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What flag is red yellow and green vertical stripes

What flag has red yellow and green stripes. What country flag is red yellow and green vertical stripes. What flag is green white and red vertical stripes.

black, blue, green black, blue, red black, blue, white black, blue, yellow black, green, orange black, green, red black, green, white black, green, yellow black, red, white black, red, yellow blue, green, pink blue, green, red blue, green, white blue, green, yellow blue, orange, white blue, red, white blue, red, yellow blue, white, yellow green, orange, white green, orange, yellow green, purple, white green, red, white green, red, yellow green, white, yellow red, white, yellow Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal, Lithuania, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of the Congo, Bolivia, Myanmar, and Saint Kitts and Nevis are currently the 16 countries with With Green Yellow Red Flags. With the achievement of independence after World War II, about 12 African countries adopted the use of green yellow red colors of their flags which were later known as the Pan-African movement and PAIGC colors. Other countries that also use the same color are the Republic of Lithuania located in the Baltic region of Europe and Bolivia in central-south America, Myanmar, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. What does the green, yellow and red color flag mean and symbolizes The color green, yellow, and red in flags of these countries are symbols of the Pan-African movement and PAIGC colors. The Pan-African flag is a symbol of the African diaspora and the unity of the African people. It is based on the colors of the flag of Ethiopia, which was the only independent African country during the Scramble for Africa by European colonial powers in the late 19th century. Read More about the Red black Green flag Pan-African colors (Countries, Symbols, Meaning and Fact) The color green in the flag represents the natural resources of Africa and the vast forests and nature of the continent. The color yellow represents the mineral wealth of Africa, which was so coveted by Europeans during the colonial era. The color red symbolizes the blood shed by those who died to achieve the independence of each country, as well as those who were enslaved since the 16th century. The black color represents the skin color of the majority of the inhabitants of these countries. It aims to promote unity and cooperation among the people of Africa and the African diaspora and to work toward the liberation from colonialism and imperialism. The colors of the flag are also a reminder of the sacrifices that were made to achieve independence and freedom for the people. Check out more countries Flag: 19 Countries With Red and White Flags (Symbolize, Meaning and Fact) Red White Blue Flag (Countries, symbolize, Meaning and Fact) History of The Red black Green Pan-African colors flag (Meaning, Usage, Variants and Marcus Garvey) Red black Green flag Pan-African colors (Countries, Symbols, Meaning and Fact) Green Yellow and Red Flag Video: This article is also available in video format, you can watch it below: If you like our videos, kindly subscribe to our channel Here. We make videos and tutorials on many interesting topics and trivia events such as history, country flags, cryptocurrencies and so much more. The Ethiopia flag: ethiopia-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color Flag of Ethiopia. The flag of Ethiopia was adopted on 28 August 2009. The three colors traditional green, yellow and red date back to Emperor Menelik (1889 - 1913) and was first used on a flag in 1897.



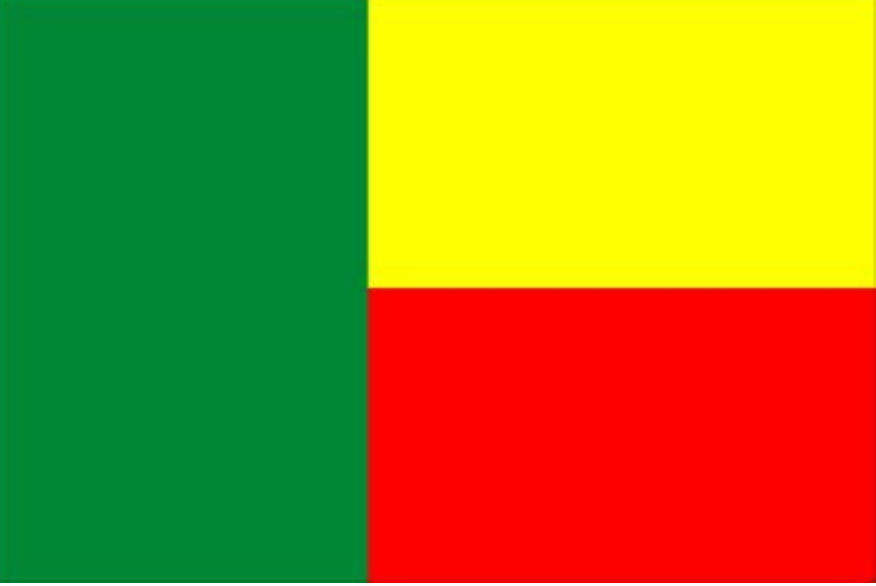
The Ethiopian flag changed several times over the years, but the three colors have existed since the early 19th century.



