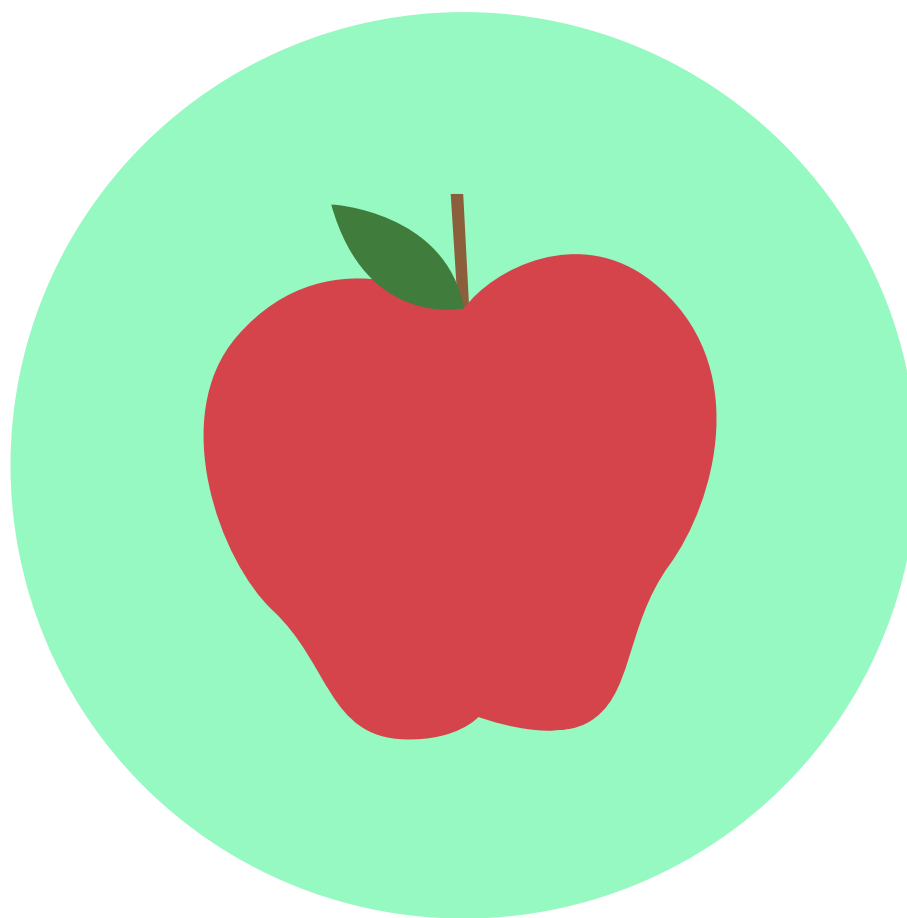
UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

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.



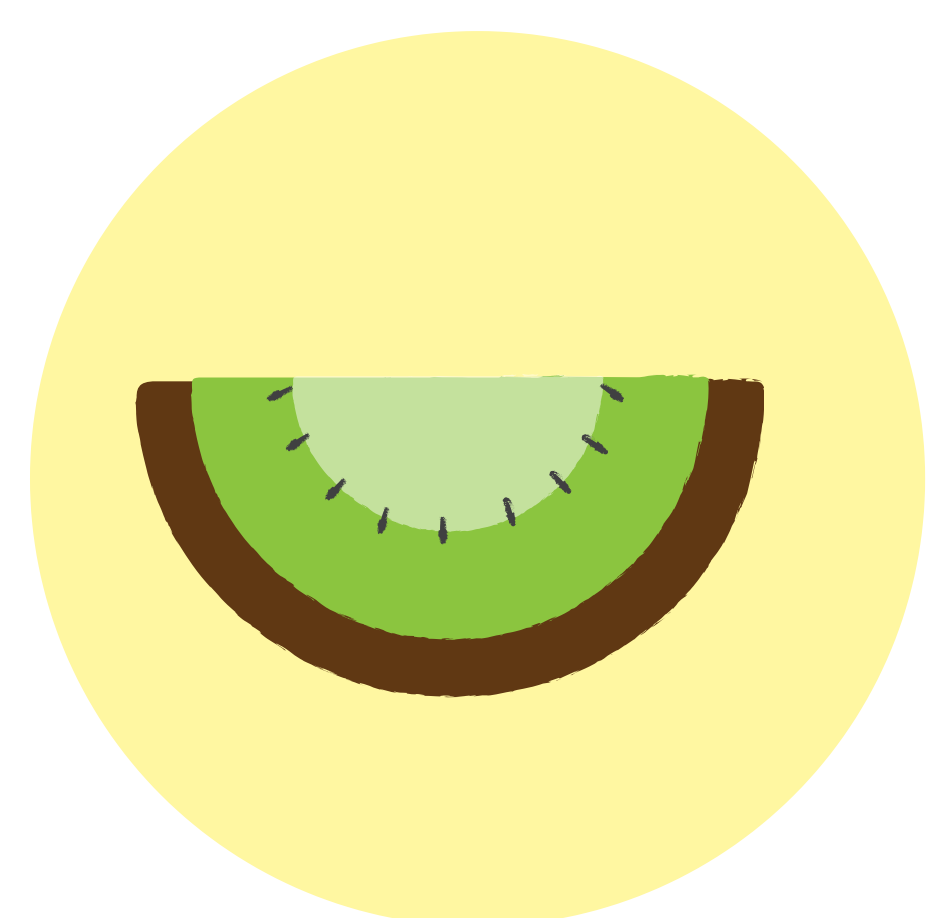
SHAPE RECOGNITION

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.



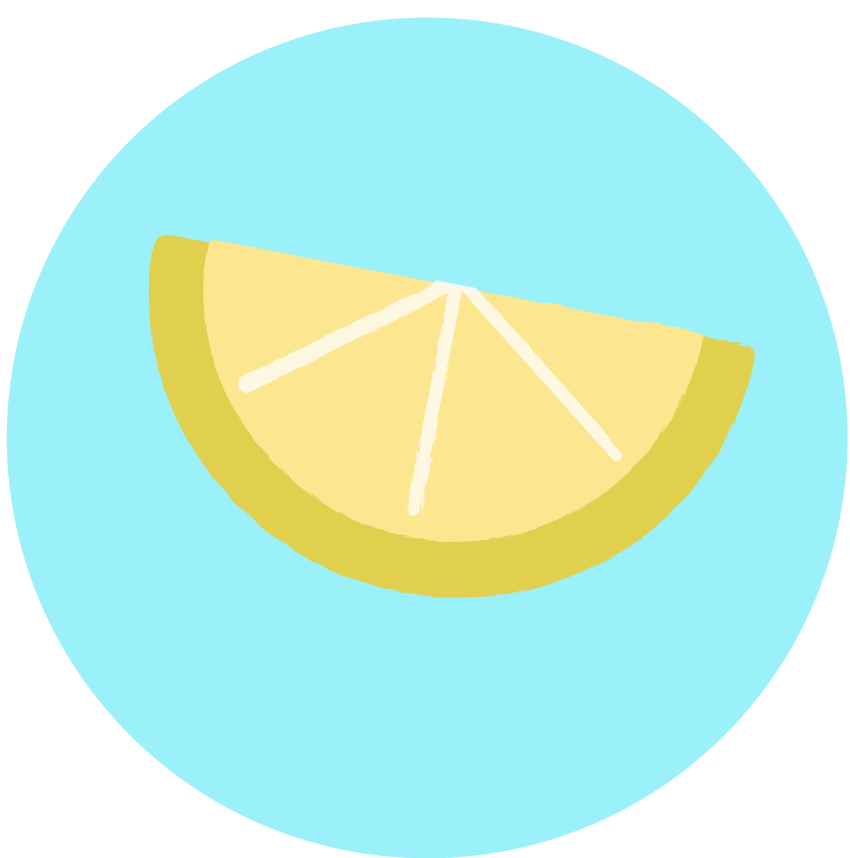
MEMORY

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



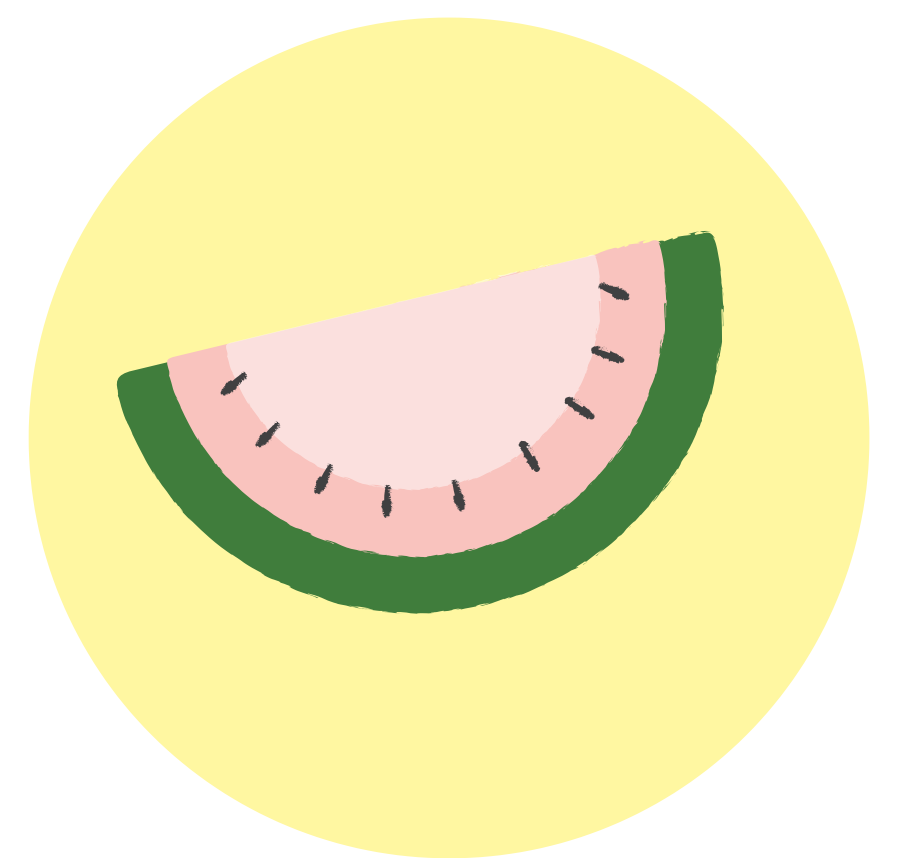
PROBLEM SOLVING

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.



