

Republic In Central Africa

Central African Republic national football team The team won its first FIFA World Cup qualifier on 2 June 2012 after beating Botswana 2–0 at home. Despite being traditionally one of the weakest teams in Africa and the world, they have had some success. The Central African Republic national football team (French: Équipe de République centrafricaine de football), nicknamed Les Fauves, is the national team The Central African Republic national football team (French: Équipe de République centrafricaine de football), nicknamed Les Fauves, is the national team of the Central African Republic and is controlled by the Central African Football Federation. They won the 2009 CEMAC Cup by beating Gabon in the semi-finals and Equatorial Guinea in the final 3–0. They are a member of CAF. On 10 October 2010, they earned a shock 2012 Africa Cup of Nations qualifier win at home against Algeria 2–0, which put them top of their qualification group. Their FIFA ranking rose from 202nd in August 2010 to 89th by July 2011 4b6f352621

== History == 4b6f352621

Central African Republic Civil War The Central African Republic Civil War is an ongoing civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR) involving the successive governments, rebels from The Central African Republic Civil War is an ongoing civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR) involving the successive governments, rebels from the former Séléka coalition, the Anti-balaka militias, and various foreign and international forces 4b6f352621

List of heads of government of the Central African Republic It was originally the highest post of the Central African Republic, though France did maintain a governor in the territory. There have been twenty-five heads of government of the Central African Republic and the Central African Empire. The office of prime minister, the head of government, was created when Ubangi-Shari, a French colony, became an autonomous territory of France (as the Central African Republic) in December 1958. After the Central African Republic declared its independence on 13 August 1960, David Dacko held both the prime minister and newly created president of the Central African Republic posts briefly before eliminating the prime minister position and placing all executive power in the office of the President. The office of prime minister, the head of government There have been twenty-five heads of government of the Central African Republic and the Central African Empire 4b6f352621

== Succession == 4b6f352621

List of Central African Republic-related topics Bangui M'Poko International Airport Barthélemy Boganda Stadium AfricaPhonebook/Annulaires Afrique Communications in the This is a list of topics related to the Central African Republic. the Central African Republic 4b6f352621

== History == 4b6f352621 Jean-Bédel Bokassa served as a de facto head of state (and also reigned as emperor from 1976 to 1979), while David Dacko (who served as de facto head of state from 1979 to 1981), André Kolingba, Ange-Félix Patassé, and François Bozizé were elected into office at some point during their tenure. To date, Kolingba is the only former head of state of the Central African Republic to voluntarily step down from the office through a democratic process, following the 1993 general election. 4b6f352621 == Early history == 4b6f352621 In 1960, West Germany under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the Central African Republic, which had become independent of France two years earlier, established diplomatic relations under President David Dacko. The following year, Heinrich Sartorius took up his post... 4b6f352621 In the preceding Central African Bush War (2004–2007), the government of President François Bozizé fought with rebel groups until a peace agreement was signed in 2007. The current conflict began when a new coalition of rebel groups, known as Séléka, accused the government of failing to implement the peace agreements. The coalition captured several towns in 2012 before seizing the capital in 2013. Bozizé fled the country, and the rebel leader Michel Djotodia declared himself president. Renewed fighting began between Séléka and militias opposed to them called Anti-balaka. In September 2013, President Djotodia disbanded the Séléka coalition, which had lost its unity after taking power, and resigned in 2014. He was replaced by Catherine Samba-Panza, but the conflict continued. In July 2014, ex-Séléka factions and Anti-balaka representatives signed a ceasefire agreement. By the end of 2014, the country was de facto partitioned with the Anti... 4b6f352621 == Public holidays == 4b6f352621 The region has been inhabited since at least 8000 BCE. The borders were established by France, which... 4b6f352621 The Central African Republic mainly consists of Sudano-Guinean savanna, but also includes a Sahelo-Sudanian zone in the north and an equatorial forest zone in the south. Two-thirds of the country is within the basin of the Ubangi River (a tributary of the Congo River), while the remaining third lies in the basin of the Chari River, which flows into Lake Chad. 4b6f352621

