**Research about Papua New Guinea**

**About Papua New Guinea:**

What is Papua New Guinea known for? It is known for being abundant in its resources but it is a country where modern necessities such as electricity aren’t available to all people. Be that as it may, it still has nice people. It is also a land that houses various types of fauna and flora, and it is the only country in the world that houses the Hooded Pitohui, a bird that is poisonous. (IWDA, 2017).

**Tourist Spots:**

1. **Lusancay Islands**

- One of the stunning places that people should visit are the Lusancay Islands! The Lusancay Islands and reefs are located in the Solomon Sea, south of the 5000-meter-deep Trobriand Trench and west of the Trobriand archipelago's Kiriwina Island. They are located in the Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea. (Clean Cruising, n.d). With magnificent reefs and white sand islets, the Lusancay Islands offer a slice of paradise. Of course, the best view is from above, looking down on the turquoise wonderland!

1. **Kubor Range**

- Do you like to take refreshing walks and hikes along mountains? Well, a good place to do so in Papua New Guinea is the Kubor Range. The Kubor Range in the New Guinea Highlands has some spectacular scenery, especially when cloud descends low enough to form a mysterious covering across the range! In the highlands, visitors will feel far removed from western comforts, with isolated tribes serving as the only life to be encountered along the journey.

1. **Mount Tavurvur**

- Papua New Guinea has volcanoes of its own, and they’re known to be the most active volcanoes. However, it's one thing to observe volcanoes that no longer erupt, but it's quite another to feel the soil move your your feet and witness Mother Earth at her most spectacular. In the Rabaul caldera, Tavurvur is one of Papua New Guinea's most prominent active volcanoes. It last erupted on September 12, 2014.

**Delicacies:**

1. **Mumu**

- Mumu is a traditional Papua New Guinean cooking method, and it’s an interesting way to cook food! A typical Mumu is a ground oven/pit filled with flaming hot coals and banana leaves. Meat, carbohydrates, vegetables, and fruits are placed last at the bottom of the pile. To ensure that the dish steams correctly, the whole thing is wrapped in a banana leaf. It is buried for hours in order to cook.

1. **Saksak**

- Saksak are rectangular-shaped dumplings that come from the coastal regions of Papua New Guinea. They're created from sago (sometimes cassava is used) and mashed bananas, which are then wrapped in banana leaves and simmered in coconut milk. If banana leaves aren't available, aluminum foil can be used instead. Typically, the dumplings are eaten for lunch or dinner.

**Papua New Guinea History:**

* Did you know? Papua New Guinea can be traced back to as early as 50,000-60,000 years ago, when people from Southeast Asia first migrated to the Australian Continent! They were believed to have migrated during and Ice Age period where sea levels were lower and there was little distance between islands.
* Headhunting and cannibalism were formerly common in many sections of Papua New Guinea. By the early 1950s, open cannibalism had all but vanished due to administrative and missionary efforts.

* Around the year 1526-1527, a Portuguese explorer named Don Jorge de Meneses was credited to have discovered the islands of Papua New Guinea. Despite the fact that European navigators continued to come and study the New Guinea islands for the following 170 years, the inhabitants largely kept to themselves until the late nineteenth century.
* Papua New Guinea used to be two different countries that were influenced and colonized over a period of 250 years. In 1885, Germany seized New Guinea's northern coast while Britain annexed Papua's southern parts. In 1906, the British handed the Papua Territory to Australia, then Australia attacked German New Guinea in World War I and took possession under a League of Nations mandate. In 1945, Australia gained sovereignty of both areas under a UN Trusteeship Agreement. They merged in 1949 to become Papua New Guinea, which gained independence in 1975.

**References:**

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