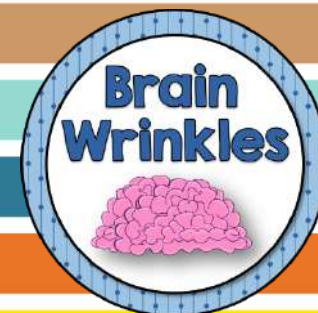


Independence of South Sudan

Political, Economic, & Social
Conflicts



Standards

SS7CG2 The student will explain the structures of the modern governments of Africa.

b. Explain how political, economic, and social conflicts resulted in the independence of South Sudan.

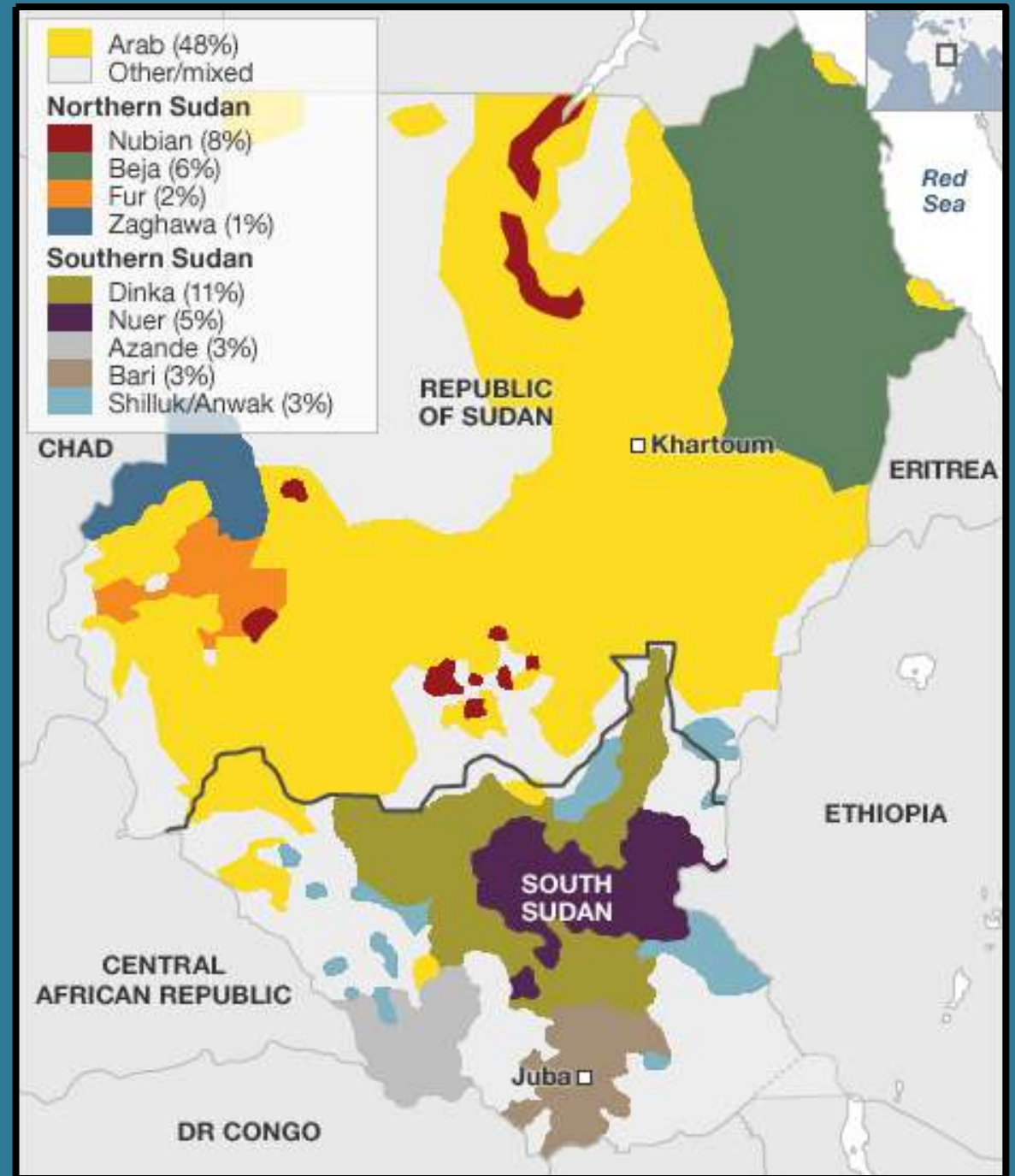


Before 2011

Colonization

- Great Britain established colonial rule of the region (Sudan) in the 19th century.
- In 1924, the British divided the region into two territories: the Arabic-speaking Muslim north, and the mostly English-speaking Christian and Animist south.

