



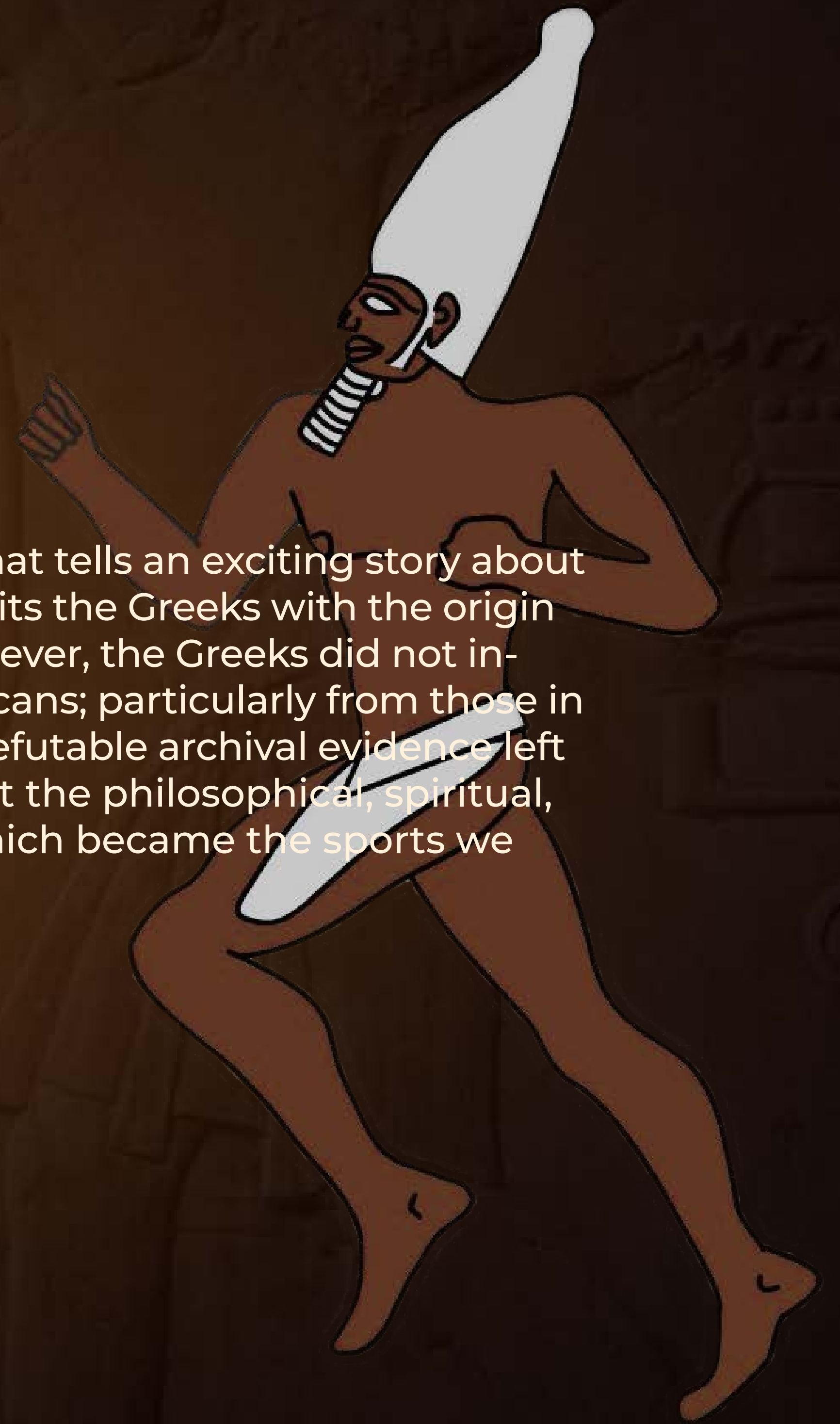
A collage of African American athletes in various sports, including basketball, baseball, tennis, and track and field, set against a background of ancient African rock art. The athletes are depicted in dynamic poses, representing their contributions to sports. The text 'THE AFRICAN ROOTS OF SPORT' is prominently displayed in a large, bold, distressed font across the center of the image.

# THE AFRICAN ROOTS OF SPORT

— SAMPLE SERIES PITCH BIBLE —

## LOGLINE

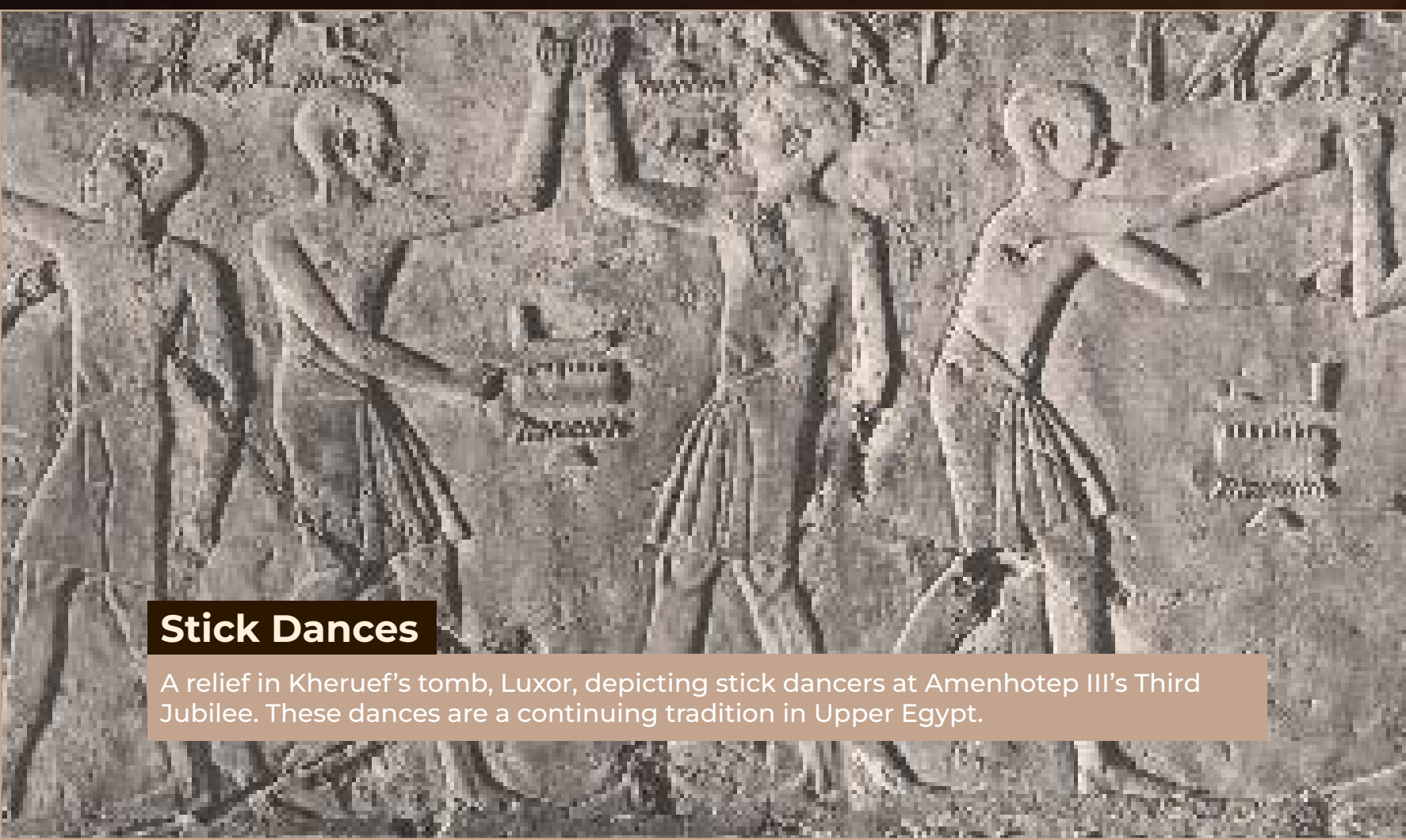
**“The African Roots of Sport”** is a twelve-part documentary series that tells an exciting story about the origin of Olympic and popular sports and games. Everyone credits the Greeks with the origin of sports and sports competitions, such as the Olympic Games; however, the Greeks did not invent sports and games. In fact, they learned most of them from Africans; particularly from those in North, Northeast, West, and Central Africa. The series is based on irrefutable archival evidence left by pharaohs, queens, and kings of Africa. These records speak about the philosophical, spiritual, playful, and military achievements of their civilisations, some of which became the sports we know and love today.



## SYNOPSIS

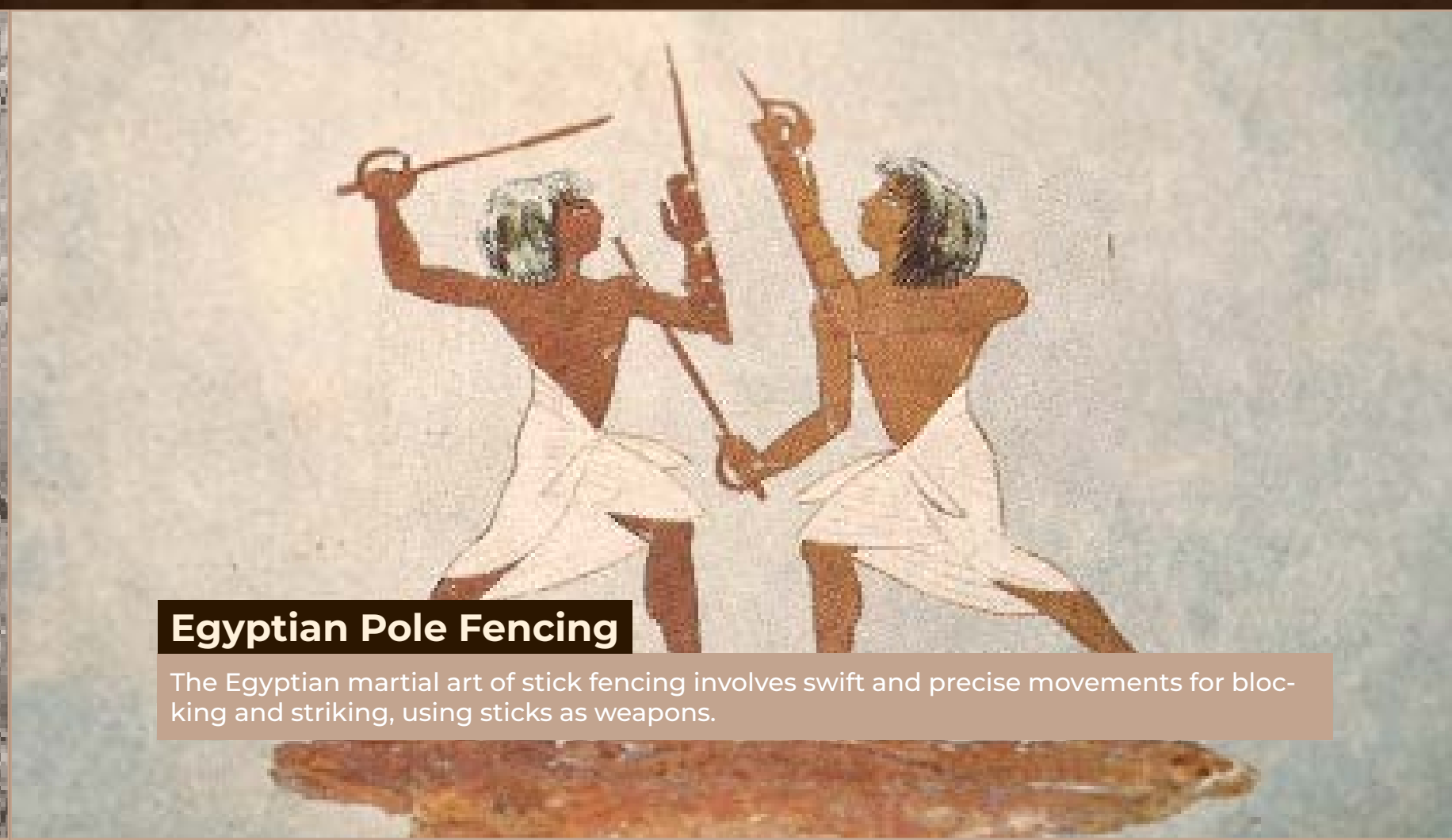
Perhaps more than in any other sport, fencing, wrestling, and boxing have an uncredited African origin. Evidence of their roots in West and North West Africa is abundant. The earliest evidence of fencing, also known as “stick fighting”, is a relief sculpture from about 1350 B.C., in the tomb of Meri-Re II, an overseer at El-Amarna, Egypt.

The oldest images of wrestling appear copiously in African art from Nubia, Senegal, and KMT; from the tomb of Ptah Hotep of the Old Kingdom (2400 B.C.), to the end of the Kemetian empire in 30 B.C. Meanwhile, the oldest images of boxing come from Samaria, present-day Iraq. The engravings show “African” fighters with bare fists and straps around the wrists to support and protect the small bones of the wrists and hands. It is important to note here that Samaria was largely populated by Blacks.



