# Key to map symbols

## ELEVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6000m / 19,686ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000m / 13,124ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000m / 6562ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000m / 3281ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500m / 1640ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250m / 820ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100m / 328ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Below sea level

## DRAINAGE FEATURES

- River
- Seasonal river
- Canal
- Lake
- Seasonal lake

## SETTLEMENTS

- Capital city
- Major town
- Minor town
- Major port

## COMMUNICATIONS

- Major road
- Rail
- International airport

---

Mantesh Insight: facts, figures, and amazing information from around the world
Atlas contents

The Political World .............. 8-9
The Physical World ............ 10-11
Time Zones ...................... 12-13
Atlas Opener .................... 14-15

North & Central America 16–17

Western Canada & Alaska ...... 18-19
Eastern Canada ................. 20-21
USA: The Northeast ............ 22-23
USA: Central States .......... 24-25
USA: The West ................. 26-27
USA: The Southwest .......... 28-29
USA: The Southeast .......... 30-31
Mexico ......................... 32-33
Central America ............... 34-35
The Caribbean .................. 36-37

South America 38–39

Northern South America ...... 40-41
Peru, Bolivia, & North Brazil 42-43
Paraguay, Uruguay, & South Brazil .... 44-45
Southern South America ...... 46-47

The Atlantic Ocean ............ 48-49

Africa 50–51

Northwest Africa ............... 52-53
Northeast Africa ............... 54-55
West Africa .................... 56-57
Central Africa .................. 58-59
Southern Africa ............... 60-61

Europe 62–63

The North Atlantic ............. 64-65
Scandinavia & Finland ......... 66-67
The Low Countries ............. 68-69
The British Isles ............... 70-71
France, Andorra, & Monaco .... 72-73
Spain & Portugal ............... 74-75
Germany & the Alpine States .... 76-77
Italy ............................. 78-79
Central Europe ............... 80-81
Southeast Europe .............. 82-83
The Mediterranean .......... 84-85
Atlas contents

Bulgaria & Greece ............ 86-87
The Baltic States
  & Belarus ................. 88-89
Ukraine, Moldova,
  & Romania ............... 90-91
European Russia ........... 92-93

North & West Asia 94–95

Russia & Kazakhstan ....... 96-97
Turkey & the Caucasus .... 98-99
The Near East
  & West Bank ............ 100-101
The Middle East .......... 102-103
Central Asia .............. 104-105

South & East Asia 106–107

Western China
  & Mongolia .............. 108-109
Eastern China & Korea ... 110-111
Japan .................... 112-113
South India & Sri Lanka .. 114-115
North India & Pakistan ... 116-117

Mainland Southeast Asia . 118-119
Maritime Southeast Asia . 120-121

The Indian Ocean ......... 122-123

Australasia & Oceania 124–125

The Southwest Pacific ... 126-127
Western Australia ......... 128-129
Eastern Australia .......... 130-131
New Zealand .............. 132-133

The Pacific Ocean ......... 134-135
Antarctica ................. 136
Arctic .................... 137

Country Factfiles 138–359

See overleaf for contents

Overseas territories ....... 360-365
International organizations ... 366
Abbreviations .............. 367
Index .................... 368-432
Factfile contents

A
Afghanistan 153
Albania 154
Algeria 155
Andorra 156
Angola 157
Antarctica 158
Antigua & Barbuda 159
Argentina 160
Armenia 161
Australia 162–163
Austria 164
Azerbaijan 165

B
Bahamas 166
Bahrain 167
Bangladesh 168
Barbados 169
Belarus 170
Belgium 171
Belize 172
Benin 173
Bhutan 174
Bolivia 175
Bosnia & Herzegovina 176
Botswana 177
Brazil 178–179
Brunei 180
Bulgaria 181
Burkina 182
Burma see Myanmar
Burundi 183

C
Cambodia 184
Cameroon 185
Canada 186–187
Cape Verde 188
Central African Republic 189

D
Chad 190
Chile 191
China 192-193
Colombia 194
Comoros 195
Congo 196
Congo, Dem. Rep. 197
Costa Rica 198
Côte d’Ivoire 199
Croatia 200
Cuba 201
Cyprus 202
Czech Republic 203

E
East Timor 204
Ecuador 209
Egypt 210
El Salvador 211
Equatorial Guinea 212
Eritrea 213
Estonia 214
Ethiopia 215

F
Fiji 216
Finland 217
France 218

G
Gabon 219
Gambia 220
Georgia 221
Germany 222
Ghana 223
Greece 224
Grenada 225

H
Guatemala 226
Guinea 227
Guinea–Bissau 228
Guyana 229

I
Haiti 230
Honduras 231
Hungary 232

J
Iceland 233
India 234-235
Indonesia 236-237
Iran 238
Iraq 239
Ireland 240
Israel 241
Italy 242

K
Jamaica 243
Japan 244-245
Jordan 246

L
Kazakhstan 247
Kenya 248
Kiribati 249
Korea, North 250
Korea, South 251
Kosovo 252
Kuwait 253
Kyrgyzstan 254

M
Laos 255
Latvia 256
Lebanon 257
Lesotho 258
Liberia 259
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Burma)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>304-305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent &amp; the Grenadines</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé &amp; Príncipe</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>346-347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>348-350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Physical World
Time Zones

-2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

Greenwich Meridian

ARCTIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

11:00 12:00 13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00 18:00 19:00 20:00 21:00 22:00
The world's regions
In 1867 William Henry Seward negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia for the price of $7,200,000, which amounted to around two cents per acre (0.4 hectares).

The Aleutian Islands span some 1200 miles (1800 km) and by crossing the 180° line of longitude, form both the most easterly and westerly extents of the United States.

On July 9, 1958, a massive landslide dropped 40 million cubic yards (30.6 million cu m) of rock into Lituya Bay, creating a wave 1720 ft (524 m) high.
Despite an area of 808,109 sq miles (2,092,993 sq km), the northerly province of Nunavut has only 530 miles (850 km) of roads and highway.

Only just over 1% of Canada’s 3.5 million sq miles (9.1 million sq km) land area is devoted to grain production, yet this yields around 25 million tons (tonnes) of wheat every year.
The Trans-Canada Highway, running from St. John’s in the east to Victoria in the west, is 4990 miles (8030 km) long.

Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world, covering an area of 31,820 sq miles (82,413 sq km).

The largest hydroelectric complex in Canada at James Bay produces over 16,000 megawatts of power.
Canada has the world’s longest coastline (including tens of thousands of islands), with a total length of 151,019 miles (243,042 km).

The Bay of Fundy has the world’s highest tidal range, with water’s rising 20–56 ft (5–17 m) every high tide as around 115 billion tons (tonnes) of water flows into the bay.
The Chicago River originally flowed into Lake Michigan, but was reversed in 1900 by the completion of a canal.
At times of peak flow, around 45 million US gallons (170 million litres) of water plunge over the 167 ft (52 m) drop of Niagara Falls every minute.

In 1626, the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from the local Native Americans in exchange for goods worth around US$1000. Today, this would buy around 50 sq in (325 sq cm) of prime New York City real estate.

The Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia, contains nearly 100,000 miles (161,000 km) of telephone cable, enough to go around the circumference of the Earth almost four times.
The Great Salt Lake is a remnant of the prehistoric Lake Bonneville, which once covered almost 20,000 square miles (51,800 sq km) of western Utah.

