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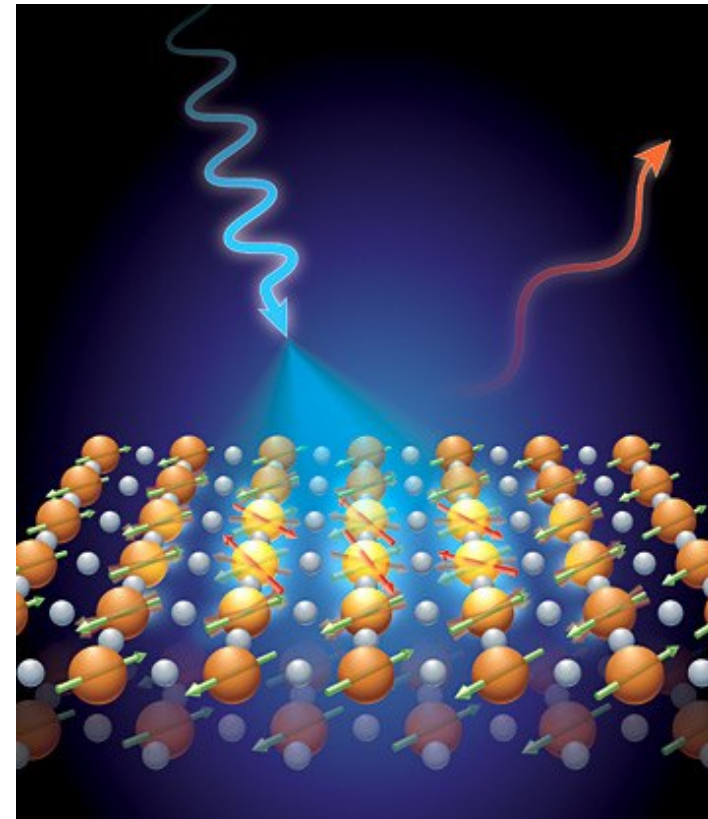
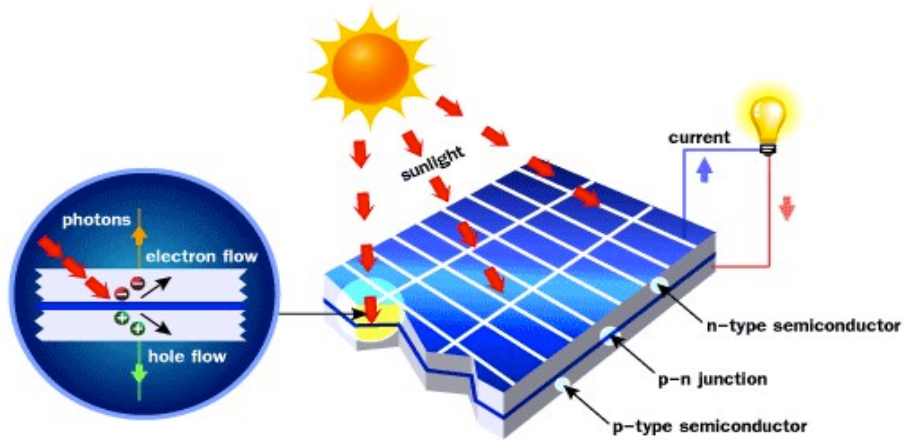