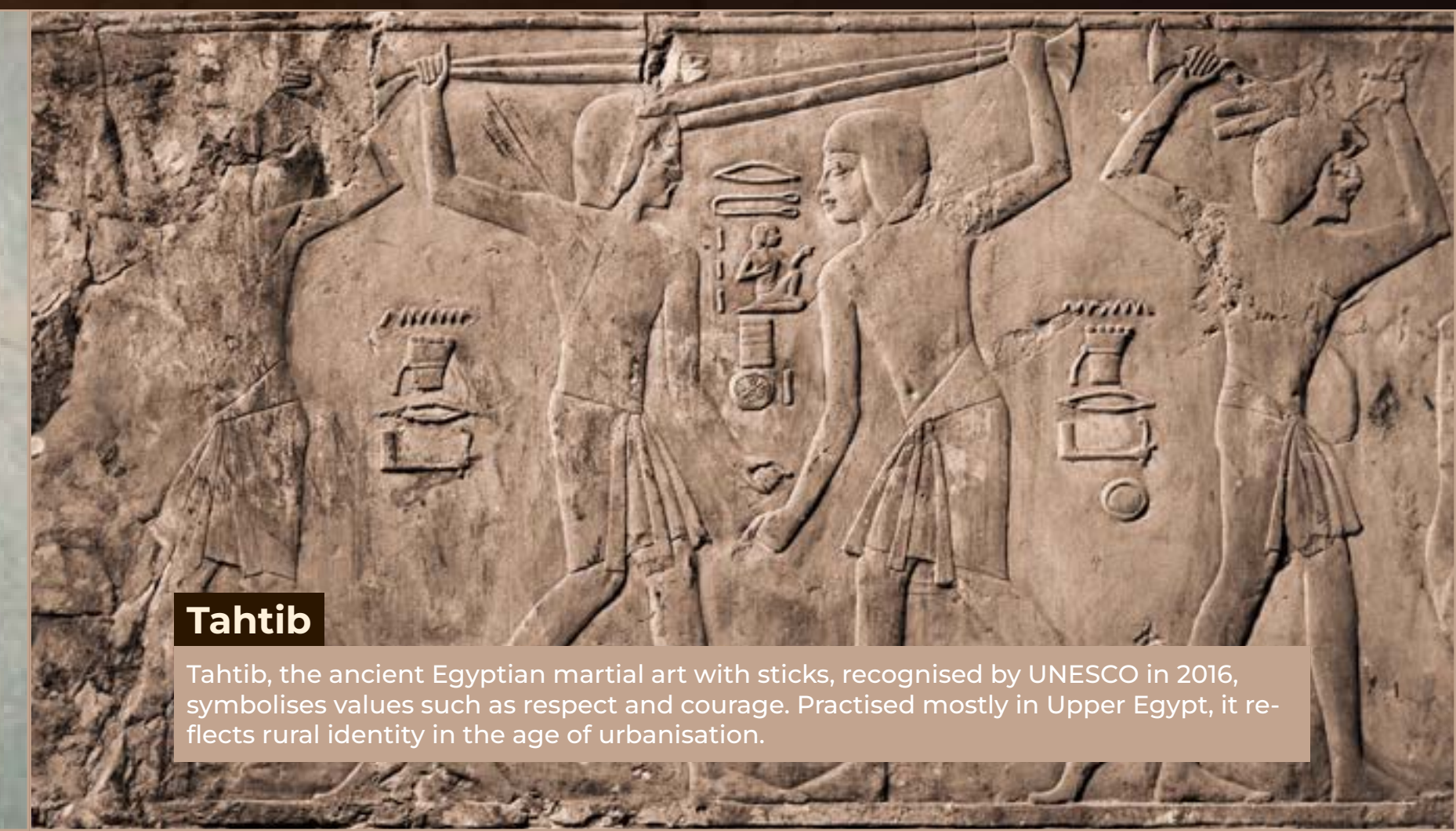
**Stick Dances**

A relief in Kheruef's tomb, Luxor, depicting stick dancers at Amenhotep III's Third Jubilee. These dances are a continuing tradition in Upper Egypt.



**Egyptian Pole Fencing**

The Egyptian martial art of stick fencing involves swift and precise movements for blocking and striking, using sticks as weapons.



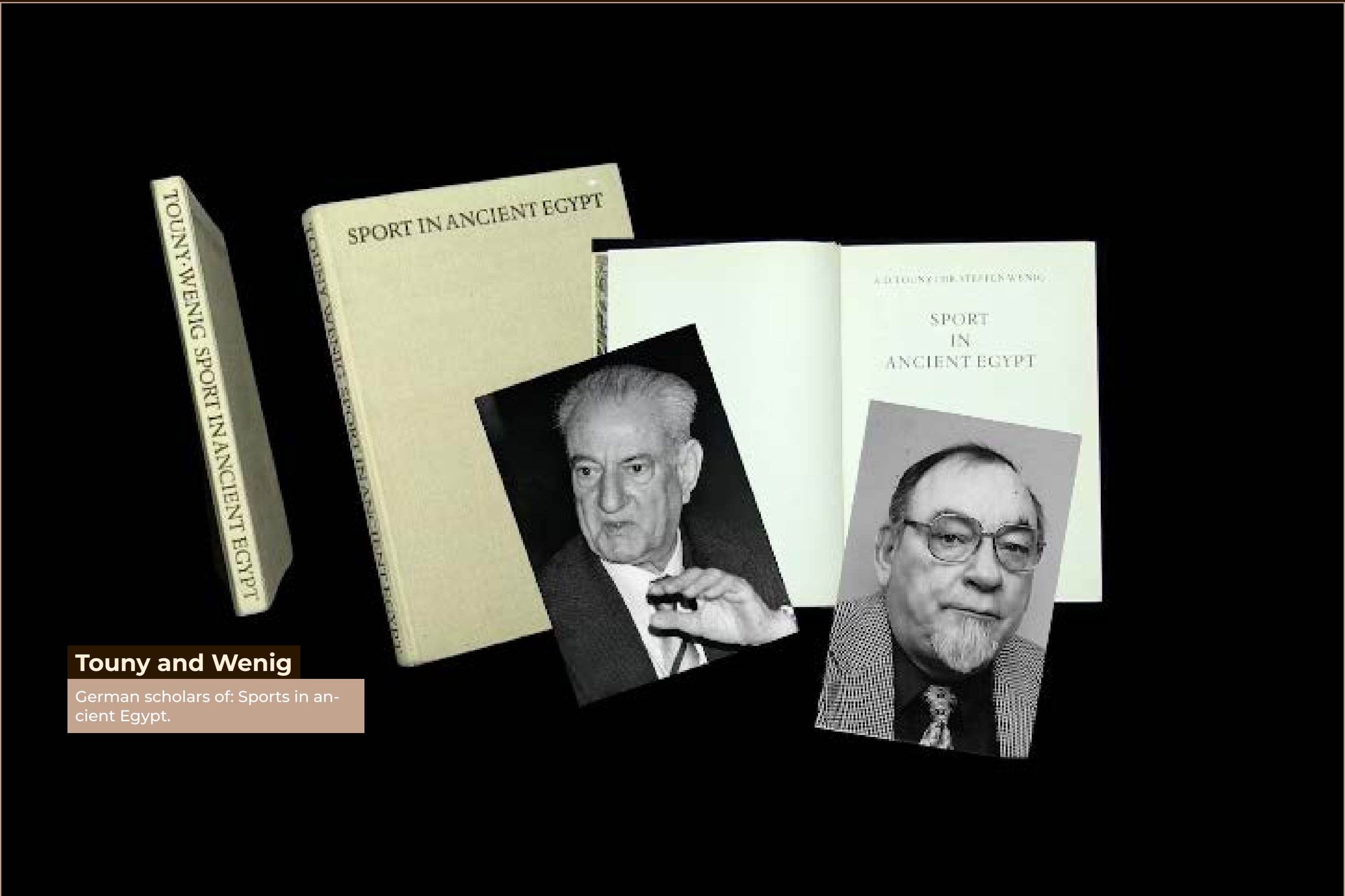
**Tahtib**

Tahtib, the ancient Egyptian martial art with sticks, recognised by UNESCO in 2016, symbolises values such as respect and courage. Practised mostly in Upper Egypt, it reflects rural identity in the age of urbanisation.



**Wolfgang Decker**

The book "Sports and Games of Ancient Egypt" by Wolfgang Decker is the main foundation for the "African Roots of Sports" series, also supported by research from AD Touny, Joyce Tyldesley, and Joan Becker.

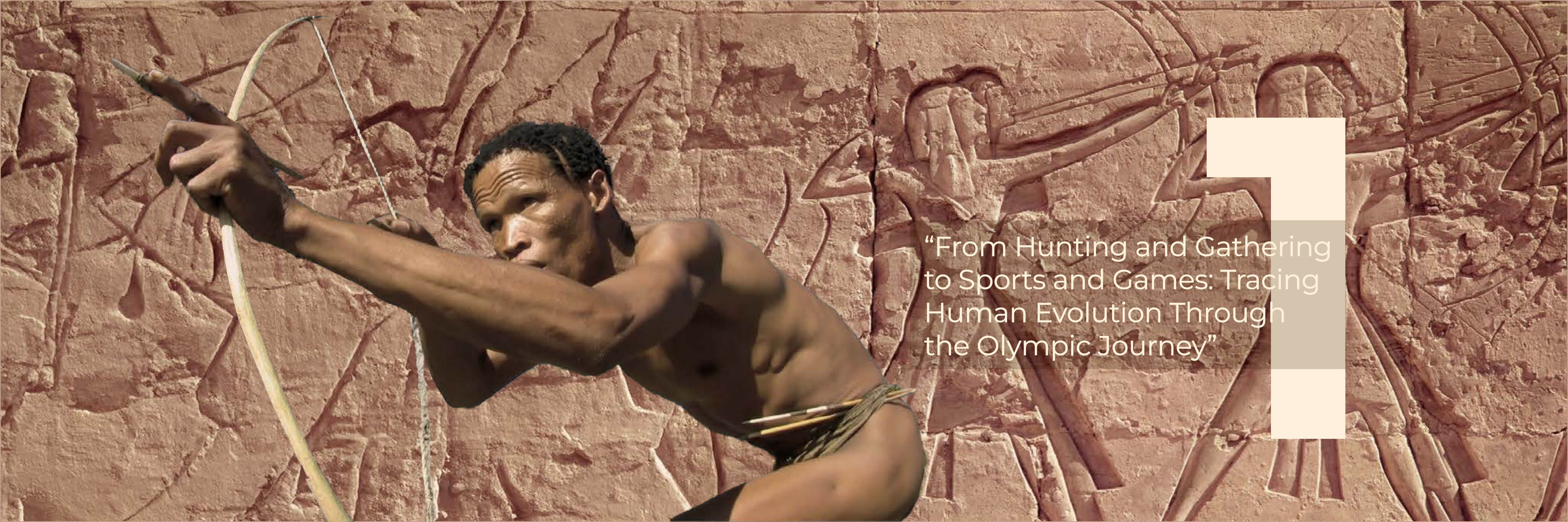


**Touny and Wenig**

German scholars of: Sports in ancient Egypt.

## SPORTS IN ANCIENT EGYPT: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE BY WOLFGANG DECKER

I wrote the book 'Sports and Games of Ancient Egypt' in 1987, in the last century. It is a book about all the sources I collected, both written and iconographic. The book is divided into two main chapters: the first one deals with the sports practiced by ordinary people, and the second part, the special one, focuses on the sports of the kings of Egypt, the Pharaohs. There is a great difference between these two types of sports. Ordinary Egyptians practiced combat sports such as wrestling, boxing, and a special kind of fencing, which is known in modern Egypt as 'Naboot'. However, in ancient Egypt, it was stick fencing. They were also runners, swimmers, dancers, and played some kinds of ball games. There is a difference between the Pharaoh and ordinary people. It was important that the Pharaoh was a strong person, capable of protecting the Egyptians from enemies and all evils of the world. Therefore, he had to demonstrate his condition, fitness, and strength through sport.



“From Hunting and Gathering to Sports and Games: Tracing Human Evolution Through the Olympic Journey”

## **1 In The Beginning: How Hunting and Gathering Became Sports and Games:**

This chapter unveils a story of human evolution, highlighting how today's lucrative and entertaining 'Olympic Games', along with the flourishing sports industries, originated from simple utilitarian tools, skills, and activities once used for primitive hunting, gathering, and child's play. It tells this story of how ancient Greek tribes such as the Elisians, have been credited with the foundation of the modern Olympics Games, despite having learnt the concept of organizing sports and games from the Ancient Egyptians. Artefacts held in North, East, West, and Central African countries, and decorative illustrations on the tomb walls of ancient Egypt, depict foreigners, including Hellenic tribes, spectating KMT's sports and games events, seven centuries before Athenian tribes organized the first Olympiad of the Greeks. These records also show that African ancestors largely created the sports industry which modern and contemporary athletes enjoy.

# 2

“From the Pharaonic War Chariot to Modern Formula One: Tracing the Evolution of Transportation and Sport from Ancient African Ingenuity”



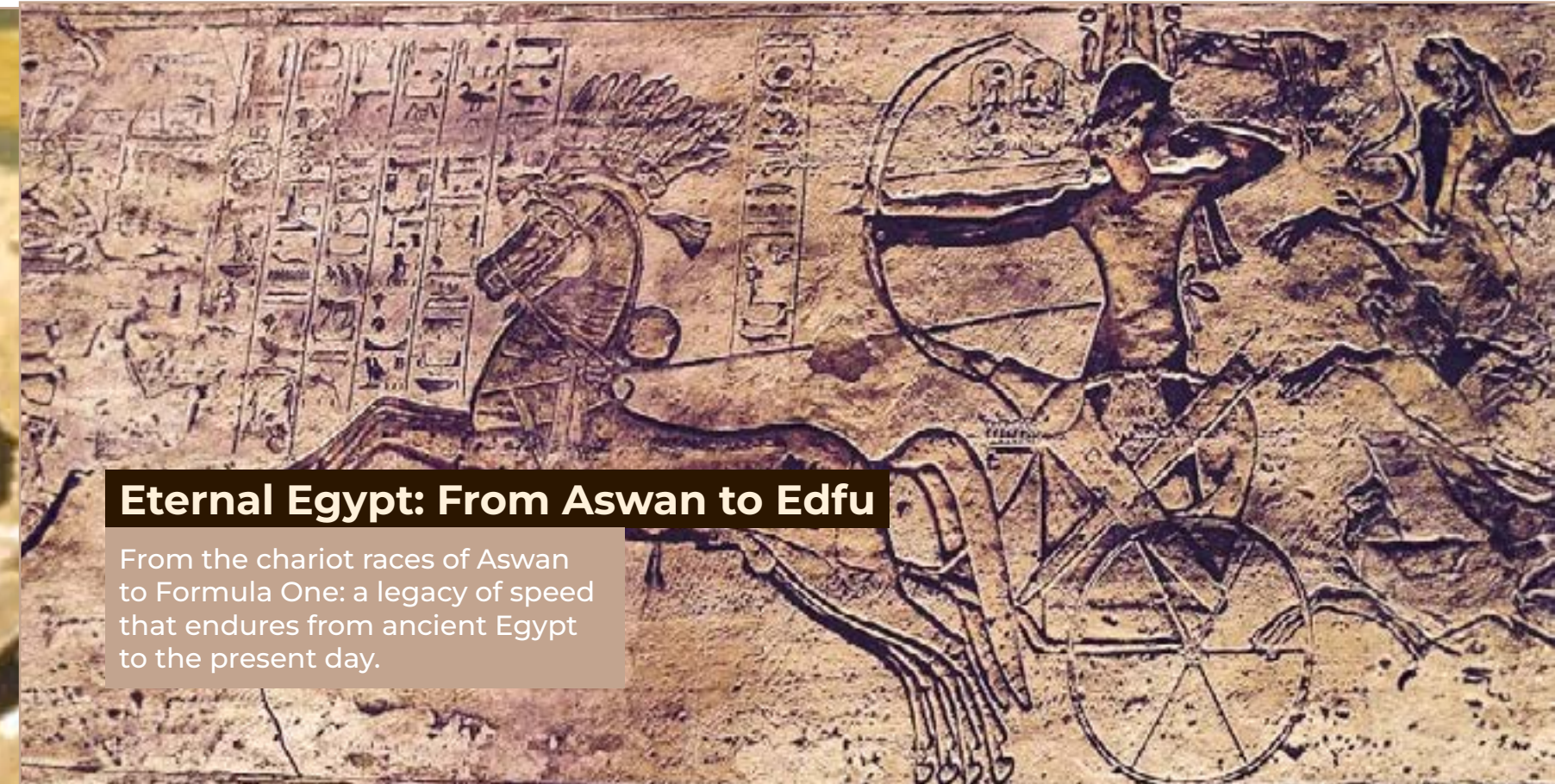
## 2 The African Roots of Formula One Racing

It has been revealed that Africans were the inventors of the wheel and with it, the horse-drawn chariot for agriculture and transport. They also developed the chariot for royalty. These technologies evolved into the means of public transport we know today. The Pharaonic war chariot and chariot racing evolved into what is today the extremely lucrative and globally popular sport of Formula One. However, the royal ceremonial chariot (e.g., used by UK Royalty), is still horse-drawn. These modern technologies not only reflect the ingenuity of ancient Africans, but also reveal the fact that their ideas have endured; having adapted to new needs and contexts through the ages, while maintaining an echo of their historical origin.



