**Khartoum**

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*For other uses, see* [*Khartoum (disambiguation)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_%28disambiguation%29)*.*

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| **Khartoumالخرطوم *al-Kharṭūm*** |
| Khartoum at sunset |
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| **Seal** |

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| Nickname(s): the Triangular Capital |
| KhartoumKhartoum's location in Sudan |
| Coordinates: [15°38′N 032°32′E﻿ / ﻿15.633°N 32.533°E﻿ / 15.633; 32.533](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Khartoum&params=15_38_N_032_32_E_type:city_region:SD)[Coordinates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): [15°38′N 032°32′E﻿ / ﻿15.633°N 32.533°E﻿ / 15.633; 32.533](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Khartoum&params=15_38_N_032_32_E_type:city_region:SD) |
| **Country** | [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) |
| **State** | [Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_State) |
| **Government** |
| **• Governor** | [Abdul Rahman Alkhidir](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Abdul_Rahman_Alkhidir&action=edit&redlink=1) |
| **Population** (2008) |
| **•** [**Urban**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_area) | 639,598 |
| **•** [**Metro**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_area) | 5,274,321 ([Khartoum State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_%28state%29)) |
| [**Demonym**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonym) | Khartoumese, Khartoumian (the latter more properly designates a Mesolithic archaeological stratum) |
| [**Time zone**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [EAT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Africa_Time) ([UTC+3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B3)) |
| **• Summer (**[**DST**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daylight_saving_time)**)** | Not observed ([UTC+3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B3)) |

Satellite view of Khartoum

**Khartoum** ([*kar-****TOOM***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3APronunciation_respelling_key)) is the [capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_%28political%29) and second largest city of the [Republic of Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) and of [Khartoum State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_%28state%29). It is located at the confluence of the [White Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Nile) flowing north from [Lake Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Victoria) and the [Blue Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Nile) flowing west from [Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia). The location where the two Niles meet is known as the "*al-Mogran*", meaning the [Confluence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confluence). The main [Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile) continues to flow north towards [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) and the [Mediterranean Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_Sea).

Divided by the Niles, Khartoum is a tripartite metropolis with an estimated overall population of over five million people consisting of Khartoum proper, and linked by bridges to [Khartoum North](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_North) called (*al-Kharṭūm Baḥrī* ) and [Omdurman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omdurman) (*Umm Durmān*) to the west.

**History**

See also: [Timeline of Khartoum history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Khartoum_history)

**Etymology**

The origin of the word is uncertain. One line of theory maintains that *khartoum* derives from [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic) *kartūm* الخرطوم meaning 'end of an elephant’s trunk', probably referring to the narrow strip of land extending between the Blue and White Niles. Captain J. A. Grant, who reached Khartoum in 1863 with [Captain Speke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hanning_Speke)’s expedition, thought that the derivation was most probably from the Arabic *qurtum*, [safflower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safflower) (*Carthamus tinctorius*), which was cultivated extensively in [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) for its oil, used in burning.

**Arbab Allaquad (1620-1705)**

Khartoum was established in the early 17th centuries by a man named Arbab (Ahmed; real name) Allaquad. Arbab Allaquad was born in 1620. He belonged to a tribe called Al-Mahas (المحس) located on Tuti (توتى) Island. (The Tribe was called Al-Mahas because the leader was called Mohamed Mahas; Arbab's grandfather.) Tuti Island is located at the end of the Blue Nile (Longest River in the world.) When Arbab was 10 years old he memorized the whole Quran, and then went to go study the knowledge of the Quran. Arbab later studied Al-Allaquda (The Believe.) He became brilliant of the study of Allaquda and became known as "Allaquad". He then became known as Arbab; meaning Lords of Aquad (Best in the Field.) Arbab also had a second nickname called "Keshen" (خشن) meaning dry, wrinkly; because he would perform wudu too much.

In the year 1691, Arbab crossed the Blue Nile to the Southern Bay which is now called Khartoum, the Capital of Sudan. He stayed on a place which is now known as the Headquarters of Ministers Assembly (Like the White House). No one was there except fisherman who came seasonally. Khartoum was basically a forest and when it flooded it covered a huge piece of the land. Arbab started to establish a small mosque and a school (Campas) to study Quran and students became increasing by the thousands.