# Brief Review on Eritrea

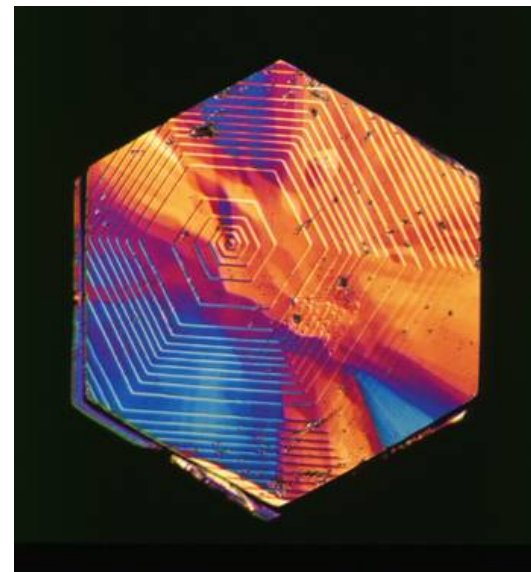
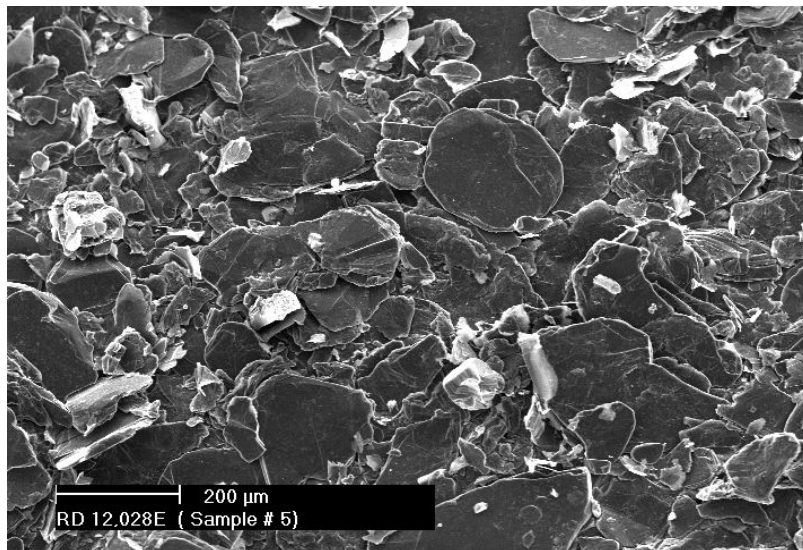
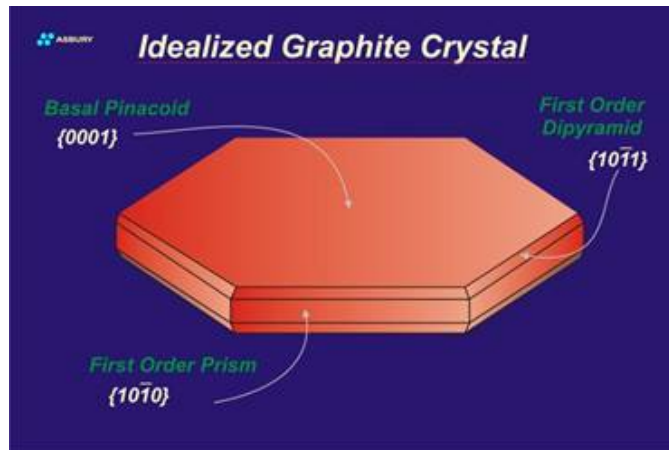
## A Nation in East Africa



# Research Summary



# Graphene-Based Supercapacitors



- Africa in 1914 and shows how much land the major nations had taken over.
- How much of Africa was controlled by each European power ?



BRITAIN



FRANCE



GERMANY



ITALY



BELGIUM



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# The Scramble for Africa

- **Major reasons for bad relations amongst the nations of Europe in the years before 1914 :.**
  - **they were engaged in a struggle to obtain overseas colonies**
- **Although this happened in several areas of the world, the most dramatic changes took place in Africa. Many nations took part in what became known as the “Scramble for Africa”.**
- **The following pages will show the territory gained by each nation, and will explain why the race to gain colonies played a part in the build-up of international tensions which eventually resulted in World War One.**

# British Colonies

**Britain had managed to get some of the most valuable land in Africa.**

**The most important gain was Egypt because of the Suez Canal.**

**This provided a much quicker and safer route to India – the “Jewel in the Crown” of the British Empire.**



# French Colonies

France had also built up a large colonial empire, mostly in the north west of Africa.

This had caused problems and there had been serious arguments over colonies such as Morocco and Tunis.

Arguments over colonies caused bad feeling between Britain and France.

