

Writing Review: *African Rhythm: A Northern Ewe Perspective*

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*African Rhythm: A Northern Ewe Perspective*

The rhythm of Northern Ewe are based on the members who participated in the West African culture that produced and arranged it. It has the drive and determination to create the set of rhythms to change it to engage the sound of the drum.

The rhythm of Northern Ewe considers as “the rhythms of society.” which does not concentrate on the rhythm music. If people want to organize the “rhythmic soundscape”, they need to defeat for the area of Northern Ewe to make the progress to be underplayed to extinct between the music and non-related performing arts to carry something that relates to its culture. People would be able to join a better place to advocate to search the definition in special occasion that adjust them to find their creativity.

The Northern Ewe realized seven active periods in the course of four sets of days: morning, dawn, afternoon, and night. The development of the timeline constraint in an agrarian society, the period is based on a subject to give various types of enactment and creative play. During the 24 cycle in the Northern Ewe, A lot of things, however, was enough to arrange the event to be eligible to construct a hypothetical soundscape to construct the convention of the Northern Ewe to find the clear and honesty that recognizes the different day and time to associate forms of activities in a specific time.

Additionally, the Ewe and Siwu are considered to be a primary language in the Northern Eweland. Twi, is most of often wide spoken in the Northern Eweland in order to give the comparison with the tribe languages in Ghana.