

## Physical Structure

Angola is considered to be a decent sized country, it has 1,246,700 square miles of land which is less than twice the size of Texas. It is located in the southern part of South Africa and its capital is Luanda. Angola consists of flat coastal plains, rolling hills and mountains that are scattered around in Angola. A population of 26,655,513 (2017; according to UN records.) many people roam the land of Angola and this is a drastic increase from the population in 1970 which was only 6,300,969. The reason for this increase is because of the birth rate, which is 16 per person. Though the fertility rate over each year is going down.



## Culture

Angola is mostly Bantu mixed with a Portuguese culture. This makes the ethnic group very diverse with a variety of Bantu languages. However their official language is Portuguese. Angola is known for their cultures artwork. They have a market near Luanda called the Futungo Market, and is said to be one of the best places to buy modern artworks. They are also said to have the finest wood carvings in Central Africa. It was not till the 19th century Angolans began writing about their history and legends. Angola is not only known for its works but also its sports. IN 2006 they reached the Football World cup, which helped Angola become more united. Another sport they play is called Capoeira. This is a sport created by slaves from Brazil and it is a mixture of dance and martial arts.



# Republic of Angola

Gianna Geberth and Evita Parantak



## About Angola

Located in Southern Africa Angola is between Namibia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Angola has gone through a lot as a country. Today they are still recovering from a 27-year civil war that ended in 2002.

## Key Events (1970-2017)

1975- Introduction to independence and an emergency government was formed. There was also a civil war between three nationalist groups which included the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola), UNITA (National Union for the total Independence of Angola), and FNLA ( National Liberation Front of Angola).

1989- Cease fire agreement between MPLA and UNITA crumbled and guerrilla war broke out.

1991- Peace treaty signed , creating a new multi-party constitution.

1994- Unita and government sign the Lusaka Protocol Peace accord.

1997- Inauguration for the Government of National Unity

1998- Beginning of a 4 year civil war

2002- UNITA declared itself a political party, and demobilized their armed forces

2008- First parliament election held in over 16 years

2010- Adoption of a new constitution, where the winning party decides presidency



## Economics

Angola's economy is mainly supported by the oil industry. They are also known for their diamonds that make up 5% of their exports other agricultural products include bananas, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, tobacco and fish. Since 2005 Angola has been trying to rebuild their infrastructure, using billions of dollars in credit. In 2009 they abandoned their banks rate of exchange and in 2015 the price of oil fell. Trying to solve this issue they reduced government subsidies, and tried to apply import quotas. Corruption is a long term challenge Angola faces. They face almost a 5 billion dollar debt as of 2016, and a 37.7 billion dollar external debt.



## Politics

Angola is currently run by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. In September 10th 1979 he became president of the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) then 3 days after, he was elected president. Angola is a republic with a multiparty presidential regime which means that people elects the representatives but do not vote on legislation and that multiple political parties can run up for elections.

**Advantages** of having this type of government: people has their say not only officials and that the rights and liberties of the citizens are protected.

**Disadvantages** of having this type of government: having the fact that Africa isn't one of the richest countries, elections are hard to run since they are very expensive and require tons of support and Africa has a low education level, politicians do not have as much knowledge and sugar coated discussions are often in use.

