**Capital of Ghana:** Accra

**Currency:** Ghanaian Cedi (GHS)

**Language:** English

**Population of Ghana:** 31,072,940

- **National Fruit:** Ackee
- **National Instrument:** Gyil
- **National Bird:** Bald Eagle
- **National Tree:** Baku Tree
- **National Flower:** Hibiscus
- **National Sport:** Football
Flag of Ghana

GHANA

Red

Black

Yellow

Green
GHANA

Dondo a.k.a. Talking Drum
GHANA

Ghanaian Traditional Dress
GHANA WORD FIND

PHGOONATNENEFHPSSL
DAXRYSQWCJNIZDR
SMNOHRDICIYGSLJ
NXIANWRVOTXHFME
AANYFFJDQSLLEGW
ATTXIOENFVDVIJQA
INNLMOSTVMPFXBU
NRDLTDONTHXMETOF
GOKATENTEBENVFX
JYBFUFUQLETNASA
RZIGGFQVDMLGJCJ
SHVLAVTAILEDWAIA
GRKTDPXCKINKG
HYFPAOBEIWCSBWR
NJBYJXHXTKDELBQH
Twi: is a dialect of the Akan language spoken in southern and central Ghana by several million people, mainly of the Akan people, the largest major ethnic group in Ghana.

Ashanti: are part of the Akan ethnic group and are native to the Ashanti Region of modern-day Ghana.

Asante: was an Akan empire and kingdom from 1701 to 1957, in what is now modern-day Ghana.

Kente: refers to a Ghanaian textile, made of handwoven cloth strips of silk and cotton. Historically the fabric was worn in a toga-like fashion by. In modern Ghana, the wearing of Kente cloth has become widespread to commemorate special occasions.

Dagbon: is one of the oldest traditional kingdoms in Ghana founded by the Dagomba people in the 11th century. Since Ghana's independence in 1957, the Kingdom just like all of Ghana's kingdoms and tribal states has assumed a traditional, customary role.

Panafest: is a cultural event held in Ghana every two years for Africans and people of African descent. The idea of this festival is to promote and enhance unity, Pan-Africanism, and the development of the continent of Africa itself.

Dondo: known as the talking drum, which is an hourglass-shaped drum from West Africa, whose pitch can be regulated to mimic the tone and prosody of human speech.

Highlife: is a music genre that originated in present-day Ghana early in the 20th century, during its history as a colony of the British Empire. It uses the melodic and main rhythmic structures of traditional Akan music, but is played with Western instruments.

Jollof Rice: is a one-pot rice dish popular in many West African countries such as Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo and Mali.

Atenteben: is a bamboo flute from Ghana. It is played vertically, like the European recorder, and, like the recorder, can be played diatonically as well as chromatically.

Gyil: is the name of a buzzing pentatonic balafon common to the Gur-speaking populations in northern Ghana. The gyil is the primary traditional instrument of the Dagara people of northern Ghana. The gyil is usually played in pairs, accompanied by a calabash gourd drum called a kuor.

Fufu: is a staple food common in many countries in West Africa and Central Africa such as Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, both Congos, Cameroon, and is also found in the Caribbean. It is often made in the traditional Ghanaian, Nigerian and Cuba method by mixing and pounding separate equal portions of cassava and green plantain flour thoroughly with water.