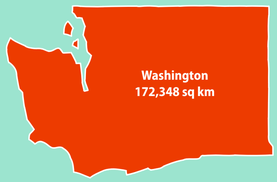
TUNISIA

GEOGRAPHY

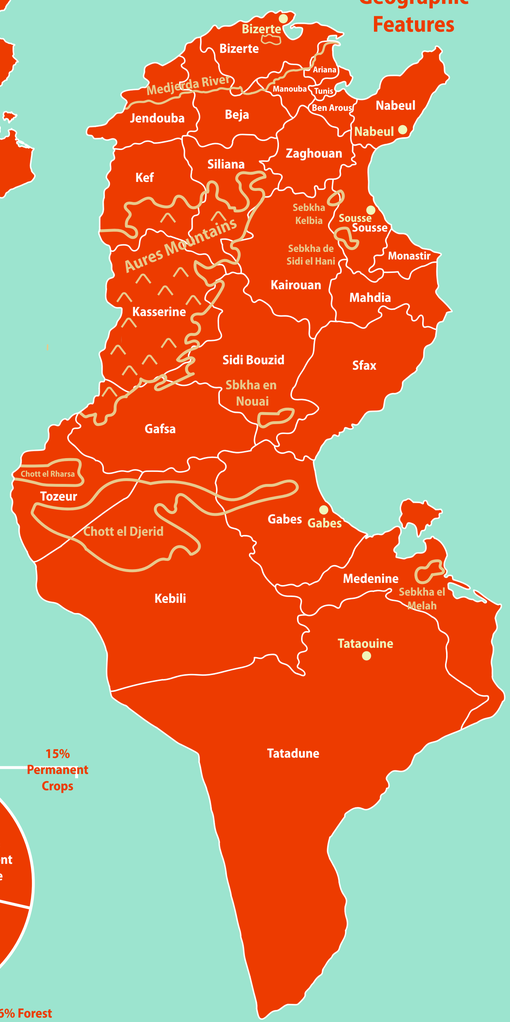
Washington sq km VS Tunisia sq km

Tunisia is 94.93% the size of Washington





Tunisia's Political Divison, Major Cities, And Geographic Features

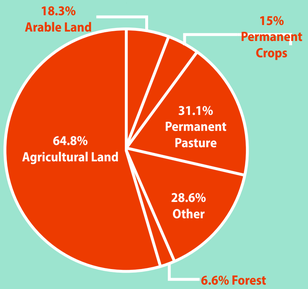


Tunisia's Weather And Climate

Temperature In North With Mild, Rainy Winter

Hot, Dry Summers In The Souths Desert

Land Use In Tunisia



Map Of Tunisia Continent

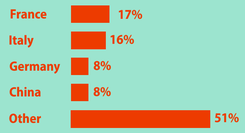




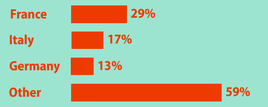
5 Nearby Countries Of Tunisia

ECONOMICS

Tunisia's Four Main Imports Partners

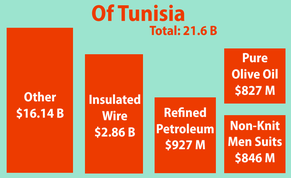


Tunisia's Four Main Exports Partners



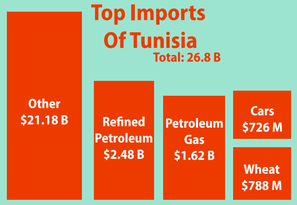
Top Exports Of Tunisia

Total: 21.6 B



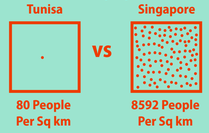
Top Imports Of Tunisia

Total: 26.8 B

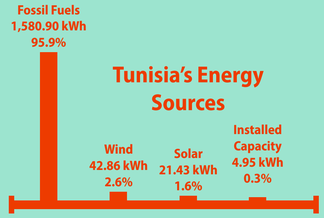


Population per km, In Relation To Singapore

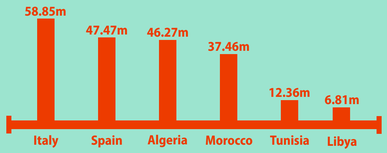
• = 80 People per km



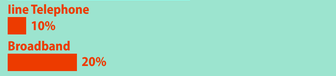
Tunisia's Energy Sources



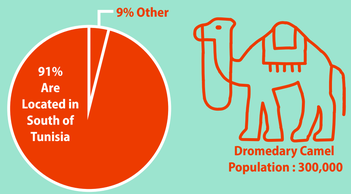
Population Of Tunisia And Nearby Counties



