

<p>Hotep! (Peace!)</p>

Welcome to Kulture College!

Kulture College Fact-File

This 'Fact-File' is designed to introduce you to a small, but significant set of truths about Afrika, the Land, People, History & Culture.

You'll find some short activities in this 'Fact-File', which we're sure you'll enjoy doing. We also believe the Fact File will encourage you to research & learn more about our rich Afrikan history & culture.

At the graduation event (final day) there will be a quiz based on the Fact File and what has been covered during Kulture College. So intense study of this Fact File and concentration during Kulture College is highly recommended!

Have a great time at Kulture College!

HOTEP!

Nubian Link

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FACT FILE NO.1:

The River Nile

DO YOU KNOW?

- The **River Nile** is the longest river in the world!
- The River Nile is **4,145 miles** long.
- The twin sources of the Nile are called the **Blue Nile** and the **White Nile**.

Can you find the River Nile, Blue Nile and White Nile on the map (see page 4)? What other rivers can you find? List as many as possible in the space below:

Other rivers are:



<p>FACT FILE NO. 2</p> <p><i>Mount Kilimanjaro</i></p>
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DO YOU KNOW?

- The tallest mountain in Afrika is called **Mount Kilimanjaro**.
- Mount Kilimanjaro is **19,340 feet** tall!
- In Ki-Swahili, Kilimanjaro means '**Mountain of the Moon**'.

List three other mountains in Afrika (Ask your family, relatives, friends – or use an atlas, map or the internet to research):

(1).....

(2).....

(3).....

FACT FILE NO. 3

Lake Nyanza

DO YOU KNOW?

- The largest lake in Afrika is **Lake Nyanza**
- **Lake Nyanza** is the second largest lake in the world.
- **Lake Nyanza** was re-named “Lake Victoria” after Queen Victoria in 1858 by an English colonialist, so-called “explorer”.

Q: In which Afrikan country is Lake Nyanza? (use the map on page 4).

Q: What other lakes in Afrika can you find? Use an atlas, map in this fact file or the internet to research.

Other Lakes in Afrikan are:

<p>FACT FILE NO. 4</p> <p><i>Monuments</i></p>
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DO YOU KNOW?

- The largest, oldest and only remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World is **The Great Pyramid of Khufu**.
- The **Her-em-Akhet** is the largest and oldest monument ever sculpted from a single piece of rock.
- The **Her-em-Akhet** is incorrectly referred to as The “Sphinx”.
- The **Her-em-Akhet** has the head of a person and the body of a lion.

Find out what Her-em-Akhet symbolises.

Write your answer below:

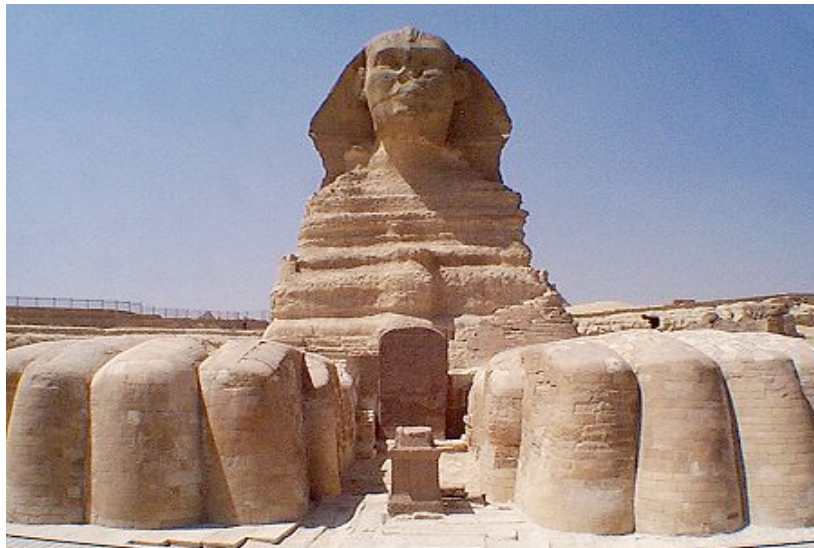
This symbolises:

.....