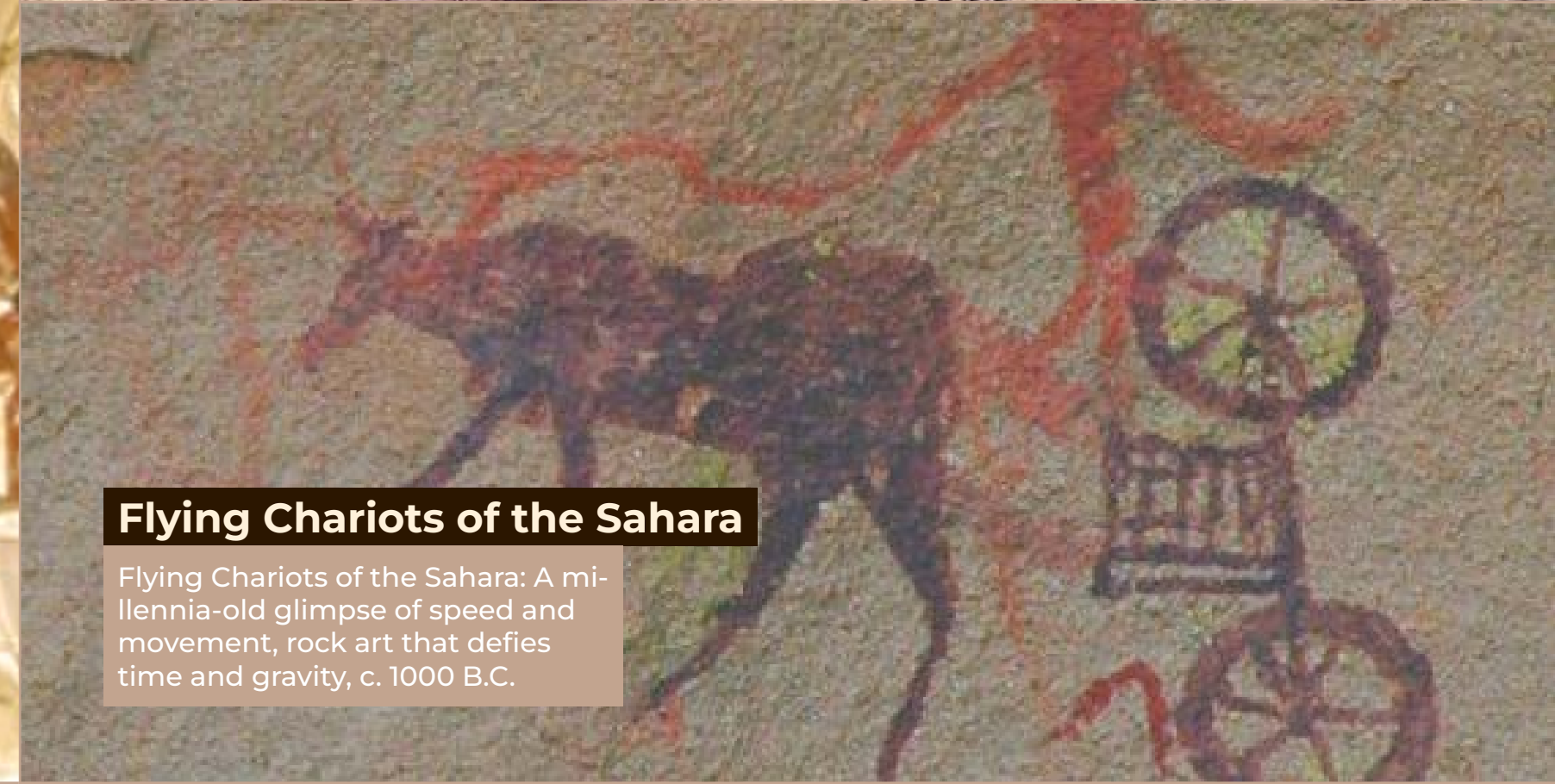
**Nubian Princess**

A Nubian Princess in her ox-drawn chariot, embodying ancient Egyptian grandeur and power, from the tomb of Huy, 1320 BC



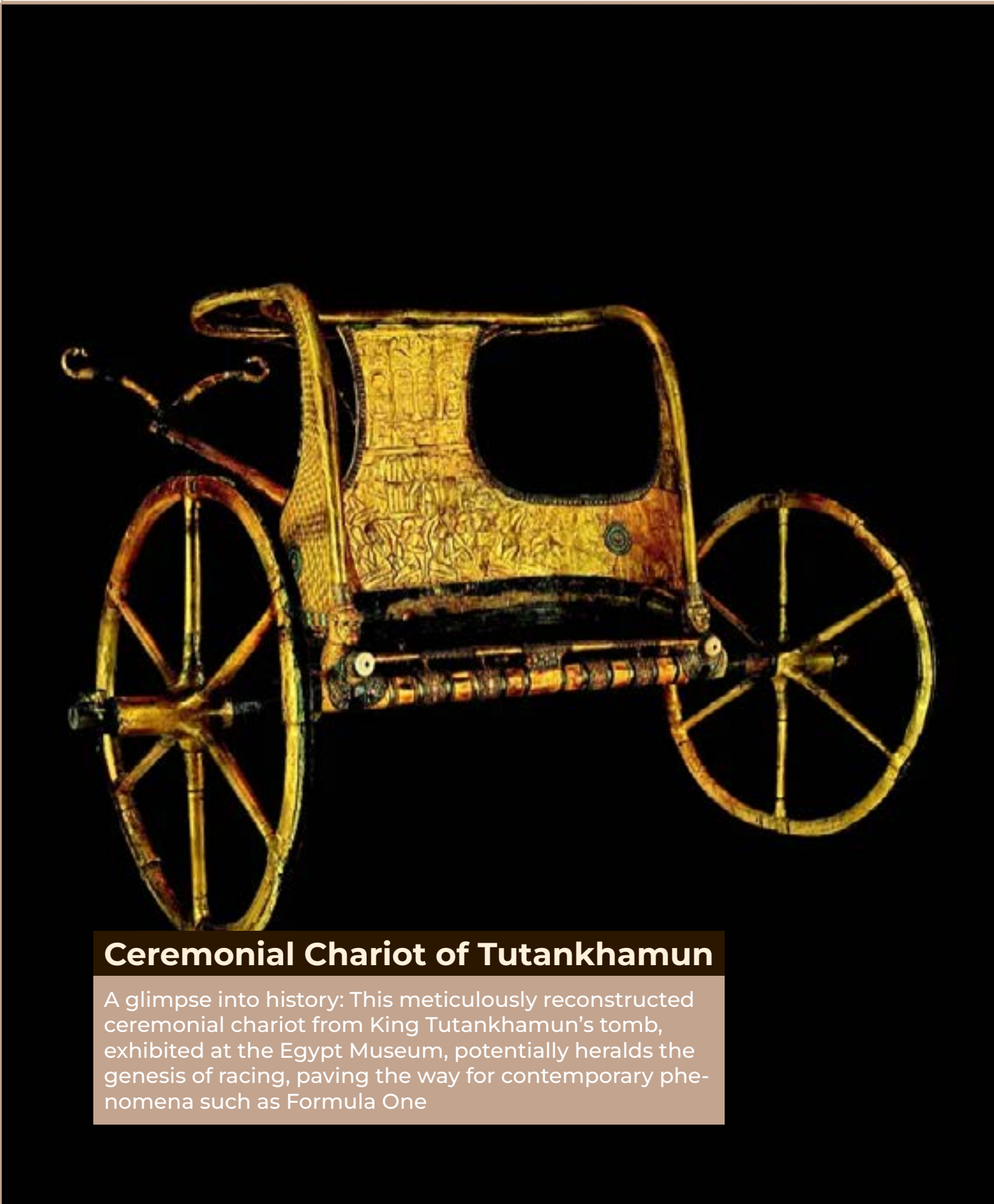
**Eternal Egypt: From Aswan to Edfu**

From the chariot races of Aswan to Formula One: a legacy of speed that endures from ancient Egypt to the present day.



**Flying Chariots of the Sahara**

Flying Chariots of the Sahara: A millennia-old glimpse of speed and movement, rock art that defies time and gravity, c. 1000 B.C.



**Ceremonial Chariot of Tutankhamun**

A glimpse into history: This meticulously reconstructed ceremonial chariot from King Tutankhamun's tomb, exhibited at the Egypt Museum, potentially heralds the genesis of racing, paving the way for contemporary phenomena such as Formula One



**Lewis Hamilton**

Lewis Hamilton in action: Dominance and speed on the track, a Formula One master in his element.



**Lewis Hamilton**

"Lewis Hamilton: seven-time F1 champion, a symbol of excellence and determination in motorsport.



#### Jesse Owens

Jesse Owens: "Jesse Owens, with deep African roots, dazzled the world by winning four gold medals at the 1936 Olympic Games, defying prejudice and redefining excellence in athletics."

#### Wilma Rudolph

Wilma Rudolph: "Wilma Rudolph, heir to a powerful African legacy, triumphed against all odds to become the first American woman to win three gold medals at a single Olympics, in 1960".

#### Usain Bolt

Usain Bolt: "Usain Bolt, proud of his Jamaican and African roots, rewrote sprint history with world records and eight Olympic gold medals, establishing himself as the fastest sprinter of all time."

"From Ancient African pioneers to global icons: The evolution of sprinting"

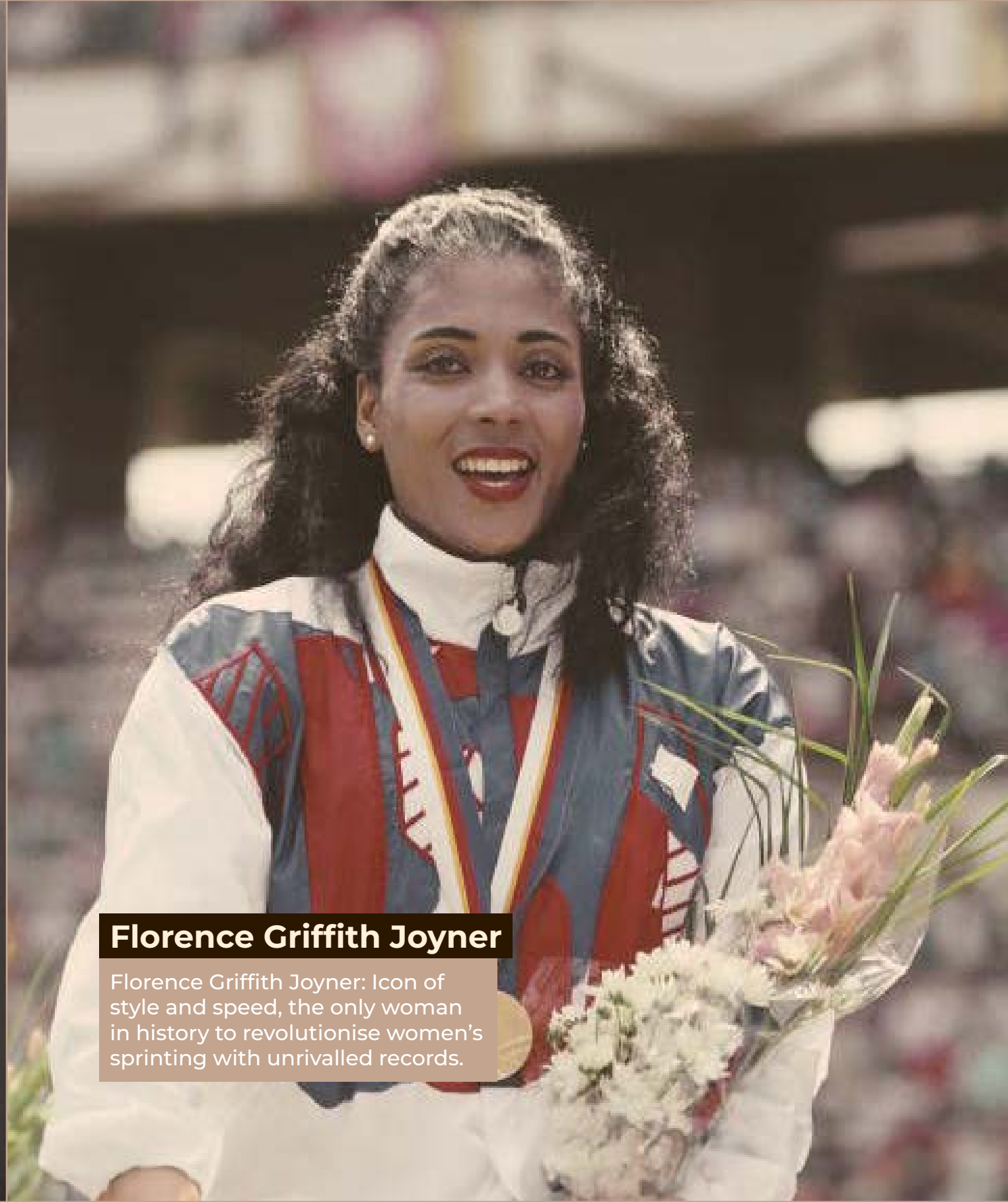
### 3 Athletic Pharoahs — Part One

Jamaican GOATs Usain Bolt, Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, and Shericka Jackson discuss the African origin of their exceptional 'running' prowess, citing the earliest pharaonic pioneers in their field. This programme delves deep into the history and evolution of sprinting, highlighting the remarkable contributions of legendary American sprinters Jesse Owens and Wilma Rudolph. Their achievements not only carved a niche in the world of athletics but also transformed this spiritual pharaonic activity into the world's favourite Olympic sport. This programme explores how these individuals transcended sports, becoming symbols of resilience and excellence, and how their legacy continues to inspire athletes across the globe.