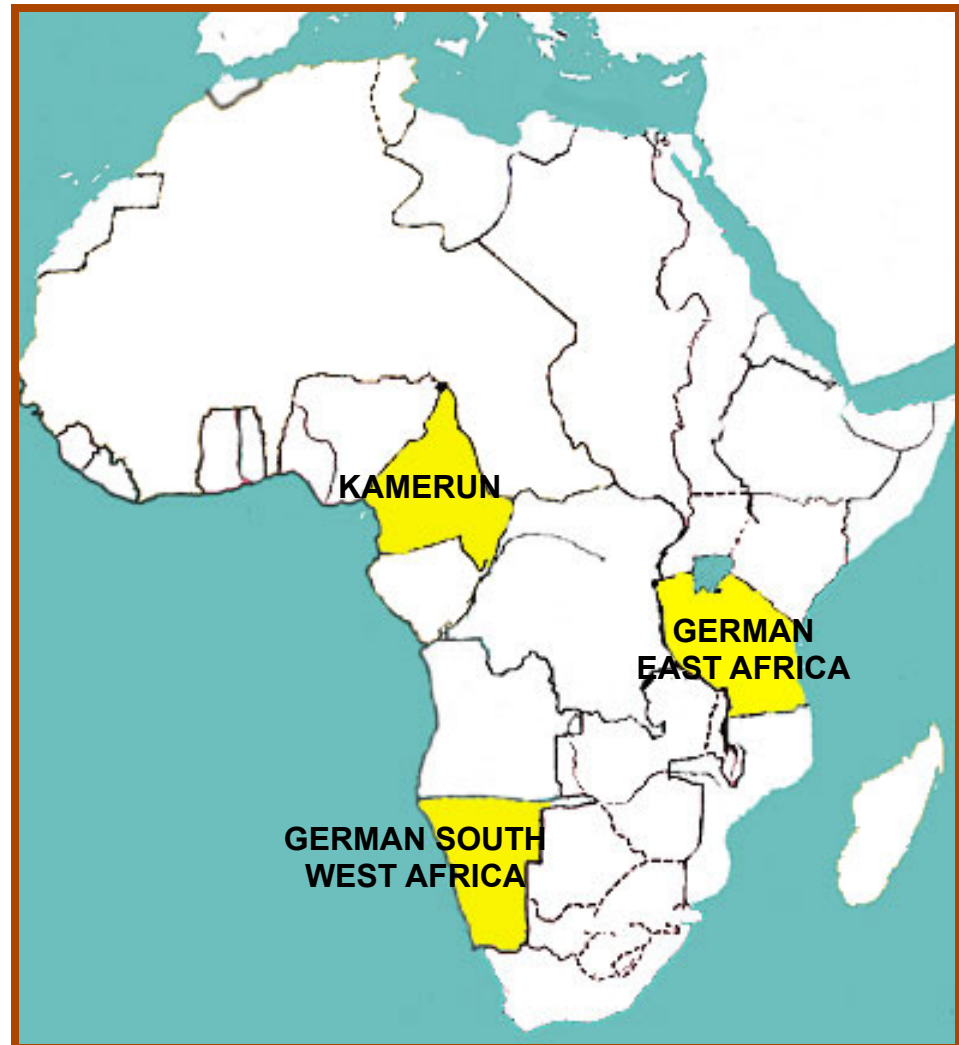




# German Colonies

**Germany did not enter the race for colonies until very late and, as a result, much of the land gained was not very valuable.**