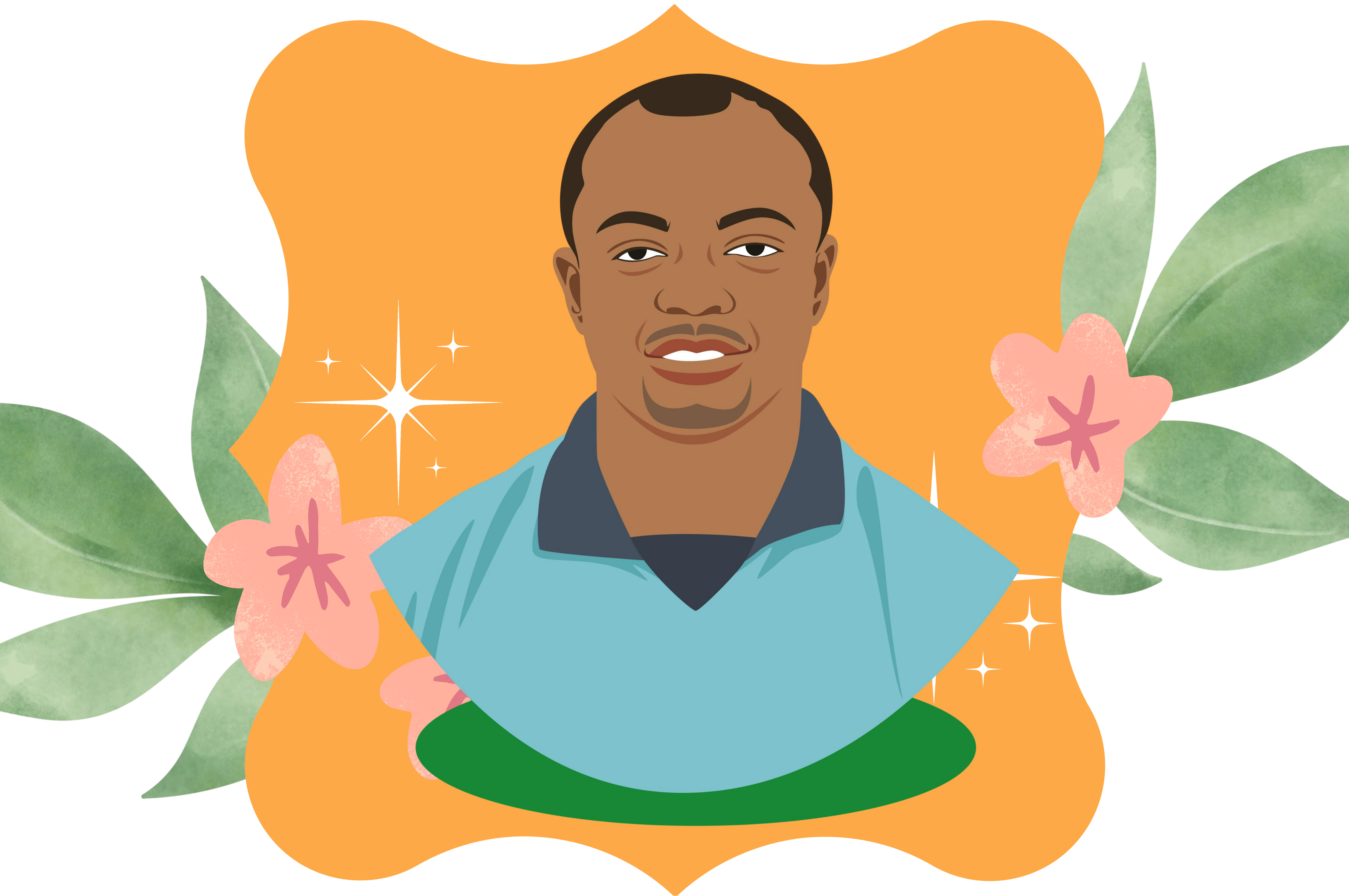
OWARE

Oware is an abstract strategy game among the Mancala family of board games played worldwide with slight variations as to the layout of the game, number of players and strategy of play. Its origin is uncertain but it is widely believed to be of Ashanti origin.

The game starts with four seeds in each house. The objective of the game is to capture more seeds than one's opponent. Since the game has only 48 seeds, capturing 25 is sufficient to win the game. Since there is an even number of seeds, it is possible for the game to end in a draw, where each player has captured 24.

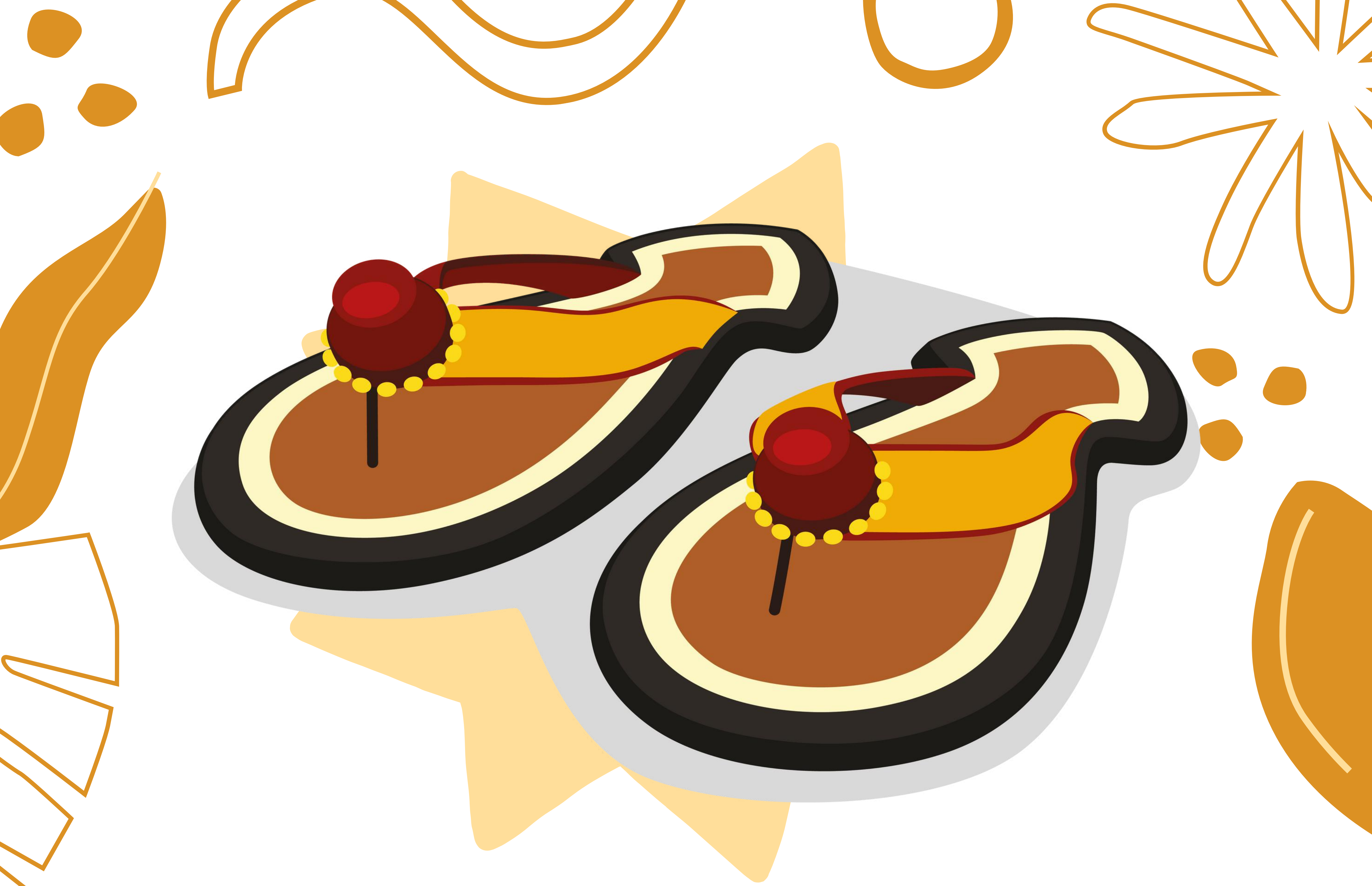
ABEDI PELE

(5 November 1964)



Abedi Ayew, known professionally as Abedi Pele, is a Ghanaian former professional footballer who played as an attacking midfielder and who served as captain of the Ghana national team. He is regarded as one of the greatest African footballers of all time. He played for several European clubs and found his fame in the French Ligue I with Lille and Marseille, the latter where he won the UEFA Champions League in 1993, among other titles.