**Steffi Jones**

Steffi Jones: A legend of women's football, transcending barriers and leaving an indelible mark on the history of the sport.



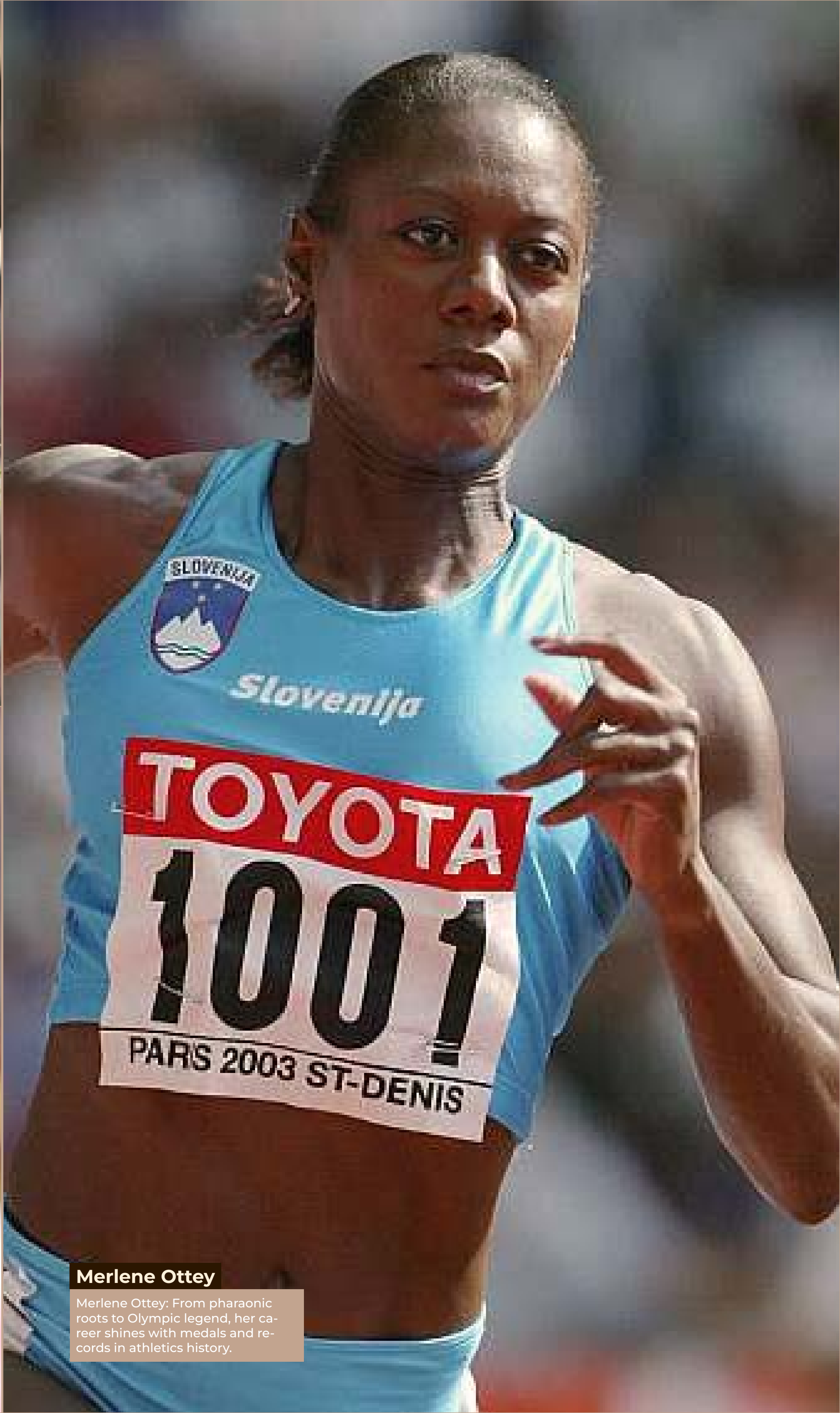
**Florence Griffith Joyner**

Florence Griffith Joyner: Icon of style and speed, the only woman in history to revolutionise women's sprinting with unrivalled records.



**Shericka Jackson:**

Shericka Jackson: Speed and skill in every stride, an Olympic champion who carries on the glorious tradition of Jamaican sprinting.



**Merlene Ottey**

Merlene Ottey: From pharaonic roots to Olympic legend, her career shines with medals and records in athletics history.

# 4

“Bridging Millenia: From Pharaonic edurance to modern marathon - The enduring legacy of African distance running.”



## 4 Athletic Pharaohs — Part Two

Track and Field Pharaoh, Sir Mo Farah, leads a court of athletic geniuses in a discussion about the pharaonic roots of distance running. Sir Mo, whose story began in Somalia, is joined by a distinguished group of male and female long-distance greats from Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, and Britain. Together, they explore the African origins of their sport, tracing its lineage back to the pioneering methods of pharaonic and kingly military training. The marathon running feats of these ancient pharaohs and their armies are immortalised on the walls of their tombs, serving as enduring testament to their prowess. These depictions are not merely historical records; they embody the spiritual philosophies of ‘fitness to govern’ and preparedness for war. This programme offers an insightful look into how these ancient practices have shaped modern athletics and the enduring legacy of African pharaonic and kingly trailblazers in the world of distance running.



### Eliud Kipchoge

Eliud Kipchoge: The marathon runner who made history by conquering the marathon in less than two hours, an unforgettable milestone in the world of athletics.



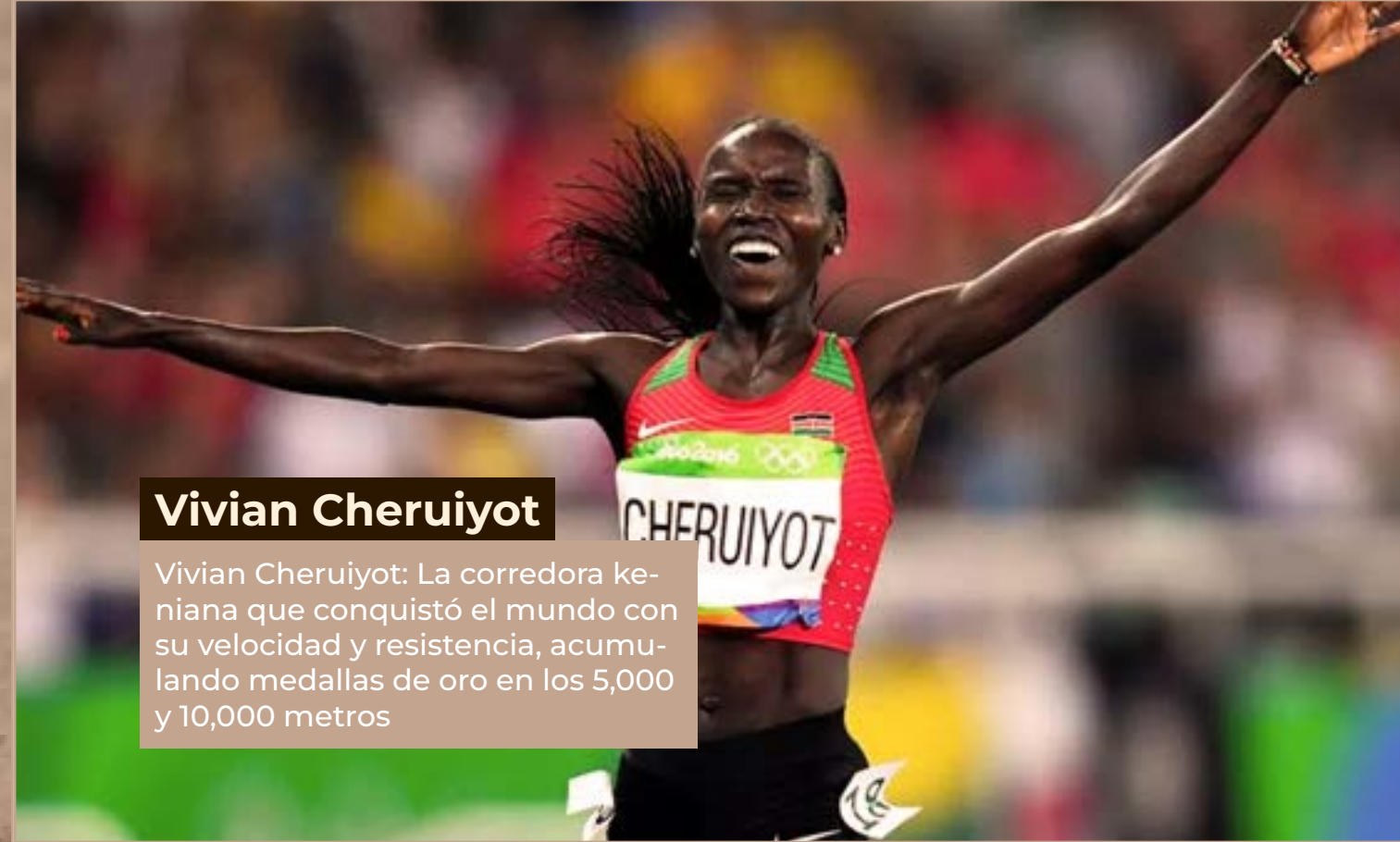
### Tirunesh Dibaba

Tirunesh Dibaba: World record holder in the 5,000 metres and Olympic gold and silver medallist, her career is an example of excellence in athletics.



### The Real Mo Farah

The Real Mo Farah: With an incredible 10,000m world record and an Olympic double at 5,000m and 10,000m, he is a true icon of British athletics.



### Vivian Cheruiyot

Vivian Cheruiyot: La corredora keniana que conquistó el mundo con su velocidad y resistencia, acumulando medallas de oro en los 5,000 y 10,000 metros



### Haile Gebrselassie

Haile Gebrselassie: With world records in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres, he is an Ethiopian runner whose skill and passion for athletics continue to inspire athletes around the world.



### Tegla Loroupe

Tegla Loroupe: Three-time half marathon world champion (1997, 1998, and 1999), a true legend in the distance.

### Kenenisa Bekele

Kenenisa Bekele: Triple 10,000m world champion (2003, 2005, 2007) and world record holder at 5,000m and 10,000m.



### Almaz Ayana

Almaz Ayana: Shattering the 10,000m world record at Rio 2016, a race that redefined long-distance athletics."



“From the Banks of the Nile to Olympic Glory: Uncovering the Ancient African Roots of Modern Aquatic Sports”

## **5 Aquatics: They say Black people can't swim?**

Programme Five explores the relationship between ancient Africans and the Nile, which was central to their lifestyle for food, travel, and recreation. Cultural evidence shows that swimming was an essential part of the physical education for royal children, especially sons of pharaohs' courtiers and nobles. A notable example is the Prince of Siut, who mentioned taking swimming lessons with the royal children, possibly for safety against drowning, and for leisurely water-based games. These ancient activities have evolved into today's Olympic Aquatics, encompassing sports like swimming, diving, rowing or canoeing, fishing, and sailing, reflecting the lasting legacy of ancient African practices.

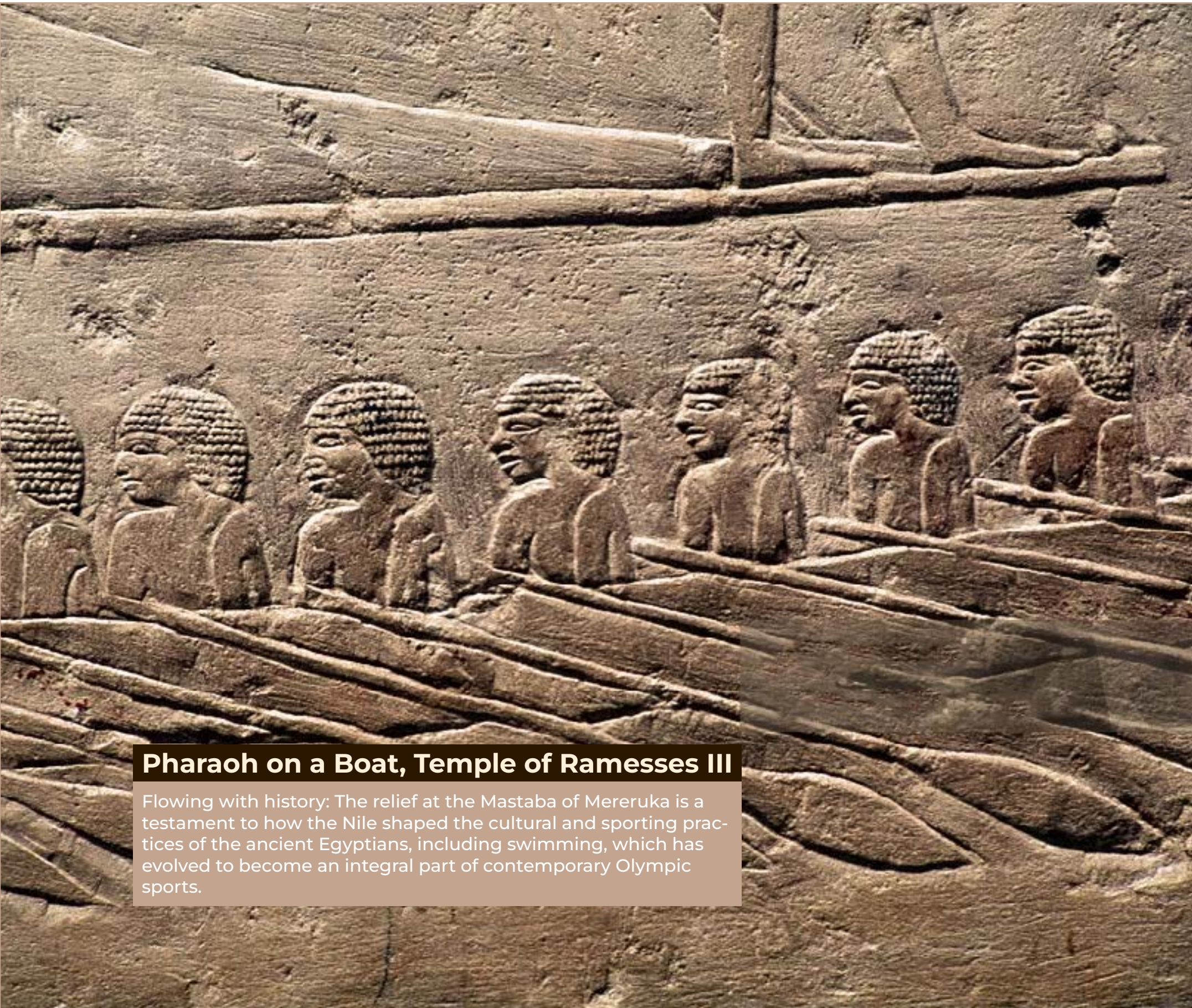
**Sanam girl swimmer**

Swimming through time: This ancient Nubian earthenware spoon, depicting a young swimmer, reminds us that swimming has been part of our culture for more than 2,500 years.



