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A Nation is "An enormous collection of individuals joined by a common descent, history, culture, or language, occupying a specific nation or region".

The Sudan Civil War

Present day Sudan was birthed on 1 January 1956. Preceding that, the possessing powers, Britain and Egypt, combined Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan in 1946. The South wasn't involved with the conversations. On 18 August 1955, members of the British-administered Sudan Defence Force Equatorial Corps mutinied in Torit, and in the following days in Juba, Yei, and Maridi. The immediate causes of the mutiny were a trial of a southern member of the national assembly and an allegedly false telegram urging northern administrators in the South to oppress Southerners. The mutinies were suppressed, though survivors fled the towns and began an uncoordinated insurgency in rural areas. Poorly armed and unorganized, they were little threat to the outgoing colonial power or the newly formed Sudanese government. O'Ballance, writing in 1977, says that the 'period from 1955 to 1963 was simply one of guerilla survival, scarcely removed from banditry, and that it was successful due to a score or so of former southern army officers and warrant officers, and a small number of non-commissioned officers. The two locales were totally different in culture and religion, and were recently administered independently. However in 1953 Britain and Egypt consented to concede the solid Sudan freedom. By August 1955, four months before the stately freedom of 1956, nationwide conflict between fighters from the South looking for provincial independence and the focal government in Khartoum started. The conflict went on for over 16 years and more than 2 million individuals kicked the bucket during the conflict.

Nigeria Civil War

Nigeria acquired freedom in 1960, after seven years the nationwide conflict otherwise called the Biafra War began, from 6 July 1967 to 15 January 1970. All locales have different culture and religion, and were recently administered independently by their Monarch. However in 1960 Britain consented to give the solid Nigeria freedom not thinking about their disparities.

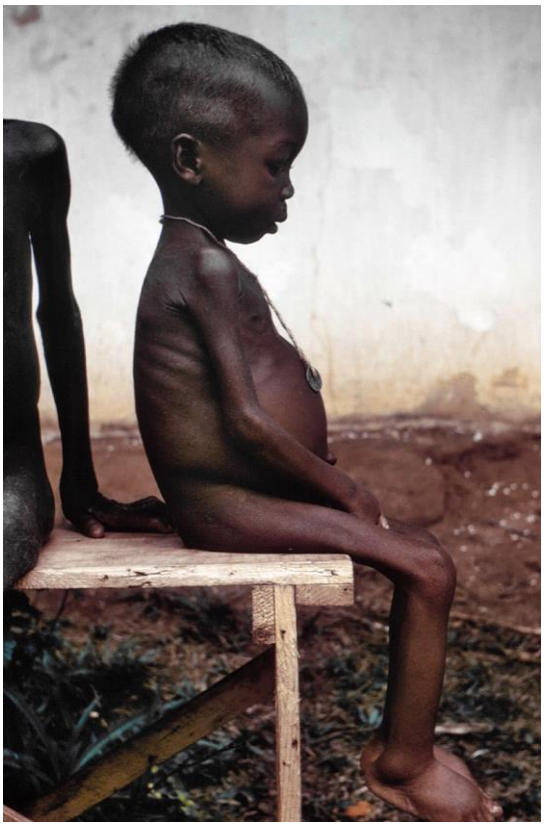
A portion of the prompt reasons for the conflict were the 15 January 1966 upset, counter overthrow in July 28 1966, and the ensuing mass homicides of Easterners (fundamentally Igbos) in Northern Nigeria. After the dismissal of the Aburi Accord (Confederation) by Gen Gowon the Republic of Benin was first settled in the then Mid-Western Nigeria now Edo and Delta, the republic was brief.

In the interim the Eastern Region pioneer Gen Ojukwu likewise settled the Republic of Biafra which cause a conflict between the Eastern Region against the British and Nigeria and Over 2.5 million individuals passed on during the conflict.

Uganda Civil Wars

In 1894 the region which is currently Uganda turned into a British protectorate. Not long after, the British consented to an arrangement with Buganda, making it an established government.

Buganda realm traces all the way back to the fourteenth hundred years, it is the biggest realm in Uganda, and is around 16% of the populace. In 1967 the government was annulled. What followed thereafter was a cross section of overthrows, of intra and between country wars, and plain repulsiveness from 1971 to 1986.



Under the current government, according to its cutting edge history, Uganda has been moderately tranquil. However from the 90s till date, there has been a continuous conflict with revolutionaries of the Lord Resistant Army. 500,000 individuals kicked the bucket.

Rwanda Civil War

Rwanda acquired freedom from Belgium on 1 July 1962. Preceding that, a mandate was held to decide whether the monarchical arrangement of government which had existed since the eighteenth century ought to be held.

The outcomes were predominantly against keeping the Tutsi government in a free Rwanda. In 1959 the purported Rwanda Revolution occurred, which prompted the greater part Hutu assuming responsibility for the recently shaped republic.

The savagery from the Revolution made outcasts of thousands of Rwandans, the vast majority of them Tutsis. On 1 October 1990 the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), generally Tutsi displaced people who had escaped to Uganda, sent off an assault on Rwanda and started a conflict which finished briefly in 1993.

Yet, in 1994 when a rocket destroyed the plane conveying Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda, killing them both, the conflict began once more and prompted the Tutsi decimation prompting the passing of Over 1.5 million individuals.

Liberia's Civil carnage of blood

At the point when the 1980 upset occurred, Liberia had been a republic for north of 100 years. The upset agitated the already serene nation and made the entertainers, the climate for the nationwide conflict what began in 1989 and finished in 2003 and more than 250,000 died.

South Sudan Civil War

A nation of individuals with comparable societies has been won, harmony ought to rule, correct? Wrong. In 2013, battling broke out between Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM), the decision party, and Sudan People Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO).

Harmony talks between the two gatherings have now separated two times, and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has cautioned that in the event that something isn't finished by the worldwide local area there's plausible of

another Rwanda occurring and during the conflict north of 400,000 individuals died in the gruesome civil war .

Figure 1 South Sudanese man holding HK G3

Mozambique Civil War

Dissimilar to most African nations, Mozambique acquired freedom in 1975 through an outfitted clash with Portugal. The conflict began on 25 September 1964 and finished 8 September 1974.

Two years after the battle for freedom, nationwide conflict between the decision government and Mozambique Resistance Movement (RENAMO) began. However that war finished in 1992, beginning around 2013 there has been a resurgence of RENAMO hostility and Over 1 million individuals kicked the bucket during the conflict.

Figure 2 SPLA-IO

African conflicts 20th century **Fatalities**

Wars spanned from the from across the continent

of Africa

Somalian Civil War 1991

Eritrean–Ethiopian War (1998 - 2000), 250,000 fatalities

The Angolan Civil War (1975-2002), 500,000 fatalities

The First Liberian Civil War (1989-1997), 600,000 fatalities

The Rwandan Genocide (April-August 1994), 1,000,000 fatalities

The Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970), 1,100,000 fatalities

Ethiopian Civil War (1974 - 1991), 1,700,00 fatalities

The Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005), 2,000,000 fatalities

The Second Congo War (1998-2004), 5,400,000 fatalities

The Lord's Resistance Army 60,000 warrior & Sex Slaves