The flag with the three stripes: green, yellow, and red, was used since 1897, after the battle of Adwa against Italia. Anexada by Italy on 1 as June 1936. The old flag with the Lion of Judah comes from a flag used in the Jubilee Palace and is the official symbol. The Provisional Administrative Council (PMAC) or Derg, removed the crown from the head of the Lion of Judah and replaced the cross with a spear, calling this emblem "Lion of Ethiopia". In 1987 through a referendum, Ethiopia becomes a People's Democratic Republic, Meghistu was confirmed as president. The country is divided into 24 administrative regions and 5 autonomous regions, the original and still widely used flag. What does the Ethiopia Flag Mean and Represent: Colors are interpreted in different ways. The official symbolism: Green represents the fertility of the country's soils.



Yellow represents love of the country. Red represents strength and reminds us of the blood that was shed in the fight against the oppressors. At the same time, the colors represent the most important parts of the country : Green for Shewa Yellow for Amhara Tiger Net In addition, in the religious sector, the attributed interpretation refers to the Christian Trinity. Thereafter, Green by the Holy Spirit Yellow for God the Father Red for the son At the same time, the colors symbolize the Christian virtues of hope (green), charity (yellow) and Faith (red). Under the Empire the colors were attributed as follows: Green was the symbol of the country or of hope Yellow represented the church, peace, natural wealth, and love Red was the color of the power of the blood of patriots and of faith The emblem in the middle strip of the flag shows a five-pointed star of equal length radiating "spokes". This is a symbol of the equality of all ethnic and gender groups and faith. The rays represent a bright future for Ethiopia, the blue background represents peace and democracy. Read more about the Ethiopia flag here Mali flag mali-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The Malian national flag was adopted on April 4, 1959. It is a tricolor with three equal vertical stripes. From the hoist, the colors are green, gold, and red, the pan-African colors. The flag of Mali is almost identical to the flag of Guinea, with the exception that the colors are in reverse order. The green is a symbol of the nation's fertile lands. Yellow represents purity and the mineral wealth of Mali. The red color symbolizes the bloodshed for independence from the French. Senegal flag: senegal-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The flag of Senegal (French: le Drapeau du Sénégal) is a tricolor consisting of three vertical green, yellow and red bands charged with a five-pointed green star at the center. Adopted in 1960, it has been the flag of the Republic of Senegal since the country gained independence that year. Green is regarded as the color of the Prophet, The yellow color of the flag is believed to symbolize wealth, The red color in Senegal's flag represents the sacrifice and the color of life. The colors also represent the three political parties that merged to form the Senegalese Progressive Union.



Lithuania flag lithuania-green-yellow-red-flag The flag of Lithuania consists of a horizontal tricolor of yellow, green, and red. It was adopted on 25 April 1918 during Lithuania's first period of independence from 1918 to 1940, which ceased with the occupation first by Soviet Russia and Lithuania's annexation into the Soviet Union, and then by Nazi Germany. The flag was reprised after it gained independence in 1991. Yellow is symbolic of the country's wheat fields; green symbolic of the forests and red symbolizes patriotism. Collectively the colors represent hope for the future, freedom from oppression, and the incredible courage of the Lithuanian people. Benin flag benin-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of the Republic of Benin consists of two horizontal yellow and red bands on the fly side and a green vertical band at the hoist. Adopted in 1958 to replace the French Tricolor, it was the flag of the Republic of Dahomey until 1975, when the People's Republic of Benin was established. The colors are designed to represent the natural beauty of the country, including the Savannah to the north and the palm groves located to the south. The flag also symbolizes the bloodshed by those who fought for the nation. The colors are also a tribute to the Pan- Africa NIST movement and are used by other African nations as a sign of unity. Togo flag togo-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The flag of Togo was officially adopted on April 27, 1960. It has five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating with yellow. There is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner. The red of that field is said to represent the bloodshed by countrymen during the internal struggle for independence. Green is symbolic of the country's agricultural wealth, while yellow is symbolic of mineral wealth. the five horizontal stripes represent the five regions of Togo.