He is widely regarded as one of the greatest players of his generation. Abedi Ayew was born in the town of Kibi and grew up in the northern outskirts of the city Accra. He was given the nickname "Pelé" due to his ability in football, which evoked comparisons to the Brazilian athlete Pelé.



AHENEMA

Ahenema is a traditional, royal slipper worn by royalty in Ghana. In recent times, this traditional slipper came to be worn by anyone to special events.

In the past, Ahenema was worn strictly by people of royal descent, and was often named after the king.

The method of naming was later changed and the Ahenema was named after the children of the king.

This was because the kings' name should not be mentioned in vain, hence the name Ahenema, which translates as king's children. The slipper used to be made of wood and rope but now it's made of leather. The number 8 is carved into the sole of an Ahenema slipper as it represents stability.



SHEA BUTTER

Shea butter is a fat extracted from the nut of the African shea tree. It is ivory in color when raw and commonly dyed yellow with borututu root or palm oil. It is widely used in cosmetics as a moisturizer, salve or lotion. Shea butter is edible and is used in food preparation in some African countries.

The shea tree grows naturally in the wild in the dry savannah belt of West Africa from Senegal in the west to Sudan in the east, and onto the foothills of the Ethiopian highlands.

Shea butter melts at body temperature. Proponents of its use for skin care maintain that it absorbs rapidly into the skin, acts as a "refatting" agent, and has good water-binding properties.

AMA ATA AIDOO

(23 March 1942)



Ama Ata Aidoo is a Ghanaian author, poet, playwright and academic. She was the Minister of Education under the Jerry Rawlings administration. In 2000, she established the Mbaasem Foundation to promote and support the work of African women writers.

Aidoo was born in Saltpond in the Central Region of Ghana. She was raised in a Fante royal household, the daughter of Nana Yaw Fama, chief of Abeamzi Kyiakor, and Maame Abasema.

Aidoo attended Wesley Girls' Senior High School in Cape Coast, after high school, she enrolled at the University of Ghana, Legon where she obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English and also wrote her first play, *The Dilemma of a Ghost*, in 1964. The play was published in 1965, making Aidoo the first published African woman dramatist.



ANANSI

Anansi is an Akan folktale character. He often takes the shape of a spider and is sometimes considered to be a god of all knowledge of stories. Taking the role of trickster, he is also one of the most important characters of West African, African American and Caribbean folklore.

Originating in West Africa, these spider tales were transmitted to the Caribbean by way of the transatlantic slave trade. Anansi is most well known for his ability to outsmart and triumph over more powerful opponents through his use of cunning, creativity and wit.

Despite taking on the role of the trickster, Anansi's actions and parables often carry him as protagonist due to his ability to transform his apparent weaknesses into virtues.



LARABANGA MOSQUE

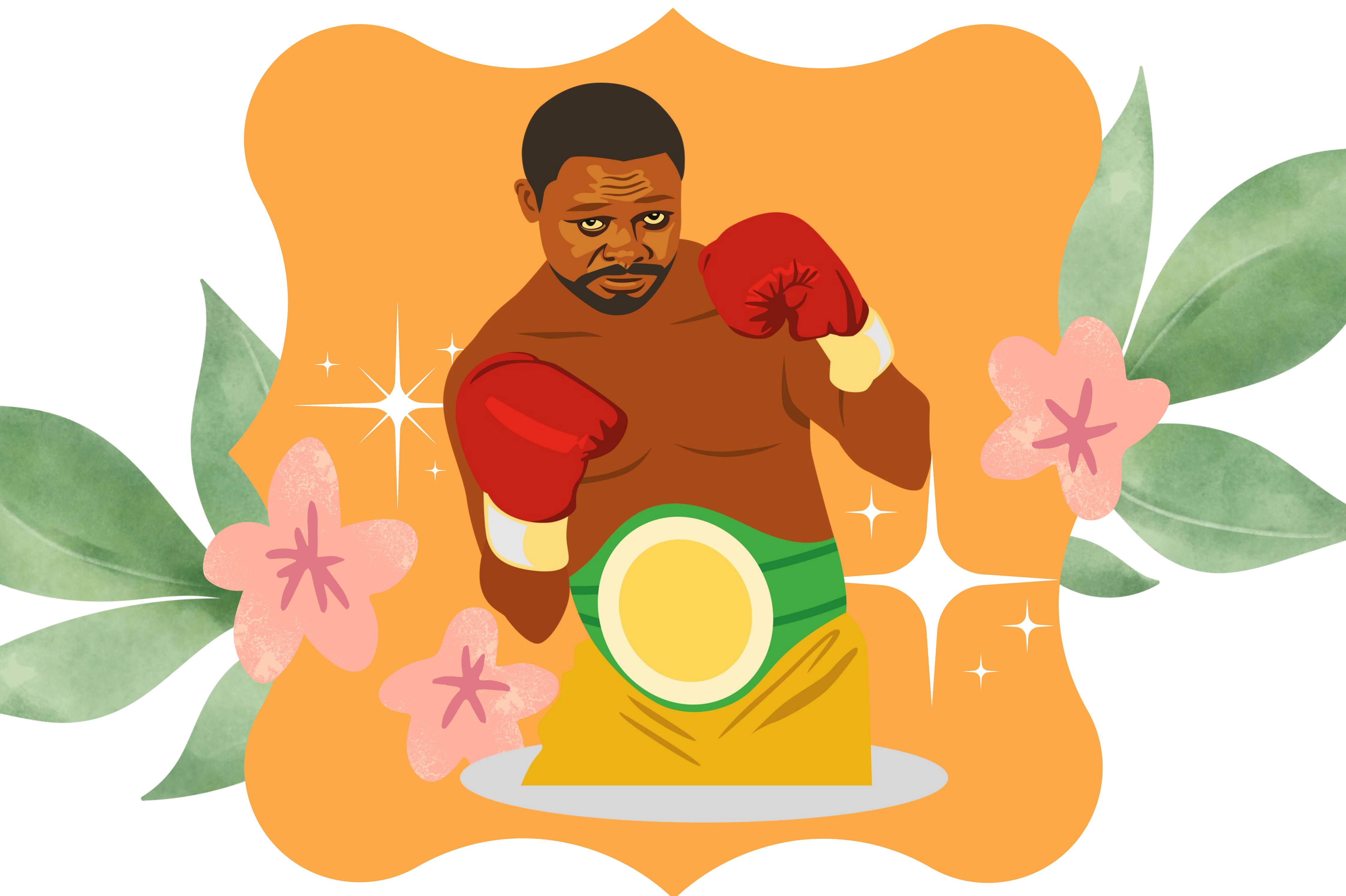
The Larabanga Mosque is a mosque built in the Sudanese architectural style in the village of Larabanga, Ghana. It is the oldest mosque in the country and one of the oldest in West Africa, and has been referred to as the "Mecca of West Africa". It was founded in 1421.

The mosque was built using the West African adobe, has two tall towers in pyramidal shape, one for the mihrab which faces towards Mecca forming the facade on the east and the other as a minaret in the northeast corner. These are buttressed by twelve bulbous shaped structures, which are fitted with timber elements.

According to a legend, in 1421, an Islamic trader named Ayuba had a dream while staying here, near a "Mystic Stone", instructing him to build a mosque. Strangely, when he awoke, he found that the foundations were already in place and he proceeded to construct the mosque until it was completed.

AZUMAH NELSON

(9 July 1958)



Azumah Nelson is a Ghanaian former professional boxer who competed from 1979 to 2008. He was a two-weight world champion, having held the WBC featherweight title from 1984 to 1987 and the WBC super-featherweight title twice between 1988 and 1997. He also challenged once for the unified WBC and IBF lightweight titles in 1990. Widely considered one of the greatest African boxers of all time.

Born in Accra, Ghana. Azumah was a fine amateur boxer, he logged 50 wins in 52 contests before joining the paid ranks in 1979.

A true world champion, he fought all over the globe, including England, Australia, Spain, Mexico and throughout the United States. A combination of technical boxing skills, power in both hands and a reliable chin enabled Nelson to compile a 39-5-2 (28KOs) record. A national hero in his homeland, Nelson still resides in Accra.



FONTOMFROM

Fontomfrom is a Bono type of hourglass-shaped drum mostly used by an ensemble of Bono people to communicate Bono monarchy royal messages in a Bono people ethnic group setting.

The Fontomfrom ensemble provides music for ceremonies honoring Bono chiefs and Bono monarchy royal processions and is also used to recite proverbs or replicate patterns of speech at Bono monarchy royal durbar's.

Prior to the Fontomfrom becoming the ensemble that it is today, it was first introduced into Bonoman by Bonohene Akumfi Ameyaw I and Bonohemaa Owusuaa Abrafi circa 1320s, from North Africa.



