

# AFRICA



The longest river in the world, the Nile (4,132 miles), is located in Africa.

Well over one thousand languages are spoken by the people of Africa. Some estimates put this number closer to two thousand.

The world's largest land animal is the African elephant. The world's tallest animal, the giraffe, lives in Africa. And the fastest land animal in the world, the cheetah, is African too.

Africa is the hottest continent on earth.

Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain on the continent. It towers over 19,300 feet, which is so tall that glaciers can be found at its summit even though the mountain is near the equator.

The African continent has the second largest population in the world, at about one billion people.

The oldest human remains ever discovered were found in Ethiopia. They are approximately 200,000 years old.

Africa has the world's largest desert, the Sahara, which is almost the size of the United States.

# Algeria

**Algeria is the largest country in Africa**

**Algeria's official language is Arabic**

**Petroleum and natural gas make up 98 % of the country's exports.**

**Free national health care was introduced by the government in 1974 and helps pay for those who are sick and injured.**



# Angola

The official language in Angola is Portuguese, but they also speak Bantu and other African languages

Angola went through long civil war that took thousands of people's life and lasted from 1975 to 2002.

Angola's favourite sport is basketball

Angola gained its independence from the Portuguese colony in 1975.



# Benin

The languages spoken in Benin are French, Fon and Yoruba

Benin has a tropical climate with a humid and hot weather throughout the year

Benin gained its independence from France on August 1, 1960.

The colours of the flag are green, red and yellow. Green symbolises for hope for renewal, the red denotes the ancestors' courage, and the yellow represents the country's richest treasures.



# Botswana

**Botswana is home to the worlds biggest concentration of African elephants**

**English is the official language of the country, it is taught at schools, and is widely spoken in all urban centres.**

**Botswana is not the cheapest tourist destination to travel to. However, their policy is “High quality, low impact”. So when going there, you will not find yourself amidst hundreds of other tourists and can still enjoy a feeling of exclusivity**

**Around 38% of the country’s surface is dedicated to national parks**



# Burkina Faso

**It is located south of the Sahara Desert**

**Gold is Burkina Faso's main export, followed by cotton and animal products**

**Burkina Faso is home to 60 different ethnic groups, each with their own variety of folk music**

**Burkina Faso is a leader in African art and culture and hosts the largest craft market in Africa**



# Burundi

The first election in the country took place on September 8, 1961 and the first Prime Minister, Louis Rwagasore, was assassinated a few weeks after his election

A majority of the population of Burundi lives in villages that are scattered throughout the highlands

People in the region mainly eat diets consisting of carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. Meat accounts for 2% or less of the average food intake and Beer, which is an important part of social interactions, is drunk through straws

Football (soccer) is the national sport of Burundi



# Cape Verde

During World War 2 Winston Churchill had made plans to invade Cape Verde, but these plans were called off at the last minute.

The language spoken in Cape Verde is Portuguese, as the islands were a Portuguese colony from 1462-1975.

Cape Verde is named after Cap Vert, which means Green Cape in Senegal, which is the western most point in Africa.

Temperatures rarely drop from the mid-twenties, with the winter months averaging 23°C and the summer months reaching around 27°C.

There are no mosquito's in Cape Verde.



# Cameroon

Cameroon is the first African country to reach the quarter-final in soccer world cup.

The official languages in Cameroon is French, English. They also have other native African languages.

Cameroon celebrated its first independence day from the France and England on October 1, 1960.

The Cameroon flag has a star and three colours; green for vegetation, red for independence and yellow for sunshine.



# Central African Republic

Originally called Ubangi-Shari, this former French colony became called the Central African Republic after its independence in 1960.

Subsistence agriculture, as well as forestry, are the basis of Central African Republic's (CAR) economy.

French is the official language, Sangho and other tribal languages.

Industries: diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles.



# CHAD

**Chad attained its independence from France on August 11th, 1960**

**The lake is an important source of water for millions of people in the four neighbouring countries. The lake was once the centre of Africa's lucrative salt trade.**

**The Sahara Desert covers much of northern Chad and occupies roughly 1/3rd of the country's total area.**

**Crude oil has been the primary source of the country's economy since 2003. Earlier, cotton played a significant role in bringing wealth to the nation.**



# Comoros

Comoros has three official languages which are Comorian, Arabic and French. Nearly 98% are Sunni Muslims and the remaining 2% are Roman Catholics.