**Cullen Jones**

Cullen Jones, proud winner of 4 Olympic medals, including gold in the 4x100m freestyle relay at Beijing 2008, an iconic moment in swimming history.



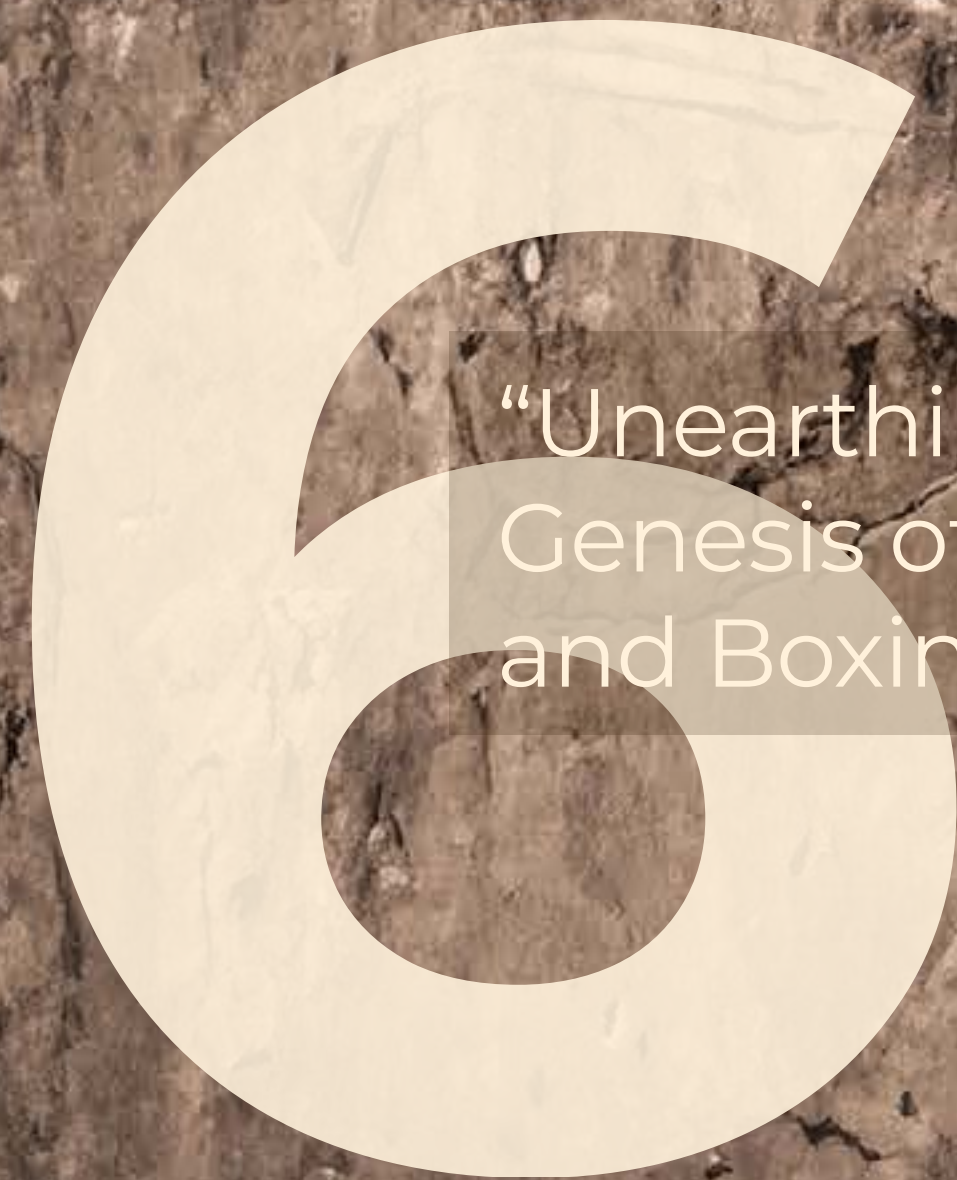
**Pharaoh on a Boat, Temple of Ramesses III**

Flowing with history: The relief at the Mastaba of Mereruka is a testament to how the Nile shaped the cultural and sporting practices of the ancient Egyptians, including swimming, which has evolved to become an integral part of contemporary Olympic sports.



**Simone Manuel**

Speed and power: Simone Manuel, a symbol of excellence with her 7 World Championship golds, including a stunning performance in the 2019 Gwangju 50m freestyle.



“Unearthing the African  
Genesis of Fencing, Wrestling,  
and Boxing”



## 6 African Origins of Martial Arts

Perhaps more than any other sports, Fencing, Wrestling, and Boxing can trace their uncredited origins back to Africa. Evidence of these roots is abundant in West and North-Eastern Africa. The earliest known depiction of fencing, also known as ‘Stick Fighting’, is found in a relief sculpture from around 1350 B.C. in the Tomb of Meri-Re II, an Overseer in El-Amarna, Egypt. Similarly, the oldest images of wrestling are copiously present in Nubian, Senegalese, and Kemetian (ancient Egyptian) art, ranging from the Old Kingdom tomb of Ptah Hotep (circa 2400 B.C.) to the end of the Kemetian empire in 30 B.C. Meanwhile, the oldest depictions of boxing originate from Samaria, now part of modern-day Iraq. These carvings display bare-fisted fighters, described as ‘African’, with straps around their wrists, a method used to support and protect the small bones in their hands and wrists. It is crucial to note that, at the time, Samaria had a significant population of Black Africans. This programme delves into the rich history of these sports, uncovering their deep African origins and legacy that has profoundly influenced these disciplines worldwide.



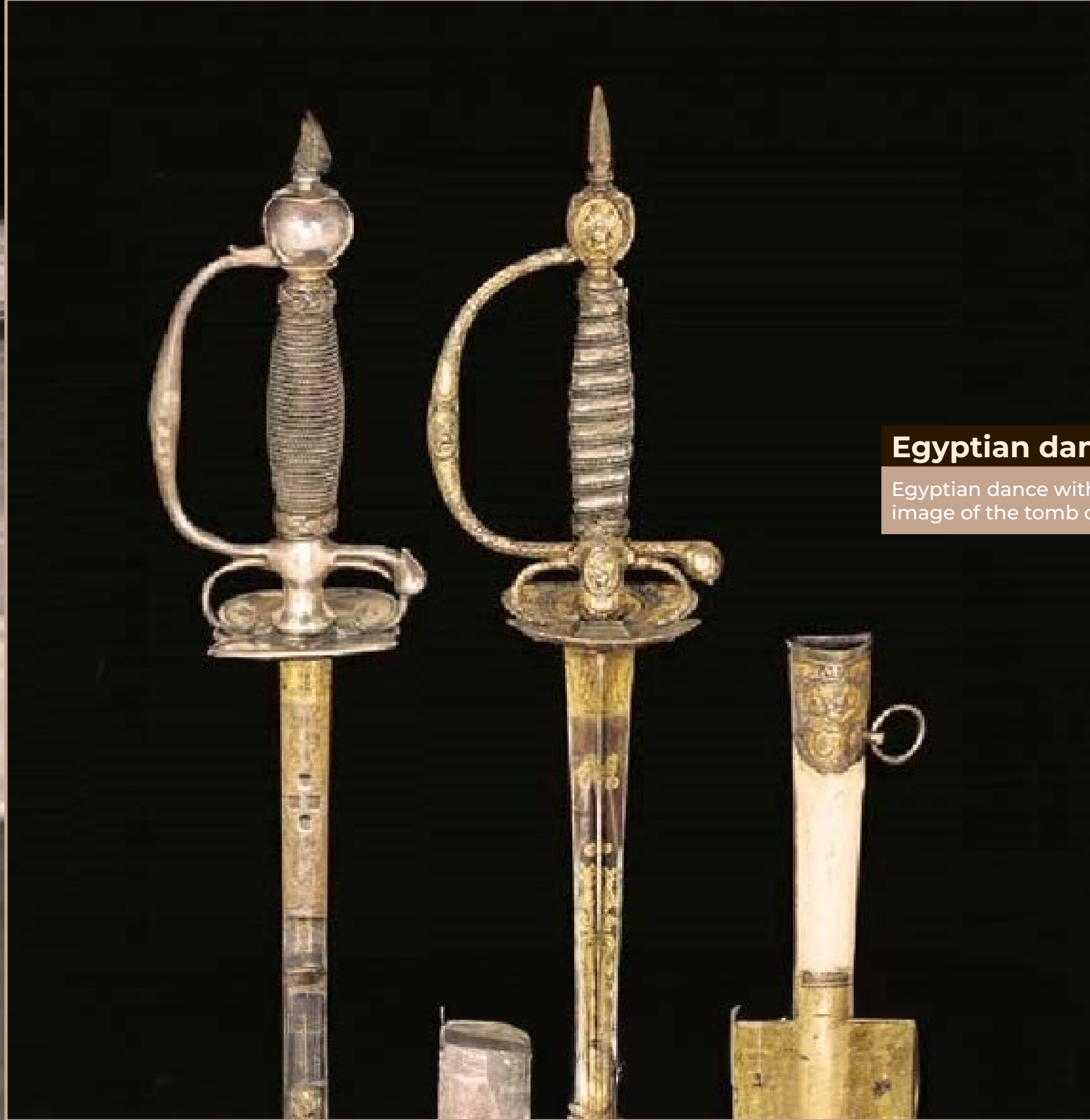
### Modern fencing

Modern fencing: A bridge between the past and the present. The essence of Egyptian fencing lives on in the techniques and spirit of modern fencers.



### Staff Dance

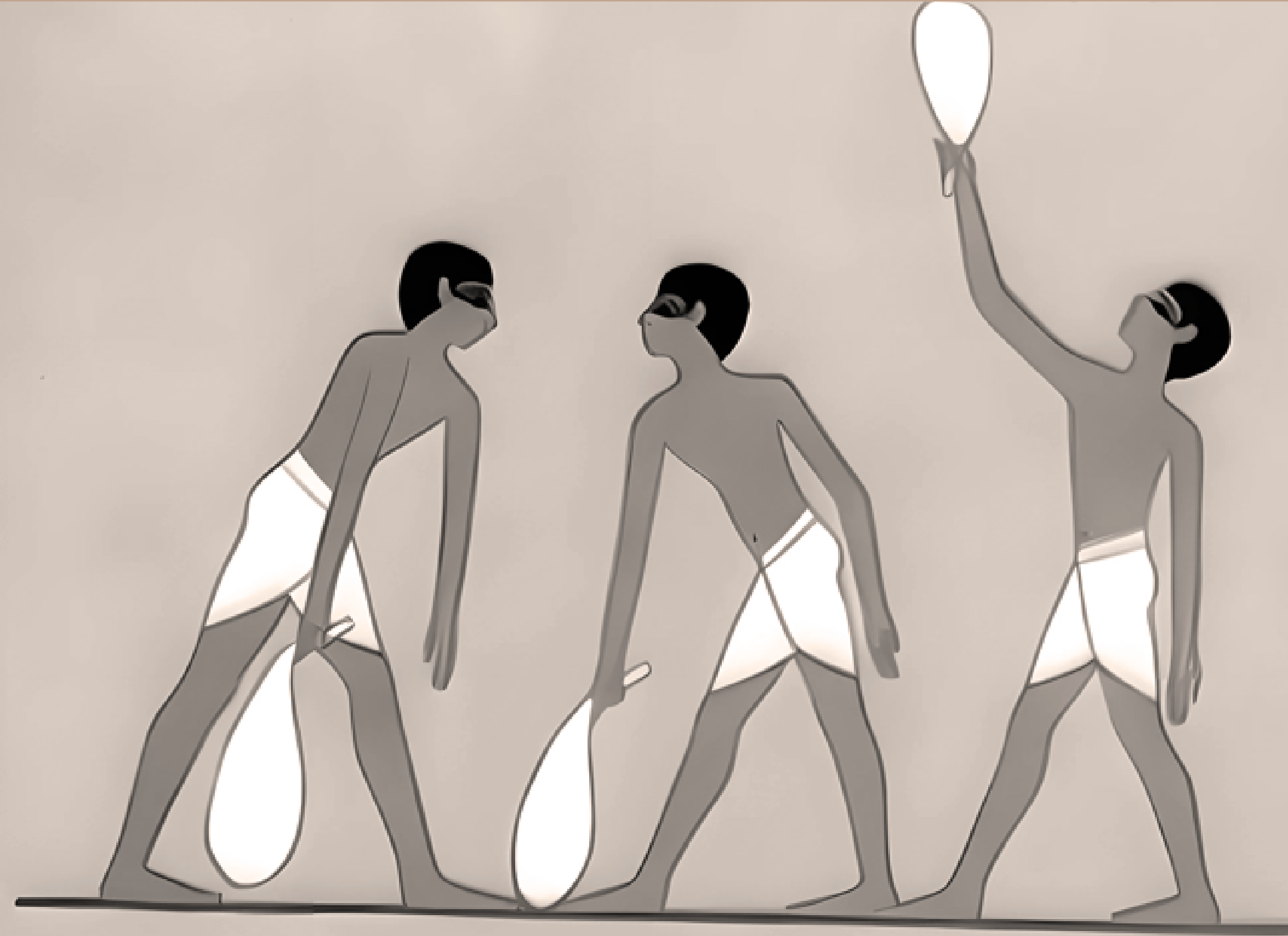
Staff Dance: A martial art transformed into a folk dance. This fascinating dance has its roots in the peasants of Egypt.