The Mosque Arbab built was destroyed twice but was rebuilt by the Egyptian Ruler Farouq (فاروك) The King of Egypt at that time, and was called Farouq Mosque. Now the Mosque is called Allaquad Mosque.

Arbab Allaquad Mosque

When Arbab became 85 he stopped teaching. He died in 1705.

Arbab wrote many books of Aquada and became known as a Sheik. None of his books were copied. His most famous book called "The Diamonds of Pillars of Faith" has published 26 copies in Paris, France and 2 copies in Singar, West Africa. Arbab was married in a small town called Albashakira to Muhama Bin Ali, he had 3 boys and two girls. The youngest son was Mohammed.

Arbab Allaquad's influence was widespread and he attracted hundreds of students. His Family continued the schools. One of Arbab's Students was Sheik Hamad, who established Omdurman, Sudan.

Arbab Allaquad is well known in Africa but thanks to his Great Grand grandsons( MOHAMMED, AHMED,KHALID,OSAMA,DORIA, HUDA, ASIM,)in Sudan & (KHALIL, ISMAIL, ASIM, and OMER ELRAYAH) he is getting acknowledge in America Today.

**Modern history (20th–21st centuries)**

[Corinthia Hotel Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corinthia_Hotel_Khartoum)

In 1973, the city was the site of an anomalous [hostage crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_diplomatic_assassinations) in which members of [Black September](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_September_%28group%29) held ten hostages at the [Saudi Arabian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) embassy, five of whom were diplomats. The [US](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA) ambassador, the US deputy ambassador, and the [Belgian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) chargé d'affaires were murdered. The remaining hostages were released (see [1973 Khartoum diplomatic assassinations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973_Khartoum_diplomatic_assassinations)). A 1973 [United States Department of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_State) document, declassified in 2006, concluded "The Khartoum operation was planned and carried out with the full knowledge and personal approval of [Yasser Arafat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yasser_Arafat)."

The first oil pipeline between Khartoum and [Port Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Sudan) was completed in 1977.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Khartoum was the destination for hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing conflicts in neighbouring nations such as [Chad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad), [Eritrea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eritrea), Ethiopia and [Uganda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda). Many [Eritrean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eritrea) and [Ethiopian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia) refugees assimilated into society, while some of the other refugees settled in large slums at the outskirts of the city. From the mid-1980s onward, large numbers of [South Sudanese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudan) and [Darfuri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darfur) [internally displaced](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internally_displaced_person) from the violence of the [Second Sudanese Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Sudanese_Civil_War) and [Darfur conflict](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darfur_conflict) have settled around Khartoum.

In 1991, [Osama bin Laden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osama_bin_Laden) purchased [a house](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osama_bin_Laden%27s_house_in_Khartoum) in the affluent al-Riyadh neighborhood of the city and another in [Soba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soba_%28city%29). He lived there until 1996 when he was banished from the country. Following the [1998 U.S. embassy bombings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_U.S._embassy_bombings), the United States accused bin Laden's [al-Qaeda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda) group of responsibility and launched [cruise missile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_missile) attacks (20 August) on the [al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Shifa_pharmaceutical_factory) in Khartoum North. The destruction of the factory produced diplomatic tension between the U.S. and Sudan. The ruins of the factory are a tourist attraction.

After the sudden death of [SPLA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_People%27s_Liberation_Army) head and [vice-president](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice-president) of Sudan [John Garang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Garang) at the end of July 2005, there were violent riots in the capital for three days which died down after Southern Sudanese politicians and tribal leaders sent strong messages to the rioters. The situation could have been chaotic with mass killings and reprisals; even so, the death toll was at least 24, as youths from southern Sudan attacked northern Sudanese and clashed with security forces.

The [Organization of African Unity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_African_Unity) summit of 18–22 July 1978 was held in Khartoum, during which Sudan was awarded the OAU presidency. The [African Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Union) summit of 16–24 January 2006 was held in Khartoum.