The world's largest known organism is a 100 acre (43 hectare) grove of aspen trees in Utah. Derived from a single tree, it contains over 47,000 stems and weighs over 6000 tons (tonnes).

At 20,016 ft (6104 m), or almost 4 miles (6 km) in length, the Fort Peck Dam is the largest earth-filled hydraulic dam in the United States.

The Great Salt Lake is a remnant of the prehistoric Lake Bonneville, which once covered almost 20,000 square miles (51,800 sq km) of western Utah.
Access to the St. Lawrence Seaway via the Great Lakes makes Duluth the most westerly Atlantic port in the US, some 1100 miles (1770 km) from the Atlantic ocean.

The deadliest tornado in US history struck Missouri on March 18, 1925. Leaving a continuous 219 mile (352 km) track, the tornado crossed three states and killed 695 people.
Hells Canyon is the deepest in the US, with cliffs up to 7993 ft (2436 m) high.

The Boeing aircraft factory in Everett is the world’s largest building by volume at 472 million cu ft (13.3 million cu m), covering 100 acres (40 hectares).
At Black Rock Desert on October 15, 1997, ThrustSSC, driven by Andy Green, became the first land vehicle to break the sound barrier by achieving a speed of 763 mph (1228 km/h).

Death Valley is not only the lowest point in North America, at 282 ft (86 m) below sea level, it is also the hottest, with a maximum air temperature of 134ºF (57ºC) recorded in 1913.

The Golden Gate Bridge, completed in 1937, has 80,000 miles (129,000 km) of wire in its two main cables, weighing a total of 22,200 tons (tonnes).
The Colorado River has cut down some 6242 ft (2000 m) into the Colorado Plateau to form the Grand Canyon, exposing rock strata over 2 billion years old.

Meteor Crater was formed when a meteor about 150 ft (46 m) across struck the desert at about 40,000 mph (64,372 km/h) creating a bowl-shaped depression 4,150 ft (1,265 m) wide and 570 ft (174 m) deep.

The first atomic bomb was tested at Trinity Site near Alamogordo on July 16, 1945, yielding an explosive force equivalent to 20,000 tons (tonnes) of TNT from around 2.2 lbs (1 kg) of plutonium-239.
On January 10, 1901, the Lucas Gusher blew oil 150 ft (46 m) into the air, flowing at 100,000 barrels a day until it was eventually capped nine days later.
In August 2005 Hurricane Katrina cut a swath through New Orleans with winds of up to 175 mph (278 km/h). At least 1836 people lost their lives and the area sustained over US$100 billion of damage.

The Mississippi/Missouri river system drains around one-third of the US, covering 1,245,000 sq miles (3,225,000 sq km) including 31 states and two Canadian provinces.
The carnivorous Venus flytrap plant, found only on the wet coastal plains of North and South Carolina, can count. It requires two separate stimuli on trigger hairs before the trap is sprung to avoid “false alarms” caused by raindrops, twigs, etc.

During the Apollo Space Program NASA launched a total of 13 Saturn V rockets from the Kennedy Space Center. Each rocket was 363 ft (111 m) high, weighed around 3000 tons (tonnes) and generated 7,648,000 lbs (34 MN) of thrust at launch.
Gray whales have one of the longest migrations of any mammal, traveling some 12,500 miles (20,000 km) every year from the Arctic Ocean to their winter breeding grounds in the Golfo de California.

Large examples of the Saguaro cactus, found in the Altar Desert, can take nearly 150 years to grow to their full height of around 45 ft (14 m), and can hold several tons (tonnes) of water.

The cliff divers of Acapulco must time their dive from the 148 ft (45 m) cliff at La Quebrada to coincide with the incoming swells to avoid being dashed on the rocks in the shallow inlet.
In spring 2001, the Rio Grande stopped flowing into the Gulf of Mexico for the first time in recorded history, allowing illegal immigrants to simply walk into the US.

It is thought that “The Ballgame,” a ritual sport played by Maya and Aztec civilizations, and a forerunner of volleyball, often ended with members of the losing team being sacrificed.
The strongest living creature is the Rhinoceros Beetle, found in the jungles of Costa Rica. It can support up to 850 times its own body weight, equivalent to a human carrying about 70 tons (tonnes).

For many years it was thought that the sharks in Lake Nicaragua were a unique freshwater species. However, research has shown that they are in fact Bull Sharks that have swum 120 miles (190 km) up the San Juan River from the Caribbean Sea.
Each chamber at Gatun Locks on the Panama Canal is 110 ft (33 m) wide and 1000 ft (303 m) long. The locks took four years to build and required 2 million cubic yards (1.5 million cu m) of concrete.

The Great Blue Hole in Lighthouse Reef, a submerged cave some 1000 ft (303 m) in diameter and 400 ft (120 m) deep, was originally explored by Jacques Cousteau, co-inventor of the aqualung.
The Bee Hummingbird, found in Cuba, is the smallest bird in the world. An adult male measures around 2 inches (5 cm) from beak to tail and weighs about 0.06 oz (1.8 gms).
Milwaukee Deep, which lies 84 miles (135 km) off the north coast of Puerto Rico, is the deepest point in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 28,231 ft (8605 m), or just over 5 miles (8 km), below sea level.

The deadliest volcanic eruption of the 20th century took place on May 8, 1902, when Mount Pelee erupted on Martinique, killing 30,000 people, around 15% of the island’s population.
The first coffee seedlings were brought to Colombia in 1804 by Jesuit missionaries; today, Colombia produces over 700,000 tons (tonnes) of coffee beans every year.

Nestling between snow capped peaks, at 9350 ft (2850 m) Quito is the second highest capital in the world.
The Guiana Shield is one of the Earth’s oldest surfaces, formed around 2 billion years ago.

Angel Falls (Salto Ángel) plunge a total of 3212 ft (979 m) to form the world’s highest waterfall.

2.47 acres (one hectare) of Amazon rain forest can contain more than 750 types of trees and 1500 plant species, amounting to around 900 tons (tonnes) of living plant material.

The European Space Agency launch facility at Kourou takes advantage of the Earth’s spin near the equator to gain 10 percent more payload than an equivalent launch at Cape Canaveral in the US.
Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America at 3220 sq miles (8340 sq km). With an altitude of 12,500 ft (3810 m) it is also the world’s highest navigable lake.

**BOLIVIA’S TWO CAPITALS**

La Paz - legislative and administrative capital

Sucre - legal capital
TheAmazonRiveris4049miles(6516km)long,withanaverageflowof7.7millioncubicfeet(219,000cu m)ofwaterenteringtheAtlanticOceaneverysecond.
The Itaipú hydroelectric project is able to produce more power than 10 average nuclear reactors; it supplies 19% of the electrical power consumption of Brazil and 90% for Paraguay.

Formed by river deposits washed down from the Andes and Brazilian Shield, the Gran Chaco is virtually free of stones. It is composed of sand and silt sediments that are up to 10,000 ft (3050 m) thick.
Lagoa dos Patos is the largest lagoon in Brazil and the second largest in South America. The lagoon is 180 miles (290 km) long and up to 40 miles (64 km) wide, with an area of more than 3900 sq miles (10,100 sq km).

The famous statue of Cristo Redentor (Christ the Redeemer), built on top of the 2300 ft (700 m) Corcovado Mountain in 1931, stands 100 ft (30 m) tall and weighs 700 tons (tonnes).