**Despite this, Kaiser William II was determined that Germany should have a major empire.**



# Belgian Colonies

**Even tiny Belgium had an African colony – the Belgian Congo.**

**This was one of the reasons that Kaiser William II of Germany decided that his country must also have colonies.**

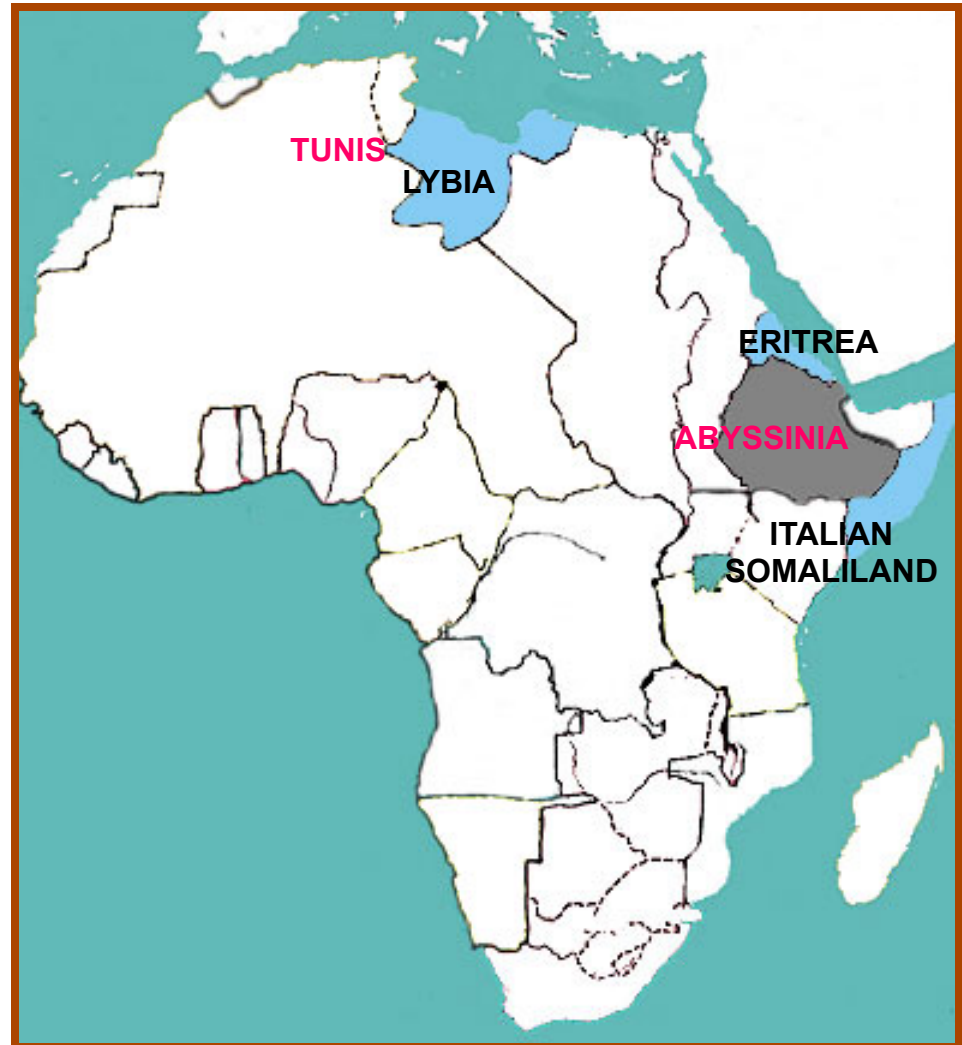


# Italian Colonies

**Italy did gain a few colonies but also had its failures.**

**It tried to take over Tunis but was beaten to it by France.**

**It tried to take over Abyssinia but failed.**



## ITALIANS IN AFRICA

- 1882-1896
  - Eritrea (along the Red Sea)
  - Somaliland (along the Indian Ocean, part of today's Somalia)
- 1912
  - Won Libya from Ottoman Turks

