

The image shows the national flag of Sudan, which consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white, and black, with a green triangle at the top left corner. The flag is shown waving in the wind. The word "Sudan" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font across the white stripe.

Sudan

Sudan is in Africa.

Until 2011 it was the largest country in Africa.

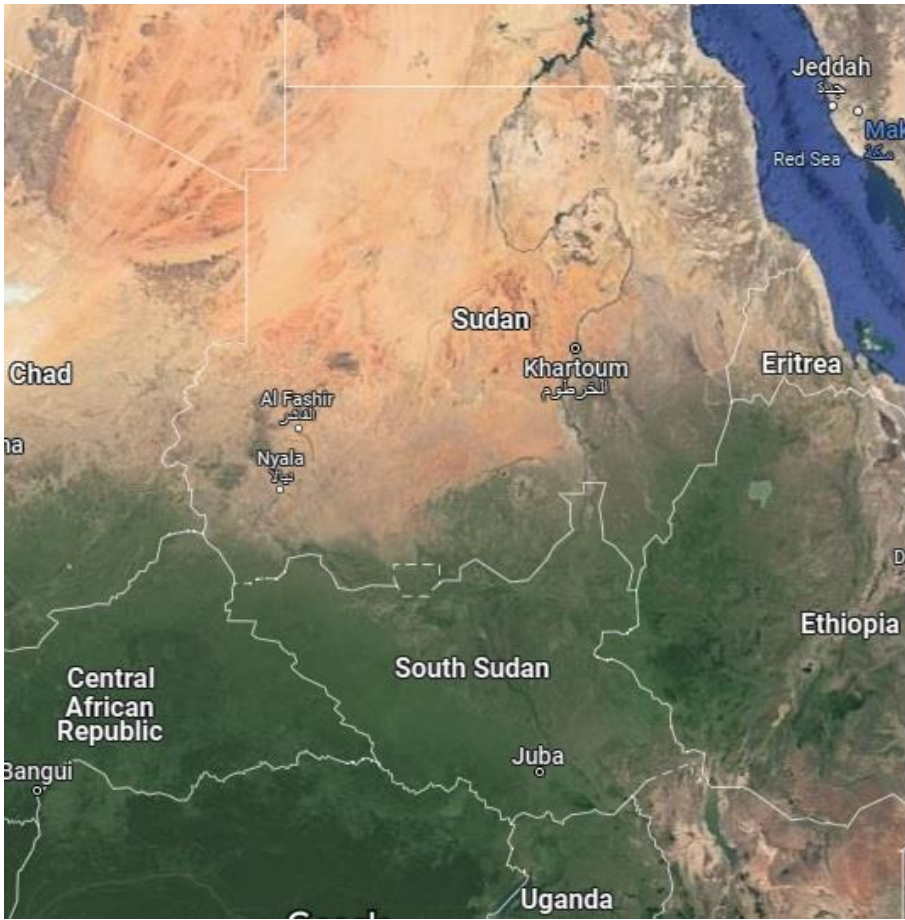
Since South Sudan became independent it is the third largest country in Africa.

Between South Sudan and Sudan there are 114 different languages.

In Sudan Arabic is the official language.

46 million people live in Sudan.