.....

.....

Her-Em-Akhet
(Incorrectly known as 'The Great Sphinx')



This monument is called a **Tekhen**
(some people incorrectly call it an 'Obelisk')



FACT FILE NO. 5
Great Achievers

DID YOU KNOW?

‘Osagyefo’ President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana; born in the village of Nkroful on the 21st September 1909 was voted ‘Afrikan of the Millennium’ in 2000 CE. He said:
“All people of Afrikan descent, whether they live (or were born) in North or South America, the Caribbean or any other part of the world, are Afrikan and belong to the Afrikan Nation.”

Marcus Mosiah Garvey (The Great)

Born on the 17th August, 1887 in St. Anns Bay, Jamaica. He was a Pan-Afrikanist leader and organiser. He joined the Ancestors in 1940.

Harriet Tubman was born in 1820. As an anti-slavery fighter, she escaped from enslavement to Pennsylvania as a young woman and led over 300 enslaved Afrikans to freedom. Mama Harriet Tubman joined the Ancestors in 1913.

Soujourner Truth was born on the 19th November, 1797 in New York, USA. Soujourner was an abolitionist, famed for her verbal assaults on slavery and her espousal of women’s rights.

Nomzamo Madikizela ('Winnie' Mandela) was born September 26th 1936 fought fearlessly and sincerely against the illegal "Apartheid" regime in her country, Azania ("South Afrika") and suffered greatly as a result. This "Mother of the Nation" contributed greatly towards the liberation of people.

Mary Seacole (1805-1881) was born in Jamaica to a Scottish Father and Jamaican mother. Well educated she was taught nursing from her mother who taught her traditional Afrikan therapies and remedies. Her offer to help the British Army in the Crimean War was rejected because of her colour, so she raised the money and went anyway. Her autobiography, *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Mary Seacole in Many Lands*, published in 1857 became a bestseller.

Lewis Hamilton Born in Hertfordshire, England on the 7th January 1985, became the youngest ever Formula One World Champion in 2008. Coming from a 'dual-heritage' background, Hamilton is often labelled "the first black in Formula One".

Len Garrison Born in Jamaica in 1943, combined academic pursuit with community activism. Amongst his many accomplishments he set up the ACFF Education and Culture Centre in Nottingham and was Director for 10 years. Len joined the Ancestors on the 18th February 2003.

Steve Biko was the leader of the South Afrikan Black Consciousness Movement. He was born on the 18th December, 1946. He fought against the illegal and racist 'apartheid' rulers and was murdered in 1977.

Rosa Parks was born on the 4th February, 1913. In 1955, Rosa sat at the front of a bus in protest against segregated transportation in Montgomery, Alabama. This incident led to a 382 day bus boycott by Afrikans in America and launched the Civil Rights Movement in the USA . She died October 24th, 2005. Three days after Rosa's death, all of the city buses in Montgomery and Detroit reserved their front seats with black ribbons in her honour.

Viv Anderson was born in Nottingham 29th August 1956 and broke through racial taboos to become the first Black player to appear in a full international for England as a Nottingham Forest player, making his senior debut against Czechoslovakia in 1978.

Toussaint L'Ouverture

Born on the 20th May, 1734. Toussaint was the son of an enslaved Afrikan chief in St Dominique (island comprising Haiti and the Dominican Republic). L'Ouverture was one of the enslaved Afrikans who led the successful revolt against the French invaders and created the State of Haiti.

FACT FILE NO. 6
Afrikan Queens

DO YOU KNOW?

Nzingha “Amazon Queen of Matamba West Africa” was a very good military leader who waged war against the savage slave-hunting Europeans. The war lasted for more than 30 years.

Makeda (960 B.C) was know as the “Queen of Sheba”
(The Symbol of Beauty)

Amina “Queen of Zaria” built the famous protective walls around each of the military camps she had established. These walls are known as the ‘Zaria Walls’.

Nehanda “Grandmother of Zimbabwe declared war on the British when they tried to invade Zimbabwe. She displayed remarkable leadership and organisational skills during the war.