# Eritrea: regional geography & population



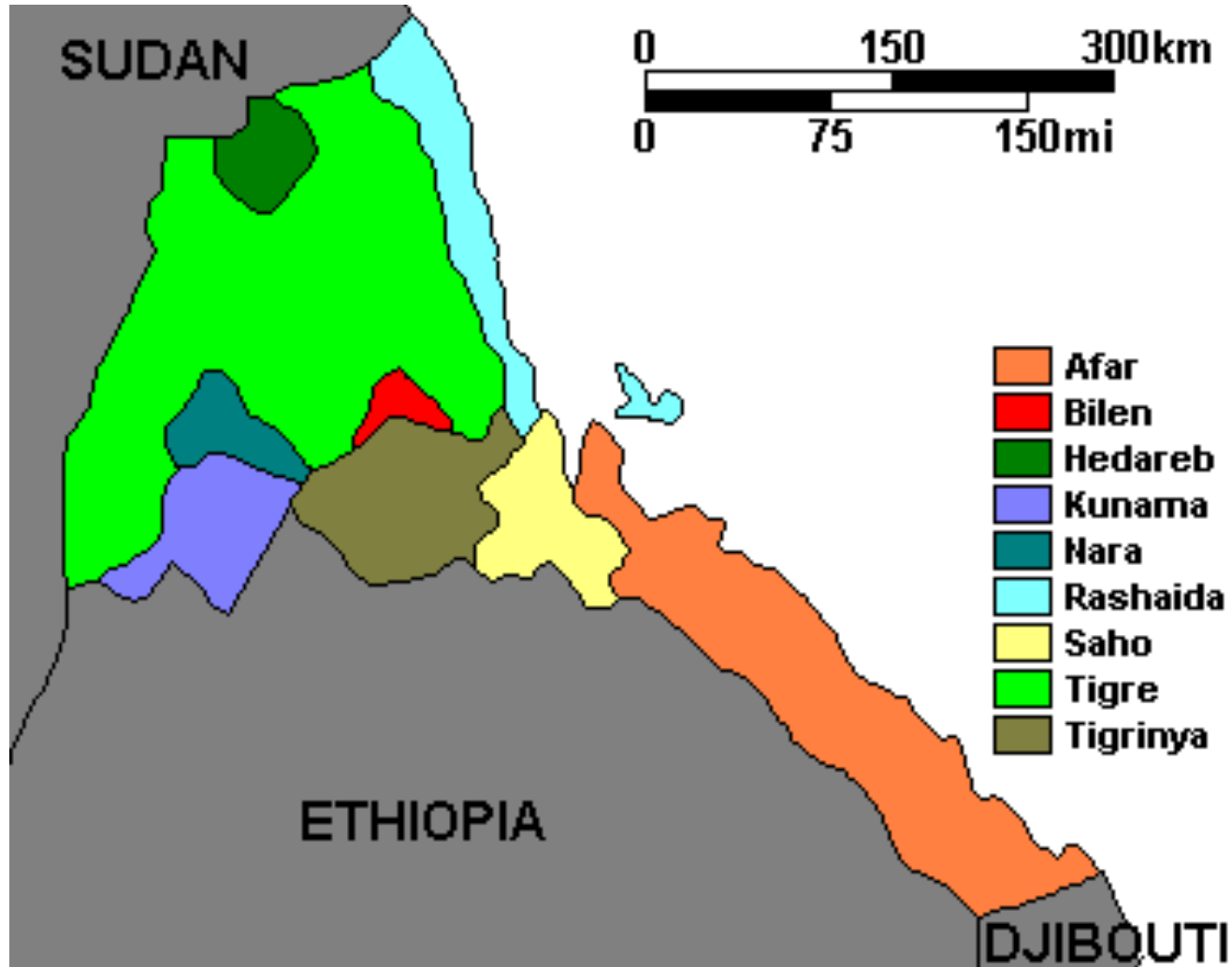
**Population: 5,291,370 (2008 Census)**

**Main Languages: Tigrinya, Arabic, English, Italian**

**Ethnic groups: 9, inc. Tigrinya, Tigre, Saho, Afar, Kunama.**

**GDP per capita: \$397**

# Ethnic groups in Eritrea



# Eritrea: History and Politics

## ***Ancient history:***

- C. 25<sup>th</sup> BC: Land of *Punt*;
- C. 8<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> BC: Kingdom of *D'mt*;
- C. 1<sup>st</sup> BC – 940 AD: Aksumite Empire



## ***Middle history:***

- C. 10<sup>th</sup> – C. 18<sup>th</sup>: Trading links with and partial colonization by Egypt; Yemen; Portuguese Goa; Ottoman Empire; British Empire

## ***Modern history:***

- 1890 – 1941: Italian colony (following Italian invasion in 1870s)
- 1941 – 1951: British administration
- 1951: Federated with Ethiopia, under US-led UN resolution
- 1961 – 1991: Insurgency against Ethiopian Government
- 1993: UN recognition of Eritrean independence
- 1998: Eritrean-Ethiopian War

## ***Present:***

- On-going border dispute with Ethiopia;
- A one-party state governed by People's Front for Democracy & Justice;
- President: Isaisas Aferwerki

# Food

- Mostly spicy food
- Some foods that a lot of people like are: injera, a spicy chicken, and of course, coffee is the main traditional hot drinks.
- ‘Enjera’ is like a pancake bread that is served with the spicy sauce called tsebhi. In the urban areas, one finds strong influence of italian cuisine, and pasta is very common





## ***Basic Economy***

- The Eritrean economy is totally dependent upon agricultural production. Over 75% of the population lives in the rural areas and conducts subsistence agricultural production.

## ***Major Industries***

- The marginal industrial base in Eritrea provides the domestic market with textiles, shoes, food products, beverages, and building materials. If stable and peaceful development occurs, Eritrea might be able to create a considerable tourism industry based on the Dahlak islands in the Red Sea.

# Values

- In Eritrea traditional dancing is very popular. People would prefer to dance all day every day! Dancing is entertainment, sometimes big groups of people dance together.
- Running is and cycling is huge in Eritrea ! There are a lot of marathons that happen. Watch for them in the upcoming 2016 Olympics in Brazil.