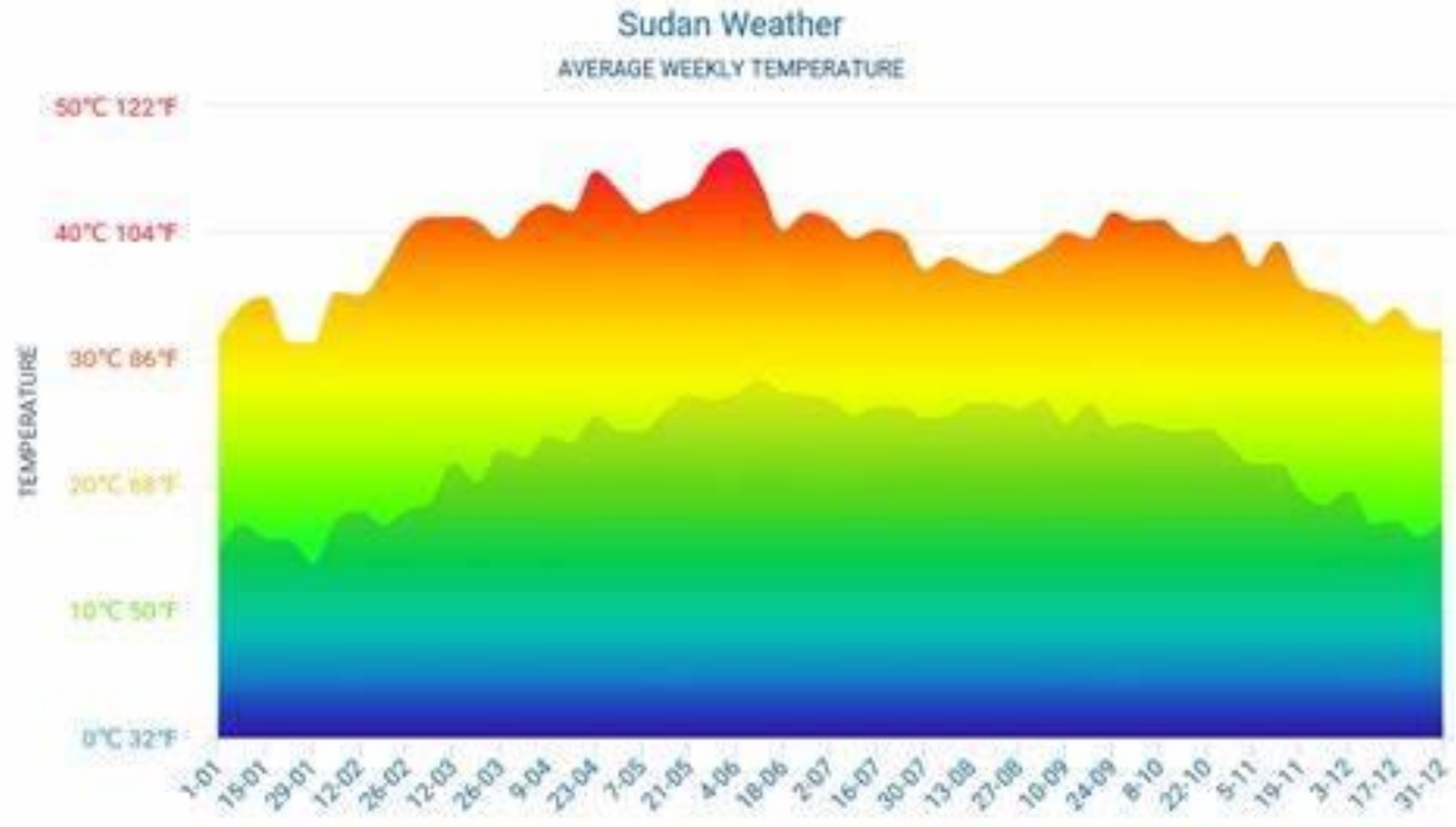




Sudan is surrounded by 7 countries. Libya, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Chad and South Sudan and 1 sea The Red Sea.

Sudan is very dry. Over 50% of the land is desert.

It is very hot in Sudan averaging between 30 and 45 degrees throughout the year. There is a monsoon when it rains in July and August.



Blue Nile

White Nile



The Nile is very important for Sudan

It is 4,132 miles long and is the longest river in the world.

The Nile flows through 11 countries.

It is made of 2 rivers which meet in Khartoum the capital of Sudan.

The Blue Nile comes from Ethiopia. The White Nile comes from Tanzania.

From Khartoum it flows through Sudan and Egypt to the Mediterranean sea.

Can you see how the two rivers are different colours when they meet?!

We had fun playing in the Nile!

Animals that live in Sudan





Family Life

Our family's religion is Islam

Men wear jellabiyas and women wear tobes.

Families live together with up to 4 generations in one house.

A house has family rooms and communal areas with separate sleeping areas and bathrooms for men and women. This is for unmarried family members, visiting friends and family and older children.



In the morning when you wake up you have tea & biscuits/cakes.

Breakfast is at 11am. This can be ful (dried broad beans) Tamir (like falafel) Omelette and salad.

Men and women eat separately. They share the food from a big tray.

In the evening dinner is stew, roasted meat, stuffed peppers, salad, rice and kiswa (like a very thin pancake) or bread.



During the day everyone enjoys breaks for coffee.





All the food is made at home with ingredients from local shops, markets and street sellers.



Everyone loves going out to eat pizza and ice cream as well as traditional food!



You have to eat ice cream very quickly before it melts!





Last time we went to Sudan we visited a farm. We saw goats, cows, camels and puppies. We ate mangos, watermelon, guava and bananas that all grow in Sudan.

Weddings are very big and colourful in Sudan.
This is cousin Safoya's wedding.
She wore an English and a Sudanese wedding dress
The gold headdress is called a Jedla.
She wears gold the groom gives her.
The bride has henna on her hands and feet.
The groom has henna too but it is plain.
My brothers had henna too!



The men accompany the groom to the wedding.

There are bright lights, music and dancing.

There are musicians and singers and everyone dances.



Sudan has more pyramids than Egypt! Over 200!