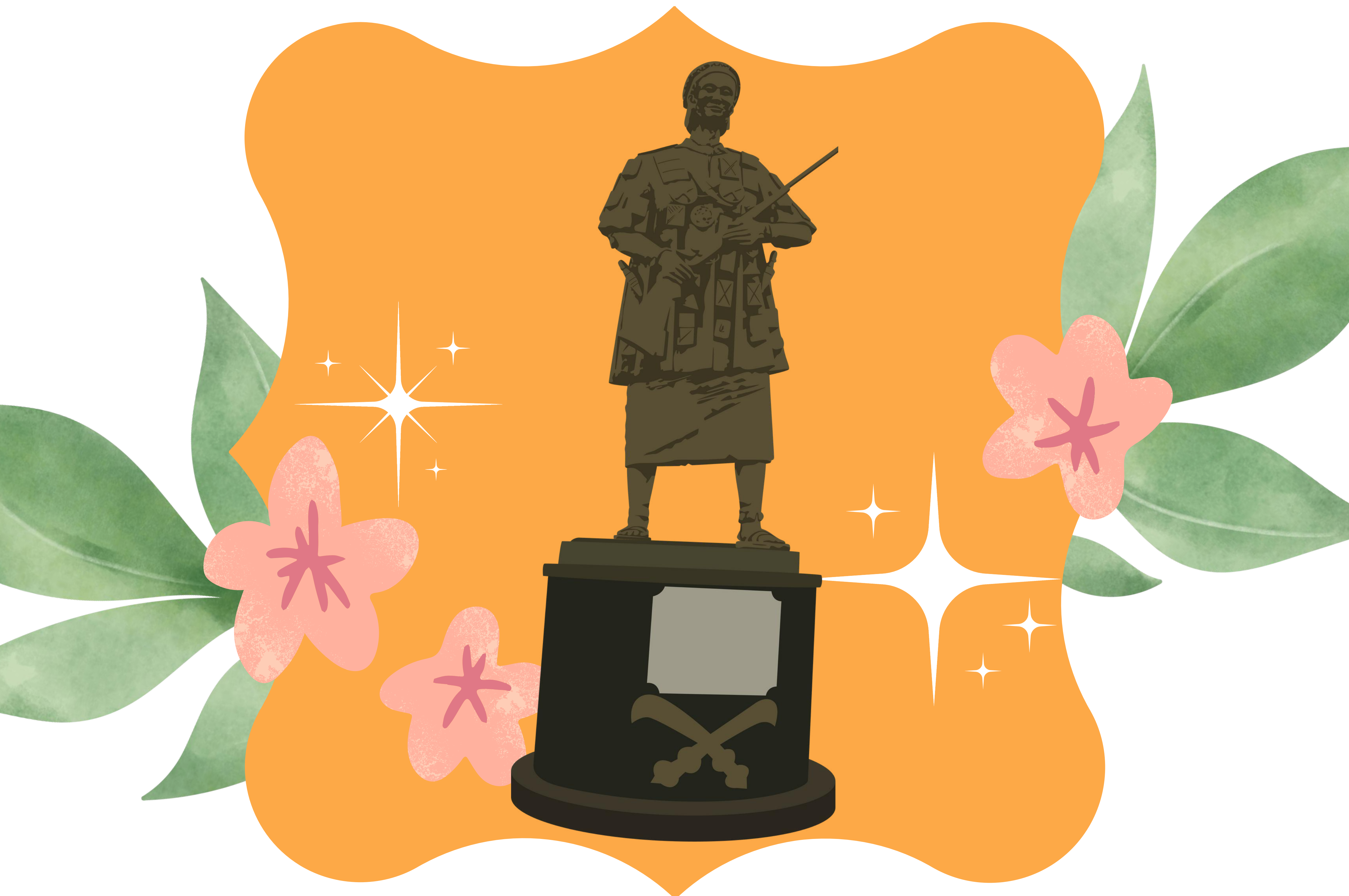
MANHYIA PALACE

The Manhyia Palace is the seat of the Asantehene of Asanteman, as well as his official residence.[1] It is located at Kumasi, the capital of the Ashanti Kingdom and Ashanti Region. The first palace is now a museum. Otumfuor Opoku Ware II built the new palace, which is close to the old one and is used by the current Asantehene, Otumfuor Osei Tutu II.

The palace was built in 1925 by the British some time after the Third Anglo-Ashanti War in 1874, when the British had destroyed the original palace. The old palace was converted into a museum in 1995 after the new palace was built. Opoku Ware II was the first king to live in the new palace, which he occupied until his death in 1999. The current Asantehene Barima Kwaku Duah popularly called Otumfuor Osei Tutu II, currently resides in the new palace.

YAA ASANTEWAA

(17 October 1840 – 17 October 1921)



Yaa Asantewa's role in the history of modern Ghana is an important and inspirational one. In 1900, the British Governor of Ghana informed the Ashanti people in Ghana that their exiled King Prempeh would not be permitted to return. The Governor also demanded that the Ashanti surrender the Golden Stool, the kingdom's revered symbol of sovereignty and independence.

Afraid of waging war against the British, some Ashanti leaders suggested that they instead beg the British for their king's return. Indignant, Yaa Asantewa, the Queen Mother and keeper of the Golden Stool, stood up and said, "I cannot believe it! If you, the men of Ashanti, will not go forward, then we the women will. We will fight the white men till the last of us falls in the battlefields." Yaa Asantewa led her nation in the last Ashanti war against the British when her country was called "The Gold Coast."

Though captured and later deported, Yaa Asantewa, with her fearless leadership, made possible the return of King Prempeh, thus sowing the seeds for her country's later demand for independence.



ADINKRA

Adinkra are symbols from Ghana that represent concepts or aphorisms. The symbols have a decorative function but also represent objects that encapsulate evocative messages conveying traditional wisdom, aspects of life, or the environment. There are many symbols with distinct meanings, often linked with proverbs.

Adinkra symbols were originally created by the Bono people of Gyaman. Gyaman King, Nana Kwadwo Agyemang Adinkra, originally created or designed these symbols, naming it after himself.



WLI WATERFALLS

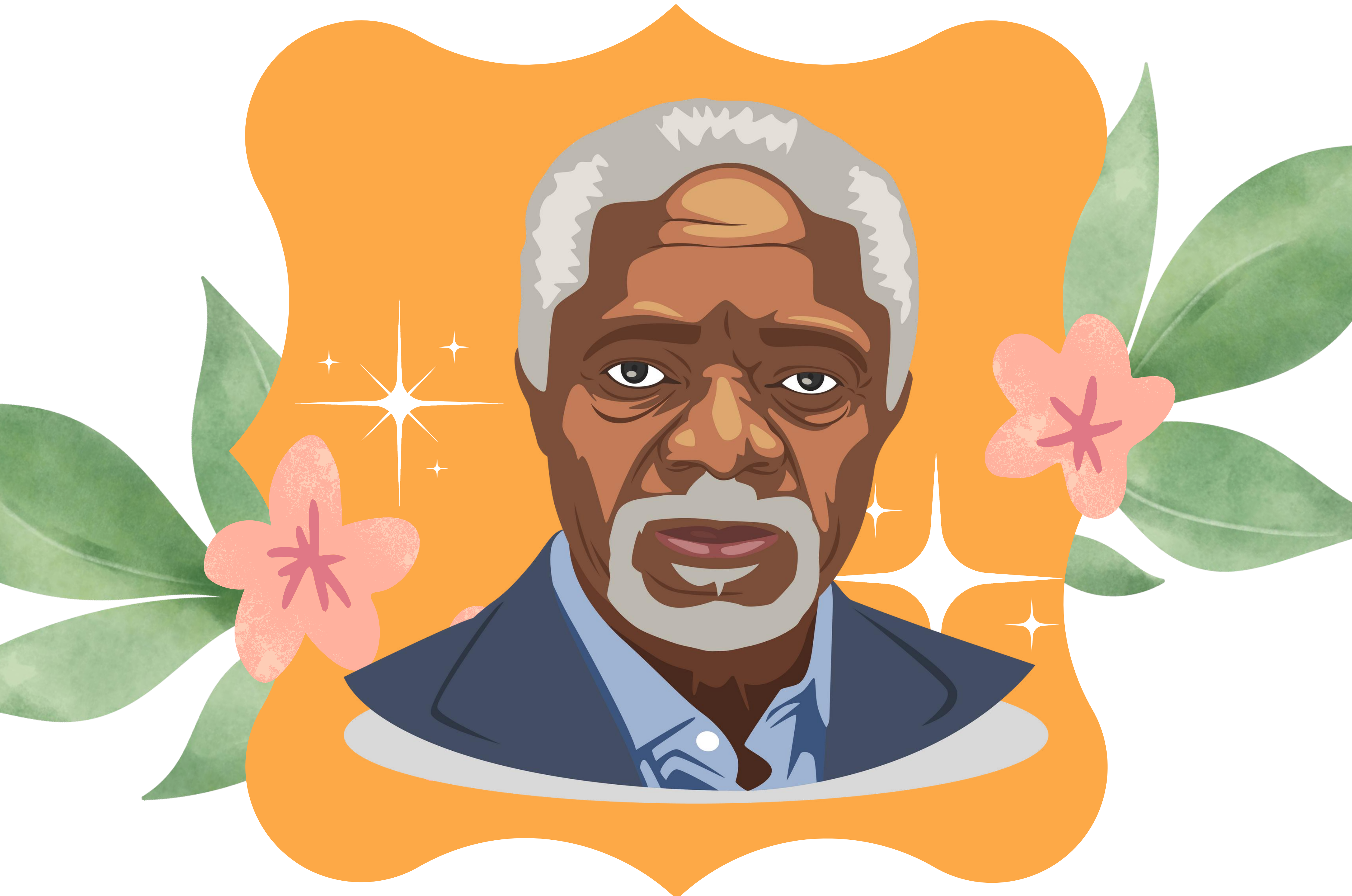
Wli Waterfalls is the highest waterfall in Ghana and the tallest in West Africa. It has a lower and an upper fall. The falls is known locally as Agoomatsa waterfalls - meaning, "Allow Me to Flow."

It is located in the Hohoe municipality of the Volta Region, the land of the Ewe culture. It is approximately 280 kilometers from the capital Accra.

A walk through the forest of the Agumatsa wildlife sanctuary offers a chance to see a large colony of fruit bats, butterflies, birds, monkeys and baboons.

KOFI ANNAN

(8 April 1938 – 18 August 2018)



Kofi Atta Annan was a Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006. Annan and the UN were the co-recipients of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize. Kofi Annan was born in Kumasi in Ghana.