The population of greater Sao Paulo is close to 22,000,000, over twice the entire population of Portugal, the country that originally colonized Brazil in the 16th century.
One of the world’s largest copper mines at Chuquicamata has produced around 29 million tons (tonnes) of copper over its 90-year history. The huge opencast pit is 2.6 miles (4.3 km) long, 2 miles (3 km) wide, and over 2788 ft (850 m) deep.

The driest place on Earth is the Atacama Desert in Chile, with an average rainfall of 0.004 inches (0.1 mm) per year. Until recently, some places had received no rain for over 400 years.
A group of 150 Welsh settlers arrived in Patagonia on July 28, 1865, seeking a new life away from cultural and religious oppression in the UK. Today the area has one of the largest Welsh populations outside of Wales.

The Strait of Magellan was named after Ferdinand Magellan, who passed through the straits during the first circumnavigation of the globe in 1520. Of the five vessels and 237 men that set out, only one ship and 18 survivors returned to Spain after the three-year voyage. Magellan himself was killed in the Philippines.
The North Atlantic Deep Water Current is an oceanic "river" that moves around 20 million cubic yards (15.3 million cubic m) of water every second.

The Gulf Stream travels across the Atlantic Ocean at up to 135 miles (217 km) a day.
In 2001, the Caledonian Star was damaged by a 100 ft (30 m) “rogue wave” in the South Atlantic. Once thought to be a mythical occurrence, these giant waves are now a recognized phenomenon and represent a major hazard to even the largest ships.
The Sahara Desert is one of the harshest environments on Earth. With an area of around 3,500,000 sq miles (9,000,000 sq km), roughly the same as Europe, it has a population of only around 2 million people compared to Europe’s population of 731 million people.

The region of Tidikelt in Algeria once went for 10 years without a drop of rain.

On March 27, 1977, two Boeing 747s collided on the runway at Los Rodeos Airport on Tenerife with the loss of 583 lives, making this the world’s worst ever air disaster.
Libya has the largest proven oil reserves in Africa, estimated at 41.5 billion barrels in 2008. With production running at around 1.8 million barrels per day, these reserves are expected to last for another 60 years.

The hottest place on earth is Al ‘Aziziyah, Libya, where on September 13, 1922, an air temperature of 136°F (57°C) was recorded.
For thousands of years the Nile has supported cultivation in the Aswan region, despite it being one of the driest places on Earth, with an average of only 0.02 inches (0.5 mm) of rain per year.

When first opened in 1869, the Suez Canal consisted of a channel 26 ft (8 m) deep and 200 to 300 ft (60 to 90 m) wide at the surface. Construction involved the excavation and dredging of 97 million cubic yards (74 million cubic metres) of material.
The Great Rift Valley is one of the most extensive rifts on the Earth's surface, extending from Jordan southward through eastern Africa to Mozambique. The system is some 4,000 miles (6,400 km) long and averages 30–40 miles (48–64 km) wide.

The shortest war on record, between Britain and Zanzibar in 1896, lasted just 38 minutes. The Somali language did not become a written language until 1972.
Mauritania and Madagascar are the only countries in the world not to use a decimal-based currency. The basic unit of currency, the ouguiyal, is divided into five khoums.

Gambia is only around 20 miles (32 km) wide and 200 miles (320 km) long; its unusual shape and size are due to territorial compromises arising from 19th-century Anglo-French rivalry in western Africa.

A Rüppell’s Vulture collided with a commercial airliner at 37,000 ft (11,277 m) above Côte d’Ivoire to earn the posthumous distinction of the highest flying bird ever recorded.
The Niger River begins in Guinea just 150 miles (240 km) from the Atlantic coast but then heads inland on a 3000-mile (4100-km) journey before finally reaching the Gulf of Guinea some 1200 miles (2000 km) to the east.

Lake Volta is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world, covering 3283 sq miles (8502 sq km), or 3.6% of Ghana’s area.
The vast sand flats surrounding Lake Chad were once covered by water. Changing climatic patterns caused the lake to shrink and desert now covers much of its previous area.

Pygmies who inhabit the Congo Basin grow to be only 3 to 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) tall at adulthood. The name is derived from the Greek word "pygmê," which referred to a unit of measurement equivalent to the length of a forearm.

The eye of an ostrich is bigger than its brain. They are the largest bird on Earth. An adult male can stand 8 ft (2.5 m) tall, weigh up to 300 lbs (135 kg), and run at around 30 mph (48 km/h).
The only major river that flows both north and south of the equator is the Congo. It crosses the equator twice, which means that at least part of its catchment area is always experiencing a rainy season.
The Okavango River pours some 14.4 billion cubic yards (11 billion cu m) of water into the Okavango Delta each year. It drains away through a maze of lagoons, channels, and islands covering around 5800 sq miles (15,000 sq km), before eventually disappearing into the sands of the Kalahari Desert to the south.

The Kalahari Desert is the largest continuous sand surface in the world. Iron oxide gives a distinctive red color to the sand, which is over 200 ft (60 m) deep in places.

**SOUTH AFRICA’S THREE CAPITALS**

- Tshwane / Pretoria - administrative capital
- Cape Town - legislative capital
- Bloemfontein - financial capital
Thought to have been extinct for 70 million years, a living coelacanth was netted in the Indian Ocean in 1938. They are powerful predators, averaging 5 feet (1.5 m) in length and weighing about 100 lbs (45 kg).

Coco de Mer, or the double coconut palm, produces some of the largest seeds in the plant kingdom. Weighing up to 60 lbs (27 kg), they take around 10 years to ripen.
At 836,100 sq miles (2,166,600 sq km), Greenland is the largest island in the world. However, 677,700 sq miles (1,756,000 sq km) of this is a massive ice sheet so heavy that the central land area has sunk to form a basin more than 1000 ft (300 m) below sea level.

The Jakobshavn Glacier is among the world's fastest glaciers, often moving 100 feet (30 m) a day, and calves around 20 billion tons (tonnes) of icebergs every year.
Even though only one-twentieth of Iceland’s potential geothermal power has been harnessed, around 89% of houses are heated geothermally.

With temperatures ranging from 59º F (15º C) in the summer to -40º F (-40º C) in the winter, vegetation on Svalbard consists mostly of lichens and mosses; the only trees are the tiny polar willow and the dwarf birch.

Greenland’s deeply indented coastline is 24,430 miles (39,330 km) long, a distance roughly equivalent to the Earth’s circumference at the equator.
The sun is continuously visible from late May to late July in Tromsø because of its position well north of the Arctic Circle.

Scandinavia is still recovering from the last ice age, when the land was depressed 2000 ft (600 m) by the weight of the ice. Today, the Earth’s crust is rebounding at the rate of 0.3 inches (9 mm) a year in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The North Cape Current warms the northern coasts of Norway, Finland, and Russia’s Kola Peninsula with water temperatures of 39–54°F (4–12°C), allowing this area of the Barents Sea to remain free of pack ice throughout the winter.

Scandinavia is still recovering from the last ice age, when the land was depressed 2000 ft (600 m) by the weight of the ice. Today, the Earth’s crust is rebounding at the rate of 0.3 inches (9 mm) a year in the Gulf of Bothnia.
The sauna is a Finnish institution, with some 2 million sauna facilities to serve a population of just 5 million people.
The Netherlands is the lowest country in the world. It is estimated that 30% of the land is below sea level, with the lowest point some 23 ft (6.7 m) below sea level.