The [Arab League](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_League) summit of 28–29 March 2006 was held in Khartoum, during which the Arab League awarded Sudan the Arab League presidency.

On 10 May 2008 the [Darfur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darfur) rebel group of the [Justice and Equality Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_and_Equality_Movement) moved into the city where they engaged in [heavy fighting with Sudanese government forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_attack_on_Omdurman_and_Khartoum). Their soldiers included minors and their goal was the toppling of [Omar Hassan al-Bashir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omar_Hassan_al-Bashir)'s government, though the Sudanese government succeeded in beating back the assault.

On 23 October 2012 an [explosion at the Yarmouk munitions factory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarmouk_munitions_factory_explosion) kills two people and injures another person. The Sudanese government claims the explosion is the result of an Israeli airstrike.

Panorama of Khartoum

**Climate**

Khartoum features a hot [desert climate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desert_climate), with only the months of July and August seeing significant precipitation. Khartoum averages a little over 155 millimeters (6.1 in) of precipitation per year. Based on annual mean temperatures, Khartoum is one of the hottest major cities in the world. Temperatures may exceed 53 °C (127 °F) in mid-summer. Its average annual high temperature is 37.1 °C (99 °F), with six months of the year seeing an average monthly high temperature of at least 38 °C (100 °F). Furthermore, none of its monthly average high temperatures falls below 30 °C (86 °F). This is something not seen in other major cities with hot desert climates such as [Riyadh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riyadh), [Baghdad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad) and [Phoenix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix%2C_Arizona). Temperatures cool off considerably during the night, with Khartoum's lowest average low temperatures of the year just above 15 °C (59 °F).

Sandstorm Khartoum

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| **Climate data for Khartoum** |
| **Month** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Year** |
| **Average high °C (°F)** | 30.8(87.4) | 33.0(91.4) | 36.8(98.2) | 40.1(104.2) | 41.9(107.4) | 41.3(106.3) | 38.4(101.1) | 37.3(99.1) | 39.1(102.4) | 39.3(102.7) | 35.2(95.4) | 31.8(89.2) | 37.1(98.8) |
| **Average low °C (°F)** | 15.6(60.1) | 17.0(62.6) | 20.5(68.9) | 23.6(74.5) | 27.1(80.8) | 27.3(81.1) | 25.9(78.6) | 25.3(77.5) | 26.0(78.8) | 25.5(77.9) | 21.0(69.8) | 17.1(62.8) | 22.7(72.9) |
| [**Precipitation**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precipitation_%28meteorology%29) **mm (inches)** | 0(0) | 0(0) | 0(0) | 0(0) | .4(0.016) | 4.0(0.157) | 46.3(1.823) | 75.2(2.961) | 25.4(1) | 4.8(0.189) | .7(0.028) | 0(0) | 156.8(6.174) |
| **Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)** | 0 | 0 | .1 | .1 | .9 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 16.3 |
| **%** [**humidity**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humidity) | 27 | 22 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 43 | 49 | 40 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 28.8 |
| **Mean monthly sunshine hours** | 341 | 311 | 310 | 330 | 300 | 300 | 279 | 279 | 300 | 310 | 330 | 341 | 3,731 |
| *Source #1:* [*World Meteorological Organization*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Meteorological_Organisation) *(*[*UN*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations)*)*  |
| *Source #2: BBC Weather*  |

**Demographics**

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| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Population** |
| **City** | **Metropolitan area** |
| 1907 | 69,349 | n.a. |
| 1956 | 93,100 | 245,800 |
| 1973 | 333,906 | 748,300 |
| 1983 | 476,218 | 1,340,646 |
| 1993 | 947,483 | 2,919,773 |
| 2008 Census Preliminary | 639,598 | 5,274,321 |

**Economy**

Panorama of Khartoum suburbs at night

After the signing of the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the government of Sudan and the [Sudan People's Liberation Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_People%27s_Liberation_Movement) (SPLA), the Government of Sudan has begun a massive development project. In 2007, the biggest projects in Khartoum were the [Al-Mogran Development Project](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Mogran_Development_Project), two five-star hotels, a new airport, [Mac Nimir Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mac_Nimir_Bridge) (finished in October 2007) and the [Tuti Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuti_Bridge) that links Khartoum to [Tuti Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuti_Island).