The climate is tropical marine and the rainy season begins in November and extends to the month of May. The arable land is only 36%.

Comoros is a “Federal republic”. It gained independence from France on 6, July 1975 and celebrate their National holiday every year.

The main agriculture is vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava. Major industries are tourism, perfume distillation.



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is the second largest country in Africa. It borders nine countries: Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo hosts the United Nations' largest peacekeeping mission in the world, with over 21,000 soldiers from approximately 50 different countries.

The people of the DRC represent over 200 ethnic groups, with nearly 250 languages and dialects spoken throughout the country. Kinshasa, the capital, is the second largest French-speaking city in the world.

The oldest national park in Africa is the Congo's Virunga National Park. It is home to rare mountain gorillas, lions, and elephants.



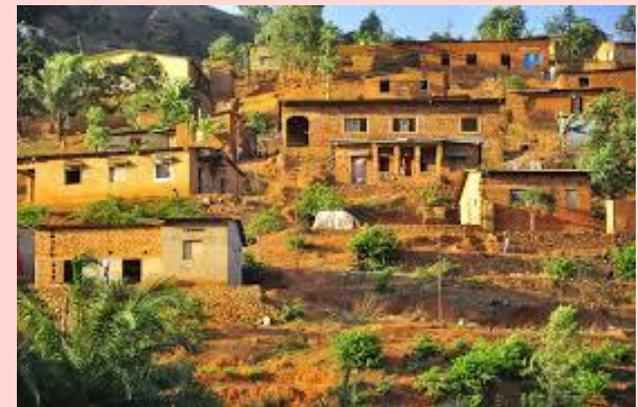
# Republic of the Congo

The Congo is situated in west-central Africa astride the equator. It borders Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Angola exclave of Cabinda, with a short stretch of coast on the South Atlantic.

Large offshore oil fields were discovered in the 1960s.

The Congo River is the second longest river in Africa.

The Republic of the Congo (Middle Congo) achieved independence in August 1960. The Belgian Congo also gained independence in 1960 as the Republic of the Congo (later renamed Democratic Republic of the Congo).



# Cote D'Ivoire

**Ivory Coast is the world's leading producer of cocoa beans, supplying 33 per cent of the total**

**The official language of Ivory Coast is French but many of their local languages are still used like Dioula, Baoule, Dan and Anyin.**

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# Djibouti

**Djibouti lies in North western Africa on the Red Sea.**

**The country was a French territory until 1977. Even today, thousands of French troops remain there keeping the peace.**

**One of the main exports is salt. The intense heat here causes water in lakes to evaporate, leaving behind salt and other minerals.**

**Djibouti is a hot, dry, barren country. Most of the land is desert.**



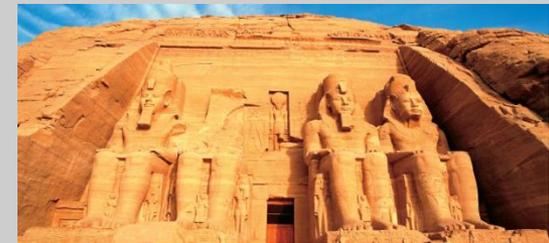
# Egypt

The Egyptian flag is similar to the flags of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen and consists of three bands of colours from the Arab Liberation flag; red, white, and black—with the golden eagle of Saladin on the white band. On the Egyptian flag, black represents oppression, red represents the bloody struggle against oppression, and white is symbolic of a bright future.

The oldest dress in the world comes from Egypt. It is 5,000 years old

Pharaoh Pepi II (2246-2152 B.C.) had the longest reign in history—94 years. He became Egypt's king when he was only 6 years old.

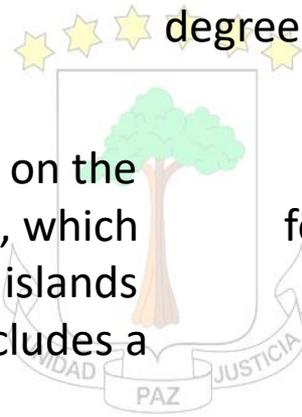
The Sahara Desert at one time was lush grassland and savannah. Overgrazing and/or climate change in 8000 B.C. began to change the area from pastoral land to desert. Now it is the world's largest hot desert at over 3,630,000 square miles—roughly the size of the United States. Antarctica is considered the largest desert (of any type) in the world.



