All of this week's homework is intended to help you get to know more about the country of Sudan, where Kek is from in *Home of the Brave*.

On the map above, do the following things:

- With a yellow colored pencil, lightly shade Sudan
- Label the country of Sudan as well as all of its neighboring countries
- Label the ocean on the west side of Africa
- Label the ocean on the east side of Africa
- Label the Red Sea
- Using a blue colored pencil, draw the Nile River on the map
- On the middle of the continent, label the name of the continent in all capital letters
Use these maps, the internet or a recent atlas to help you complete the map study portion of your homework.
Sudan Facts
Read the Encyclopedia Britannica entry about Sudan in order to answer the following questions:

1. In what year did Sudan split to become two countries: Sudan and South Sudan? _______

2. Is Sudan a “land-locked” country? Explain your response: ______________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

3. Name two geographic features you can find in Sudan:
•
•

4. Sketch and label 3 animals that are native to Sudan:

5. Describe the economy (how people make money) in Sudan.
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

6. On the next page, create a timeline of Sudan’s history, which includes (but is not limited to) the following events:
• Kingdoms of Sudan convert to Christianity
• Egypt conquers Sudan
• Sudan’s Muslims revolt and take control from the Egyptians & British Government
• British government regains control of Sudan
• Sudan becomes independent
• A peace treaty is signed between the people of the North and the South
• Sudan becomes two countries: Sudan and South Sudan
Sudan
Sudan is a large country in Africa. For many years it was divided into northern and southern regions. Different groups of people lived in the two regions. Fighting between the two groups led to a long civil war. In 2005, however, the fighting stopped. The peace agreement led to an official split between the two parts of Sudan in 2011. The new country of South Sudan came into being in July of that year. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum.

Geography
Sudan covers a large area in northeastern Africa. It shares borders with Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, and Egypt. In the east Sudan has a coast along the Red Sea. Northern Sudan is in the Sahara. The country has sand dunes in the west along with some mountains. In the south are dry shrub lands and more mountains. The Nile River flows south to north through the middle of the country. Its two major branches, the White Nile and the Blue Nile, join at the city of Khartoum. Sudan is a hot country. The rain that falls is mainly in the southern part of the country.

Plants and Animals
The northern desert has few plants. Farther south, low-rainfall savannas, or grasslands, appear. They consist of grasses, thorny trees, and baobab trees. Sudan's wildlife includes lions, leopards, cheetahs, crocodiles, elephants, antelope, giraffes, and rhinoceroses. Sudan has several protected nature areas, including Dinder National Park in the southeast.

People
The name Sudan comes from Arab words meaning “land of the blacks.” However, most of Sudan’s people are Arabs. They follow Islam. Black Africans live in the south. They follow Christianity or traditional African religions. Arabic and English are common languages, but Sudan’s peoples speak many other languages. Most people live in the countryside.

Economy
Most of Sudan’s people work as farmers. The land between the two branches of the Nile is the country's main growing region. Farmers grow sorghum, millet, sugarcane, peanuts, sesame seeds, cotton, and other crops. They raise sheep, goats, cattle, and camels.

Sudan began selling oil to other countries in 1999. Its factories produce sugar, cement, vegetable oil, shoes, and other goods. Services such as transportation and communications are also important to the economy.
History

In ancient times the northern part of Sudan was known as Nubia. Ancient Egypt sometimes ruled Nubia. From the 1000s BC to the AD 300s Nubia was part of the kingdom of Kush (or Cush). After Kush lost power, three kingdoms rose up in Sudan. They converted to Christianity in the AD 500s. These kingdoms collapsed between the 1200s and the 1400s, when Arabs from Egypt moved into northern Sudan.

Egypt conquered all of Sudan in 1874. The Egyptians had British governors rule the territory. Sudan’s Muslims revolted against the British and took control of the region in 1885. The British regained control in 1898. Great Britain and Egypt then ruled Sudan until 1956. That year Sudan became independent.

Military governments, led by Muslims of the north, soon came to power. The non-Muslim peoples of the south fought against the governments. The civil war led to famines and forced millions of people to leave the country. A peace treaty signed in 2005 set up plans for the two regions to share power. It also called for the people in southern Sudan to vote on whether or not they wanted to create a separate country. That vote took place in 2011, and the result was in favor of separating from Sudan. In July of that year the country of South Sudan came into being. Part of the border between the two countries was in dispute for some time after the separation, however.

In the early 21st century another area of conflict was the region called Darfur, in western Sudan. Armed groups called militias killed tens of thousands of people and forced many others to leave. Sudan’s government supported the militias.

Cite

While every effort has been made to follow citation style rules, there may be some discrepancies. Please refer to the appropriate style manual or other sources if you have any questions.
