



THINK MY INDEPENDENCE

Sudan



University of Khartoum

The **Republic of Sudan** formally attained its independence from the United Kingdom and Egypt on **January 1, 1956**.



HISTORICAL SUDAN

Sudan's history dates back to the **pharaonic period** and was historically composed of **small, independent kingdoms and principalities until 1820-21.**

The **north**, influenced by its **proximity to Egypt**, developed strong Islamic ties, while the **south retained languages and traditions closer to Christianity.**

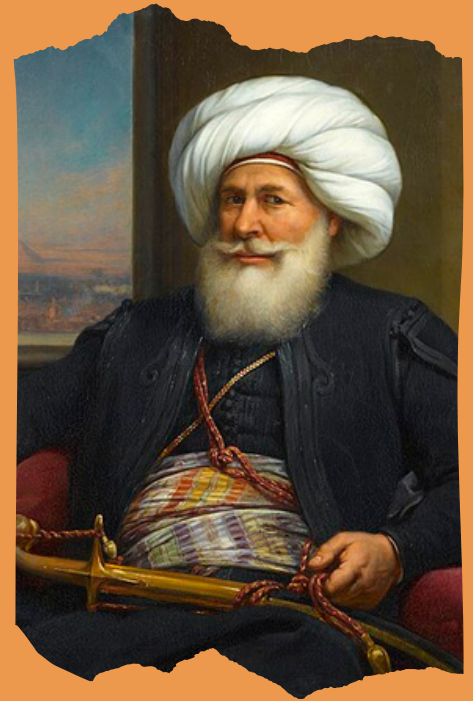
Sudan over centuries has **blurred ethnic boundaries** to the point where distinctions are often considered difficult, **ethnic boundaries have reemerged in response to decades of conflict.**





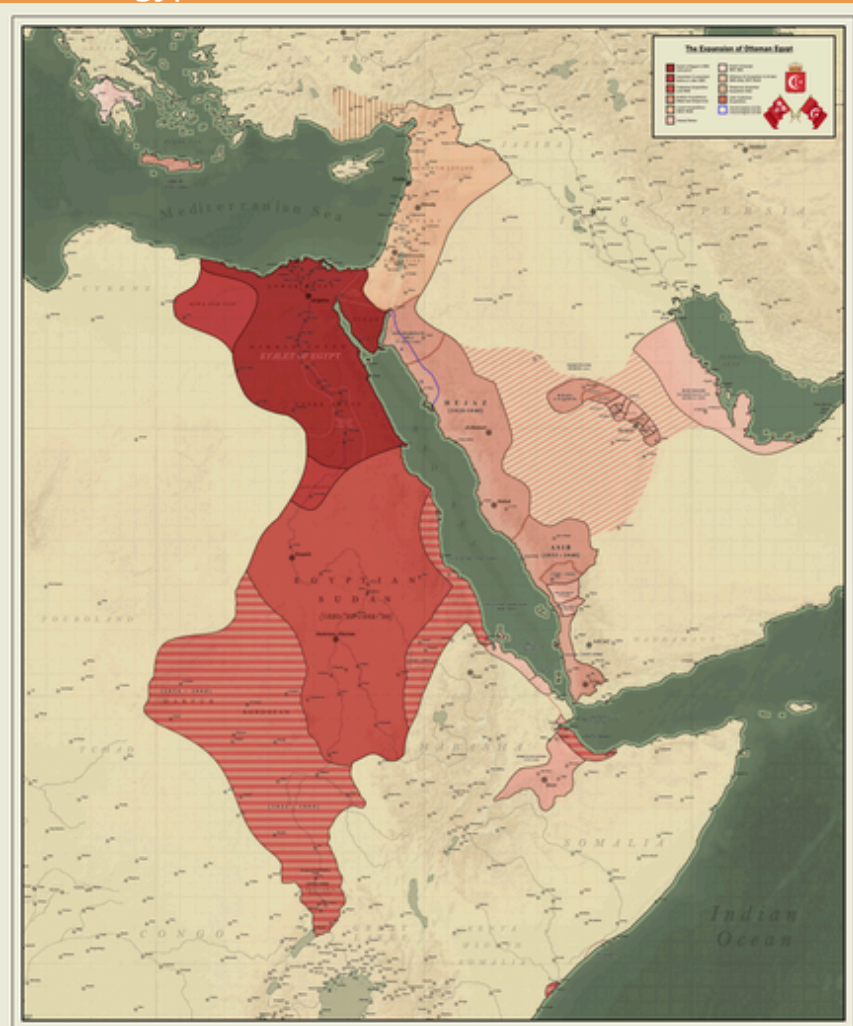
EGYPT-OTTOMAN RULE

In 1820-21, Egypt, under Muhammad Ali, viceroy of Egypt, **conquered and unified the northern portion of Sudan**. Egypt's interest in Sudan was motivated by the **riches of the country, such as gold mines**.



OTTOMAN ADMINISTRATION

Turco-Egyptian Sudan



The administration was characterized by **decentralization and indirect governance**, adhering to Ottoman traditions.

The essential goal of Ottoman administration was to **collect tax**, but not to transform local traditions.

The system **maintained local customs** and social structures while **promoting Arabic and Islam**.



BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN RULE 1

Sudan's history cannot be separated from the relationship between the British empire and Egypt.

In 1899, the **Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement** placed Sudan under joint British-Egyptian rule, effectively making it a British colony, as Egypt itself was occupied by the British. **It was led as a British Colony.**



British dominance grew as they **sidelined Egyptian influence in practical administration.** The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium became a façade for British colonial rule.



THE SOUTHERN POLICY

The British rule of the Sudanese territory has impacted today's structure of Sudan and South Sudan.

In 1930, they put in place the **Southern Policy**. From then on, Southern Sudan and Sudan were administered as **two distinct entities**.



NORTH

The North was under direct rule and centralised administration. They train the local administration, and encourage the relationship between Sudan and Egypt.

SOUTH

The South was under indirect rule, and closed to the northern Sudanese. The use of Arabic was also limited, and Christian missions encouraged.

Southern Sudan became a country in 2011, officially separating from Sudan.



ROAD TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

1922

Sudanese nationalist movements emerge after Egypt's de jure independence from Britain.

1943

The Graduates' General Congress forms political parties advocating nationalism, such as the National Unionist Party (NUP).

1952

The Egyptian Revolution leads to a cooperative Anglo-Egyptian agreement on Sudan's self-government in 1953.

1953

Elections which saw the victory of the NUP under Ismail al-Azharī, who becomes the first Prime minister of Sudan.

1956

Ismā'īl al-Azharī declares Sudan an independent republic on January 1.

The 1956 government insisted on an arab and islamic identity and lacked of representation of other communities.



THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN TODAY

Regional and **cultural divisions** instilled during colonial rule contributed to ongoing conflict and instability.

35

Since it became independent, Sudan has known 35 coups, attempted coups and coup plots.

The north-south dichotomy fueled civil wars .

1955–1972

First sudanese civil war : between the North and the South over demands of more regional autonomy



Flag of South Sudan

1983–2005

Second Sudanese civil war : between the central Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation army, which led to the independence of Sudan in 2011.