The inner city of Amsterdam is divided by its network of canals into some 90 “islands,” linked together by approximately 1300 bridges and viaducts.

The port of Rotterdam, combined with Europoort (which handles vessels too large to reach Rotterdam), is one of the largest in the world in terms of capacity, handling around 375 million tons (tonnes) of cargo every year.

The port of Rotterdam, combined with Europoort (which handles vessels too large to reach Rotterdam), is one of the largest in the world in terms of capacity, handling around 375 million tons (tonnes) of cargo every year.
On August 23, 1914, three weeks after Britain entered World War I, the 70,000 strong British Expeditionary Force encountered the advancing German army for the first time at the battle of Mons.

Echternach is the home of the only religious dancing procession remaining in the Western world. Every year since the 15th century, thousands of pilgrims have marched down the streets of the town performing a ritual dance involving specific movements, music, and prayers.

Belgium and the Netherlands have an underground boundary that differs from the surface boundary shown on maps. In 1950, the two countries agreed to move the underground boundary so as not to divide coal mines between the two countries.
After the surrender of the German fleet in 1918 and its internment in Scapa Flow, over 50 ships were scuttled by the German crews on June 21, 1919, to prevent them falling into British hands.

With a depth of 788 ft (240 m) and a length of about 23 miles (36 km), Loch Ness contains the largest volume of freshwater in Great Britain.

The Giant's Causeway comprises approximately 37,000 interlocking dark basalt polygonal columns; they were formed by volcanic activity some 55 million years ago.

Midges have the fastest wing-beat of any insect, and are able to flap their wings at around 20,000 beats per minute.
The River Severn has the second highest tidal range in the world, as much as 50 ft (15 m), often giving rise to a tidal bore. In September 1996, one such wave carried a surfer for 5.7 miles (9 km).

Every year over 1.8 billion pints (0.561 litres) of Guinness® Irish stout are consumed in over 100 countries around the world.
On July 1, 1916, the British suffered 58,000 casualties on the opening day of the Somme Offensive. Five months later, after advancing only a few miles, there had been 420,000 British, 200,000 French, and 500,000 German casualties.
The Tour de France bicycle race is typically held over some 20 day-long stages covering around 2200 miles (3600 km) for the coveted yellow jersey.

The lowest point in Andorra is Riu Runer, at 2756 ft (840m) above sea level.

The word denim comes from “de Nîmes,” this being the town where the fabric was originally produced.

One of history’s great leaders, Napoleon Bonaparte, was born on August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio in Corsica.
Portugal is one of the world’s largest producers of cork and has regulations protecting cork trees dating back to 1320. Gibraltar was seized by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admiral Rooke in 1704. British sovereignty was then formalized in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, and Gibraltar eventually became a British colony in 1830.
Work continues on the Sagrada Familia, Gaudi’s unfinished cathedral. Begun in 1882, the masterpiece is still without a roof.

Seat of many great civilizations throughout history, the name Mediterranean translates as “sea between the lands.”
The Kiel Canal is 61 miles (98 km) long and one of the busiest canals in the world, with around 45,000 ships a year passing between the Baltic and the North Sea.

During what became known as “The Berlin Airlift” a total of 2,326,406 tons (tonnes) of supplies were flown into Berlin over an 18-month period to break a Soviet blockade of the city.

Early in the morning of Sunday, August 13, 1961, work began on the Berlin Wall, which would eventually run for 66 miles (107 km) between east and west Berlin, cutting through 192 streets.
At 528 ft (161 m) high and containing 768 steps, the spire of Ulm Cathedral is the tallest in the world.

When it is completed in 2017, the Gotthard Base Tunnel will run for 35.5 miles (57 km) beneath the Lepontine Alps to become the longest tunnel in the world.

Born in Salzburg on January 27, 1756, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was already writing music by the age of five, and at eleven he produced his first opera.

The acrylic glass roof over the Olympic stadium in München (Munich) measures 914,940 sq ft (85,000 sq m), making it the biggest structure of its kind in the world.
In May 2006 a violin called “The Hammer,” made by Italian master Stradivari at Cremona in 1708, sold at Christie’s in London for US$3,540,000.

San Marino formed in AD 301 is the oldest, and, at 24 sq mi (61 sq km), one of the smallest, republics in the world.
The medical school at Salerno is the oldest in Europe, established during the 11th and 12th centuries.

Mt. Etna began some 300,000 years ago as a submarine volcano and has since grown to a cone with a base 30 miles (48 km) wide and 10,922 ft (3329 m) high.

The George cross that appears on the Maltese flag was awarded to the islanders by King George VI of Britain for their heroism during World War II.
Built between 1747 and 1795, the Zaluski Library in Warsaw was one of the world’s first public libraries.

Founded in Gdansk shipyard in 1980, the Solidarity trade union, and its leader Lech Walesa, played a key role in the downfall of communism across much of eastern Europe.

In November 1989, the so-called “Velvet Revolution” saw Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
Lake Balaton has a surface area of around 231 sq mi (598 sq km) and an average depth of only 11 ft (3.25 m). The Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld) stretches south from Budapest to the borders of Croatia and Serbia and east to Ukraine and Romania. It covers an area of 20,000 sq miles (51,800 sq km) and is almost completely flat. Built in 1357, Charles Bridge was the only crossing point of the Vltava in Prague until the 19th century.
At 11:15 am, on June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were shot dead by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo. This single act precipitated World War I, which eventually lead to the death of almost 10 million troops.

Born in Zagreb in 1892, Marshall Tito was the president of the former Yugoslavia from 1953 until his death in 1980.
Under an extreme communist regime between 1944 and 1991, Albania was for many years the only officially atheist state in the world where all forms of religion were banned by law.

Macedonia’s capital, Skopje, was hit by a devastating earthquake in 1963. Around 80% of the city’s buildings were damaged or destroyed and over 1000 people killed.

Historically, European eels migrated thousands of miles from the Sargasso Sea to live most of their lives in Lake Ohrid, before returning to the Atlantic to spawn and die. Modern hydroelectric projects have prevented this epic journey, but efforts are underway to restore access to the lake.

In February 2008, Kosovo (a UN Protectorate within Serbia since 1999) declared independence. Although recognized by several countries, Kosovo’s decision has proved controversial with other states wary of setting a precedent for separatist groups within their own borders. It is therefore likely to be some time before Kosovo becomes universally recognized.
The Mediterranean
Map of Europe with countries and major geographical features labeled.
Sofia’s skyline is dominated by the gold domes of the Alexander Nevski Memorial Church, which took craftsmen and artists some thirty years to build between 1882 and 1912.

Built between 447 and 438 BCE, the Parthenon survived almost unscathed for over 2000 years until, in 1687, a gunpowder magazine beneath the building exploded, causing considerable damage.
The first Olympic athletics festival was held at Olympia in around 776 BCE.

The Corinth Canal was completed in 1893 after 11 years of work. The canal is 4 miles (6.3 km) long, 80 ft (25 m) wide, and 26 ft (8 m) deep. The central section runs along a 260 ft- (79 m-) deep cutting through solid rock.

The Minoans developed the first Hellenic civilization 4000 years ago, based at the luxurious palace of Knossos. Unfortunately, in 1400 BCE, this civilization came to an abrupt end, destroyed by a catastrophic event, probably a tidal wave.
Low salinity and the shallow coastal waters cause pack ice to accumulate at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia and off Finland during most winters; occasionally the ice becomes banked up in pressure ridges that are almost 50 ft (15 m) high.

