

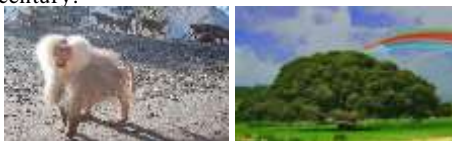
ASMARA – Africa's Secret Modernist City

Asmara, the first World Heritage Site in Eritrea recognized by the UN on July 8, 2017, offers a unique environment of modernist architectural design.



Rich Fauna & Flora

Analysis on the Eritrean baboon revealed Eritrea as the location of the Land of Punt. The country's flora includes Sycamore fig trees under which Eritrea's rich customary laws were drafted in the 14th century.



Landmarks and Attractions

Qohayto, archaeological artifacts from Adulis, and Al-Sahaba Mosque in Massawa (built in 1400 CE), the first mosque in Africa outside of Saudi Arabia are examples of the vast tourist attractions.



Eritrean Steam Locomotive Trains

An authentic 1930s steam locomotives run by operators older than the locomotives themselves is one of the most tortuous mountain railways on earth, through a picturesque scenery, tunnels and bridges.



Eritrean Newly Built Tortuous Roads

The breathtaking Filfil-Solomona road passes through a protected national park and Igla-Demhina road connects the Southern region with the Northern Red Sea region within 22 miles.



Food Security Policy

Participatory development and empowerment of the rural small-scale producers to eliminate food shortages is strictly adhered to as a matter of policy. Eritrea has built over 700 dams and water reservoirs that have the capacity to hold half a billion cubic meters of water.



Mining Activities and Geothermal Potential

Gold, copper, and zinc mining production commenced in 2011 by Nevsun Resources of Canada. Colluli Potash Project is scheduled to start production in 2022. All mining activities are jointly owned and run with the Eritrean National Mining Company (ENAMCO). The tectonic setting and geological makeup of Alid and Nabro-Dubbi fields are favorable sites for geothermal resources for electrical generation and utilization. The volcano eruption of 2011 in Nabro has made impact at present by sealing the surface.



Eritrean Cyclists and Athletes on the World Stage

Meb Keflezighi, an Eritrean-born American was a 2004 Olympic silver medallist in the marathon, and won the 2009 New York City Marathon and the 2014 Boston Marathon. Zersenay Tadesse achieved the world record at Lisbon half-marathon in 2010. Daniel Teklehaimanot attained King of the Mountains at Criterium du Dauphiné in 2015 and 2016. He also made history in the 2015 Tour de France when he spent four days in the race's polka-dot jersey, becoming not only the first Eritrean but the first African to wear that jersey. Ghirmay Ghebreslassie was the youngest winner at 19 to win the 2015 World Championships in marathon in Beijing and later took the gold medal at the New York City marathon of 2016.



CONTACT US

National Council of Eritrean-Americans
by email:
nationalcouncileriamericans@gmail.com

ERITREA THE OLDEST YOUNG NATION



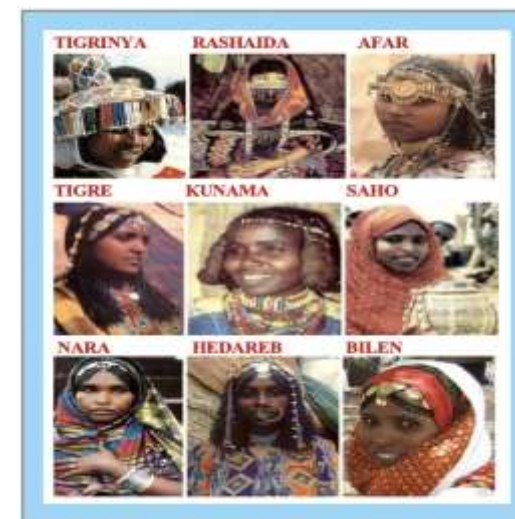
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EMBLEM



Eritrea is a country that lies on the west coast of the Red Sea in the Horn of Africa. It borders Sudan to the west and north west, Ethiopia to the south, Djibouti to the southeast, and Yemen to the east. The name Eritrea originates from the Greek name "Erythraean Sea" in ancient cartography for a body of water in the Horn of Africa now called the Red Sea.



Eritrea is inhabited by a mosaic of diverse communities almost equally divided between Christians and Moslems. Today Eritrea has nine ethnic groups, *Afar, Bilen, Bedawiet(Hidareb), Kunama, Nara, Rashaida, Saho, Tigre and Tigrinya.*

Eritrea is located in North East Africa commonly known as the Horn of Africa.

