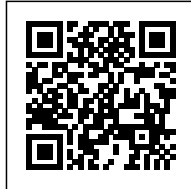
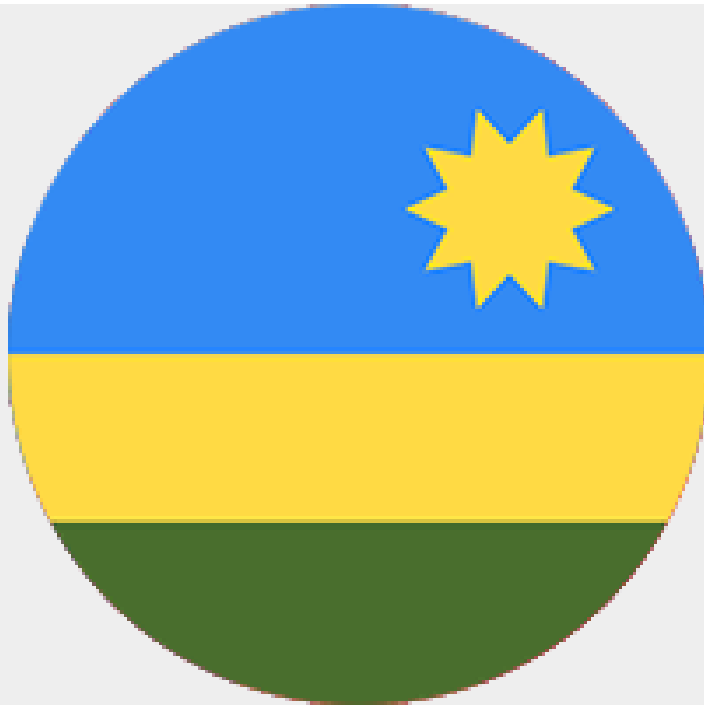


RWANDA

Posted on December 28, 2020 by Naeem Noor



Rwanda is a landlocked country in [Africa](#). The official name of Rwanda is the Republic of Rwanda. It shares borders with 4 countries: [Uganda](#), [Tanzania](#), [Burundi](#), and the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#). The people of Rwanda are called Rwandans. The country is in Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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 Rwanda has also been influenced. The etymology of Rwanda can be defined as; "Large or big", from the Kinyarwanda kwanda ("expand"), as eventually applied to the Tutsi Nyiginya mwamis descended from Ruganzu Ndori or the speakers of Kinyarwanda. Rwanda means a big country.

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 Rwanda include Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa.

RwandAir is the national airline of Rwanda. The national colors of the country are sky blue, yellow, and green. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is RWA.

Rwanda is known for its Rwanda is a major producer of coffee and tea. The national dish of Rwanda is Brochettes. Ubuki, in addition to being a traditional beverage, is one of the country's national drinks. The national instrument of Rwanda is Inanga.

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

Rwanda is divided into 5 provinces. The capital of the country is Kigali, which is also the largest city in Rwanda.

The literacy rate in Rwanda is 70.8%.

The country's total area is 26,338 km² (10,169 sq mi), and the total population is 12,952,218. The country's average elevation is 1,598 m (5,243 ft), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east. The country's usual climate is temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in the mountains with frost and snow possible.

The Rwandan franc serves as the national unit of currency, and the National Bank of Rwanda is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Rwanda is .rw and the country code is +250.

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

The national dress of Rwanda is the Umushanana, and 1 July is designated as National Day. In Rwanda, the majority of the population practices Roman Catholicism 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, Rwanda has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. Rwanda's national bird is the Illusive shoebill, while its national animal is the Leopard. The national flower is Red rose, and the highest peak is Volcan Karisimbi.

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 Rwanda is the Nandi bear.

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

Grégoire Kayibanda is the founder of Rwanda. The country's national anthem was written by Faustin Murigo, and composed by Jean-Bosco Hashakaimana.

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 Rwanda is Mwima Mausoleum. The country's national hero is Imanzi.

Due to their unique qualities and rich cultural or historical backgrounds, national monuments around the world are of great importance. Kigali Genocide Memorial 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. Rwanda is a member of the [African Union \(AU\)](#), [Commonwealth of Nations](#), [East African Community \(EAC\)](#), [Organisation internationale de la Francophonie \(OIF\)](#), and [United Nations \(UN\)](#). Rwanda collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

The tourism slogan of the country is "Discover the Land of a Thousand Hills" whereas, "Ubumwe, Umurimo, Gukunda Igihugu - "Unity, Work, Patriotism"" is the official motto of the country.

Édouard Ngirente is the current Prime minister of Rwanda, and Paul Kagame is the President.

Rwanda has declared Kinyarwanda as the country's official language.

- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Rwanda can be found in the table of contents -

There are no comments yet.