# Equatorial Guinea

In 1963 Río Muni and Bioko were officially united as Equatorial Guinea, and Spain granted the country partial autonomy. Independence was declared in 1968.

The coup in 1979 put in place President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. He is part of the same small Fang subclan as Macias. Today the country is still attempting to rebuild and to establish a degree of political and economic stability.



The coat of arms (which is depicted on the flag) has six yellow six-pointed stars, which stand for the mainland and the five islands that comprise the country. It also includes a picture of a silk-cotton tree.

As a Spanish colony, the area was formerly known as Spanish Guinea.



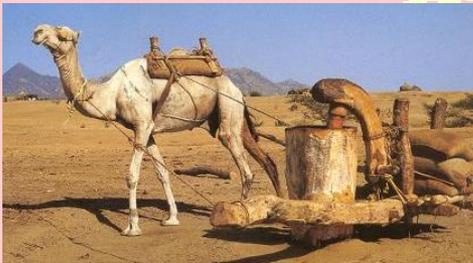
# Eritrea

Eritrea has 10 languages such as Tigrinya, Arabic, English, Saho, Bilen, Afar, Kunama, Nara, Tigre, and Hedareb.

Eritrea gained independence in 1993. The Independence Day of Eritrea is one of the most important public holidays in the country. It is observed on May 24 every year.

The Red Sea is widening at the rate of about one-half inch per year and will one day become an ocean. About 34 million years ago the Red Sea began to open up. This rift is one of the youngest regions of continental breakup on Earth.

As part of Eritrea's cultural, visiting among friends and relatives is common without invitation.



# Ethiopia

Founded in 980 B.C., Ethiopia is one of the oldest nations in the world

The Ethiopian calendar has 13 months and it is 7 or 8 years behind the Western calendar—so as of 2015, it is only 2008 in Ethiopia. The 13th month has only five days, or six in a leap year.

Coffee was first discovered by an Ethiopian goat herder named Kaldi in the Kaffa region, from which the word “coffee” may derive, when he noticed his goats “dancing” after eating the berries off the coffee plant. Today, it is estimated that four out of five Americans drink coffee at least once a day.

Ethiopia is the only country in Africa that was never formally colonized; however, it had to defeat the Italians twice to remain independent.



# Gabon

There are no major conflicts between the groups in Gabon, and intermarriage is common. The ethnic groups are not contained within Gabon. Many groups spill over the borders into the neighbouring countries.

The Gabonese are proud of their country's resources and prosperity. They carve their lives from the forest. They fish, hunt, and farm.

Gabon is a French equatorial country, home to over forty ethnic groups.

The Gabonese flag is made of three horizontal stripes: green, yellow, and blue. Green symbolizes the forest, yellow the equatorial sun, and blue the water from the sky and sea. The forest and its animals are greatly valued as well, and are portrayed on the Gabonese currency.



# Gambia

Gambia is a small, long and thin country in West Africa which follows the winding course of the Gambia River.

Gambia was a British colony from 1765 until 1965

The residents of Gambia enjoy a tropical climate with 2 seasons. The hot, rainy season is June to November and the cooler, dry season is November to May.

Gambia grows peanuts, rice, sorghum and millet, rears cattle, sheep and goats and catches fish.



# Ghana

Ghana was the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to gain independence post-colonialism. It gained its independence on March 6, 1957.

The Ghana Empire was built on trade in salt and gold, which is why British merchants later called it the Gold Coast.

Ghana was ranked as Africa's most peaceful country by the Global Peace Index

Ghana produces the second most cocoa beans in the world. Ivory Coast is No. 1. Cadbury — one of Britain's largest chocolate-makers, imports 90% of its cocoa from Ghana



# Guinea

Formerly known as French Guinea, Guinea gained independence in 1958. It is now sometimes known as Guinea-Conakry to distinguish it from Guinea-Bissau.

They grow coffee beans, rice, pineapples and palm kernels, rear cattle and produce timber.

French is the official language of Guinea, although many native languages are still spoken here.

Guinea has a generally hot and humid climate, with a rainy season from June to November and a dry season from December to May.



# Guinea-Bissau

Formerly Portuguese Guinea, Guinea-Bissau is a country in West Africa, off the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes numerous offshore islands of varying sizes.

They grow rice, beans, corn, cassava, peanuts, cashew nuts, palm kernels, cotton and timber here and catch fish.