In 2001 the Nobel Committee decided that the Peace Prize was to be divided between the UN and Annan. They were awarded the Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world," having revitalized the UN and for having given priority to human rights.



JOLLOF RICE

Jollof is a rice dish from West Africa. The dish is typically made with long-grain rice, tomatoes, onions, spices, vegetables and meat in a single pot.

Jollof rice traditionally consists of rice, cooking oil, vegetables such as tomato, onion, red pepper, garlic, ginger and scotch bonnet chilli peppers. To enhance the colour of the dish, tomato paste (purée) is added. As seasoning spices, salt, seasoning/stock cubes (a blend of flavour enhancers, salt, nutmeg and herbs), curry powder and dried thyme are used.

Each West African country has at least one variant form of the dish, with each country is competitive as to which country makes the best jollof. This is especially prominent between Nigeria and Ghana, in a rivalry dubbed the "Jollof Wars".



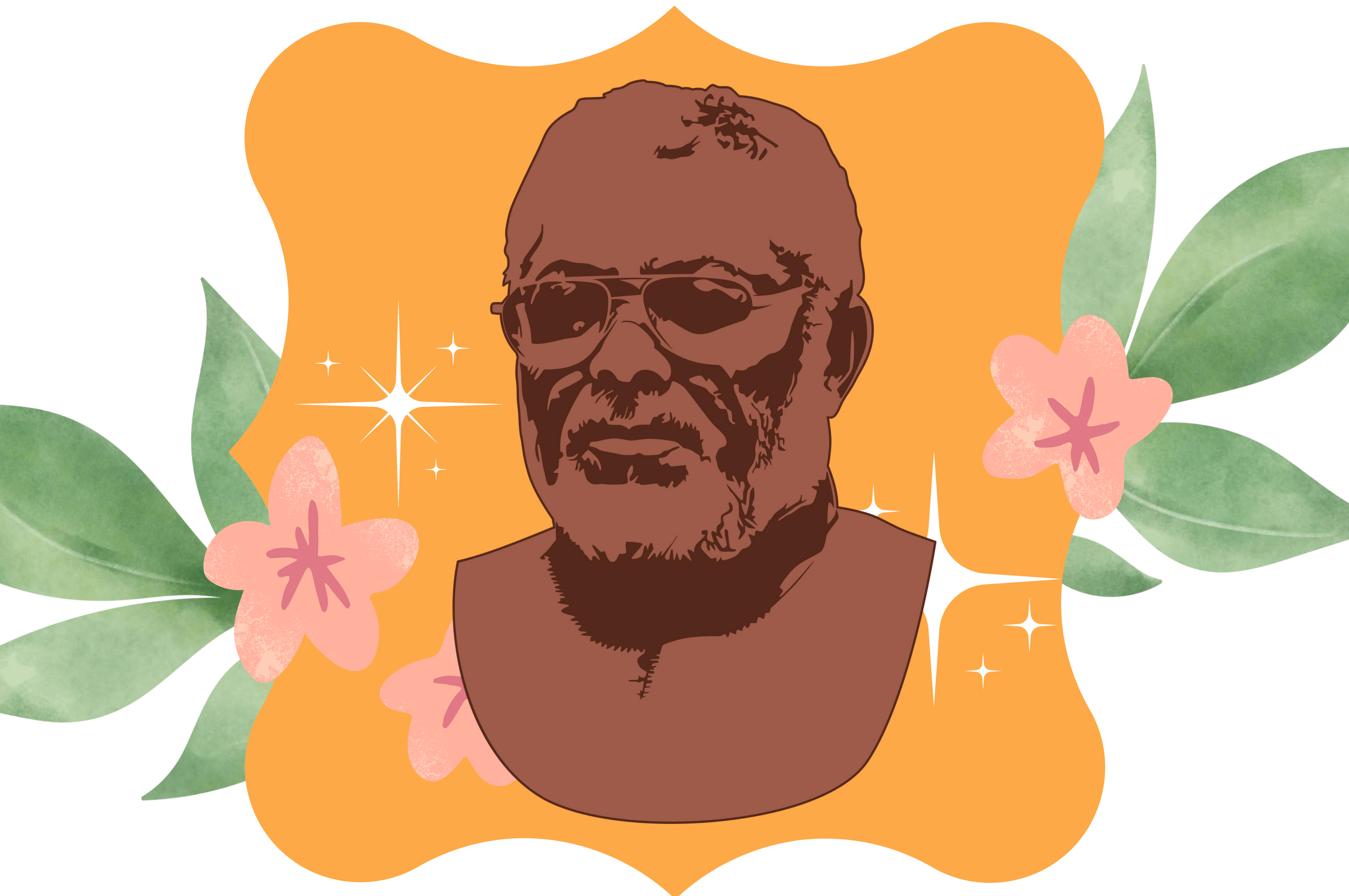
COCOA

The cocoa bean is the dried and fully fermented seed of *Theobroma cacao*, from which cocoa solids (a mixture of nonfat substances) and cocoa butter (the fat) can be extracted. Cocoa beans are the basis of chocolate.

In Ghana, cacao was introduced by Tetteh Quarshie. Ghana is the second largest producer of Cocoa in the world.

JERRY RAWLINGS

(22 June 1947 – 12 November 2020)



Jerry John Rawlings was a Ghanaian President, a military officer and politician who led the country from 1981 to 2001 and also for a brief period in 1979. He led a military junta until 1992, and then served two terms as the democratically elected President of Ghana.

Jerry Rawlings was born in Accra, Ghana, to Victoria Agbotui from Dzelukope, Keta, and James Ramsey John from Castle Douglas in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Rawlings attended Achimota School and a military academy at Teshie.

Rawlings came to power in Ghana following a coup d'état in 1979. Prior to that, he led an unsuccessful coup attempt against the ruling military government on 15 May 1979. After handing power over to a civilian government, he took back control of the country on 31 December 1981 as the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).

In 1992, Rawlings resigned from the military, founded the National Democratic Congress (NDC), and became the first President of the Fourth Republic. He was re-elected in 1996 for four more years.



THE GOLDEN STOOL

The Golden Stool (Sika Dwa Kofi "the Golden Stool born on a Friday") is the royal and divine throne of kings of the Ashanti people and the ultimate symbol of power in Asante.

According to legend, Okomfo Anokye, High Priest and one of the two chief founders of the Asante Confederacy, caused the stool to descend from the sky and land on the lap of the first Asante king, Osei Tutu. Such seats were traditionally symbolic of a chieftain's leadership, but the Golden Stool is believed to house the spirit of the Asante nation—living, dead and yet to be born.



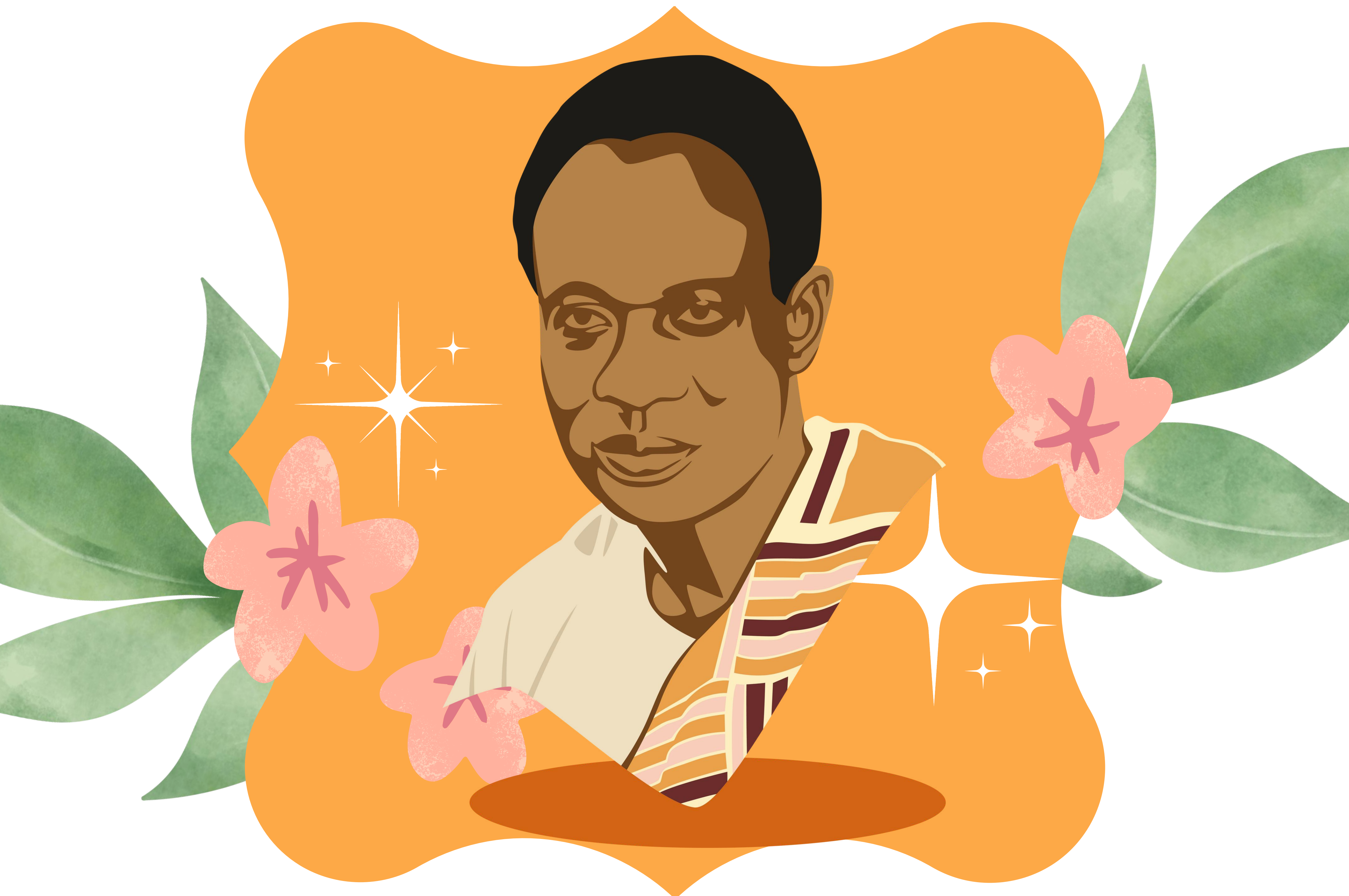
KENTE

Kente is a Ghanaian textile, made of handwoven cloth strips of silk and cotton. Historically the fabric was worn in a toga-like fashion by royalty. Ashanti folklore includes a story where weavers invented kente by seeking to replicate the patterns of Anansi the spider.