### Egyptian dance with chopsticks

Egyptian dance with chopsticks, image of the tomb of Anta (Egypt)





“Uncovering the African  
Roots of Weightlifting from  
Ancient Egypt to Modern  
Times”

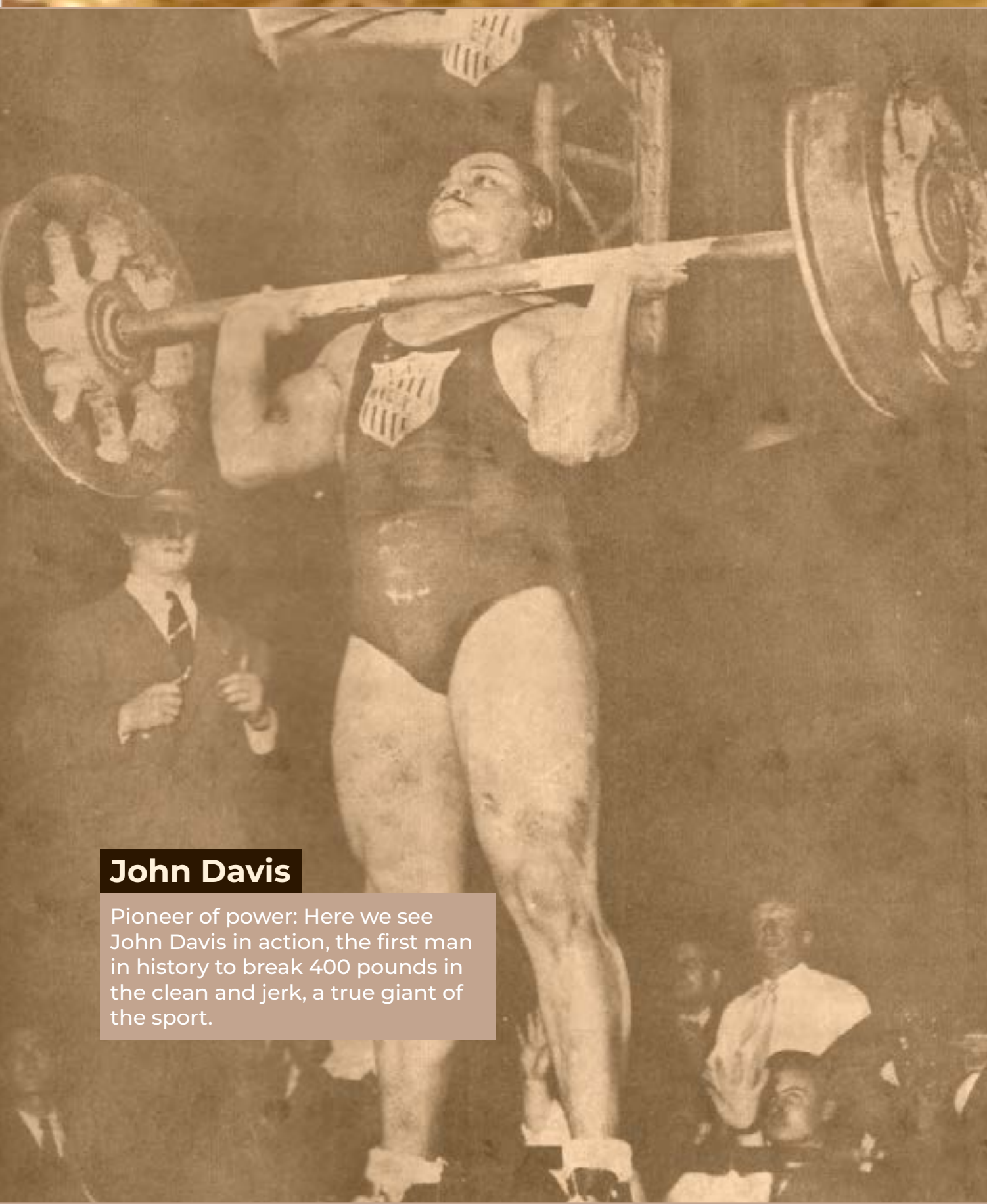
## 7 African Roots of Weightlifting

Episode seven brings us back to the Eleventh Dynasty tomb of Prince Baqti I, at Beni Hassan, in Old Egypt, also known as KMT. Here, images dating back to around 2050 B.C. depict weightlifters each grasping a weight with one hand. Some images show individuals lifting the weight and appear to be attempting to juggle it, or perhaps trying to repeatedly lift it above their head. The weights depicted might be sandbags or wooden dumbbells, indicative of the early forms of weightlifting equipment. This fascinating historical material is brought to life through the use of advanced CGI techniques, providing a vivid and immersive exploration of these ancient practices. This episode not only illuminates the historical significance of weightlifting in African culture but also celebrates its enduring legacy and influence on modern her even Olympic sports.



### Egyptian representation

This image depicts the oldest known form of weightlifting in ancient Egypt.



### John Davis

Pioneer of power: Here we see John Davis in action, the first man in history to break 400 pounds in the clean and jerk, a true giant of the sport.



### Kendrick Farris

In action: Farris, the 2010 Pan American champion and 2013 Universiade silver medalist, shows the technique and power that made him a weightlifting legend in the USA.



### Beatriz-Pirón

Olympic Pioneer: Jenny was the first female powerlifter to qualify for the U.S. Olympic team for the 2016 Olympic Games, thanks to her cumulative results at the 2014 and 2015 World Championships.



### Jenny Arthur

Olympic Pioneer: Jenny was the first female powerlifter to qualify for the U.S. Olympic team for the 2016 Olympic Games, thanks to her cumulative results at the 2014 and 2015 World Championships.

8

“The Journey of Gymnastics  
from Ancient Egyptian Dance  
to Olympic Opener”



## 8 The African Roots of Gymnastics

Gymnastics is Olympic Games Opener. Programme eight examines the ancient Egyptian origins of gymnastics, linking it to KMT Smai Tawi (Yoga) and dance, which began as spiritual rituals in Ancient Egypt. The programme focuses on the tomb of Prince Kheti at Beni Hasan, Egypt, where paintings and reliefs depict girls in gymnastic positions like bridges and cartwheels, believed to be part of religious dances. These images highlight the early connection between physical skill and spiritual practice, showcasing the evolution of gymnastics from a sacred ritual to a celebrated Olympic sport.



### Simone Biles

First in Everything - Simone Biles: Since her senior debut in 2013, Simone has made history as the first African-American woman to win the world title in the all-around, driving inclusion and excellence in the sport.



### Wendy Hilliard

Wendy Hilliard: Breaking Barriers: First black rhythmic gymnast to represent the USA, proving that dreams have no limits.



### Dominique Dawes

Dominique Dawes: Pioneer and Champion: First African-American gymnast to win Olympic gold, paving the way for future generations.



### Simone Biles

Innovation and Power - Simone Biles: With moves that bear her name, Simone not only masters the floor and vault, but also redefines artistic gymnastics with her creativity and skill.



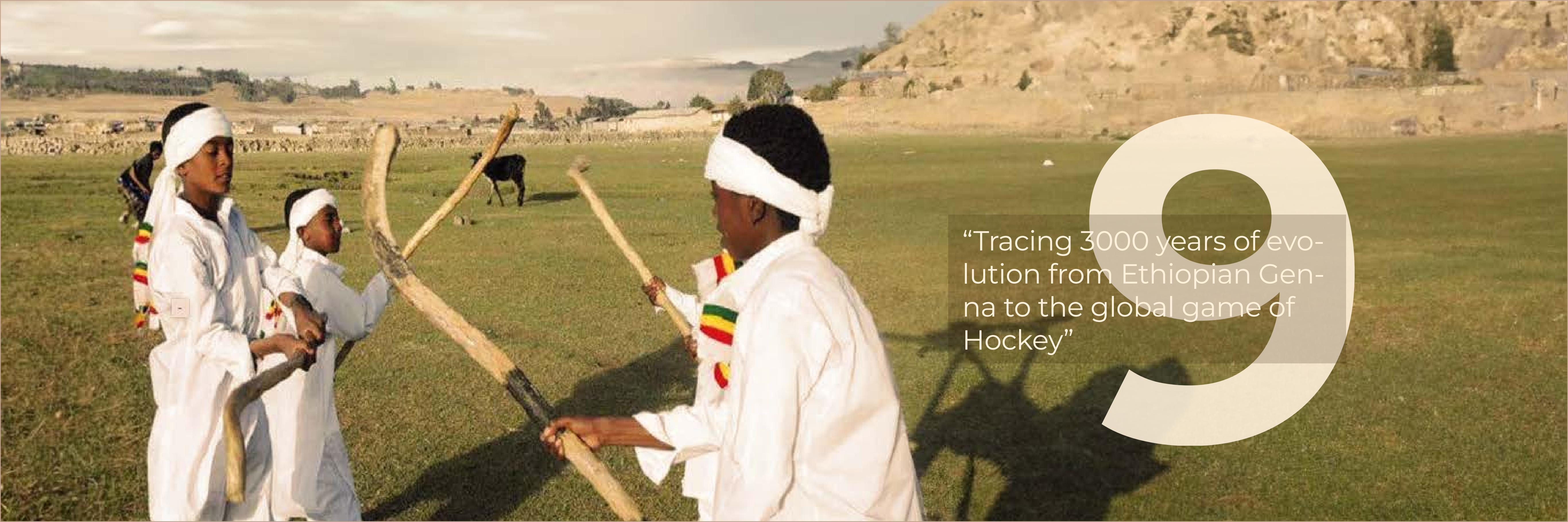
### Georgia-Mae Fenton

Georgia-Mae Fenton, Queen of the Asymmetrical Bars: With two consecutive Commonwealth Games titles, Georgia-Mae displays her unique prowess in one of the most technical events in gymnastics.



### Gabrielle Douglas

Gabrielle Douglas: A Historic Leap: As the first African-American to win the individual championship at the 2012 Olympic Games, Gabrielle has left an indelible mark on gymnastics history.



“Tracing 3000 years of evolution from Ethiopian Genna to the global game of Hockey”

## 9 African Roots of Hockey

This programme traces 3000 years of the evolution of Hockey, from Ethiopia, to the highest echelons of sport, this episode takes us back to ancient Ethiopia, where the game of Genna, a precursor to modern hockey, was played. The ball in Genna was made from materials such as wood, woven leather, or tightly tied rags, and the sticks were crafted from hardwood. Historically, it's believed that Genna was even played by Menelik I, son of the Queen of Sheba, around 950 B.C. The programme explores the evolution from Genna to the various forms of hockey played today, noting that despite changes in terminology and equipment, the core principles of the game have remained remarkably consistent. This programme highlights how an ancient African pastime has influenced contemporary top-level sport.



**Field Hockey Game**

Similar to ice hockey but played on a grass or artificial surface, with a hard ball and special hockey sticks, known for its blend of skill, strategy, and physical endurance.



**Ice Hockey Game**

A fast-paced, physical sport played by two teams skating on an ice rink, aiming to score goals by hitting a puck into the opponent's net with hockey



**Polo Game**

A team sport played on horseback where players use a long mallet to hit a small ball towards the opposing team's goal.



**Genna Game**

Gena or Qarsa, is a traditional sport originating in the Ethiopian highlands. The game bears many similarities to hockey as we know it today.



**Chewata Game**

Chewata: An echo of Ethiopian joy at Christmas. This ancient Ethiopian game comes to life during the festive season, bringing generations together in a celebration of culture and community.