In the 21st century, Khartoum has developed based on Sudan's oil wealth. The center of the city has tree-lined streets. Khartoum has the highest concentration of [economic activity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_activity) in the country. This has changed as major economic developments take place in other parts of the country, like oil exploration in the South, the [Giad Industrial Complex](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Giad&action=edit&redlink=1) in [Al Jazirah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Jazirah%2C_Sudan) state and White Nile Sugar Project in Central Sudan, and the [Merowe Dam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merowe_Dam) in the North.

Among the city's industries are printing, glass manufacturing, food processing, and textiles. [Petroleum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum) products are now produced in the far north of Khartoum state, providing fuel and jobs for the city. One of Sudan's largest refineries is located in northern Khartoum.

**Retailing**

Khartoum has one of the largest open markets or [souqs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Souqs), the [Souq Al Arabi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Souq_Al_Arabi&action=edit&redlink=1). The market is spread over several blocks in the center of Khartoum proper just south of the Great Mosque (Mesjid al-Kabir) and the minibus station. It is divided into separate sections, including one focused entirely on gold.

Al Qasr Street and Al Jamhoriyah Street are considered the most famous [high streets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_street) in [Khartoum State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_State).

Afra Mall is located in the southern suburb [Arkeweet](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Arkeweet&action=edit&redlink=1). The [Afra Mall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afra_Mall) has a supermarket, retail outlets, coffee shops, a bowling alley, movie theaters, and a children's playground.

In 2011, Sudan opened the Hotel Section and part of the food court of the new, Cornithia hotel Tower. The Mall/Shopping section is still under construction.

**Education**

The [University of Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Khartoum)

Khartoum is the main location for most of Sudan's top educational bodies.

**High schools**

* Khartoum Old High Secondary School for Boys
* Khartoum Old High Secondary School for Girls
* [The British Educational Schools (BES)](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_British_Educational_Schools_(BES)&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Khartoum American School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_American_School), established in 1959.
* [Khartoum International Community School, KICS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_International_Community_School), established in 2004.
* [Unity High School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unity_High_School_%28Sudan%29).
* [Comboni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comboni) and [St. Francis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_of_Assisi)

khartoum new high secondary school for boys

* [Khartoum International preparatory school (KIPS)](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khartoum_International_preparatory_school_(KIPS)&action=edit&redlink=1), established in 1928.
* Qabbas Private International Schools
* [Suliman Hussein Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Suliman_Hussein_Academy&action=edit&redlink=1)

**Universities**

Public universities in Khartoum are:

* [Al-Neelain University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Neelain_University),
* [Al Zaiem Alazhari University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Zaiem_Alazhari_University),
* [Omderman Islamic University](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Omderman_Islamic_University&action=edit&redlink=1),
* [International University of Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_University_of_Africa),
* [Nile Valley University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile_Valley_University),
* [Open University of Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_University_of_Sudan),
* [Public Health Institute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Health_Institute%2C_Sudan), a post-graduate institution operated by the Ministry of Health
* [Sudan University of Science and Technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_University_of_Science_and_Technology), one of the leading engineering and technology schools in Sudan, founded in 1932 as Khartoum Technical Institute and has been given its present name in 1991.
* [University of Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Khartoum). Founded as Gordon Memorial College in 1902, it was later renamed to share the name of the city in the 1930s.

Private universities include:

* [Bayan College for Science & Technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayan_College_for_Science_%26_Technology),
* [Canadian Sudanese College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Sudanese_College),
* [Comboni College for Science and Technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comboni_College_for_Science_and_Technology)
* [Future University of Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future_University_of_Sudan), the first specialized university for [ICT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communication_technologies) inter-related studies in Sudan, founded by Dr. Abubaker Mustafa.
* [National College for Medical & Technical Studies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_College_for_Medical_%26_Technical_Studies),
* [National Ribat University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Ribat_University),
* [University of Medical Sciences and Technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Medical_Sciences_and_Technology), better known as UMST, it was founded in 1996 by Prof. Mamoun Humaida as Academy of Medical Science & Technology.