Kente is more than just a cloth. It is an iconic visual representation of the history, philosophy, ethics, oral literature, religious belief, social values, and political thought of West Africa. Kente is exported as one of the key symbols of African heritage and pride in African ancestry throughout the diaspora. In spite of the proliferation of both the hand-woven and machine-printed kente, the design is still regarded as a symbol of social prestige, nobility, and cultural sophistication.

KWAME NKRUMAH

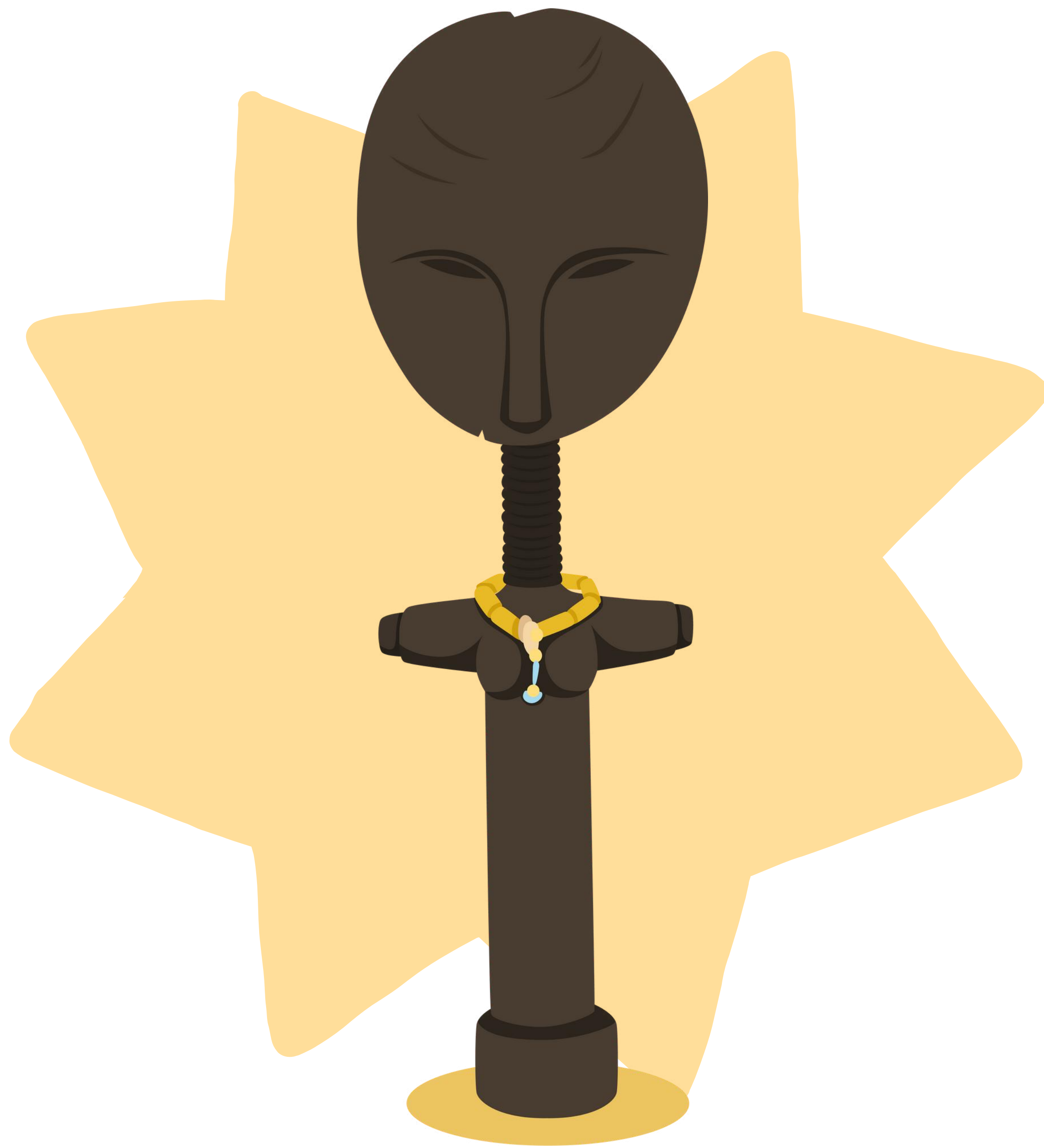
(21 September 1909 – 27 April 1972)



Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian politician, political theorist, and revolutionary. He was the first Prime Minister and President of Ghana, having led the Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957. An influential advocate of Pan-Africanism, Nkrumah was a founding member of the Organization of African Unity.

Kwame Nkrumah was born in Nkroful in Ghana. After twelve years abroad pursuing higher education, developing his political philosophy, and organizing with other diasporic pan-Africanists, Nkrumah returned to the Gold Coast to begin his political career as an advocate of national independence.

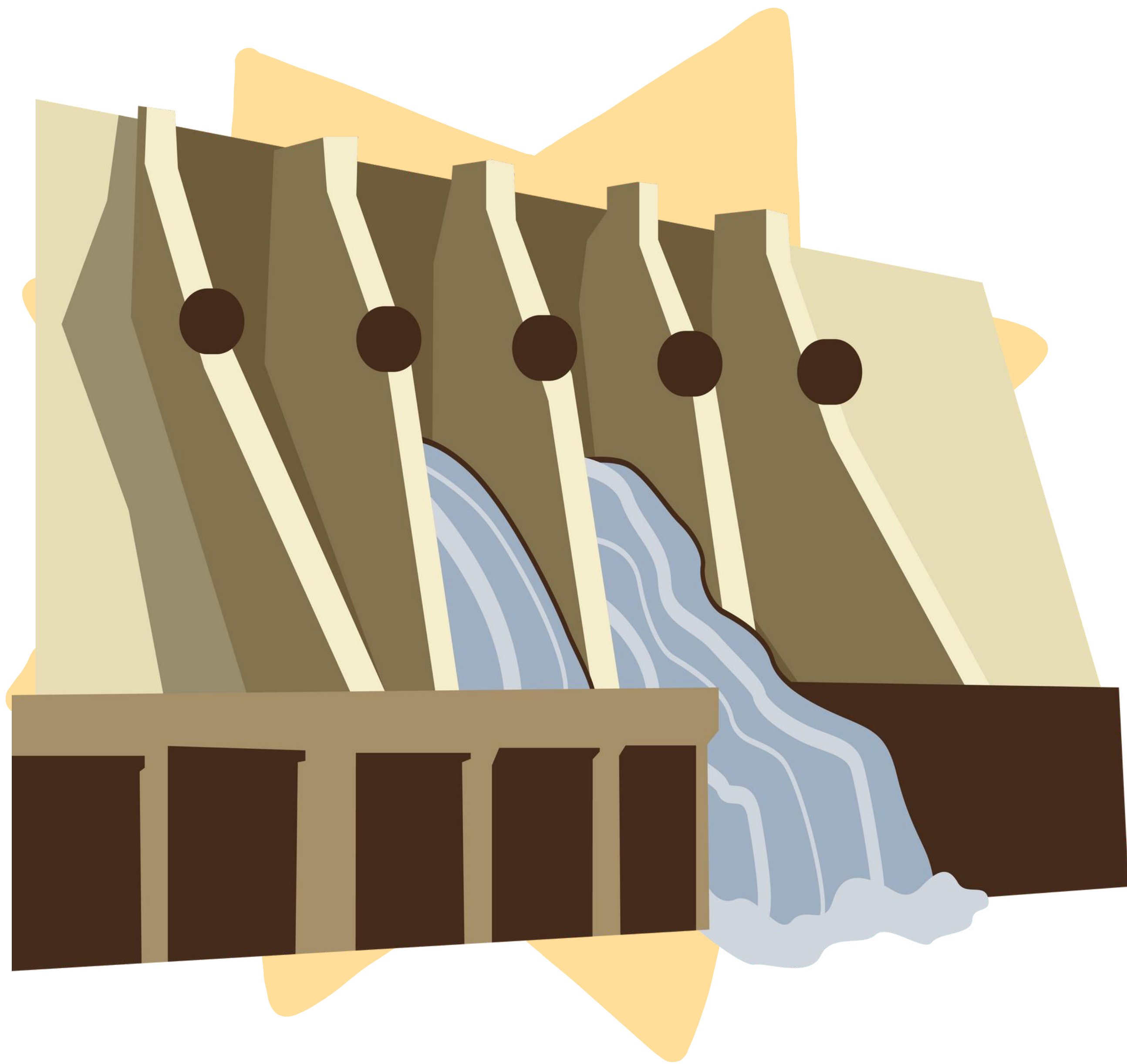
Nkrumah became Prime Minister in 1952 and retained the position when Ghana declared independence from Britain in 1957. In 1960, Ghanaians approved a new constitution and elected Nkrumah President. His administration was primarily socialist as well as nationalist. It funded national industrial and energy projects, developed a strong national education system and promoted a pan-Africanist culture.