Rich oil shale deposits in northern Estonia are quarried, crushed, and heated to produce almost 7000 barrels of oil a day.
Formed in 1945 from the northern half of German East Prussia, and ceded to Russia under the Potsdam agreement, Kaliningrad oblast became a true enclave, completely separated from the rest of Russia, when Lithuania and Belarus achieved their independence in 1991.

Covering an area of approximately 34,000 sq miles (88,000 sq km), Pripyat Marshes are the largest area of marshland in Europe.

Following the breakup of the Soviet Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States was established on December 8, 1991, by a treaty signed at Minsk, with the intent of coordinating the foreign policies of the newly independent former Soviet republics.
On April 25, 1986, engineers accidentally initiated an uncontrolled chain reaction in the number 4 reactor of the Chornobyl' nuclear power plant. The resulting explosion released 8 tons (tonnes) of radioactive material in the world’s worst-ever nuclear accident.

Vlad Dracula or Vlad the Impaler was the real-life prince upon whom Bram Stoker based his famous Count Dracula. Dracula was born in Transylvania in 1431 in the town of Sighisoara.
Odesa was one of the major flashpoints in the Russian Revolution of 1905, and was the scene of the mutiny on the warship Potemkin, when sailors protesting against the serving of rotten meat eventually killed several of the ship’s officers.

In 1872, an iron foundry was established at Donets’k by British industrialist John Hughes (from whom the town’s pre-Revolutionary name Yuzovka was derived) to produce rails for the growing Russian transportation network.

A monument in central Kiev stands as testament to the 7–12 million Ukrainian peasants who died during the Great Famine, or Holodomor, of 1932–33.
The port of Murmansk remains ice-free throughout the winter thanks to the Gulf Stream, whereas St. Petersburg, 600 miles (965 km) to the south on the Baltic Sea, is ice-bound between December and May.
The Ural Mountains form the traditional boundary between Europe and Asia, extending some 1550 miles (2500 km). They were formed over 280 million years ago as the East European and Siberian plates moved together.

From August 1942 to February 1943, German armies laid siege to Volgograd, formerly known as Stalingrad. The Germans themselves were eventually surrounded and lost almost 250,000 men.

Caviar is the processed eggs, or roe, of sturgeon that live in the Caspian Sea and Volga River. Overfishing and poaching in recent years have seen the price of the finest caviar rise to around US$5000 for 2.2 lbs (1 kg).

Running from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus Mountains include Mt El'brus, which at 18,510 ft (5642 m) is the highest point in Europe, and still uplifting at the rate of 0.4 inches (1 cm) every year.
The Trans-Siberian Railroad, completed in 1916, runs 5578 miles (9297 km) between Moscow and Vladivostok. Crossing eight time zones, the journey takes six days.
An average of 50,000 commercial ships pass through the Bosporus a year, along with thousands of ferries and smaller passenger boats. The strait is three times busier than the Suez Canal and four times as busy as the Panama Canal.
The salty water of Lake Van inhibits all animal life except the Pearl Mullet, a small fish that has adapted to the harsh conditions.

Atatürk Dam, one of the largest dams in the world, was completed in 1990. The reservoir behind the dam covers an area of 315 sq miles (816 sq km) and often requires interruptions in the flow of the Euphrates River to maintain water levels.

Azerbaijan has substantial oil reserves located in and around the Caspian Sea. They were some of the earliest oilfields in the world to be exploited.

The Spitak earthquake struck Armenia in 1988, killing at least 25,000 people and devastating the country’s infrastructure.
Lebanon has only one permanent river, the Nahr el Litani, which runs for 110 miles (175 km).

The Euphrates is 1700 miles (2470 km) long and drains an area of 171,000 sq mi (443,000 sq km). Although less than 30 percent of the river’s drainage basin is in Turkey, about 95 percent of the river’s water originates in the Turkish highlands.

Manufactured by a secret process, Damascus steel was much prized in the preindustrial era as an extremely hard metal used for high quality sword blades.
The shores of the Dead Sea are the lowest land on the Earth’s surface, at 1371 ft (418 m) below sea level. The water within the lake is eight to nine times saltier than ocean water.

Every day 7 million tons (tonnes) of water evaporates from the Dead Sea.

The ancient city of Petra was carved from solid rock by the Nabatean people in about 400 BCE. It remained largely unknown until a Swiss explorer, J. L. Burckhardt, heard of its whereabouts from the local Bedouins in 1812.
In the 10th century, the Grand Vizier of Persia took his entire library with him wherever he went. The 117,000 volume library was carried by camels trained to walk in alphabetical order.

Four thousand years ago Babylonian law laid down a minimum wage for every class of workers in the kingdom.
Every Muslim must make at least one pilgrimage to Mecca during his or her lifetime. Muslims regard the small shrine called the Ka'bah, located near the center of the Great Mosque in Mecca, as the most sacred place on Earth.

Saudi Arabia contains the world's largest oil reserves. The region can produce around 11 million barrels of oil every day.

The name “Red Sea” is probably derived from the extensive blooms of algae that occasionally occur. These change pigment when they die, turning the sea's normally intense blue-green waters a deep red.
Since 1960, the Aral Sea has shrunk by 90 percent, becoming extremely saline and consequently losing all but one of its once-abundant fish species.

The desert of Kara Kum (Garagum) occupies over 70 percent of Turkmenistan, severely limiting human settlement across much of the country.

The Kara Kum (Garagum) Canal, the world’s longest irrigation canal, stretches some 850 miles (1375 km) and is known as the “River of Life,” since it irrigates large areas of arid land.
Despite an area of 251,771 sq miles (652,090 sq km), Afghanistan has a limited road network and no railroads whatsoever, making access to much of the country extremely difficult.

The “Epic of Manas” is a verbally transmitted poem of close to 500,000 lines that tells the story of Kyrgyz hero Manas and his descendants and followers.

Until recent years, people living in remote areas of Afghanistan were immunized against smallpox by having dried powdered scabs from victims of the disease blown up their noses. This treatment was invented by the Chinese in the 11th century, and is thought to be the oldest form of vaccination.
The Altai Mountains provide one of the last refuges for the endangered snow leopard. There are thought to be only a few thousand animals left in the wild.

KAZAKHSTAN

The Turpan Depression is the lowest and hottest place in China. Temperatures can exceed 117°F (47°C) around the lake of Aydingkol Hu, which lies 505 ft (154 m) below sea level.

Although forming around 20 percent of China’s landmass, Tibet is sparsely populated, supporting only 1 percent of China’s 1.3 billion population.
Having started in the 7th century BCE, work on the 3700 mile (6000 km) long Great Wall of China continued for hundreds of years. A major renovation begun in 1386 took 200 years to complete.

The Huang He (Yellow River) has flooded more than 1500 times in the last 1800 years. In 1931, catastrophic flooding was responsible for the deaths of 3.7 million people. The river has also changed its course at least nine times.

Despite a population of 1.3 billion, China has only about 200 family names.
Tangshan, China, suffered the deadliest earthquake of the 20th century on July 28, 1976. One-quarter of the population was killed or seriously injured, with an estimated death toll of 242,000 people.

Whereas European languages such as English or French use an alphabet of 26 letters, the Chinese language uses a system of over 40,000 characters or symbols.

