

SPAIN - There are various explanations for the red and yellow of the Spanish flag. One reads that the colours represent the country's bullfighting **tradition** with the red symbolising blood and the yellow symbolising sand. In fact, red symbolises blood in most explanations, but mostly that spilled by the Spanish people with the yellow sometimes symbolising the sun and sometimes the riches gained through the Spanish conquests.

FRANCE - Red, white and blue have come to represent **liberty, equality and fraternity** - the ideals of the French Revolution. Blue and red are also the time-honoured colours of Paris, while white is the colour of the Royal House of Bourbon.

ITALY- The colours of the Italian flag derive from the French one, from which the Italian is inspired. The blue colour was replaced by the green of Milan's Civic Guard.

Its colours can be interpreted in two different ways. One is that green symbolises **hope**, while white represents **faith** and red signifies **charity**. Another interpretation pronounces green to be the symbol of the Italian landscape, white as the representation of the snow capping the mountains of the Alps, and red symbolising the bloodshed that brought about the **independence** of Italy as a nation. All of these symbols embody the presence of **unity** and nationalism among the Italian people.

RUSSIA- The white colour symbolises **nobility** and **frankness**, the blue for **faithfulness, honesty and impeccability** and red for **courage, generosity and love**.

GERMANY- Germans associate the colours of the modern flag with **freedom and unity** since they were adopted by the first attempt in the united German republic. In the Weimar Republic, following the First World War, the colours black, red, and gold represented the colours of the centrist, republican and democratic political parties.

UNITED KINGDOM - The flag houses England's Cross of St. George, Scotland's Cross of St. Andrew and Ireland's Cross of St. Patrick to form a hybrid of red, white and blue patriotism. Despite being a part of the United Kingdom, Wales' famous red dragon does not feature on the flag as Wales was historically a part of England.

UNITED STATES- The flag of the United States of America has 7 red stripes and 6 white stripes. These 13 stripes represent the original thirteen colonies. The flag also has a blue canton, a rectangle in the top left corner. The canton has 50 stars, one white star for every state.

NEPAL - The most unique thing about this flag is that it is the only flag in the world that is not a quadrilateral. It is made of two pennants, and this design is meant to represent the Himalayas. The flag also features a sun and crescent moon. The crescent moon symbolises the **calmness** and **purity of spirit** of the people of Nepal, and the sun represents their **resolve**. These symbols also represent the cold of the Himalayas and the heat of the lowlands. The two pennants are crimson red, the national colour of Nepal and the colour of the national flower, the rhododendron. The flag also features a blue border, which is designed to represent **peace and harmony**.

ARGENTINA - The flag features a triband in blue and white. The blue and white colours of the flag were selected by Manuel Belgrano, who led the revolution against Spain. These colours are meant to symbolise the blue sky opening up to reveal white cloud. This was said to have occurred during the Liberation demonstration in 1810.

The flag also features the “Sun of May” which was later added to the original design. This is a golden sun emblem that Diego Abad de Santillan, a historian, says represents the Inca sun god Inti.

BANGLADESH - The red disc symbolises the sun rising over Bengal. Likewise, the colour red stands for the blood of the victims in the **struggle** for independence. The colour green is not for Islam, but the lushness of the fields of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE - Green stands for the riches of the land, the white sections signify **peace**, black represents the African continent, yellow symbolises the country's minerals, and red represents the struggle for independence. The AK-47 stands for **defence** and **vigilance**, the open book symbolises the importance of education, the hoe represents the country's agriculture, and the star symbolises Marxism and internationalism. It is the only flag in the world to feature a modern weapon.

1 : the handing down of information, beliefs, or customs from one generation to another. 2 : a belief or custom handed down from one generation to another. **tradition**

Liberty - Another word for freedom

Equality - (A state) where all people are the same and are treated the same

Fraternity - Friendship and support between people who feel they are closely linked.

Faith- Strong belief or trust in someone or something. Believing in God.

Charity- Helping those who need help.

Independence - Freedom from the control of others. Being able to make your own decisions.

Unity - The opposite of being divided: To be together or ‘at one’ with someone or something.

Nobility - People (often with a high social class) who are considered to have good character and morals.

Morals - Knowing what is right and what is wrong.

Frankness- Open or honest, someone who tells the truth, even if it is hard.

Faithfulness - Being loyal and/or reliable

Honesty - Telling the truth, being truthful

Impeccability-To be free of faults. To be clean.

Courage - Another word for bravery or being brave

Generosity - Giving what you have, sharing with others without thinking of yourself.

Purity - to be free of anything dirty or polluting

Resolve - to be (very) committed to something

Peace - A time without fights or wars. A state of quiet or calm.

Harmony - A state of agreement, of people living and working together without problems.