The terrain here is mostly flat and low lying with glorious sandy beaches, with the Savannah to the east.

Throughout Guinea-Bissau you'll find villages full of delightful, traditional homes made from dried mud to create circular huts which are then thatched. Sounds lovely!



# Kenya

In Kenya some of the most frequently visited parks include the Nairobi National Park, Tsavo Game Reserve, Maasai Mara Game Reserve and Amboseli National Park, among others.

The main economic activity in Kenya is farming. The country is among the top exporters of coffee, tea, flowers, and pyrethrum. Due to their quality, Kenyan coffee and tea is normally grabbed the moment it reaches the international market.

In Kenya, a child is brought up by the community and the society at large, and not just the family members alone.

In Kenya other tourist attractions include mountains and unique terrain. Some of these mountains include Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya and Mt. Elgon.



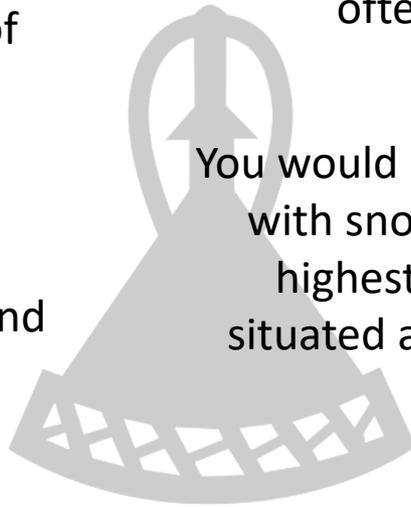
# Lesotho

Lesotho is ruled by a constitutional monarchy and is one of the 3 remaining kingdoms in Africa (the others are Morocco and Swaziland). King Letsi III is the reigning king of Lesotho since 1990.

Lesotho has 2 official languages. Sesotho is the national language and spoken by most of the Basotho. English is the second official language.

Not many countries can say that their traditional dress is a blanket. The Basotho blanket is a very common sight in Lesotho, often with colourful patterns.

You would not immediately associate Africa with snow, but Lesotho is home to the highest ski resort in Africa. Afriski is situated at 3050 metres above sea level.



# Liberia

Liberia is a country slightly smaller than England, located in West Africa.

Liberia enjoys a tropical climate, with hot, humid and dry winters, followed by wet and cloudy summers.

Boasting the second largest tropical rainforest in West Africa, Liberia is home to the rare and endangered (and extremely cute) Pygmy Hippopotamus!

Surprisingly, English is the official language of Liberia, although around 20 ethnic languages are also spoken here.



Liberia exports rubber, timber, diamonds, iron and cacao.



# Libya

In Libya's entire history, it only had one King. King Idris reigned from 1951 until he was overthrown by Colonel Gaddafi in 1969.

Besides revenues from oil exports; petrochemicals, iron, aluminium and steel manufacturing accounts for 20 percent of Libya's GDP.

Libya's national language is Arabic but the people also speak Italian and English.

Much of the central and eastern area of the country is covered by the Libyan Desert. The Libyan Desert is one of the most sun-baked and arid places on earth.

Libya is home to the largest proven oil reserves on the African continent. It makes a major contribution to the world's supply of sweet, light crude.



# Madagascar

Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Southeast Africa. Over 90% of its wildlife is found nowhere else on Earth.

Madagascar has two seasons, a hot rainy season which starts in November and last until April and a cooler dry season which starts in May and last until October.

Music is not viewed as a luxury, but a sacred part of the Malagasy daily life.

This tropical paradise is the world's second-largest producer of vanilla, after Indonesia. Ironically, vanilla originated in Mexico.

The island has two official languages, Malagasy and French.



# Malawi

Malawi is a long, thin landlocked country in south east Africa.

Malawi was the first African country to produce tea on a commercial basis and boasts the first Carlsberg brewery outside Denmark. Carlsberg is now the official beer of the Malawi National football team!

Its industry consists of tea, sugar, tobacco and sawmill products.

Malawi also exports tobacco, sugar, cotton, tea and coffee.

Like many African countries, the official language of Malawi is English.



# Mali

The capital city of Mali is Bamako, which lies on the banks of the Niger River. Bamako is a good place to explore local markets and live music.

The climate is subtropical to arid. Mali is hot and dry from February to June, rainy, humid and mild from June to November and cool and dry from November to February.

The official language of Mali is French, though 80% speak Bambara and numerous other African languages.