FACT FILE No. 7

Quotes

Here are just a few famous quotes by Afrikan people:

MARCUS MOSIAH GARVEY (The Great)

*"Black men, you are great; you shall be great again.
Lose not courage, lose not faith, go forward."*

JANE MCLEOD BETHUNE

*"Thirst for education. Knowledge is the prime need of
the hour."*

MUHAMMAD ALI

*"I know I got it made while the masses of black people
are catchin' hell; but as long as they ain't free, I ain't
free!"*

SPIKE LEE

*"...Black people are tired of having their brothers and
sisters murdered by the police for no other reason than
being Black..."*

'MAMA' HARRIET TUBMAN

*"There are two things I have the right to, liberty or
death. If I could not have one I should have the other, for
no man should take me alive"*

FACT FILE No. 7
Quotes (continued)

MARTIN LUTHER KING

"We should never get too tired or too sophisticated to march. That kind of response never goes out of style."

'OSAGYEFO' PRESIDENT KWAME NKRUMAH

"No race, no people, no nation can exist freely or be respected at home or abroad without political freedom; economic freedom must follow."

'BABA' JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

"Everything that touches your life must be an instrument of your liberation, or you must throw it into the trash-can of history."

PAUL IFAYOMI GRANT

"Afrikans have more failures and discouragements placed in our path...We need to push ourselves further and harder to unleash the potential within"

OMOWALE MALCOLM X

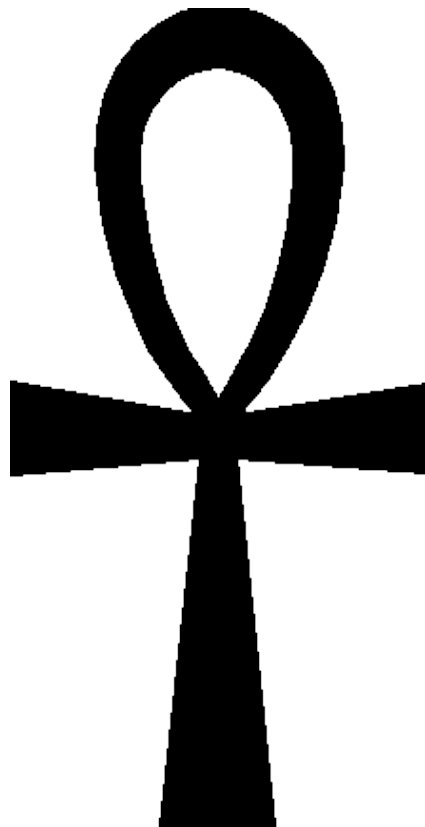
"To educate the woman is to educate and liberate a nation"

"The future belongs to those who prepare for it today"

FACT FILE No. 8

Symbols

The Ankh



The Ankh is the ancient Kemetic symbol of 'life'.

The Ankh represents the union of woman and man in the creation of new life. Symbolically, the oval represents the womb, the vertical shaft depicts the phallus – and the horizontal bar expresses the new life i.e. children. *(Based on an extract from: Nile Valley Contributions to Civilisation, pg 67, by T. Browder).*

**Understand the concept of the
Ghanaian SANKOFA bird:**



Describe what this means to you:

FACT FILE No. 9

Inventions

Here are just a few famous inventions by Afrikan people:

The Dogon People, West Afrika

Plotted the orbits of satellites circling the brightest star in our galaxy - Sirius - without the aid of any equipment.

Garett Morgan

Invented the traffic lights and the gas mask.

Charles B. Brooks

Invented the street cleaning vehicle.

Lewis Latimer

Invented the carbon filaments in electric light-bulbs.

Richard Drew

A Surgeon, Medical Scientist, Sportsman and Educator who the first to separate blood into its different parts, and invented 'The Blood Bank'. He died because after a car accident he was refused treatment at the nearest hospital to which he was taken because he was an Afrikan.

FACT FILE No. 10
The Ishango Bone



Some amazing facts about the Ishango bone!