The “Yongle Dadian,” an encyclopedia of the Chinese Ming dynasty, had 22,937 chapters in 11,000 volumes. More than 2000 Chinese scholars worked on the book for five years before it was finished.

Tiananmen Square in Beijing is the largest public square in the world, covering an area of 100 acres (40.5 hectares).
By far the biggest tidal bore in the world occurs on the Qiantang River in China. At spring tides, the wave attains a height of up to 30 ft (9 m) and a speed of 25 mph (40 km/h).

Li is the family name for over 87 million people in China. The Giant Bamboo is the fastest growing plant in the world, able to grow at the rate of 3 ft (90 cm) a day.
At 33.4 miles (53.8 km), 14.3 miles (23.3 km) of which lie under the Tsugaru Strait, the Seikan Tunnel is currently the longest tunnel in the world. Construction began in 1964 and took 24 years to complete.

The Toyota Motor Corporation was first established in 1937 as a spin-off from Toyoda Automatic Loom Works. The company now produces 8.5 million cars a year, equivalent to one every 3.7 seconds.
On August 12, 1990, Typhoon Winona, combined with the summer vacation rush, created the longest traffic jam in Japan's history, an 84-mile long tailback involving about 15,000 vehicles.

The longest bridge in the world is the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge linking Honshu and Shikoku, with a central span of 6352 ft (1991 m); the total length shore to shore is 12,831 ft (3911 m), or 2.4 miles (3.9 km).

The same family has occupied the Imperial Throne of Japan for the last 1300 years. The present-day emperor, Akihito, is the 125th in succession.
The Mumbai (Bombay) movie industry, known as Bollywood, makes around 900 films each year, compared to Hollywood's 100, making it the most prolific film-producing country in the world.

The word ghats, literally "stairs that descend to a river," refers to the stair-like appearance of the slopes of the Western Ghats mountain range, as they descend to the coastal plain.

There are over 1300 islands in the Maldives but only about 200 are inhabited. All the islands are low-lying, none rising more than 6 ft (1.8m) above sea level.
One of the world’s largest tea producers, Sri Lanka has over 8500 sq miles (22,000 sq km) of land under tea cultivation, yielding about 300,000 tons (tonnes) a year, and accounting for around 10 percent of global production.

At 7:58 am on December 26, 2004, an earthquake just off the coast of Sumatra measuring 9.1 on the Richter scale triggered a massive and devastating Tsunami that advanced across the Indian Ocean, killing over 200,000 people and leaving millions homeless in eleven countries.

The Indian cobra is often displayed by snake charmers. The cobras appear to respond to the music played by the charmer, but, like all snakes, they are deaf and only follow the movements of the charmer.
The Karakoram Highway was finally completed in 1986 after 24,000 workers had toiled for almost 20 years. The road climbs to 15,397 ft (4693 m) at the Khunjerab Pass.

(A "line of control" was set between India and Pakistan in 1972)

On January 26, 2001, a massive earthquake devastated the Gujarat region of India, costing some 25,000 lives.
The northern ranges of the Himalayas contain the highest mountains in the world, with average heights of more than 23,000 ft (7000 m) and many peaks higher than 26,000 ft (8000m).

Cherrapunji, 4872 ft (1484 m) above sea level, has an average annual rainfall of 450 inches (1143 cm), although most of this falls during the monsoon – the winter is a virtual drought. The highest-ever seasonal rainfall was 904 inches (2298 cm).

The heaviest hailstones on record, weighing about 2.25 lbs (1 kg), are reported to have killed 92 people in the Gopalganj area of Bangladesh on April 14, 1986.

The Kingdom of Bhutan is the only country in the world to measure the happiness of its citizens.
Around 60 percent of Myanmar’s cultivated land is given over to growing rice, producing almost 20 million tons (tonnes) each year.

Every year around 300–500 million people are infected with malaria from the bite of female Anopheles mosquitoes, of which between 1 and 3 million die, making this the deadliest animal in the world.

Around 60 percent of Myanmar’s cultivated land is given over to growing rice, producing almost 20 million tons (tonnes) each year.
The world's smallest mammal is the bumblebee bat of Thailand, weighing less than 0.09 oz (2.5 g).

Following years of conflict, it is estimated that as many as 6 million landmines remain buried in the soils of Cambodia.

Bangkok has some of the worst traffic jams in the world. In July 1992, after a monsoon storm, it took 11 hours for one jam to clear.
In August 1883, a devastating volcanic eruption destroyed most of the island of Krakatau and triggered a tsunami that claimed around 35,000 lives.

The Rafflesia plant has the largest single flower in the world. The bloom, 3 ft (90 cm) in diameter, attracts insects by imitating the foul smell of rotting flesh.
The Philippines take their name from Philip II of Spain, who was king when the islands were colonized during the 16th century.

Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago, with over 17,500 islands stretching 3100 miles (5000 km) between the Indian and Pacific oceans.
With no part of the Maldives over 7ft 7in (2.3 m) above sea level, they are under great threat from global warming. There are over 2000 islands, yet the total land area is only 115 sq miles (298 sq km).
Every cubic mile (4.3 cu km) of seawater holds over 150 million tons (tonnes) of minerals.

The largest animal ever seen alive was a 110 ft (34 m), 170-ton (tonne) female blue whale.
The Pitohui bird has a poison on its feathers and skin similar to the poison arrow tree frog, making it the only known example of a poisonous bird.

Found only in the rainforest of New Guinea, Queen Alexandra’s Birdwing, with a wingspan of 11 inches (280 mm), is the largest butterfly in the world.
In 1995, the International Date Line was repositioned around Kiribati territory, bringing Millennium Island 14 hours ahead of GMT, making it the first landfall for sunrise at the dawn of the new millennium.

Samoa is home to the world’s smallest known spider, the Patu marplesi, which spans a mere 0.017 inches (0.4 mm).
One of the largest states in the world, with an area of more than 1,000,000 sq miles (2.6 million sq km), Western Australia covers a third of the Australian continent.

On Christmas Day, 1974, Cyclone Tracy devastated Darwin with winds of up to 175 mph (280 km/h), resulting in 71 deaths, thousands of injuries, and 95 percent of the city destroyed.
Around 18 percent of Australia is covered in desert, the biggest being The Great Victoria Desert, which at 163,900 sq miles (424,400 sq km) is over 10 times the size of Belgium.

Residents of Coober Pedy have built their homes below ground to escape temperatures that can reach 113˚F (45˚C) during the summer months.

The Nullarbor Plain is so flat that the Trans-Australian Railway runs through it in a dead straight line for 297 miles (478 km), the longest section of straight track in the world.
The venom of the box jellyfish (also known as the sea wasp or marine stinger) can kill a person in between 30 seconds and four minutes.

Australia’s Great Barrier Reef is the world’s largest area of coral islands and reefs, running for about 1,240 miles (2,000 km) along the coast of Queensland.

Koalas feed only on nutrient-poor eucalypt leaves and consequently have evolved a low energy lifestyle based around sleeping for 20 hours each day.
Huge truck rigs known as Road Trains, which can reach up to 175 ft (53.5 m) in length, carry freight across the vast distances of the Australian interior. They have as many as four trailers, weighing more than 150 tons (tonnes) in total.