Guinea flag guinea-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of Guinea was adopted on November 10, 1958. The flag features the Pan African colors of red, yellow, and green. Red symbolizes the struggle for independence, yellow represents the sun and the riches of the land, while green is symbolic of the country's vegetation. Cameroon flag cameroon-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of Cameroon was adopted in its present form on 3 September 1990 after Cameroon became a unitary state. It is a vertical tricolor of green, red and yellow, with a five-pointed star in its center. Cameroon was the second nation to use Pan-African colors in its flag. Cameroon's flag is similar to other African countries' flags including Guinea, Mali, and Senegal. The yellow star on this flag varies in size but is always located in the center of the red stripe. The color red stands for unity, yellow represents the sun and the savannas located in the northern part of Cameroon, and the green is symbolic of the forests located to the south. There is also a yellow star featured in the center of the flag. Ghana flag ghana-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of Ghana was designed by Theodosia Okoh and adopted in 1957, it was flown until 1962 and then reinstated in 1966. It consists of the Pan-African colors of red, gold(yellow), and green, in horizontal stripes, with a black five-pointed star in the center of the gold stripe. Red is symbolic of the nation's fight for independence, the yellow gold is a symbol of the country's mineral wealth, and green is a symbol of the country's natural wealth. The fourth color is black, which represents emancipation, and is used as the color for the star in the center of the flag. Guinea-Bissau flag guinea-bissau-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of Guinea-Bissau was adopted on September 24, 1973, when independence from Portugal was proclaimed. It consists of three stripes where two of them are horizontal and one is vertical. Horizontal stripes have yellow and green colors, whereas the vertical one in the left part of the flag is red and it carries a black five-pointed star. The flag's black star is symbolic of African unity, yellow stands for the sun, green is hope, and red represents the bloodshed during the long struggle for independence from Portugal. Burkina Faso flag burkina-faso-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of Burkina Faso is formed by two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green, with a yellow five-pointed star resting in the center. It was adopted on 4 August 1984. There are two horizontal bands making up the background of the flag. The top band is red and represents the revolution of the nation. The green band below is symbolic of the nation's natural wealth and agriculture. The star in the center of the flag is yellow and is meant to represent the guiding light of the revolution. Republic of the Congo flag congo-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The national flag of the Republic of the Congo consists of a yellow diagonal band divided diagonally from the lower hoist-side corner, with a green upper triangle and red lower triangle. The flag was adopted for the first time in 1958 when the so-called Middle Congo gained independence from France and an autonomous republic was created. Each color symbolizes a geographical or historical aspect of the Republic of Congo. The yellow band represents friendship and the nobility of the Congolese people while the green band represents the agriculture and rich forests of Congo. The red color is associated with blood to symbolize the struggle for independence. Bolivia flag bolivia-green-yellow-red-flag The national flag of Bolivia was originally adopted on October 31, 1851. The state flag and ensign (and war flag) is a horizontal tricolor of red, yellow, and green with the Bolivian coat of arms in the center. Red symbolizes the brave soldiers of Bolivia, green for fertility, and yellow as the nation's mineral deposits. Sao Tome and Principe flag sao-tome-and-principe-green-yellow-red-flag-pan-african color The flag of São Tomé and Príncipe consists of a red triangle situated at the hoist, with three horizontal green, yellow and green bands charged with two five-pointed black stars at the center. Officially adopted on November 5, 1975, shortly after gaining its independence from Portugal. The red triangle symbolizes that hard-fought struggle for independence and the two black stars represent the country's two main islands. The green, yellow, and black are the Pan-African colors. Myanmar (Burma) Flag myanmar-green-yellow-red-flag The official flag of Myanmar a country in Southeast Asia also known as Burma was adopted on 21 October 2010. It features a design of three horizontal stripes of yellow, green, and red with a five-pointed white star in the middle. The three colors Yellow, green, and red represent and symbolize solidarity, peace and tranquility, and courage and decisiveness. Saint Kitts and Nevis Flag saint-kitts-and-nevis-flag Saint Kitts and Nevis flag was adopted on 19 September 1983. It consists of a yellow-edged black band containing two white stars that divide diagonally from the lower hoist-side corner, with a green upper triangle and red lower triangle. The green color is said to be

