

# GHANAIAN ARTIFACTS

## Typical objects found in Ghana

### HERE'S WHAT TO DO...

- Look at each object.
- Can you think of a use for it?
- Do you use similar objects in the USA?
- List the similarities and differences between these objects and ones used in the USA.
- Look at the description of each object below the picture.

## LET'S GET STARTED!

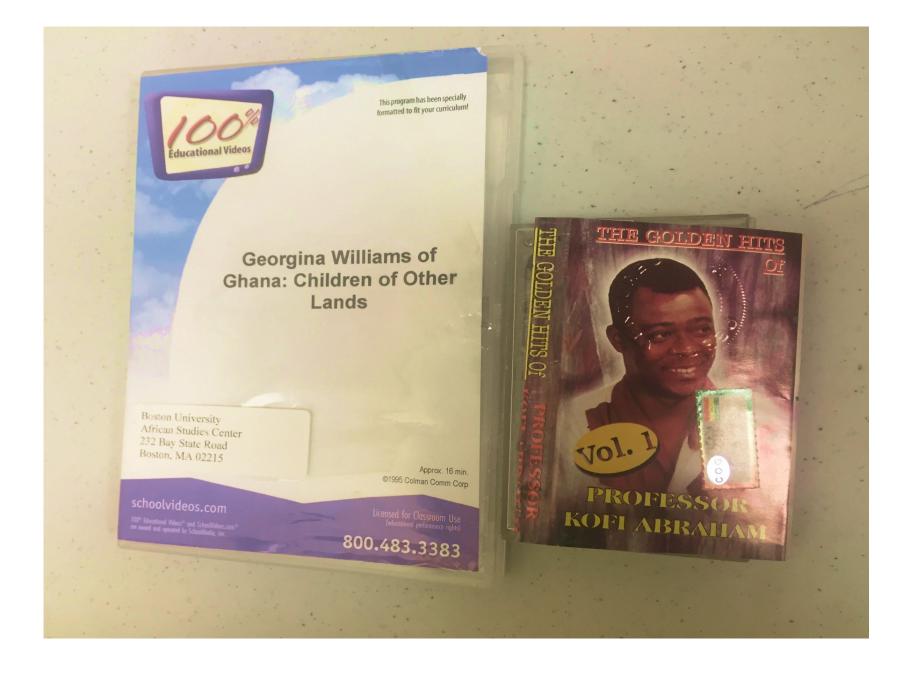


 Money The currency is in cedis (pronounced see-dees). In March 1999, 2450 cedis equalled one U.S. dollar.



#### 2. Kente cloth strip

Since the seventeenth century, kente has been the cloth of the Asante royalty, but now it can be worn by anyone. In its richest variation, it is woven in silk, but it can also be made of cotton or rayon. Kente is known for its variety of designs, which carry different meanings. Some of these designs are quite new, such as one in honor of the Egyptian wife of Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first president. For clothing, kente strips are sewn together to create a large cloth worn by men in somewhat of a toga-style and by women as a wraparound skirt and blouse.



3. Two music cassettes from Ghana Ghanaian music is famous throughout the continent and beyond. Two main variations are traditional and Afropop. The latter contains a lot of cross-over elements from U.S. rock and roll and other styles but with a decidedly Ghanaian base. Ghanaian Afro-pop is famous throughout the continent and beyond.



4. Two school uniforms

All children are required to wear uniforms. By government decision, all children, no matter what school they attend, wear the same color uniform in order to minimize differences.

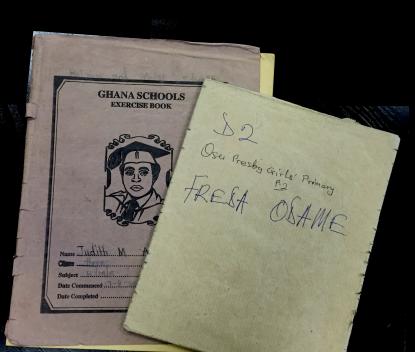


5. Flag

Ghana's flag, first flown at independence in 1957, contains historical and geographical references. The gold color is for the wealth of its gold, the green is for the land, the red is for the suffering of people who struggled for Ghana's independence, and the black star is for the country's freedom. (The black star is also a reference to pan-Africanism.)



### 6. Map of Ghana



© 1 0 + b= 1 b. Ret in =0.2. 0.5 + 7 = 1.2.013 - 6 = 2.0909(4+2+3主11. © 3+ (2+ 5)=1 0/ S13+5≠17. @32-21≠53. 0(4+6)+6=16 022-2±2. 66+3=8+ Ð5+3≠4+8. 0(4+3+6=6+6 €6+4, =6+5.~ @@+3+6=5+6. 05+2=2+5,v \$(7+8+5≠7+(8+8) to 10 ©(8-2+3,≠15+ 0(2+3+1=2+3+D) 10/

| Ex7 | Tribes in cohars and Where They live some        |                  |     |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
|     | Regions capital Town some othe tribles           | Ex 8             | Fil |
|     | Ashanti region Kumasi Ashantis                   | 0                | A   |
|     | Brong Almage rypin Suryani Brong Almage, Banda   |                  | 0   |
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|     | Northen region Tamale Dagastase heakening        | -                | -   |
|     | Upper West region Wa Walas                       | -                | -   |
|     | Uppersontregion Bolgatangen Sischas,             | 0                | Th  |
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|     |                                                  | A CONTRACT OF A  |     |

| N.  | Ex 8 | Fill in the gaps with the correct answer 31-10-2002 |
|-----|------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|     | 0    | A person who tives in the same area with us is      |
| 1   |      | allet a @person @ neighbourhood                     |
| 4   |      |                                                     |
| 1-1 | 9    | The area in which we live is know as                |
| 11  | ٢    | The ethnic group who live in their neighbourhood    |
| 1   | 0    | cas minority attnic group                           |
| -   | (4)  | (6) Egiprity ethnic group                           |
| 1   | 0    | as ethnic people                                    |
|     | Sit  | teachers are examples of workers in our             |
| _   |      |                                                     |
|     |      | Montion any two tribes you know in Cohana           |
|     |      | Allon                                               |
|     |      | correction                                          |
|     | C    | the ethnic group who live in their neighbor         |
|     | · B  | (majority athnic group)                             |
|     |      |                                                     |
|     |      |                                                     |

7. Child's homework notebook

Children throughout Ghana do their classwork and homework in such notebooks.