- The Ishango Bone was discovered in **Ishango**, a village on the shores of so-called “Lake Edward” in Zaire (Congo), Central Afrika.
- Carbon dating shows the bone is at least 20,000 years old. Now an exhibit at the museum of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, it is characterised as “the oldest mathematical artefact”
- The Ishango Bone indicates that a **calendrical or numeration system** was known to the fishing folk of the area.
- The arrangement of the notches on the bone is visible to the naked eye. They suggest a **multiplication by two – and of prime numbers.**

Q: What is a ‘prime number?’ Write your answer in this space:

Why spell Afrika with a K?

An analysis by: **Dr. Kwame Nantambu**

According to the Afrikan-American poet and writer Haki Madhubuti in his *From Plan to Planet* (1973), there are basically four reasons to spell Afrika with a K.

They are:

1. Most vernacular or traditional languages on the Continent spell Afrika with a K. K is germane to Afrika. Acclaimed Historian, Kemetologist (and now Ancestor) Dr. Chiekh Anta Diop explained that the cultural unity of Afrika was best demonstrated through the phonetic relationship evident between Bantu languages; languages the majority of Afrikans spoke. Importantly, Bantu languages use a 'K' instead of a 'C'.

2. Europeans particularly the Portuguese and British, polluted Afrikan languages by substituting 'C' whenever they saw 'K' or heard the 'K' sound B as in Kongo and Congo, Akkra and Accra, Konakri and Conakry B by substituting Q whenever they saw KW. No European language outside of Dutch and German has the hard 'C' sound. Thus, we see the Dutch in Azania calling and spelling themselves Afrikaaners.

3. The 'K' symbolises a kind of Lingua Afrikana, coming into use along with such words and phrases as Habari Gani, Osagyefo, Uhuru, Asante, together constituting one political language, although coming from more than one Afrikan language.

4. As long as Afrikan languages are translated (written) into English, etc., the European alphabet will be used. This is the problem. The letter 'K' as with the letter 'C', is part of that alphabet, and at some point must be totally discontinued with the original name of Afrika used. The fact that Boers (peasants) in Azania also use the 'K', as in Afrikan to represent the hard 'C' sound demonstrates one of the confinements of the alphabet. Azania is the original name for South Afrika.

Shem Hotep ("I go in peace").

Dr. Nantambu is an Associate Professor, Dept. of Pan-African Studies, Kent State University, U.S.A. Based on an article first published February 17th, 2002 CE

NB: Merely changing 'C' to 'K' when spelling Afrika is not sufficient in itself for the reclamation and restitution of the Afrikan struggle. It is a small, but important part of our efforts to resurrect and re-instate our historical, linguistic, social, political, economic and spiritual Afrikanity.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALKEBU-LAN: One of the oldest names for the continent of Afrika

ANKH: Kemetic symbol that means and represents life through the unity of man and woman

AKWAABA: Akan word that means, “Welcome”

AMEN-RA: A Kemetic term for The Creator. Literally the “Unseen/Hidden One”. This is where the term “Amen” in Jewish and Christian prayer, and “Amin” in Muslim prayer

AFRIKAN: People who self-describe or are described as Afrikan, Afrikan-Caribbean, Afrikan-British, Black-British, Mixed-Parentage, etc.

“All people of Afrikan descent, whether they live (or were born) in North or South America, the Caribbean or any other part of the world, are Afrikan and belong to the Afrikan Nation.” – ‘Osagyefo’ President Kwame Nkrumah

AFRIKA (circa 100CE): Derived from a Roman word meaning ‘stalks of corn’/’without cold’ and an Arabic word meaning ‘place where the sun always shines’. Also Latin term Africanus, from Africa terra; Land of the Afrikans

AFRIKAN DIASPORA: The term used to refer to wherever Afrikans live outside the Afrikan continent in significant numbers e.g. Brasil, North America, Caribbean, India, Europe, Australia

ASANTE (SANA): Swahili word that means ‘Thank you’ (‘very much’)

ASHE (pron. Ash-ay): Usually said in Tambiko or Libation ceremonies which means, “So let it be”

BABA: A word that usually means ‘Father’. Afrikan men who are fathers are often addressed with ‘Baba’ followed by the name of their first born e.g. Baba Safiya (Father of Safiya). Sometimes the word is used as a term of respect for Afrikan Elders e.g. Baba Marcus Garvey.