The platypus lives in an aquatic environment, suckles its young like a mammal, lays eggs, and has webbed feet and a bill resembling that of a duck.
Around 130 CE, something in the order of 33 billion tons (tonnes) of pumice was ejected in a massive volcanic eruption that left a 20,000 sq mile (51,800 sq km) debris field and created an enormous caldera that subsequently became Lake Taupo.

More than 46 million sheep thrive in New Zealand’s mild climate, outnumbering the human population by 12 to 1.

Ninety Mile Beach is in fact only about 55 miles (88 km) long. Nevertheless, this still makes it one of the longest sandy beaches in the world.

The lizardlike tuatara is found on some of the islands and rocky stacks off New Zealand. It is the sole remaining representative of the reptilian order Sphenodontia, which first evolved before the dinosaurs. It has a third “eye” on the top of its head, which is sensitive to light.
New Zealand has always been a leader in progressive social legislation. In 1893, it was the first country to grant women the right to vote.

The Kakapo is a nocturnal flightless parrot that lives in burrows. When in danger, its main form of defense is to remain perfectly still, which made it an easy target for predators such as the dogs, cats, rats, and ferrets that were introduced in the 19th century. Consequently, it is in danger of extinction; in 2009 there were only 125 birds left in the wild.

The royal albatross colony on Otago Peninsula is the only mainland nesting site for these birds in the world. Soaring on wings up to 9’6” (3 m) across, breeding pairs mate for life and have been known to live for over 60 years.

Though still the highest peak in New Zealand, at 12,316 ft (3754 m), a massive rockfall in 1991 reduced the height of Aoraki (Mount Cook) by 33 ft (10 m).
Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is 35,838 ft (10,923 m), or almost 7 miles (11 km), below the surface of the Pacific. At this depth water pressures is around 16,000 lbs/sq inch (1,127 kg/cm sq).

Mauna Loa on the Big Island of Hawaii rises 33,132 ft (10,098 m) from the ocean floor to its peak 13,677 ft (4,169 m) above the surface of the Pacific Ocean, and contains around 9,700 cubic miles (39,731 cu km) of rock.
Pacific giant kelp can grow up to 18 inches (45 cm) a day, and may eventually reach up to 200 ft (60 m), or 34 times the height of the average man.

The Pacific Equatorial Counter Current flows eastward toward South America, carrying up to 40 million tons (tonnes) of warm water with it every second.
The largest iceberg of recent times broke off from the Ross Ice Shelf in the spring of 2000. It was about 186 miles (300 km) from end to end and 25 miles (40 km) wide.

Ground visibility in the Antarctic during the summer months can be as much as 150 miles (250 km).

The world’s windiest place is reputed to be Commonwealth Bay, George V Land, where wind speeds of 200 mph (320 km/h) have been recorded.
The Arctic Ocean is the world's smallest ocean, with a total area of 5,440,000 sq miles (15,100,000 sq km), and is almost permanently covered by pack ice.

The Arctic Lion's Mane is the world's largest jellyfish, 7 ft (2.1 m) in diameter. Its main body trails tentacles up to 180 ft (55 m) in length.
The world factfiles
143

PACIFIC
OCEAN

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

POLITICAL FACTFILE

TOTAL AREA: 6,731,428 sq miles (17,434,410 sq km)

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES: 12

TOTAL POPULATION: 388.9 million

LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION: São Paulo, Brazil 21 million

COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:
Ecuador 127 people per sq mile (49 people per sq km)

LARGEST COUNTRY:
Brazil 3,286,470 sq miles (8,511,965 sq km)

SMALLEST COUNTRY:
Suriname 63,039 sq miles (163,270 sq km)
POLITICAL FACTFILE

- **TOTAL AREA:** 11,437,866 sq miles (29,624,290 sq km)
- **TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:** 53
- **TOTAL POPULATION:** 1,008.4 million
- **LARGEST COUNTRY:** Sudan 967,493 sq miles (2,505,810 sq km)
- **LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:** Cairo, Egypt 14.8 million
- **COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:** Mauritius 1,794 people per sq mile (693 people per sq km)
- **SMALLEST COUNTRY:** Seychelles 176 sq miles (455 sq km)
ASIA

POLITICAL FACTFILE

- **Total Area:** 17,006,354 sq miles (44,046,472 sq km)
- **Total Number of Countries:** 49
- **Total Population:** 4,188.4 million
- **Largest City with Population:** Tokyo, Japan, 33.8 million
- **Country with Highest Population Density:** Singapore, 20,072 people per sq mile (7,765 people per sq km)
- **Largest Country:** Asiatic Russia, 5,065,394 sq miles (13,119,382 sq km)
- **Smallest Country:** Maldives, 116 sq miles (300 sq km)
POLITICAL FACTFILE

- **TOTAL AREA:** 3,244,632 sq miles (8,403,608 sq km)
- **TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:** 14
- **TOTAL POPULATION:** 34.5 million
- **LARGEST COUNTRY:** Australia 2,967,893 sq miles (7,686,850 sq km)
- **LARGEST COUNTRY:** Nauru 1210 people per sq mile (467 people per sq km)
- **LARGEST COUNTRY:** Nauru 8.1 sq miles (21 sq km)
- **LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:** Sydney, Australia 4.4 million

**AUSTRALASIA & OCEANIA**
FOREWORD
This factfile is intended as a guide to a world that is continually changing as political fashions and personalities come and go. Nevertheless, all the material in these factfiles has been researched from the most up-to-date and authoritative sources to give an incisive portrait of the geographical, social, and economic characteristics that make each country unique.

KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

ELEVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4000m/13,124ft</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000m/9843ft</td>
<td>Seasonal river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000m/6562ft</td>
<td>Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000m/3281ft</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500m/1640ft</td>
<td>Seasonal lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200m/656ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below sea level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BORDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Border Type</th>
<th>Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full international</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disputed de facto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cease-fire line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The asterisk in the Factfile denotes the country’s official language(s)

Date of formation denotes the date of political origin or independence; the second date (if any) identifies when its current borders were established

The area figure denotes total land area
About 75% of this landlocked Asian country is inaccessible. The Islamist *Taliban*, ousted in 2001, continue to fight a guerrilla war against Afghan and NATO-led forces.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Predominantly mountainous. Highest range is the Hindu Kush. Mountains are bordered by fertile plains. Desert plateau in the south.

**CLIMATE**
Harsh continental. Hot, dry summers. Cold winters with heavy snow, especially in the Hindu Kush.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
*Mujahideen* factions fought first against Soviet invaders (from 1979), and then against each other (after 1989), before the *Taliban* won control in 1996. Under their strict Islamist regime women were denied all rights and ethnic tensions were exacerbated. The US assisted anti-*Taliban* forces in 2001 as part of its “war on terrorism.” A new democratic government struggles to maintain control as insurgency continues.

**THE ECONOMY**
Mainly agricultural, severely disrupted by war. Illicit opium trade is big cash earner. Natural gas pipeline planned from the Caspian Sea to Pakistan.

**INSIGHT:** The UN estimates that it could take 100 years to remove the 10 million landmines laid since 1979

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Islamic State of Afghanistan  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1919  
**CAPITAL:** Kabul  
**POPULATION:** 28.1 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 250,000 sq. miles (647,500 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 112 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Pashtu*, Dari*, Tajik, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 84%, Shi’a Muslim 15%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Hazara 19%, Uzbek, Turkmen, other 18%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Afghani = 100 puls
Lying at the southeastern end of the Adriatic Sea, Albania was the last east European country to liberalize its economy. The regional strife of the 1990s has left a difficult legacy.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Narrow coastal plain. Interior is mostly hills and mountains. Forest and scrub cover over 40% of the land.