AKUABA

Akua'ba are wooden dolls from Ghana and nearby areas. The best known akua'ba are those of the Fanti people, "Fanti Dolls" whose akua'ba have large, disc-like heads.

Traditionally, these dolls are carried on the back of young women either hoping to conceive a child, or to ensure the attractiveness of the child being carried. When not in active use, the akua'ba would be ritually washed and cared for in the traditional homestead.



THE AKOSOMBO DAM

The Akosombo Dam, also known as the Volta Dam, is a hydroelectric dam on the Volta River in southeastern Ghana in the Akosombo gorge and part of the Volta River Authority.

The construction of the dam flooded part of the Volta River Basin, and led to the subsequent creation of Lake Volta. Lake Volta is the largest man-made lake in the world by surface area. It covers 8,502 square kilometres, which is 3.6% of Ghana's land area. With a volume of 148 cubic kilometers.

The primary purpose of the Akosombo Dam was to provide electricity for the aluminium industry. The dam is also significant for providing the majority of both Togo and Benin's electricity

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite Ghanaian icon?

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

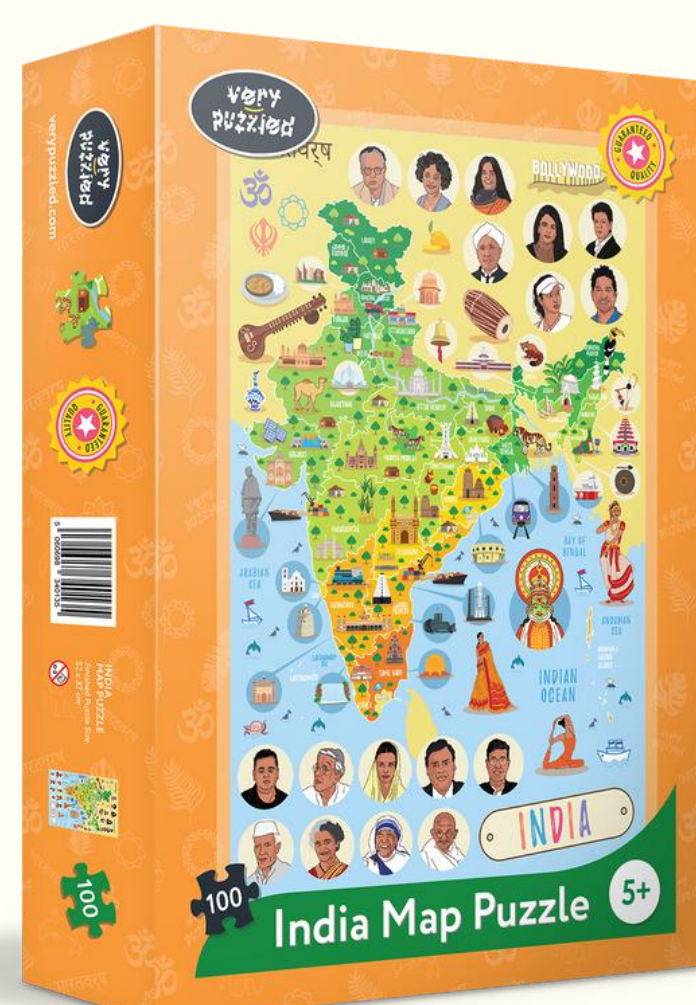
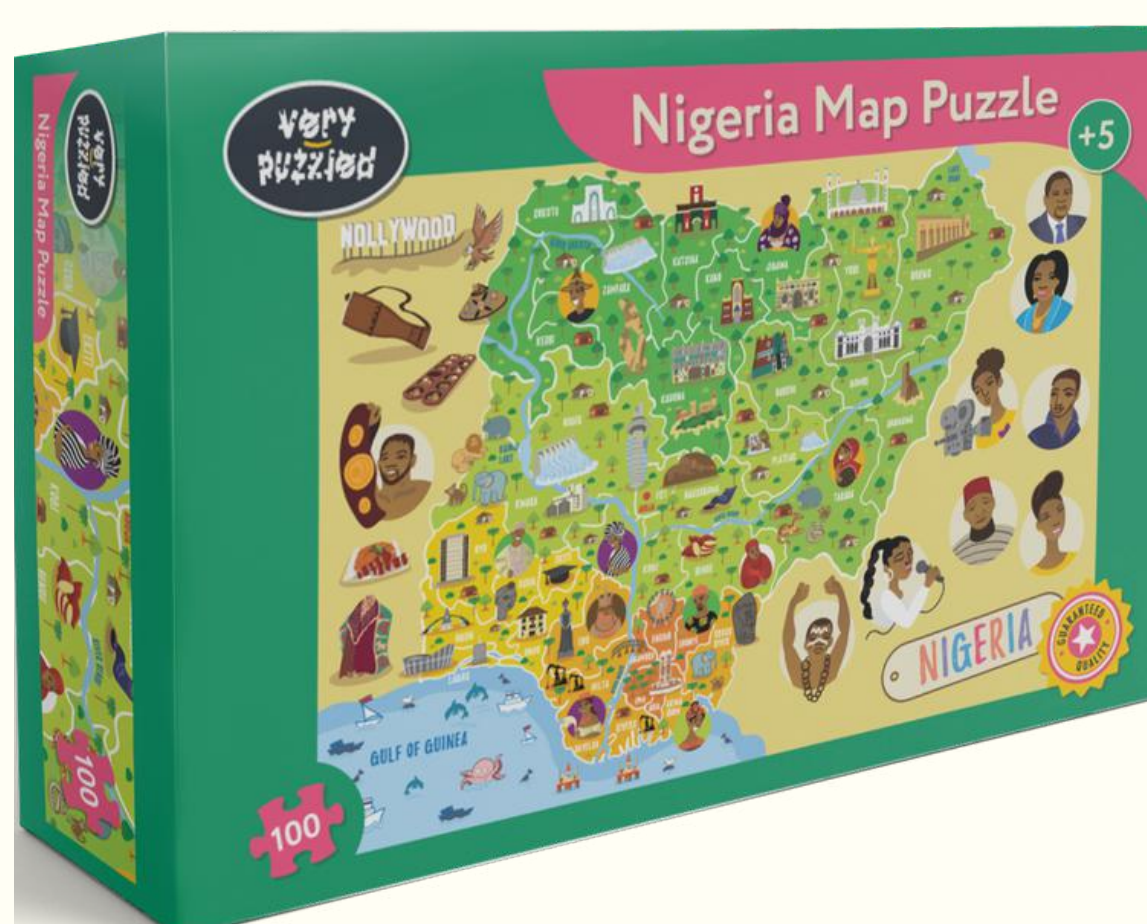
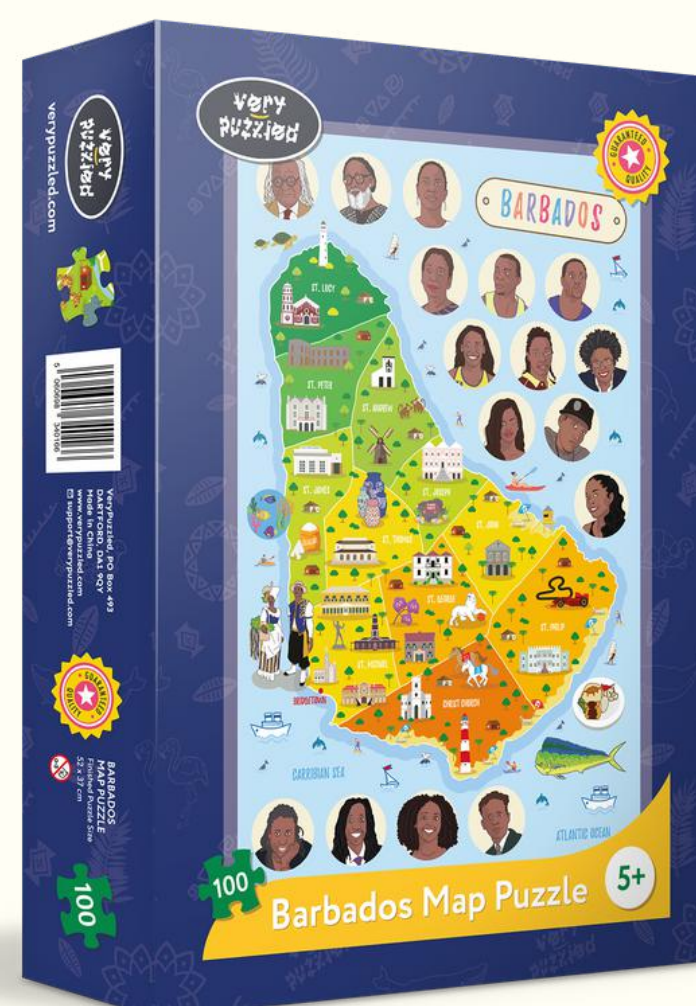
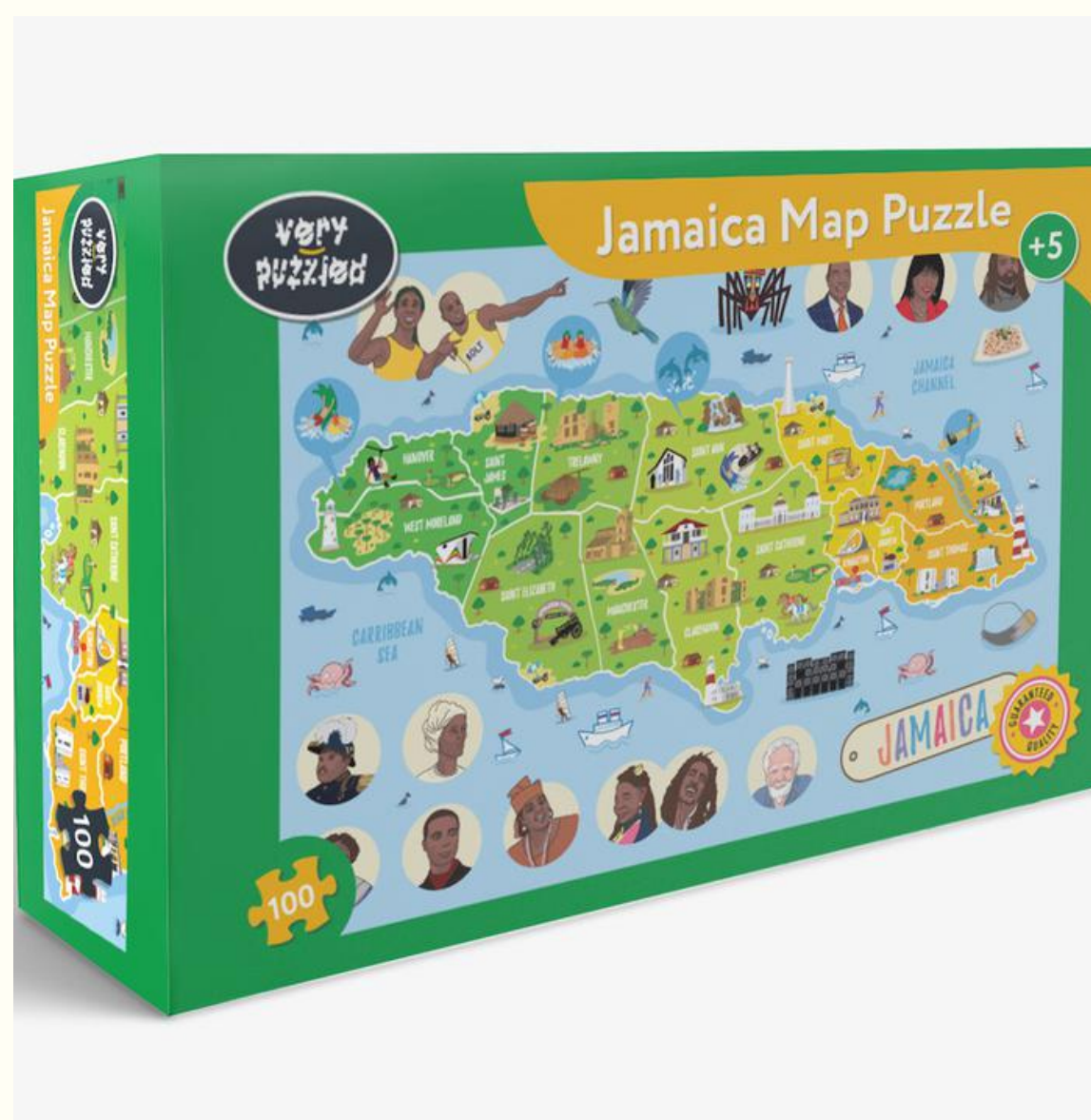
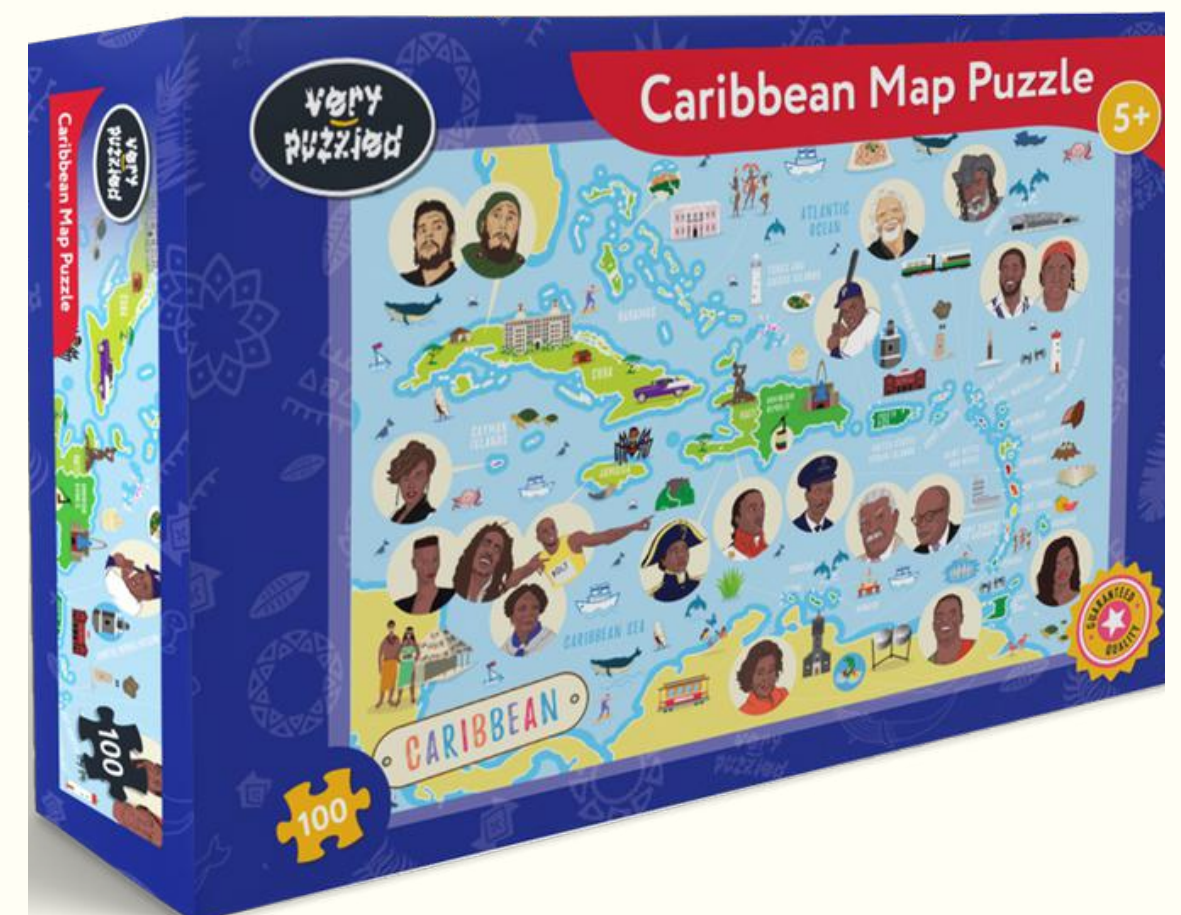
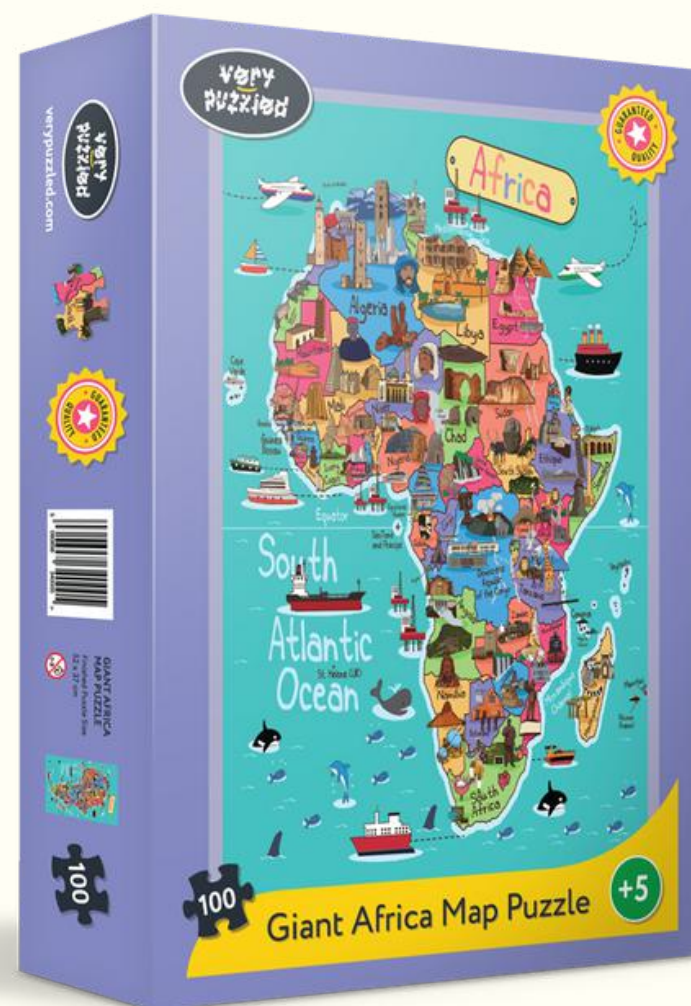
Which icon has had the most impact?

Where in Ghana is 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?

QUALITY TIME FOR ALL FAMILIES



KEEP EXPLORING WITH OUR
RANGE OF MAP JIGSAW PUZZLES
THAT INCLUDES LONDON, AFRICA,
THE CARIBBEAN, JAMAICA,
BARBADOS, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO,
NIGERIA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA,
KENYA AND MORE TO BE ADDED.