TCHAD MA CULTURE

Key facts about Chad

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Tick the correct answer.

1. What are the official languages of Chad?

   ☐ A. French and Arabic

   ☐ B. French and Sara

   ☐ C. Arabic and Hausa

2. What is Chad’s capital, called Fort-Lamy before 1973?

   ☐ A. Moundou

   ☐ B. N’Djamena

   ☐ C. Abéché

3. On what date did Chad become independent?

   ☐ A. 11 August 1960

   ☐ B. 1 January 1958

   ☐ C. 26 August 1940

4. Toumaï, found in 2001 in the Djurab, is about…

   ☐ A. 7,000 years

   ☐ B. 700,000 years

   ☐ C. 7 million years

5. Which Chadian site has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2016?

   ☐ A. The Ennedi Massif

   ☐ B. Zakouma park

   ☐ C. Lake Fitri

6. In what year were the Lakes of Ounianga listed by UNESCO?

   ☐ A. 2001

   ☐ B. 2012

   ☐ C. 2020

7. According to the 2009 census, which is Chad’s largest population cluster?

- ☐ A. The Kotoko
- ☐ B. The Toubou
- ☐ C. The Sara

8. The Toubou divide into two main branches. Which ones?

- ☐ A. Teda and Daza
- ☐ B. Kenga and Dangaléat
- ☐ C. Salamat and Missirié

9. The Gerewol, where young men adorn themselves and dance to be chosen, belongs to which people?

- ☐ A. The Kotoko
- ☐ B. The Mbororo (Wodaabe)
- ☐ C. The Massa

10. In Chad’s Muslim families, when does a child traditionally receive its name?

- ☐ A. On the day of birth
- ☐ B. On the seventh day
- ☐ C. On the first birthday

11. Since 2015, what is the legal minimum age for marriage in Chad?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 18 for both spouses

12. Which empire, born around the 9th century north-east of Lake Chad, lasted nearly a thousand years?

- ☐ A. Kanem-Bornu
- ☐ B. Mali
- ☐ C. Songhai

13. Which writer published “Au Tchad sous les étoiles” in 1962?

- ☐ A. Baba Moustapha
- ☐ B. Joseph Brahim Seid
- ☐ C. Nimrod

Answer key

1. **A. French and Arabic** — The Constitution makes French and Arabic the two official languages; over a hundred national languages are spoken alongside them (see the Languages page).
2. **B. N’Djamena** — Founded in 1900 after the battle of Kousseri as Fort-Lamy, the city was renamed N’Djamena in 1973.
3. **A. 11 August 1960** — Independence was proclaimed on 11 August 1960, with François Tombalbaye as president. 26 August 1940 is when Chad rallied to Free France.
4. **C. 7 million years** — The Sahelanthropus tchadensis skull, published in Nature in 2002, is about 7 million years old, one of the oldest known members of the human lineage.
5. **A. The Ennedi Massif** — The Ennedi Massif (natural and cultural landscape, rock art) was listed in 2016; the Lakes of Ounianga in 2012.
6. **B. 2012** — The eighteen Lakes of Ounianga, deep in the Ennedi desert, became Chad’s first listed site in 2012.
7. **C. The Sara** — The Sara were 30.5% of the population in 2009 and split into subgroups such as the Ngambaye and Madjingaye (Sara page).
8. **A. Teda and Daza** — The Teda live mostly in Tibesti, the Daza (Gorane) in Borkou, Ennedi and Kanem. Kenga and Dangaléat are Hadjeraï; Salamat and Missirié are Arab groups.
9. **B. The Mbororo (Wodaabe)** — RFI (2025) describes the Gerewol as the courtship ritual of young Mbororo; see the “Traditional marriage” page.
10. **B. On the seventh day** — The Muslim naming takes place on the seventh day, with a prayer said into the child’s ear (“Other ceremonies” page).
11. **C. 18 for both spouses** — The 2015 ordinance, ratified by law no. 029/PR/2015, bans child marriage and sets the age at 18.
12. **A. Kanem-Bornu** — Kanem emerged around the 9th century; its Sayfawa kings moved to Bornu at the end of the 14th century (History page).
13. **B. Joseph Brahim Seid** — This collection of tales and legends (Présence africaine, 1962) is one of the first books of Chadian literature (Literature page).

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