# 10

“From Ancient Kemetian ‘Nfr’ to Modern Play: Unveiling the Roots of Ball Games in the Ingenious World of Ancient Egypt”



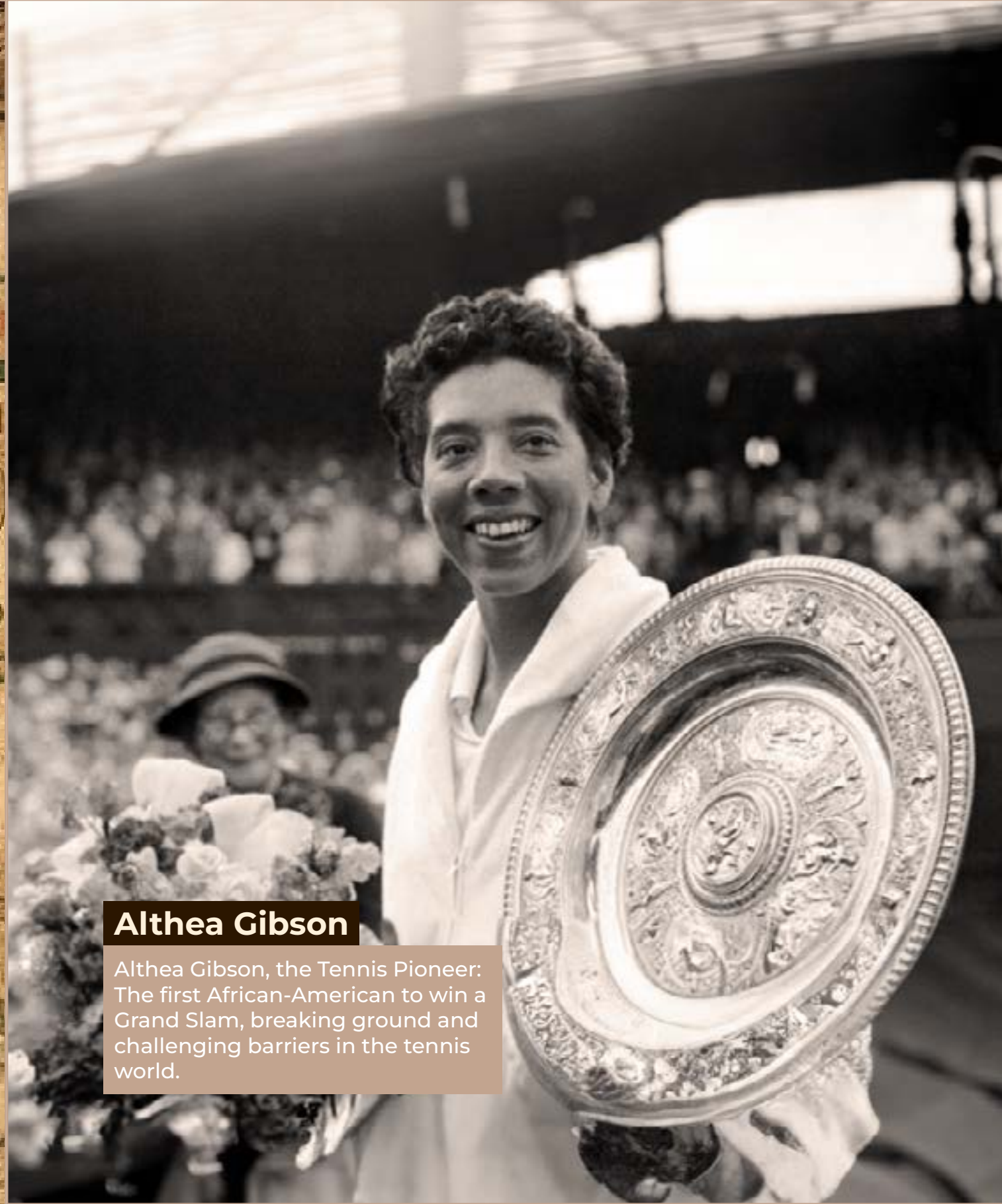
## 10 African Roots of Ballgames

Zero was invented in Kemet (Egypt) as “Nfr”. On ancient scripts the Nfr symbol or blank space is written, and applied in ancient African Egyptians structures or constructions. But they did not only write, calculate, and design with zero, they made it into a game, and played with it. Their children played what’s now regarded as ball games. The balls used by Kemetian children for games were three to nine centimetres in diameter. They filled them with fine cut straw, reeds, hair, yarn, or chaff. The core is covered by a shell or surface of leather stitched together. The leather was sometimes of one, two or more contrasting colours. Balls were also made of plaited palm leaves. Others were made of wood, clay, or faience (glazed pottery). These were only suitable for catching as they were too hard to kick. Some were too brittle and breakable to hit. It would not be farfetched to say that Kemetian children might have played a kind of ‘primitive’ footy.



### Egyptian wall paintings

Ancient Egyptian heritage: This wall painting, with one of the earliest known rackets, is a testimony to ancient Egyptian art.



### Althea Gibson

Althea Gibson, the Tennis Pioneer: The first African-American to win a Grand Slam, breaking ground and challenging barriers in the tennis world.



### John Matthew

Pioneer on the Green": John Matthew Shippen, the first African-American professional golfer, defying barriers at the 1896 U.S. Open.



### Isaac Bonga

NBA Rise: Selected by the 76ers in the 2018 NBA Draft and quickly traded to the Lakers, Isaac Bonga is an example of adaptability and growth in elite basketball.



### Hank Aaron

"A Legend Against Adversity": Aaron faced racism and threats, but his talent and courage led him to become one of the greatest hitters in history.



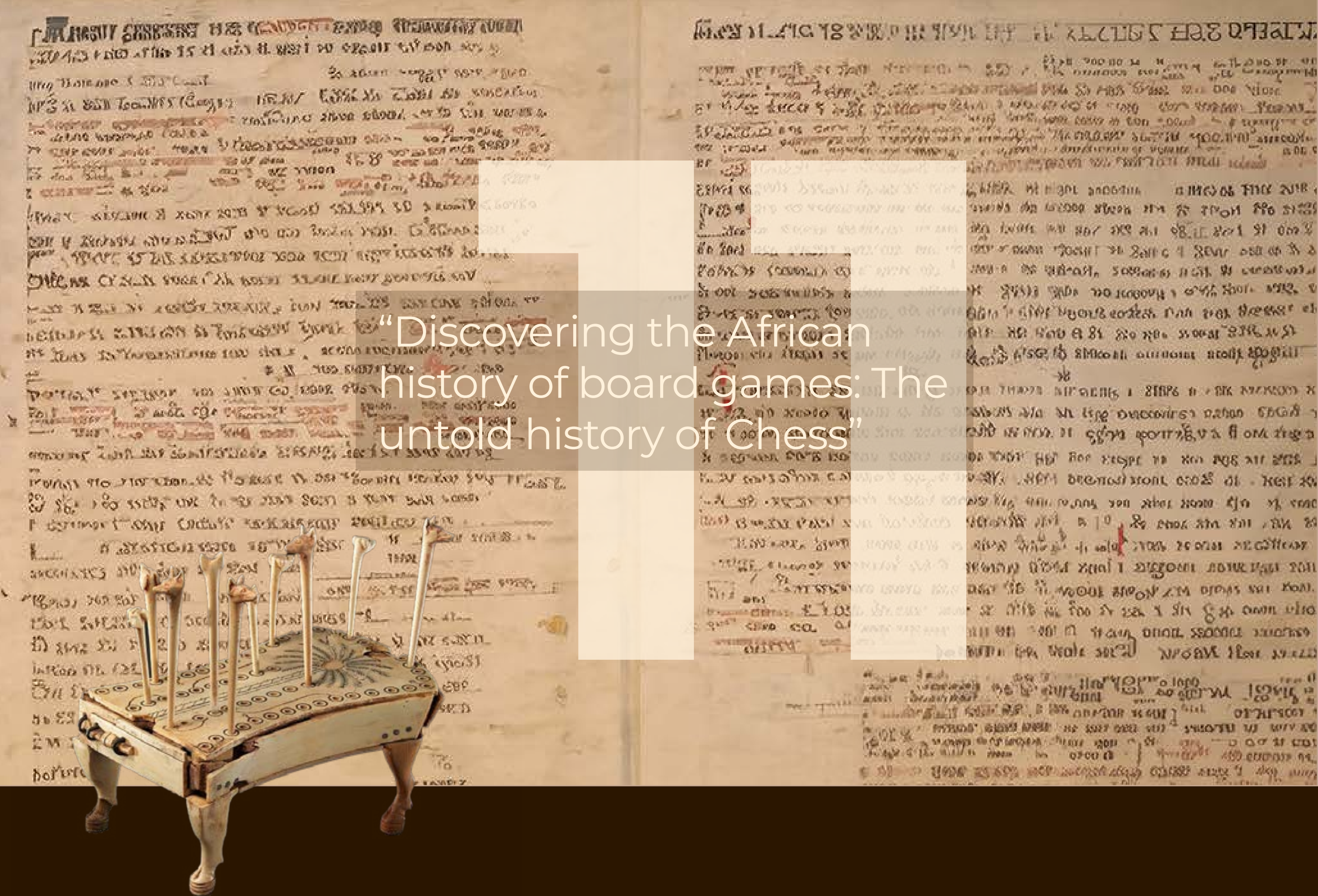
### Dennis Schroeder

"Star Rising": Dennis Schroeder, of German and Gambian origin, shines in the NBA with the Toronto Raptors, showing his prowess on the court.



### Serena Williams

Inspiración Afroamericana en Cada Golpe - "Serena Williams, con su fuerza y gracia en la cancha, lleva con orgullo su herencia africana, inspirando a generaciones



“Discovering the African history of board games: The untold history of Chess”

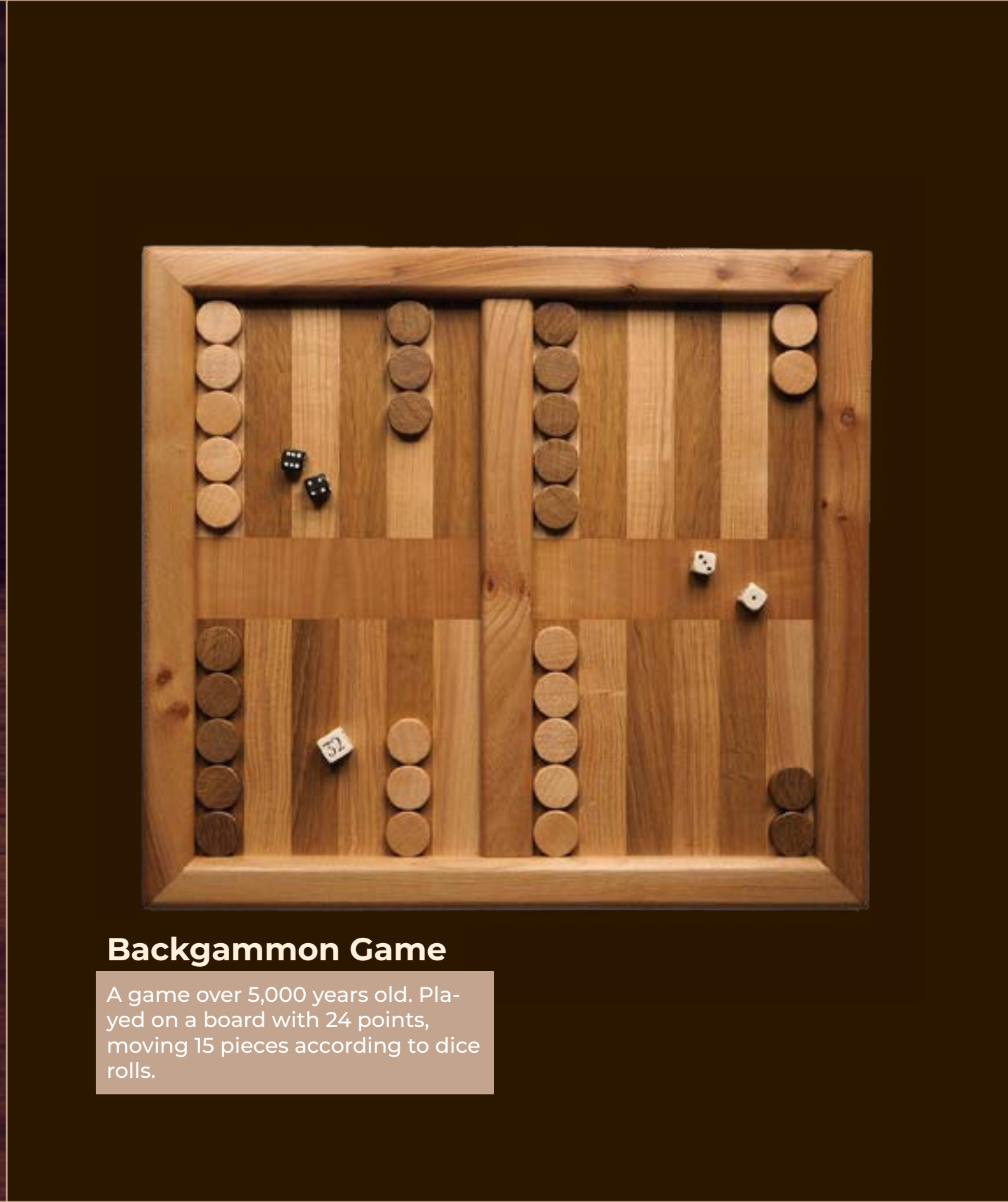
## 11 The African Roots of board games

This programme delves into the history of chess, one of the world’s most repected and played board games. Despite evidence of its earliest depictions on ancient Egyptian tomb walls, its African origins are often overlooked, and traditionally credited to various cultures including Spain, Persia, Arabia, India, and Russia. This programme examines the African identity of Chess. Additionally, the programme explores the influence of African Chess on the creation of other games like backgammon, checkers, draughts, and GO. The episode also discusses other African innovations, such as Snakes and Ladders, the Abacus, Cops and Robbers, Tug-of-war, and Dice, all representing the uncredited legacies of African civilizations in the contemporary world of strategic games and game theory.



### Senet Game

An ancient Egyptian board game played on a 30-square board. The goal is to move all pieces across the board.



### Backgammon Game

A game over 5,000 years old. Played on a board with 24 points, moving 15 pieces according to dice rolls.



### Mehen Game

An ancient Egyptian game, played on a spiral-shaped board. The exact rules are unknown.



### Hounds and Jackals Game

An ancient Egyptian game, similar to modern race games, played on a board with two groups of holes.



### Go Game

A Chinese strategy game for two players. Played on a 19x19 line board, the aim is to control more territory than the opponent.



### Chess Game

A strategy game for two players, originating from India. Played on a 64-square board, the objective is to checkmate the opponent's king.



### Draughts Game

A game for two players on a 64-square board. The goal is to capture or block all the opponent's pieces.