The northern region is home to mainly Arab-speaking Muslims. But in the southern region, there is no dominant culture. The Dinka and Nuer are the largest of nearly 200 ethnic groups.



One Nation

- In the 1940s, Great Britain merged the two areas together to be one nation with a northern government and Arabic as the official language.
- Southern Sudan was shut out of the new government.

The South felt discriminated against because the government was based in the Northern city of Khartoum.





Khartoum

Independence

- In 1956, Sudan gained its independence from Great Britain, but there was still a lot of tension between the north and south.
- South Sudanese were not happy with northern rule.

Sudan's flag
raised at its
independence
ceremony in
1956.



1st Civil War

- The first of Sudan's two civil wars broke out in 1955 and lasted until 1972.
- The two sides finally settled on a peace agreement that lasted for 10 years.

Islamic Law

- Fighting began again when the northern government established Islamic law throughout the country.
- Southerners were angered at attempts to impose Islamic law on the whole country.

Islamic Law

- Civil war had been going on between the North and South for most of Sudan's history.
- Dictator Omar al-Bashir seized power in 1989 and continued to impose radical Islamic law.

20+ years of fighting have led to the displacement of over 4 million people and the deaths of 1.5 million.

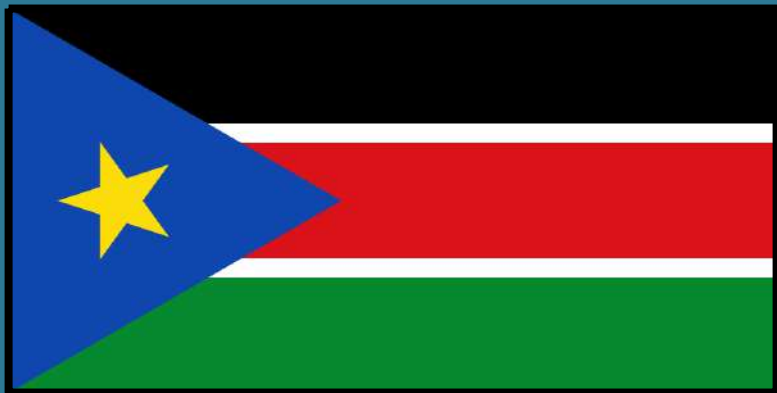




Secession

- In 2005, the northern and southern parts of Sudan signed a peace accord.
- This allowed the South to rule itself for six years and then vote in a referendum for independence.
- In January 2011, nearly 99% of South Sudanese voters called for independence.

South Sudan
became an
independent
country on July
9, 2011.





Salva Kiir Mayardit, the
first President of South
Sudan.

(His trademark hat was a
gift from former US
President George W. Bush.)



Oil Control

- Unfortunately, there are still problems between the two countries.
- Sudan and South Sudan are tied economically by oil.
 - Most of the oil reserves are in South Sudan, but the factories, pipelines, shipping ports, etc., are in Sudan.

The region exports billions of dollars of oil per year. Southern states produce more than 80% of it, but receive only 50% of the profits, causing tensions between the two countries.



Oil Control

- Both countries continue to disagree on how to divide oil wealth and settling border disputes.
- Negotiating a deal is critical to both countries' peace in the future.

South Sudanese War

- In December 2013, a political power struggle broke out between President Kiir and his ex-deputy Riek Machar.
- This has caused a civil war between the major ethnic groups within the country.
- Up to 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed.
- More than 800,000 people have been displaced inside South Sudan and more than 250,000 people have fled to neighboring countries as a result of the conflict.

Displaced people who
have fled the recent
fighting in South
Sudan.