Mali is highly dependent on gold mining and agricultural exports for revenue. As gold production has started to fall, they are developing their cotton and iron ore extraction industries.



# Mauritania

Mauritania is one of the largest countries in Africa, at 1,030,700 it is twice the size of France, although vast areas of the country are uninhabitable.

Mauritania is one of the least densely populated countries in the world, with a population of 2.7 million the population density of the country is 3 persons per square km.

One of the longest trains in the world is found in Mauritania. It measures almost three kilometres long.

Offshore oil was discovered in Mauritania in 2001.



# Mauritius

Mauritius — an island nation world-renown for its lush, tropical vegetation, sugar cane plantations, dramatic mountains, sugar-white beaches, aquamarine lagoons.

Under British rule, the island's name reverted to Mauritius. Mauritius attained its independence from the United Kingdom March 12, 1968.

Mauritius was part of the long power struggle between the French and the British during the Napoleonic Wars.

The colourful national flag of Mauritius, also known as the “Four Bands, was adopted upon independence in 1968. Red: the bloodshed at the time of slavery and colonization, or self-determination and independence.

Blue: the Indian Ocean surrounding the island  
Yellow: the new light of independence shining, golden sunshine, or the bright future.

Green: the lush vegetation of the island.



# Morocco

In Morocco, it is considered impolite to handle food with the left hand and to say no to meat if it is offered at a meal.

Morocco's flag is red with a green pentacle (five-pointed linear star) known as Sulayman's (Solomon's) seal in the centre of the flag. Red and green are traditional colours in Arab flags, and the pentacle represents the five pillars of Islam and signifies the association between God and the nation. Its design dates to 1912.

White is the colour of mourning in Morocco. A Moroccan widow wears white for 40 days after the death of her husband.

In Morocco, it is estimated that there is one dentist for every 800,000 residents, and the standard treatment for a toothache is extraction.

Casablanca, the film named after the Moroccan city, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, won the Academy Award for Best Motion Picture in 1942 and is considered one of the best films of all time.



# Mozambique

Mozambique gained independence from the Portuguese in the year 1975.

Mozambique has a tropical climate and heavy flooding occurs along the rivers.

The language officially spoken is Portuguese though Sena, Swahili and Makhuwa are spoken commonly. English is taught in secondary schools and spoken by many professionals and political leaders.

Mozambique exports cashew, cotton, sugar, prawns and aluminum. The agriculture products grown in Mozambique are sugarcane, tea, cashew nuts, cotton and beef. The industries that constitute the economy are chemicals, petroleum products, beverages textiles and aluminum.



# Namibia

Namibia is the second least densely populated country on earth. After Mongolia which is also a vast country, there are just over two million people living in a country which is half the size of Alaska.

Namibia has the largest free-roaming cheetah population in the world – there are an estimated 2,500 – 3,000 cheetahs in Namibia.

More than 300 days of sunshine per year.

Shipwrecks dot the wild Skeleton Coast coastline and elephants wander through the sand dunes that plunge directly into the freezing Atlantic ocean.

Main facts of Namibia flag are that this flag has a wide nationally accepted significance: blue represents the clear sky and the water resources, green stands for agriculture, red is the symbol of Namibian people and finally, white is the colour of peace. Besides the colour stripes, there is another symbol on the Namibian flag: the sun that represents the energy power and life.



# Niger

Niger, officially the Republic of Niger, is a landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River

The official language is French. This is inherited from the colonial period and serves as an administrative language.

Uranium is Niger's largest mineral export. The country is ranked fifth in Uranium production globally.

Unlike the Nile that is unclear, the Niger is clear over the whole course. This is attributed to an absence of silt.

Flag of Niger. Three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a small orange disk centred in the white band; the orange band denotes the drier northern regions of the Sahara; white stands for purity and innocence; green symbolizes hope and the fertile and productive southern and western areas, as well as the Niger River; the orange disc represents the sun and the sacrifices made by the people.



# Nigeria

Being the most populous country in Africa, it also stands seventh in the World population.

Nigeria has a wide variety of climatic conditions with the south experiencing equatorial weather conditions, an arid north and a tropical centre. The best time to tour Nigeria and visit it would be during December through February. As for rain, it also varies according to the region.

The name of the country comes from the name of the river Niger which flows through the country. The official name of Nigeria is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Nigerian Naira is the official currency of Nigeria. Abuja is the capital city of the country.