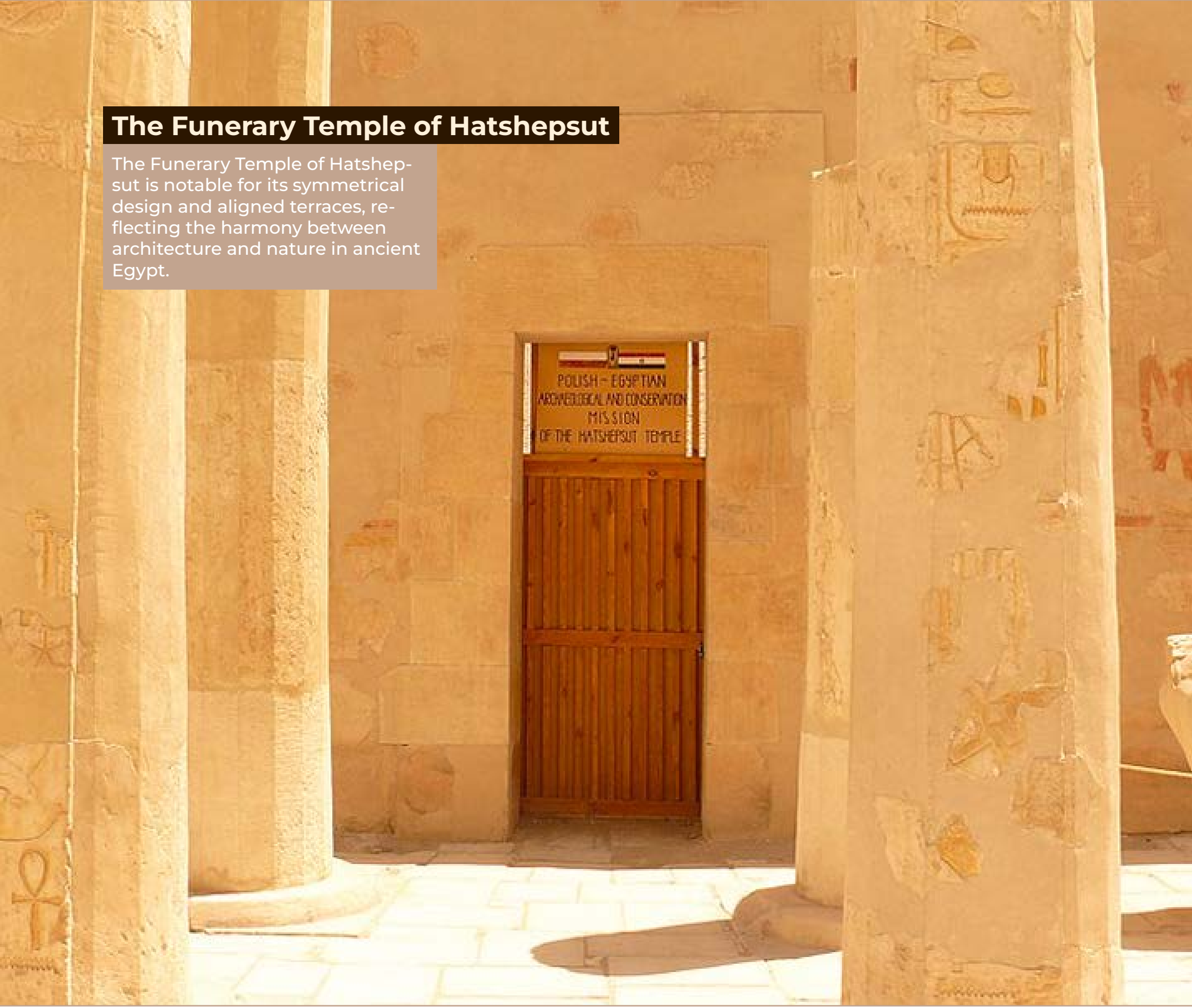
“Unveiling the Kemetian Origins of the Grid System: Tracing the Foundations of Geometric Design from Ancient Egypt to Modern Paris”

## **12 The African origin of geometric design**

Episode 12 traces the origin of geometric design, from ancient Egypt or KMT, to Paris and Western Civilization. Programme 12 reveals that it was the ancient Egyptians, not Pythagoras, Plato, or Euclid, who invented the grid system that forms the framework of most board games and general geometric design. The Grid is as central to geometry as sport is to Western Civilization. Contrary to popular belief, neither geometry nor the grid system were innovations of the Greeks. The chess board, with its defined layout, mirrors the grid framework upon which ancient Egyptian cities were constructed. It encompasses mathematical calculations for: square, triangles and oblong; without which, mapping, design and architecture may not have existed. This system of building on a grid is an African, not European, invention. A notable example is the fact that Napoleon modeled Paris on the layout of Hatshepsut's Temple at Luxor. Even replicated statues of her gods (source: <https://archaeology-travel.com/street/egypt-in-paris>). He was inspired by belief in her spiritual power. This affirms Kemetian contribution to the creation of the grid or matrix system, which underpins all contemporary geometric design.

**The Funerary Temple of Hatshepsut**

The Funerary Temple of Hatshepsut is notable for its symmetrical design and aligned terraces, reflecting the harmony between architecture and nature in ancient Egypt.



**The Louvre Museum**

The Louvre Museum, an architectural marvel in Paris, is famous for its iconic geometric design that unites ancient and modern art under its glass pyramid.



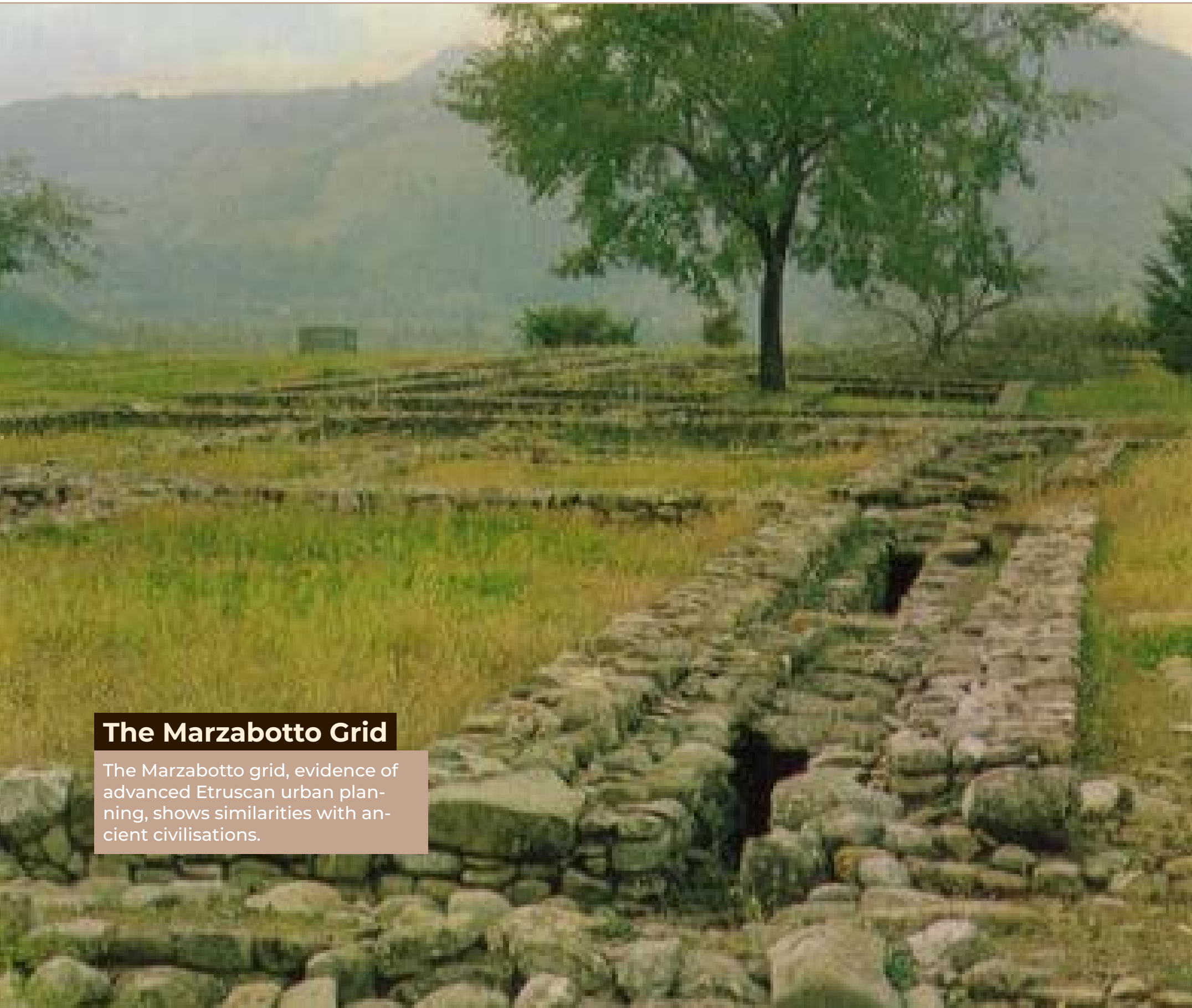
**Barcelona**

Barcelona stands out for its distinctive geometric design, a fusion of history and modern planning.



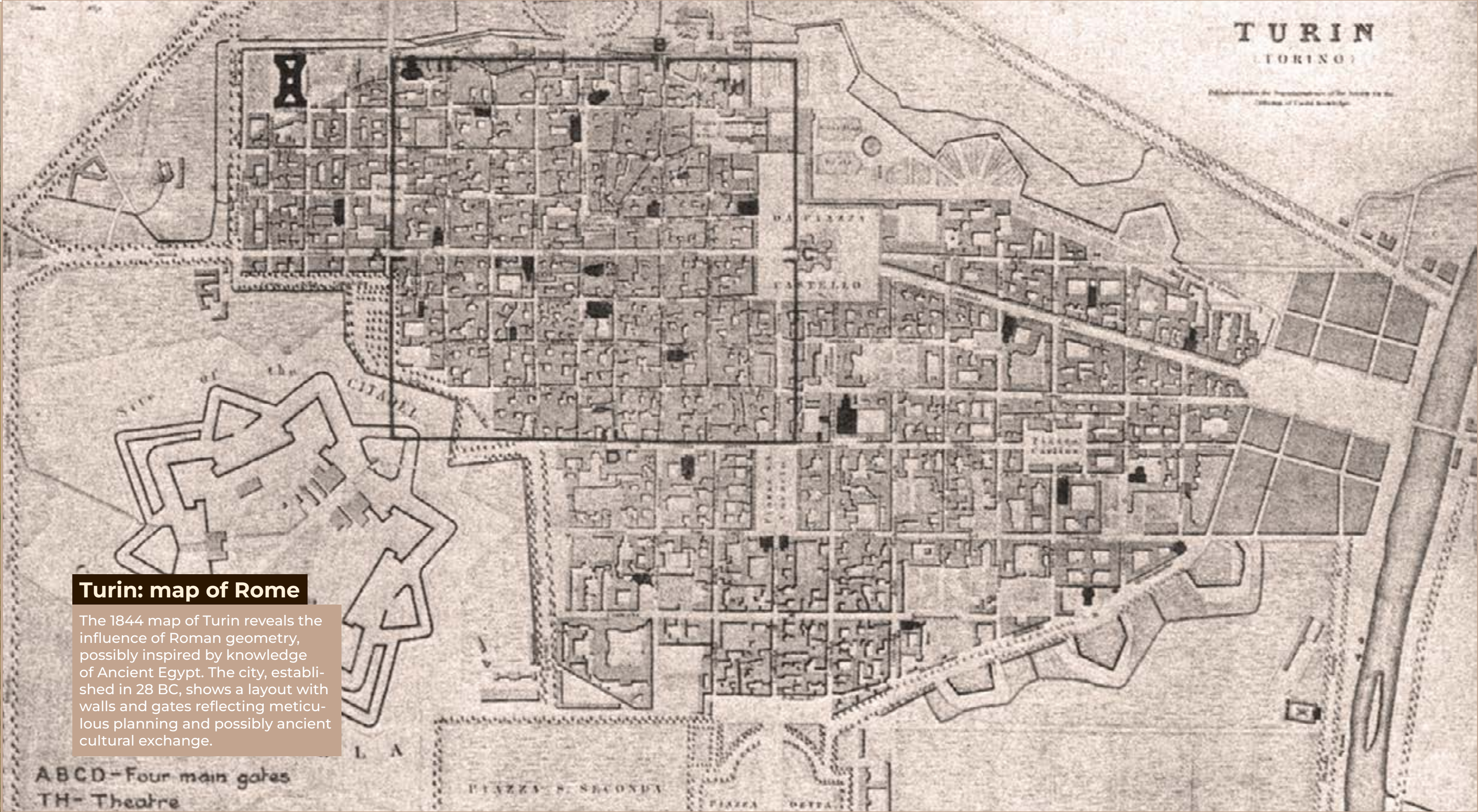
**The Marzabotto Grid**

The Marzabotto grid, evidence of advanced Etruscan urban planning, shows similarities with ancient civilisations.



**Turin: map of Rome**

The 1844 map of Turin reveals the influence of Roman geometry, possibly inspired by knowledge of Ancient Egypt. The city, established in 28 BC, shows a layout with walls and gates reflecting meticulous planning and possibly ancient cultural exchange.



# RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

## 1. African Universities: Professors/historians/archaeologists from the following universities to be interviewed:

- University of Ibadan (Nigeria)
- Nelson Mandela University (South Africa)
- Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)
- Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)
- University of Nairobi (Kenya)
- University of Tripoli (Libya)
- Nubian University (Sudan)

## 2. Confirm Sports Stars’ Participation:

The following sport superstars have been asked to be programme presenters or interviewees. Their agents/representatives await confirmation of the involvement of a major broadcaster, and an agreement on their fee.

Sir Lewis Hamilton, Usain Bolt, Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, Shericka Jackson, Carl Lewis, Malaika Mihambo, Roger Kingdom, Sydney McLaughlin-Levrone, Sir Mo Farah, Haile Gebrselassie, Eliud Kipchoge, Pamela Jelimo, Faith Kipyegon, Caster Semenya, Mike Tyson, Steve Bunce, Nicola Adams, Katie Taylor, Savita Punia, Deep Grace Ekka, Mandeep Singh, Simone Biles, and Emily Campbell, among other sports stars, have agreed to participate. They await confirmation by contract.

## 3. Animators and CGI technicians (TBC):

1. [CabblowStudios.com](#)
2. [Hiddenhand.co.za](#)
3. [Triggerfish.com](#)
4. [Chocolate Tribe Co. Ltd](#)

## 4. Other Key Participants to be Researched and Confirmed:

- Geometric Mathematics Historians
- Parisian Architecture Historians
- Historian/Curator of the Grid or Design Matrix
- Design Historians/Experts on Grid Use in Design
- Game Theorists
- Chess Historians
- Board Game Historians
- Ball Sports Historians and Curators (cricket, football, tennis, basketball, etc.)
- Historian/Curator of Dice
- West African Weightlifting Historians, Champions, and Curators
- Aquatic Sports Historians (swimming, diving, rowing, canoeing, etc.)
- Black African Swimmers/Divers



# **BEST UK IMAGES PRODUCTION LTD**

## **Co-Funders**

Media Fusion International

South African Broadcasting Corporation

Netflix Africa

## **Co-Producers**

Nomad Productions (Greece)

Ujebe Glen Nakasoane Company

Chocolate Tribe

Content Lab

**[bukimage.com](http://bukimage.com)**