

Nauru

Continent: Australia

Languages Spoken: Nauruan, English

Population: 10,000

Currency: Australian Dollar (AUD)

Area: 21

Main Landmarks:

- {'name': 'Anibare Bay', 'writeup': 'A scenic bay known for its white sandy beaches and clear waters, popular for swimming and snorkeling.'}
- {'name': 'Command Ridge', 'writeup': 'The highest point on Nauru, offering panoramic views of the island and remnants of World War II fortifications.'}
- {'name': 'Moqua Well', 'writeup': 'An underground freshwater lake that serves as a natural water source and a cultural site.'}

Head of State / Government:

President David Adeang

Main Cultural Events:

- {'name': 'Angam Day', 'writeup': 'A national holiday celebrating the survival and resilience of the Nauruan people.'}
- {'name': 'Nauru Independence Day', 'writeup': "Commemorates Nauru's independence from Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom on January 31, 1968."}

Food & Cuisine:

Nauruan cuisine features seafood, coconut, and tropical fruits, with traditional dishes often incorporating fish, pandanus, and breadfruit.

Brief History:

Nauru was first inhabited by Micronesian and Polynesian people. It became a German colony in the late 19th century, later administered by Australia, New Zealand, and the UK. It gained independence in 1968. The island's economy was historically based on phosphate mining.

Important People:

- Hammer DeRoburt - First President of Nauru and key figure in independence.
- Baron Waqa - Former President and influential politician.

Current Conflicts:

Nauru faces environmental challenges due to phosphate mining and economic dependency issues but has no active armed conflicts.

Youtube Links:

- Discover Nauru: The Smallest Island Nation

- Life and Culture in Nauru
- Nauru's Phosphate Mining History Explained
- Travel Guide to Nauru's Beaches and Landmarks
- Nauru: Challenges of a Tiny Island Country