## Religions

- Christianity 62.8%
  - Islam 33.9%
  - African traditional religions 2.6%
  - Others 0.6%
- 
- The population of the high plateau is predominantly Christian, whereas that of the lowlands and the coast are predominantly Muslim.

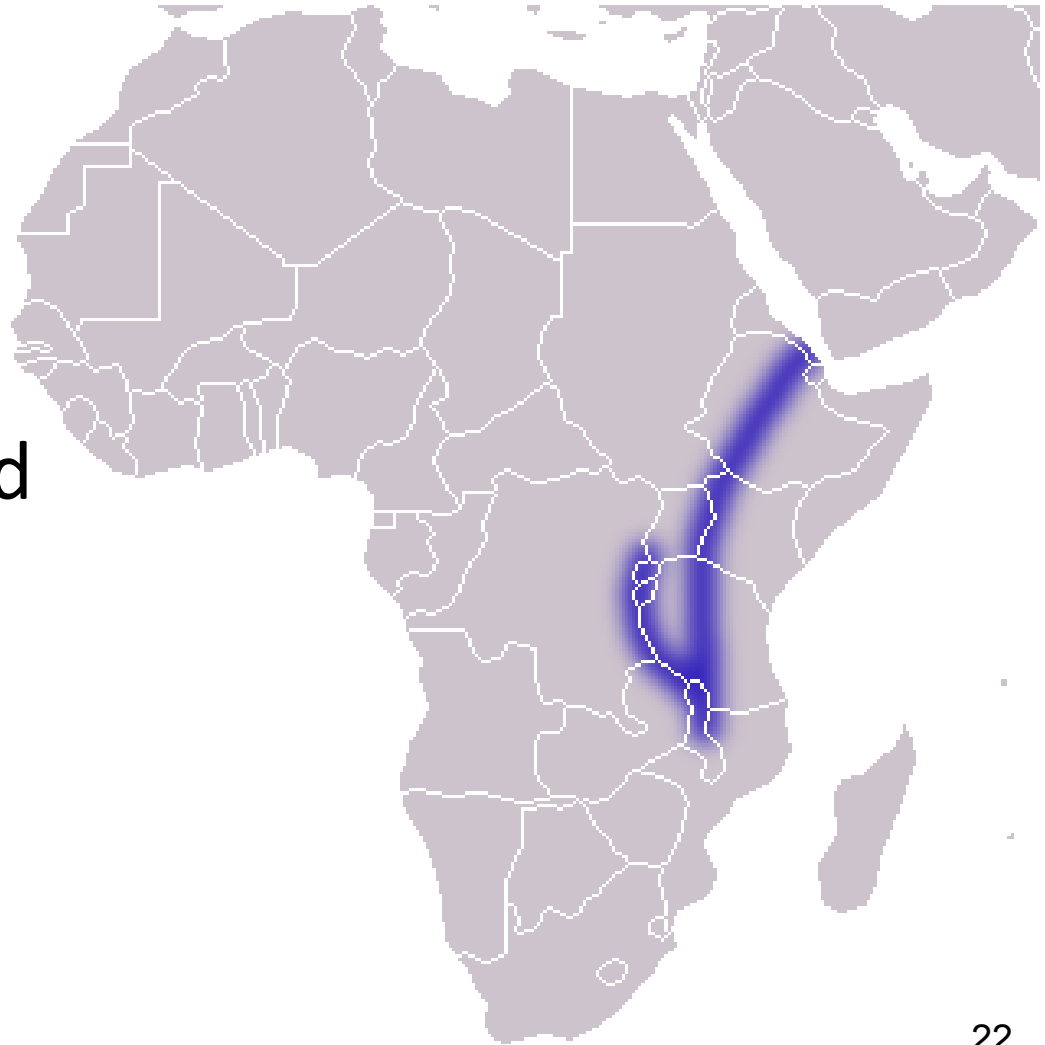
## Energy

- Traditional biomass energy accounts for 95% of the rural energy requirements. In addition, over 80% of the rural enterprises energy needs is met by biomass or animate/human labour. The current reliance on biomass energy is not sustainable.
- About 98% of the rural population and 20% of the urban residents do not have access to electricity.



# Great Rift Valley

The Great Rift Valley is a 4,000 mile giant fault, or break in the earth's crust. It extends from the Red Sea to the Zambezi River.



# Great Rift Valley

- which is a crack in the surface of the earth and runs north and south for about 4000 miles .