Area: 45,000 square miles

Population: 5,500,000 according to latest UN estimates

Working Languages: Tigrinya, Arabic, and English



ABRIDGED TIMELINE OF ERITREAN HISTORY

3000 BCE - 2000 BCE

The Kingdom of Punt with its center at the port of Adulis was among the major trading posts on the Red Sea for the Ancient Egyptian dynasties.

100 CE - 900 CE

The Axumite Empire ruled parts of the Red Sea region, the Eritrean highlands, and parts of modern Ethiopia. Christianity was adopted around 325 CE. Islam was introduced to the Red Sea region around Massawa in 615 CE.

1557 CE – 1886 CE

The Ottoman Turks established themselves on the coast of the Red Sea at Massawa.

1890 CE – 1941 CE

Eritrea - An Italian Colony. Building on a series of acquisitions starting in the 1860s, Italy established the colony of Eritrea.

1941 CE – 1962 CE

British Military Administration and Federation with Ethiopia. The British Military Administration came into effect with the defeat of the Italian colonial forces in 1941. The US rallied its allies at the UN to adopt the unjust, and unfair Resolution 390(V)(A) in 1950, against the expressed wishes of the Eritrean people, where Eritrea was subsequently federated with Ethiopia until the Ethiopian Emperor forced the dissolution of the Federal arrangement and annexed Eritrea in 1962.

1961 CE

Eritrean war for independence began with the first shots fired against the occupying Ethiopian troops in the lowlands near the border with Sudan.

1988 CE - 1990 CE

The **Battle at Afabet** in 1988 was a watershed battle. The historian Basil Davidson called it the most significant victory for any liberation movement since the Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu. The port of Massawa was liberated by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in February 1990.

1991 CE – 1993 CE

On **May 24, 1991**, the EPLF liberated the entire country. 65,000 Eritreans lost their lives in the fight for independence. On April 23-25, 1993, an overwhelming vote in a referendum ascertained Eritrea's independence and membership in the United Nations.

1995 CE – 1998 CE

Eritrea and Yemen signed an agreement for arbitration after they clashed over control of the Hanish Islands. The Court of Arbitration ruled the Hanish Islands in favor of Yemen, and gave Eritrea the fishing rights in the waters around all the islands and sovereignty over some small islands.

1998 CE – 2000 CE

In May 1998, a border skirmish between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the western region around Badme escalated into a full-fledged war after Ethiopia declared war on Eritrea. A Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia was signed on December 12, 2000, in Algiers with the OAU, the EU, the UN and the US as witnesses and guarantors.

2002 CE – 2007 CE

The Boundary Commission at The Hague reached a unanimous decision on the boundary on April 13, 2002. Due to Ethiopia's non-acceptance of the Commission's boundary decision, the Commission disbanded itself after virtual demarcation of the boundary points issued on November 27, 2006.

2009 CE – 2011 CE

In 2009 and 2011, the UN Security Council under US pressure and in collusion with Ethiopia imposed sanctions on Eritrea in the form of an arms embargo based on unsubstantiated and false claims that it supported Somali Islamist rebels.

2018 CE

When Ethiopia expressed its full acceptance of the Boundary Commission's decision, Eritrea responded by sending a delegation to chart out a plan for future action, which culminated by a 5-points Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Eritrea and Ethiopia on July 9, 2018.

DID YOU KNOW?

- You can experience **three seasons within two hours** in Eritrea.
- Eritrea has 850 miles of pristine, unpolluted coastline and beaches with **rich coral reefs**, and 350 islands in the Dahlak archipelago.



- The fossil-rich Danakil depression in Eritrea yielded the **oldest hominid skull** dated 1 million years old.
- A total of **537 species of birds** have been identified in Eritrea, including the rare **blue saw-wing**.
- Environmental conservation and protection program ensures **hunting wild animals and the cutting of live trees** remain illegal in Eritrea.
- Lowest point in Eritrea is **-250 feet** in the Danakil depression; highest point is **9,880 feet**.
- Eritrean women** fighting alongside men have been recorded as far back as 1810 CE. Women constituted **30%** of the Eritrean freedom fighters during the war for independence.
- A 27 million years old fossil, **Eritreum Melakeshebrekristosi** identified as the missing link of elephant family was unearthed in Eritrea in 1997.
- One of the great Russian literary figures, **Alexander Pushkin**, has his roots in Eritrea.

ERITREA - A HAVEN FOR RELIGIOUS HARMONY

The population of Eritrea is equally divided between Christian (Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran) and Muslim religions.



Orthodox Church



Mosque



Catholic Church



Evangelical Church