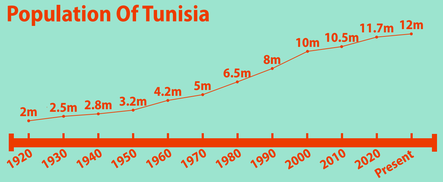
Percent Of Tunisians That Use Broadband, Mobile Telephone, Line Telephone, And Internet



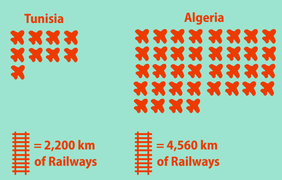
Tunisia National Animal



Population Of Tunisia



Number Of Airports And Railways In Tinisa And Algeria

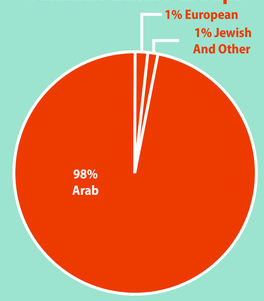


POPULATION STATISTICS

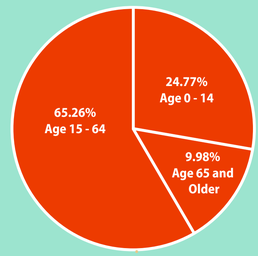
Fertility Rate, Per Women



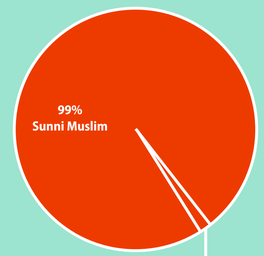
Tunisia's Ethnic Groups



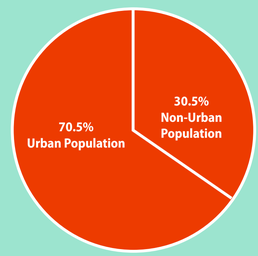
Age Population



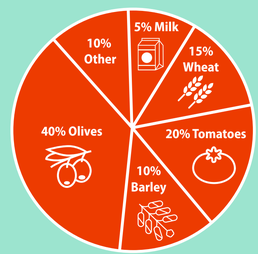
Tunisia's Religon Groups



Percent of Urban Popluation



Tunisia's Agricultural Products



Time Line

264-146 BCE A series of three wars fought between Carthage and Rome, ultimately leading to the destruction of Carthage in 146 BCE.

439 CE The Vandals, a Germanic tribe, conquered Roman Africa and established their kingdom with Carthage as the capital.

647-709 CE The Byzantine Empire recaptured Carthage from the Vandals and controlled the region until the Arab conquest.

909-973 CE The Fatimids, an Ismaili Shia dynasty, overthrew the Aghlabids and ruled North Africa, including Tunisia.

1229-1574 CE The Hafsids declared independence from the Almohads, establishing a prosperous and stable kingdom centered in Tunis.

1881 CE France established a protectorate over Tunisia, controlling its foreign affairs and economy.

1957 The monarchy was abolished, and Tunisia was declared a republic with Habib Bourguiba as president.

1987 Zine El Abidine Ben Ali ousted Bourguiba in a bloodless coup, beginning a long period of authoritarian rule.

2011 Tunisia held its first free and fair elections, leading to the establishment of a democratic government.

2015 The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its role in building a pluralistic democracy following the Jasmine

814 BCE The ancient city of Carthage was founded by Phoenician settlers, becoming a major power in the Mediterranean.

146 BCE Following the fall of Carthage, Tunisia became part of the Roman Empire and a significant agricultural center.

534 CE Arab Muslim armies conquered Tunisia, leading to the spread of Islam and the establishment of the Aghlabid dynasty.

800-909 CE An autonomous dynasty under the Abbasid Caliphate that ruled Tunisia and promoted agricultural and architectural development.

973-1152 CE A Berber dynasty that governed Tunisia as vassals of the Fatimids, later breaking away and facing invasions by the Normans and Banu Hilal.

1574 CE Tunisia became part of the Ottoman Empire, ruled by local beys under Ottoman suzerainty.

1956 Tunisia gained independence from French colonial rule, and Habib Bourguiba became the first President of Tunisia.

1960s-1980s Under Bourguiba, Tunisia saw significant modernization, including advancements in women's rights, education, and health care.

2010-2011 Protests erupted against Ben Ali's regime, leading to his ousting and the start of the Arab Spring, a series of uprisings across the Arab world.

2014 Tunisia adopted a new constitution, enshrining democratic principles and human rights.

Constitution

By Gioavanna M. Bruno

ECONOMICS