BCE: Before the Current, Christian or Common Era

BLACK: “Intensely dark in colour (opposite of white); destitute of light; obscure, angry, gloomy, dirty; dark-skinned, or of pertaining to the Negro race (term offensive in many countries)...atrociously wicked, disastrous, dismal, and mournful.” Source: Cassell Encyclopaedia Dictionary 1991 CE

CE: The Current, Christian or Common Era

ETHIOPIA: Derived from the Greek language: “The people with sun-burnt faces”. Ethiopia was once used to describe the whole continent of Afrika. The present day Atlantic Ocean was once known as the Ethiopic or Ethiopian Ocean.

HOTEP: Kemetic (Ancient Egyptian) word which means “Peace!”

KEMET: The ‘Land of the Blacks’; now incorrectly known as “Egypt” – derived from a Greek word. Kemet, or Kmt was the name the Afrikan who lived there gave the land.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS...continued

KUSH: Ancient name for the present day Ethiopia

KWANZAA: Afrikan cultural celebration that takes place December 26th to January 1st. Dr Maulana Karenga developed this celebration rooted in Afrikan harvest culture in 1966 CE.

LIBATION: For Afrikans, Ancestors are the focus of deep respect. The pouring of libation involves the pouring of liquid, water or clear alcohol (e.g. gin) whilst offering a prayer to The Creator and homage to the Ancestors.

MAAFA: Ki-Swahili term to describe a terrible and disastrous event or situation e.g. the kidnapping of our Ancestors from our Holy Motherland Alkebu-Lan, and enslavement abroad

MAMA: Word that usually means, “Mother”. Afrikan women who are mothers are often addressed or greeted with this word plus the name of their first born; e.g. Mama Malaika (Mother of Malaika). Sometimes the

word is used as a term of respect for Women Elders e.g. Mama Sojourner Truth.

MADASI: Ghanaian term that means, “Thank You”

MWALIMU: Ki-Swahili word meaning, “Teacher”

MWANAFUNZI: Ki-Swahili word meaning student or pupil

MA’AT: Kemetic/Ancient Afrikan Law. Represented by a Woman with wings and a feather in her hair – sometimes a stool symbolic of authority; Ma’at represents 42 declarations of virtue and 7 principles: Truth, Justice, Righteousness, Balance, Harmony, Good Order and Reciprocity.

NANGADEF: From the Wolof language that means, “Greetings”, “Hello” etc

NDADA: Ki-Swahili term that means ‘Sister’

NDUGU: Ki-Swahili term that means ‘Brother’

“NEGRO”: A derogatory and insulting term imposed on Afrikans by the Spanish and Portuguese in the 16th Century CE. Taken from the Latin niger, nigris meaning black. Rooted in the Greek word Necro=dead. Greeks said Afrikans communed with the dead through Libation/Tambiko, which they called Necromancy.

NUBIAN: An Afrikan people from the land of NUBA, present day Sudan.

TAMBIKO: Swahili term for LIBATION

TENDAI MWARI: A term from the Shona language, spoken mainly in some south eastern regions of Afrika e.g. Zimbabwe; terms means, “Thanks be unto the Creator”

THE AFRIKAN PLEDGE

We are Afrikan people!

We will remember the humanity, glory and sufferings of our
ancestors,

And honour the struggle of our elders;

We will strive to bring new values, and new life to our people;

We will have peace and harmony among us.

We will be loving, sharing, and creative.

We will work, study and listen, so we may learn;
learn so we may teach.

We will cultivate self-reliance.

We will struggle to resurrect and unify our homeland;

We will raise many children for our nation;

We will have discipline, patience, devotion and courage;

We will live as models to provide new direction for our people.

We will be free and self-determining;

We are Afrikan people

We will win!