Outline of the Central African Republic The CAR borders Chad in the north The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to the Central African Republic:. guide to the Central African Republic: Central African Republic – landlocked sovereign country located in Central Africa 4b6f352621

The baltic German African explorer Georg Schweinfurth discovered the Uelle River in 1870 and explored areas located in what is now the Central African Republic. In 1911, the Morocco-Congo Treaty annexed the Mbaïki region to the Kamerun colony, and parts of the modern territory were thus under German colonial administration for a time. 4b6f352621 Before the adoption of the 2023 constitution, the president of the National Assembly was the constitutional successor of the president in the event of a vacancy. 4b6f352621 == Buildings and structures in the Central African Republic == 4b6f352621

Central African Republic It is bordered by Chad to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, the

Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, the Republic of the Congo to the southwest, and Cameroon to the west. The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in Central Africa. Having been a French colony under the name Ubangi-Shari, Sango is its national language and also served as co-official language alongside French. As of 2024, it has a population of 5,357,744, consisting of about 80 ethnic groups. It is bordered by Chad to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south and west. The Central African Republic covers a land area of about 620,000 square kilometres (240,000 sq mi)

Central African Republic–Germany relations The relations between both countries are described by the Federal Foreign Office as "problem-free, but of low intensity". Since the closure of the German Embassy in Bangui, the German Embassy in Cameroon has been responsible for relations with the Central African Republic. The Central African Republic is one of the few countries that does not have its own embassy in Germany. Central African Republic–Germany relations are the bilateral relations between the Central African Republic (CAR) and Germany. The relations between both Central African Republic–Germany relations are the bilateral relations between the Central African Republic (CAR) and Germany. The Central African Embassy in Paris is responsible for relations with Germany

The Bouar Megaliths in the western region... President Jean-Bédel Bokassa restored the office of prime minister to assist him in governing the country in 1975, shortly before he declared himself emperor. He selected as prime minister Elisabeth Domitien, who became Africa's first female head of government. After Domitien was removed from office, Bokassa named Ange-Félix Patassé to become his next prime minister. Patassé continued serving as prime minister after Bokassa declared the establishment of the Central...

List of heads of state of the Central African Republic This list includes not only those persons who were sworn into office as President of the Central African Republic but also those who served as de facto heads of state. There have been eight heads of state of the Central African Republic and the Central African Empire since independence from France on 13 August 1960. There have been eight heads of state of the Central African Republic and the Central African Empire since independence from France on 13 August 1960

Public holidays in the Central African Republic Office Holidays. Retrieved January 4, 2021. holidays in the Central African Republic "General Prayer Day in Central African Republic in 2021" "Republic Day This is a list of public holidays in the Central African Republic

The current president of the Central African Republic is Faustin-Archange Touadéra, since 30 March 2016. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Central African Republic – landlocked sovereign country located in Central Africa. The CAR borders Chad in the north, South Sudan in the east, Sudan in the north-east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic Bush War began in 2004 and, despite a peace treaty in 2007 and another in 2011, fighting broke out between government, Muslim, and Christian factions in December 2012, leading to ethnic and religious cleansing and massive population displacement in 2013 and 2014. It is one of the poorest countries in the world.

History of the Central African Republic The earliest period of settlement began around 10,000 years ago when nomadic people first began to settle, farm and fish in the region. The earliest period of settlement began around 10,000 years ago The history of the Central African Republic is roughly composed of four distinct periods. The history of the Central African Republic is roughly composed of four distinct periods. The next period began around 10,000 years prior

Approximately 10,000 years ago, desertification forced hunter-gatherer societies south into the Sahel regions of northern Central Africa, where some groups settled and began farming as part of the Neolithic Revolution. Initial farming of white yam progressed into millet and sorghum, and then later the domestication of African oil palm improved the groups' nutrition and allowed for expansion of the local populations. Bananas arrived in the region and added an important source of carbohydrates to the diet; they were also used in the production of alcohol. This Agricultural Revolution, combined with a "Fish-stew Revolution", in which fishing began to take place, and the use of boats, allowed for the transportation of goods. Products were often moved in ceramic pots, which are the first known examples of artistic expression from the region's inhabitants.

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