The city is also home to [Juba University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juba_University), relocated from [Juba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juba%2C_Sudan) during the civil war. This is one of the universities in Sudan that maintains English as the language of instruction. Plans exist to relocate the university or part of it back to [South Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudan).

**Transportation**

**Air**

Khartoum is home to the largest airport in Sudan, [Khartoum International Airport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_International_Airport). It is the main hub for [Sudan Airways](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_Airways), Sudan's main carrier. The airport was built at the southern edge of the city; but with Khartoum's rapid growth and consequent urban sprawl, the airport is now located in the heart of the city. A new international airport is currently being built about 40 km south of the city center. There has been delays to start construction because lack of funding of the project and it's unknown when the airport will be completed. It will replace the current airport in Khartoum as Sudan's main airport.

**Bridges**

The following bridges cross the Blue Nile and connect Khartoum to Khartoum North:

* [Mac Nimir Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mac_Nimir_Bridge)
* [Blue Nile Road & Railway Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Nile_Road_%26_Railway_Bridge)
* [Burri Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Burri_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Elmansheya Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elmansheya_Bridge)
* [Soba bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Soba_bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)

The following bridges cross the White Nile and connect Khartoum to Omdurman:

* [White Nile Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=White_Nile_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Fitayhab Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fitayhab_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Al Dabbaseen Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Al_Dabbaseen_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1) (Under Construction)
* [Omhuraz Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Omhuraz_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1) (Proposed)

the following bridges cross from Omdurman: to Khartoum North:

* [Shambat Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shambat_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Halfia Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Halfia_Bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)

The following bridges cross to Tuti from Khartoum states three cities

* [Khartoum-tuti bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khartoum-tuti_bridge&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Omdurman-Tuti Suspension bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Omdurman-Tuti_Suspension_bridge&action=edit&redlink=1) proposed
* [Khartoum North-tuti bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khartoum_North-tuti_bridge&action=edit&redlink=1) proposed

**Rail**

Khartoum has rail lines from Egypt, Port Sudan and El Obeid. Some lines also extended to some parts of south Sudan

**Culture**

A statue, claimed to depict [Natakamani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natakamani), at the front of the National Museum of Sudan

**Museums**

The largest museum in all of Sudan, is the [National Museum of Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Sudan). Founded in 1971, it contains works from different epochs of Sudanese history. Among the exhibits are two [Egyptian temples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_temple) of [Buhen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buhen) and [Semna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semna) which were originally built by Queen [Hatshepsut](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatshepsut) and Pharaoh [Tuthmosis III](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuthmosis_III) respectively but relocated to Khartoum upon the flooding of [Lake Nasser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Nasser).

Another museum in Khartoum is the Palace Museum, located adjacent to the historical [Presidential Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Palace) on [Blue Nile Street](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Blue_Nile_Street&action=edit&redlink=1).

**Botanical gardens**

Khartoum is home to a small botanical garden, in the Mogran district of the city.

**Clubs**

Khartoum is home to several clubs such as the Sailing Club, German Club, Greek Hotel Coptic Club, Syrian Club, International Club etc. There is also a football club situated in Khartoum - [Al Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_Club)

**Twin cities**

* [**Amman**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amman), [Jordan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan).

* [**Cairo**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairo), [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt).

* [**Istanbul**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istanbul), [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey).

* [**Ankara**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankara), [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey).

* [**Saint Petersburg**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg), [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia).

* [**Wuhan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuhan), [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China).

* [**Asmara**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asmara), [Eritrea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eritrea).

* [**Addis Ababa**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addis_Ababa), [Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia).

* [**Omdurman**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omdurman), [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan).

* [**Brasília**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bras%C3%ADlia), [Brazil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil).

* [**Hargeisa**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hargeisa), [Somaliland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somaliland) ([Somalia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somalia))

* [**Djibouti City**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djibouti_City), [Djibouti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djibouti).

* [**Dubai**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai), [United Arab Emirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates), (Since 31 July 2011).

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