Nigeria has English as its official language. Apart from this, over 30 other languages are spoken in the country. 7% of the world's languages are spoken in Nigeria.



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# Rwanda

Rwanda is bordered by Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, Burundi to the south and Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west.

Plastic bags are not allowed in Rwanda due to the mess and environmental harm they can cause,

Rwanda's population was 11.8 million in 2013. This makes Rwanda the most densely populated country in Africa.

Its industry consists of tourism, agricultural products, cement, soap and small scale beverages. Rwanda also exports coffee, tea, hides and tin ore.

The climate in Rwanda is temperate. There are two rainy seasons from February to April and November to January, whilst in the mountains it is possible to experience snow and frost.



# Sao Tome and Principe

São Tomé is covered by dense mountainous jungle where large plantations have now been carved. Principe consists of jagged mountains.

The climate is tropical –hot and humid and the yearly temperatures average at about 27°C. The rainy season is from October to May. The dry months are from June to September.

The island of São Tomé was the world's largest producer of cocoa in 1908 and the crop is still important.

São Tomé gained independence in 1975. Principe became autonomous in 1995.

They have four national languages which include Portuguese, Portuguese-based creoles Forro, Angolar and Principense. French is also taught in the schools.



# Senegal

The official language is French though Wolof, Pulaar, Jola and Mandinka are popularly spoken in Senegal

Senegal gained independence from France in 1960. The government is multiparty democratic republic

Industries include agricultural and fish processing, fertilizer production, phosphate mining and petroleum refining. Senegal exports fish, peanuts, petroleum products, phosphates and cotton.

Senegal has a tropical climate and is generally hot and humid. The rainy season is from May to November with strong southeast winds and the dry season is from December to April and dominated by hot, dry, harmattan winds.

Wrestling is the traditional and national sport of Senegal.



# Seychelles

Pirates used to seek the islands of Seychelles as a hideout. It is believed that Olivier Le Vasseur, an infamous pirate, had a treasure worth 100,000 euros that remains hidden in the land up to the present.

Victoria, the capital city of Seychelles, is the smallest capital in the whole world.

James Bond author Ian Fleming visited the Seychelles in 1958 looking for adventure and inspiration for his then-latest collection of stories, For Your Eyes Only.

The country is home to the heaviest land tortoise that is living in the wild. Named Esmeralda, the animal weighs 304 kilograms and can be found at the Bird Island.

Almost half of the limited landmass in the country is occupied by national parks and reserves. This is in support of the government's various environment and ecosystems protection and conservation policies.



# Sierra Leone

The country's name has been derived from the words "Serra Leao," which in Portuguese means "Lion Mountain Range".

Sierra Leone is one of the smallest republics in Africa and in terms of size it ranks as the 118th largest country in the world.

The country made headlines on 14 February 1972, when the "Star of Sierra Leone", the third-largest gem-quality diamond in the world, was discovered in Koidu.

Sierra Leone is home to an astounding 16 groups belong to different ethnicities. Each ethnic group has their own language. The Temne are the largest and most influential group followed by Mende group.



# Somalia

Somalia, officially known as the Federal Republic of Somalia, is a semi-arid land in the Horn of Africa which lies along the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

British Somaliland gained independence from Britain on June 26, 1960 and Italian Somaliland gained independence from Italy just a few days after that on July 1, 1960.

Somalia has the longest coastline on the continent's mainland.

The official languages are Somali and Arabic whilst English and Italian are second languages.

The country exports livestock, hides, fish, bananas and charcoal.



# South Africa

Table Mountain in Cape Town is believed to be one of the oldest mountains in the world and one of the planet's 12 main energy centres, radiating magnetic, electric or spiritual energy.

South African brewery SABMiller ranks – by volume – as the largest brewing company in the world. Saffers love their beer...but the real reason the brewery is so big? SABMiller also supplies up to 50% of China's beer.

South Africa's drinking water is rated 3rd best in the world for being "safe and ready to drink".

The oldest remains of modern humans were found in South Africa and are well over 160,000 years old.

General Motors South Africa is the only place outside of the USA to build the Hummer H3!



# South Sudan

It is one of the youngest countries in the world. It was only in 2011 that South Sudan declared itself as an independent nation when it spun-off from the country of Sudan.

The country also has significant deposits of chromium ore, copper, iron ore, mica, silver, gold, tungsten and zinc.

