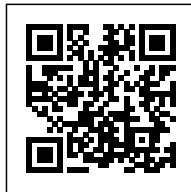


ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)

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Eswatini (Swaziland) is a landlocked country in [Africa](#). The official name of Eswatini (Swaziland) is the Kingdom of Eswatini. It shares borders with 2 countries: [South Africa](#), and [Mozambique](#). The people of Eswatini (Swaziland) are called Swazis. The country is situated in Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and Eswatini (Swaziland) has also been influenced. The etymology of Eswatini (Swaziland) can be defined as; "Land of the Swazi", an ethnic group. The name Swazi itself derives from Mswati II, a former king of Swaziland.

An ethnicity is a group or sub-group of people who are connected based on common characteristics which may include religion, origin, language, traditions, or culture. The ethnic groups in Eswatini (Swaziland) include Swazi, and Zulu.

Eswatini Airlink is the national airline of Eswatini (Swaziland). The national colors of the country are blue, yellow, red, black, and white. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is SWZ.

Eswatini (Swaziland) is known for its the youngest crowned monarch in the world. The national dish of Eswatini (Swaziland) is Karoo roast ostrich steak. The national instrument of Eswatini (Swaziland) is Makhoyane.

The country has the time zone UTC+2 (SAST) followed by yyy/mm/dd as the standard date format.

Eswatini (Swaziland) is divided into 4 regions. Manzini is Eswatini (Swaziland)'s largest city, while Mbabane, Lobamba serves as the capital.

The literacy rate in Eswatini (Swaziland) is 83.1%.

The country's total area is 17,364 km² (6,704 sq mi), and the total population is 1,160,164. The country's average elevation is 3,500 and 4,500 ft (1,100 and 1,400 meters), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Mountainous. The country's usual climate is subtropical.

The Swazi lilangeni serves as the national unit of currency, and the Central Bank of Eswatini (Zentralbank von Eswatini) is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Eswatini (Swaziland) is .sz and the country code is +268.

Museums are known to educate and connect visitors with the nation's history, culture, civilization, art, and architecture. The Swaziland National Museum serves the same purpose and is considered one of the most significant tourist attractions. The Swaziland National Museum is home to a large collection of artifacts. It has been designated as the national museum of the country.

The national dress of Eswatini (Swaziland) is the Emahiya, and 6 September is designated as

National Day. In Eswatini (Swaziland), the majority of the population practices Christianity, and Protestantism as their religion.

Nature is a blessing from God and we must protect it because it provides us with the oxygen and food to survive. It also helps to keep our environment beautiful and clean. To emphasize the significance of nature, Eswatini (Swaziland) has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. Eswatini (Swaziland)'s national bird is the Crested turaco, while its national animal is the Lion. The national flower is Edelweiss. The highest peak is Emlembe.

Mythical creatures can be found in the literature and mythologies of many different nations. They represent imaginative representations of various creatures, humans, or hybrids. They are known for their specific features, supernatural abilities, and distinctive appearance. The mythical creature of Eswatini (Swaziland) is Nyanyabulembu.

Sports have always played an important role in developing the social and cultural structure of Eswatini (Swaziland) and other countries. When it comes to designating a sport as the official symbol, Football is considered the country's national sport.

Poetry is a highly valued form of art, and many poets are considered significant national symbols of the country. The national poet of Eswatini (Swaziland) is Nontobeko 'Ntobie' Ndzabukelwako.

Ngwane III is the founder of Eswatini (Swaziland). The country's national anthem was written by Andrese Enoke Fanyana Simelane, and composed by David Kenneth Rycroft.

Mausoleums are buildings dedicated to holding someone's remains. It serves as a reminder of the nation's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. Mausoleums are one of the most significant historical landmarks. The national mausoleum of Eswatini (Swaziland) is King Sobhuza II Park. The country's national hero is King Mswati III.

Due to their unique qualities and rich cultural or historical backgrounds, national monuments around the world are of great importance. Allister Miller's House, Mbabane is recognized as the national monument of the country. It attracts visitors from all around the world.

Numerous organizations are working on a global level to improve the current state of affairs and to collaborate in order to establish and maintain constructive partnerships. Eswatini (Swaziland) is a member of the [African Union \(AU\)](#), [Commonwealth of Nations](#), [Southern African Development Community \(SADC\)](#), and [United Nations \(UN\)](#). Eswatini (Swaziland) collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

The tourism slogan of the country is "A Royal Experience" whereas, "Siyinqaba - "We are a fortress" is the official motto of the country.

Cleopas Dlamini is the current Prime minister of Eswatini (Swaziland).

Eswatini (Swaziland) has declared Swazi as the country's official language.

- Learn about [Eswatini \(Swaziland\) flag color codes](#) and their meanings -

- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Eswatini (Swaziland) can be found in the table of contents -

