

# IMPORTANT EVENTS!

**1975-** Denktash (President of independent administration) and Glafcos Clerides (president of the house of representatives) agree with a population exchange.

**1998-** Clerides decides not to deploy missiles in Cyprus.

**2001-** A lot of police officers are attacked by protesters as the people bombard the military base.

**2002-** Denktash and Clerides begin UN-sponsored negotiations.

**2003-** for the first time in 30 years, the Turkish Cypriot Authorities ease their restrictions on the border, which cause the Cypriot people to cross the island's dividing line.

**2004-** Cyprus joined the EU but is still a divided island.

**2005-** The parliament approves the EU constitution.

**2007-** Turkey denies sending more battle ships to the eastern part of the mediterranean in an oil drilling rights off with cyprus.

**2011-** Cyprus starts to explore oil and gas around their island. This leads to oil vessel to water off northern cyprus.

# Political Structure

Nicos Anastasiades is the president and head of the right democratic rally. Anastasiades was a native to Cyprus and worked his way up the rank throughout the years which led him to presidency. "The Greek Cypriot State is a Constituent State of the United Cyprus Republic." Cyprus has four political parties, the progressive party, a pro communist group, the center right democratic party, and socialist party. Some advantages include low crime rate, low taxation, good, relaxed quality of life, friendly community and low cost of living. Disadvantages include overcrowding, restrictions on letting property, pollution, water shortages and the expense of getting to and from the island if you own a home there.



# Economics

Cyprus gained independence from Great Britain in 1960 and became a member of Europe.

Euros were adopted into the country as the currency in 2008. This is considered a high income economy and has been recovering from financial issues over the past few years. The expectations of living reflect off the high human development index.

Cyprus is 23rd in the quality of life index. Cyprus is a big export economy. The top exports are petroleum, planes and aircrafts, as well as passenger and cargo ships. The top export locations are Greece, Poland and Israel. The locations they import from include Greece, the UK, China, Italy and Germany.



# Culture and Social Aspects

As time has passed the Cypriot culture has left archeological sites all across Cyprus. Places such as Lemesos, Paphos and amphitheatres still stand on the island.



The languages spoken in Cyprus are Greek, Turkish and English. Most of the Greek inhabitants belong to the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus while the Turkish are mostly Muslim.

Family is a big part of the culture of Cyprus. The families can consist of 20 to 30 people including aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents. Extended family is not considered to be a thing in Cyprus, everyone is just family. Family is the center of the social structure.

Food is also a big part of the culture. Cypriot style barbecue is a popular dish among the island. Other foods that are apart of the culture are Meze which is a platter with multiple appetizers, kebabs, stifado and moussaka.



# Physical Structure

Cyprus is the largest Mediterranean Island next to Sicily and Sardinia. Cyprus is located in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean. Pine forests and mountains cover the island along with barren yellow in the summertime and green during the winter.

The population has risen from 613,619 in 1970 to 1,187,575. The area takes up 9,251 square kilometers. The growth rate has increased 0.89% in the year 2017. This increase comes from natural causes. External migration is expected to remain the same which will keep the population change at the same rate. The number of births is supposed to increase as well.



# Cyprus



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