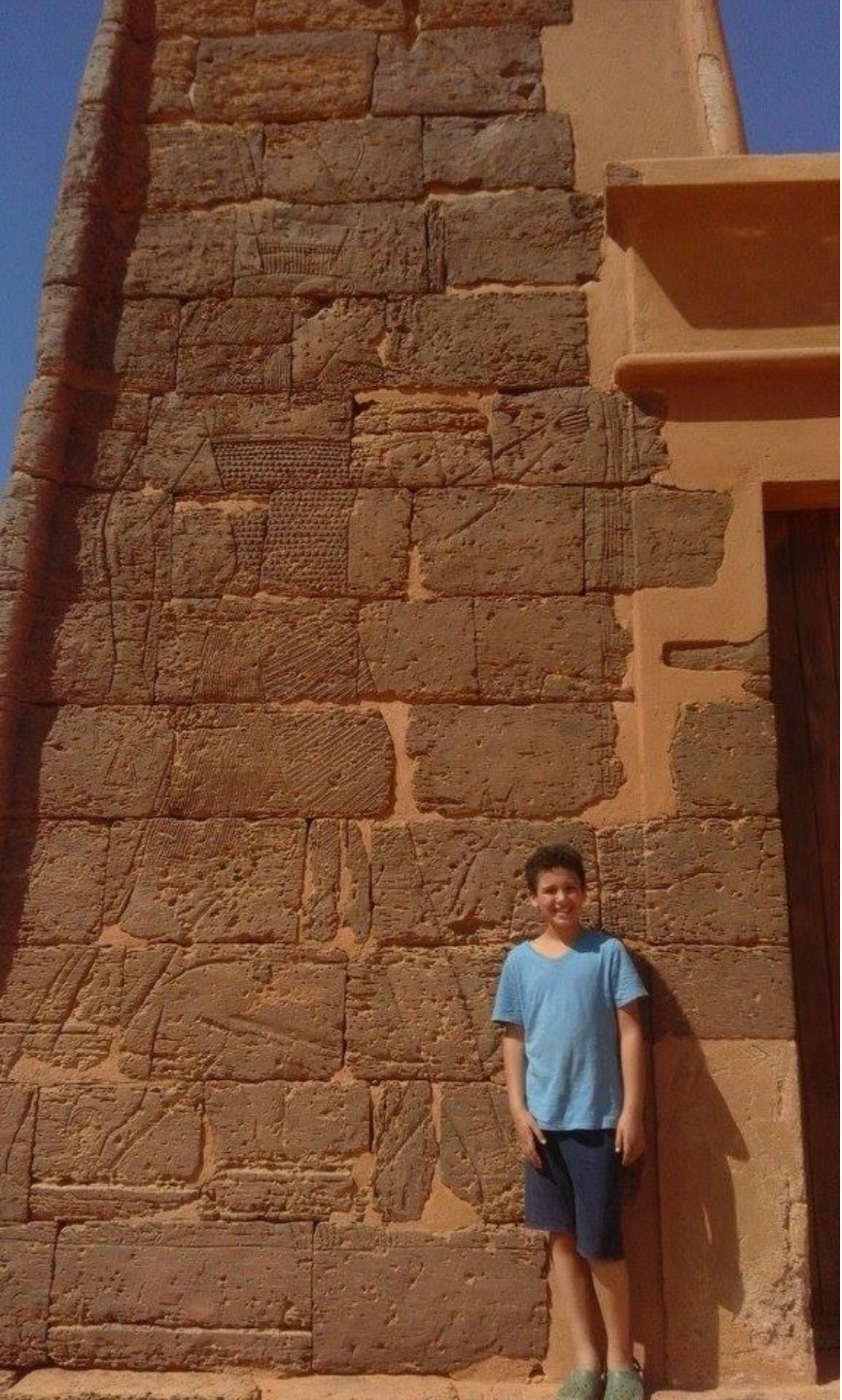
Sudanese pyramids are smaller than Egyptian ones.

They were built by the Kingdom of Kush between 1600 and 3000 years ago.



Most of the pyramids are in Meroe, but that is a long way into the desert, so we visited the pyramids at Shendi.





Interesting Facts about the Kingdom of Kush

- In battle, Kush was famous for its archers and the bow and arrow were often depicted in the art of Ancient Kush.
- One of the most famous leaders of Kush was Piye who conquered Egypt and became pharaoh of Egypt.
- Most of the people of Kush were farmers. They grew wheat and barley and cotton to make clothes.
- The priests were so powerful they could decide when it was time for the king to die.
- People didn't live very long in Kush. The average person was expected to live only 20 to 25 years.



In April last year fighting started within the army.

Over 7 million people have had to leave their homes including our family.

Our family had to flee from their house in Khartoum to the village.

Now they have had to leave the village too.

Most of our family are now living in Egypt until the fighting stops.

We think about them a lot and hope they can return to their home soon.

Thank you Kamaal for a fascinating assembly



We all hope your family can return safely to Sudan soon.