Petroleum is Sudan's major natural resource.

South Sudan is one of Africa's most linguistically-diverse countries. It has several hundreds of language groups.

Around 83% of the country's population lives in circular stick and mud structures called "tukels". These rustic cottages generally have no windows are tall and have thatched roofs.



# Sudan

On January 1, 1956, Sudan gained independence from Egypt and the UK.

The climate is more tropical in the mountainous southern regions as against the northern plains, which are arid desert.

The ox-driven water wheel that has been in operation since 400 BC still plays a vital role in the economy of the country

Sudan comprises of a vast desert which is prone to periodic draughts and dust storms. This is even though the Nile runs right through the country from the north to the south, dominating the northern portion.

The nine countries that border Sudan are Libya, Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia, Chad, Uganda, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Eritrea.



# Swaziland

The kingdom of Swaziland gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1968.

The official language is SiSwati and English.

Swaziland is famous for its vast variety of wild animals, such as elephants, lions, leopards and rhinoceros. It is also well-known for its bird life.

Swaziland is also known as Ngwane. It is the smallest country in Africa.

Swaziland exports canned fruit, citrus, refrigerators, cotton yarn, wood pulp and sugar. It imports motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products and chemicals.



# Tanzania

Tanzania has the most expensive hardwood tree in the world; the Mpingo trees, also known as the African Blackwood trees.

The lead vocalist of the English band 'Queen', Freddie Mercury, is a Tanzanian by birth and was born in the archipelago of Zanzibar, in Stone Town.

Tanzania shares its national anthem with South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Tanzania also houses the world's largest volcanic crater, Ngorongoro, with a diameter of 19kms and is 600m deep.

Tanzania has two capital cities.



# Togo

Togo is a long, thin country in West Africa. It is bordered by Burkina Faso to the north, Benin to the east and Ghana to the west. It also has a coastline along the Gulf of Guinea to the south.

The Togolese enjoy a tropical climate in the south, with hot and humid weather, whilst the north is semiarid.

Togo's population is made up of around 40 tribes, which totalled 6.8 million people in 2013.

Its industry consists of phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement and handicrafts. Togo also exports cotton, phosphates, cacao and coffee.

Togo gained independence from France in 1960.



# Tunisia

Tunisia is a beautiful and culturally-rich country in North Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the southeast and Algeria to the west; it also has a coastline along the Mediterranean Sea to the north and east.

This country is home to a wide range of wild animals, including cheetahs, panthers, lions, leopards, gazelles, mongooses, otters, hyenas, wolves, deer and hartebeest.

Its industry consists of petroleum, tourism, mining, textiles and footwear. The main exports include textiles, mechanical goods, phosphates, chemicals and agricultural products.

Tunisia gained independence from France in 1956.



# Uganda

Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered by South Sudan to the north, Kenya to the east, Tanzania to the south, Rwanda to the southwest and Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west.

Its industry includes sugar, tobacco, brewing, cotton textiles and cement. The main exports consist of fish and fish products, coffee, tea, gold and cotton.

Ugandans enjoy a tropical climate with two dry seasons from December to February and June to August, with generally rainy weather in between.



Uganda is one of the few places on earth where you can still find the endangered Mountain Gorilla. You'll also find elephants, monkeys, aardvarks, lions, bats, leopards, jackals, zebras, warthogs, hippopotamuses and giraffes.



# Zambia



Until 1964, when the country gained independence, Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia.

Most Zambians enjoy a tropical climate, although this is dependent on altitude; there is a rainy season from October to April.

The official language of Zambia is English, although indigenous languages are also spoken.

In Zambia it's possible to spot elephants, cheetahs, hippos, buffalos, giraffes, hyenas, antelopes, leopards and zebras.

Its industry consists of copper mining and processing, beverages, foodstuffs and construction. The main exports consist of copper, cobalt, tobacco, electricity and flowers.



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# Zimbabwe

Rhodesia, which later became Zimbabwe, was financed into existence by the Rothschild family through their company Rio Tinto.

According to the Zimbabwe constitution there are 16 officially recognised languages, with sign language being one of them.

It is a breach of Zimbabwean law to sell products bearing the colours of the national flag.

Zimbabwe became independent from the United Kingdom on April 18, 1980. They celebrate their national day on this day to commemorate their independence.

Cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys and textiles/clothing comprise the major items that Zimbabwe exports.

