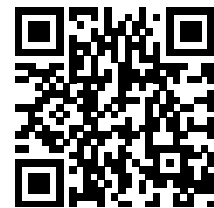


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# Exploring South Sudan



In 2011, South Sudan became the \_\_\_\_\_ youngest country when it gained independence from Sudan. This monumental event followed years of \_\_\_\_\_ and a comprehensive peace agreement. The capital of South Sudan is \_\_\_\_\_, which has grown rapidly in the past decade. Despite its oil \_\_\_\_\_, the country faces numerous challenges, including political instability, economic \_\_\_\_\_, and humanitarian crises. South Sudan's location in East \_\_\_\_\_ means it is strategically important. It shares borders with six \_\_\_\_\_, making it a key player in regional politics and security. The Nile River, a crucial water \_\_\_\_\_, flows through the country, highlighting its significance in terms of regional \_\_\_\_\_ resources. South Sudan's population is incredibly \_\_\_\_\_, with over 60 different ethnic groups living within its borders. The official \_\_\_\_\_ is English, which was chosen to facilitate unity among the diverse population.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a vital part of the economy, with many South Sudanese relying on farming and cattle herding for their \_\_\_\_\_. The country is also home to significant wildlife reserves, which have the potential to boost tourism in the \_\_\_\_\_. However, peace and stability are required for such development. International \_\_\_\_\_ has been crucial for South Sudan since its independence, but the road ahead remains challenging.

- diverse
- Africa
- difficulties
- language
- world's
- conflict
- riches
- Juba
- Agriculture
- water
- source
- future
- support
- livelihoods
- countries