

Welcome to Ghana



Akwaaba!



- Ghana is on the West Coast Of Africa.
- It is on the equator and is a hot country.
- It is about the same size as England.



- The capital city of Ghana is Accra
- Accra is in the South of the Country by the sea.
- Accra is developing and changing quickly.
- This picture shows the airport crossroads in 1997 and again in 2017. Are they different?
- How much has your school changed in 20 years?



- The population of Ghana is nearly 30 million (2019 census 29,920, 314)
- There are 16 main regions in Ghana – each with its own king/chief, and capital
- There are 9 main Ghanaian languages as well as English and nearly 100 smaller languages (dialects).



- The currency used in Ghana is called Cedis.
- Cedis is the Akan word for a cowry shell. Cowry shells were used as currency in Ghana before they were invaded by Europeans.
- The cowry was also used as money in Asia, the Americas and Australia.



- Art is very important in Ghana. It is very colourful.
- Most day to day objects are created to be beautiful.
- It used to be rare to find something beautiful that had no purpose. But there are now many art galleries in Ghana.
- The most popular pieces of Art are masks, decorative Calabash (the shell of a gourd like a squash or pumpkin) and cloth.



- Much of the music in Ghana has drums in it.
- Drumming and dancing are like a conversation. The drummers and the dancers talk to each other through music.
- Drums used to be used to carry messages between villages as the noise travels far. Different beats meant different things.
- The most famous music from Ghana is the Kpanlogo. It is a lot of simple rhythms all played at the same time. They mix together to make a rich and complex beat.
- Link to Kpanlogo music and dance video

- Tomatoes, chilli peppers and onions are used as a base for many soups and stews
- Soups and stews are mainly eaten with a starch made from corn, yam, plantain or cassava
- People share large bowls not separate plates
- Ghanaian foods are spicy
- There are lots of tropical fruits
- Do you know how pineapples grow?



- Relatives and people you have known who have died are known as ancestors
- In Ghana people can name their ancestors going back 9 generations. People might talk to their ancestors through prayer, give them gifts and ask them for help
- In Ghana funerals are held on Saturdays. They are celebrations with food and dancing
- Ghana is famous for making exciting coffins



- Ghana's climate changes from the North to the South
- In the Southern half there is rainforest and it is hot and humid
- In the northern half it is much drier and in the dry season it can look like a desert
- Because Ghana is on the equator the days are the same length through the year
- There is a rainy season from March to September.
- During dry season from December to February the Sahara desert is blown so there is a lot of dust

**I hope you've enjoyed your visit to
Ghana.**



Come back soon!