

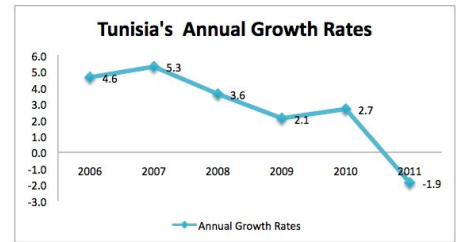
Tunisi a



By: Hope King & Morgan
Parker

Background:

Soon after World War I Tunisia convinced the french to create Tunisia as an independent state. Habib Bourguiba was there first president and ruled for 31 years establishing a strict one party state. Ben Ali took over after a long 31 years of a great nation and turned it into rumble with his hard hand. His coup would change the state forever. His reign consisted of: high unemployment, corruption, widespread poverty, and high food prices. Riots were breaking out and so Ben Ali fled leaving the state in misery. A national unity government was created and after much voting Beji Caid Essebsi became the first president under this new government. All Tunisians were hoping for a brighter future and he was here to give them that.



Economics:

Tunisia mainly relies on exports, foreign investments, and tourism. Unlike many other countries in Africa Tunisia has taken advantage of its rich natural resources such as, textiles, food, petroleum, chemicals, and phosphates. Most of these exports go to their main economic partner the EU. Following the overflow of Ben Ali tourism and investment declined. Tunisia's new government was established in late 2014 and ever since then they have been struggling to deal with investments and businesses. They are working to fix the many problems that arose when Ben Ali was in power. Recently, certain tourism attacks on the tourist sectors have cause the GDP to lower substantially but Tunisia is looking toward a better side for the economy.

Political Structure:



Tunisia's flag resembles the Ottoman flag.

Tunisia's current president is Beji Caid Essebsi. He came to power in December of 2014, after winning the first three presidential elections since Tunisia's last leader, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali's downfall. Their current government is a republic. Although in 1988, Tunisia was democratic. Their republican government they have now, means the state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body. An advantage of this type of government for the citizens is, "freedom of expression and the right to form political parties and associations are guaranteed, as a freedom of religious belief." A disadvantage of this form of government, specifically for the president is, "the Assembly of the People's Representatives can impeach the president with a two-thirds vote."

Culture and social:



Tunisia is a blend of many ethnicities and cultures. Some say that Tunisia culture is not truly original that is simply takes from other cultures. Throughout the bringing up of many countries such as Greece and Rome came into power and left their mark on the unstable nation of Tunisia. Christianity was founded and created the Church in Africa. Many of these Christians suffered persecution. Soon after the Orthodox Bishops of the Byzantines started a new generation of religion. As seen the list of nations goes on and on. Tunisia never gives up the countries that left an imprint on them. It will forever be carried with the new Tunisia. After Tunisia's small industrialization poets, scholars, and historians started to come about in numbers. The French is present in the architecture by using a new modern style while also keeping the French ideals integrated. After the wake of the Tunisia revolution settled art and culture flourished in different ways than before.



Physical Structure:

The total land area of Tunisia is 63,170 square miles, which is twice the size of South Carolina. It consists of coastal plains on the eastern side and it's more mountainous in the northern region of the state, where the Atlas range is found. The Sahara Desert is also located in the southern part of the state. The current population of Tunisia is about 11,494,760 people. Since 1970, it has grown by about 6,434,367 people. This change is because the birth rate in the 1970's was much higher than recent years. Also the migrant rate was much higher in the 1900's than present time, and the urban population for Tunisia is greater now, than back then.

- http://www.telegraph.co.uk/content/dam/Travel/leadAssets/33/70/tunisia-useUSE_3370188a-xlarge.jpg
- <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwi3nPI09OfSAhXCQyYKHSsOB-0QjRwIBw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationsonline.org%2Foneworld%2Ftunisia.htm&psig=AFQjCNFmZ1xUI3t7f-7MYObOdgVHmxubIQ&ust=1490196206603655>
- <http://gpf-europe.com/context/publications/?id=17028>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ts.html>

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwj66dm9uurSAhVGeCYKHti5Bu8QjRwIBw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.alumni.upenn.edu%2Fredirect.aspx%3FlinkID%3D5213%26eid%3D31027&psig=AFQjCNED1tRDCHYw3vYsmz2mooYGFf_J2w&ust=1490283919299456
- <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiv8ZLTuurSAhVIYyYKHVFiCisQjRwIBw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.worldatlas.com%2Fwebimage%2Fcountries%2Fafrika%2Ftunisia%2Ftnland.htm&psig=AFQjCNFadyvC1XbSjuoi1iiAsXG8v1Pr8g&ust=1490283991256887>
- <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14107241>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/republic-government>
- <https://www.britannica.com/place/Tunisia/Government-and-society>
- <http://www.infoplease.com/country/tunisia.html>
- <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/tunisia-population/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Tunisia