**CLIMATE**
Mediterranean coastal climate, with warm summers and cool winters. Mountains receive heavy rains or snows in winter.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The pace of economic reform remains a major issue. EU membership, applied for in 2009, is a distant prospect. Mosques and churches have reopened in what was once the world's only officially atheist state. The Greek minority in the south suffers much discrimination.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Albania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION: 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL: Tirana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION: 3.16 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA: 11,100 sq. miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY: 298 people per sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGES:** Albanian*, Greek
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 70%, Orthodox Christian 20%, Roman Catholic 10%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Albanian 93%, Greek 5%, other 2%
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Lek = 100 qindarka (qintars)

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1962

**CAPITAL:** Algiers

**POPULATION:** 34.9 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 919,590 sq. miles (2,381,740 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 38 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Tamazight, French

**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 99%, Christian and Jewish 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 75%, Berber 24%, European and Jewish 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Algerian dinar = 100 centimes

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

85% of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. Fertile coastal region with plains and hills rises from the southeast to the Atlas Mountains.

**CLIMATE**

Coastal areas are warm and temperate, with most rainfall during the mild winters. The south is very hot, with negligible rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Algerians are predominantly Arab, under 30 years of age, and urban. Most indigenous Berbers consider the mountainous Kabylia region in the northeast to be their homeland. They have been granted greater ethnic rights in recent years. The Sahara sustains just 500,000 people, mainly oil workers and Tuareg nomads with goat and camel herds, who move between the irrigated oases.

---

**THE ECONOMY**

Oil and natural gas exports. Political turmoil has led to exodus of skilled foreign labor. Limited agriculture.

---

**INSIGHT:** The world's highest dunes are located in the deserts of east central Algeria

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

- 85% of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. Fertile coastal region with plains and hills rises from the southeast to the Atlas Mountains.

**CLIMATE**

- Coastal areas are warm and temperate, with most rainfall during the mild winters. The south is very hot, with negligible rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

- Algerians are predominantly Arab, under 30 years of age, and urban. Most indigenous Berbers consider the mountainous Kabylia region in the northeast to be their homeland. They have been granted greater ethnic rights in recent years. The Sahara sustains just 500,000 people, mainly oil workers and Tuareg nomads with goat and camel herds, who move between the irrigated oases.

---

**THE ECONOMY**

- Oil and natural gas exports. Political turmoil has led to exodus of skilled foreign labor. Limited agriculture.

---

**INSIGHT:** The world's highest dunes are located in the deserts of east central Algeria.
Andorra

A tiny landlocked principality, Andorra lies high in the eastern Pyrenees between France and Spain. It held its first full elections in 1993. Tourism is the main source of income.

**GEOGRAPHY**
High mountains, with six deep, glaciated valleys that drain into the Valira River as it flows into Spain.

**CLIMATE**
Cool, wet springs followed by dry, warm summers. Mountain snows linger until March.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Immigration is strictly monitored and restricted by quota to French and Spanish nationals seeking employment in Andorra. Low taxes attract wealthy expatriates. A referendum in 1993 ended 715 years of semi-feudal status, but Andorran society remains conservative.

**INSIGHT:** Andorra’s coprincipality status dates from the 13th century. The “princes” are the president of France and the bishop of Urgel in Spain.

**FACTFILE**

| OFFICIAL NAME: Principality of Andorra |
| DATE OF FORMATION: 1278 |
| CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella |
| POPULATION: 82,200 |
| TOTAL AREA: 181 sq. miles (468 sq. km) |
| DENSITY: 457 people per sq. mile |

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish, Catalan*, French, Portuguese

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 94%, other 6%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Spanish 46%, Andorran 28%, other 18%, French 8%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Located in southwest Africa, Angola suffered a civil war following independence from Portugal in 1975, until a 2002 peace deal. Hundreds of thousands of people died.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Most of the land is hilly and grass-covered. Desert in the south. Mountains in the center and north.

**CLIMATE**
Varies from temperate to tropical. Rainfall decreases north to south. Coast is cooler and dry.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Civil war pitched the ruling Kimbundu-dominated MPLA against UNITA, representing the Ovimbundu. Multiparty elections in 1991–1992, after the MPLA had abandoned Marxism, failed to stall the war for long. Power-sharing from 2002 ended when the MPLA won the 2008 election; a presidential poll has yet to be held.

**INSIGHT:** Angola has the greatest number of amputees (caused by landmines) in the world.

**THE ECONOMY**
Potentially one of Africa’s richest countries, but long civil war hampered economic development. Oil and diamonds are exported.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Angola  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975  
**CAPITAL:** Luanda  
**POPULATION:** 18.5 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 481,351 sq. miles (1,246,700 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 38 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Portuguese*, Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 50%, other 30%, Protestant 20%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Ovimbundu 37%, other 25%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Readjusted kwanza = 100 lwei
Antarctica

The circumpolar continent of Antarctica is almost entirely covered by ice, some up to 1.2 miles (2 km) thick. It also contains 90% of the Earth’s freshwater reserves.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The bulk of Antarctica’s ice is contained in the Greater Antarctic Ice Sheet – a huge dome that rises steeply from the coast and flattens to a plateau in the interior.

**CLIMATE**

Powerful winds create a storm belt around the continent, which brings cloud, fog, and blizzards. Winter temperatures can fall to –112°F (–80°C).

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

No indigenous population. Scientists and logistical staff work at the 40 permanent, and as many as 100 temporary, research stations. A few Chilean settler families live on King George Island. Tourism is mostly by cruise ship to the Antarctic Peninsula. Annual tourist numbers have reached nearly 50,000.

**FACTFILE**

- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1961
- **TOTAL AREA:** 5,405,000 sq. miles (14,000,000 sq. km)

**INSIGHT:** If the ice sheets of Antarctica were to melt, the world’s oceans would rise by as much as 200–210 ft (60–65 m)
A former colony of Spain, France, and the UK, Antigua and Barbuda lies at the outer edge of the Leeward Islands group in the Caribbean, and includes the uninhabited islet of Redonda.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Antigua and Barbuda  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1981  
**CAPITAL:** St. John’s  
**POPULATION:** 82,800  
**TOTAL AREA:** 170 sq. miles (442 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 487 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, English patois  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 45%, other Protestant 42%, Roman Catholic 10%, other 2%, Rastafarian 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black African 95%, other 5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** E. Caribbean $ = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Mainly low-lying limestone and coral islands with some higher volcanic areas. Antigua’s coast is indented with bays and harbors.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical, moderated by trade winds and sea breezes. Humidity and rainfall are low for the region.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Population almost entirely of African origin, with small communities of Europeans and South Asians. Women’s status has risen as a result of greater access to education. Wealth disparities are small. The Bird family dominated politics from 1960, but lost power to the United Progressive Party (UPP) from 2004.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Tourism is the main source of revenue and the biggest provider of jobs. Financial services and Internet gambling are expanding. High debt.

**INSIGHT:** In 1865, Redonda was “claimed” by an eccentric Englishman as a kingdom for his son.
Argentina occupies most of southern South America. After 30 years of intermittent military rule, democracy returned in 1983. Economy has slowed since its recovery from 2001 crash.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The Andes form a natural border with Chile in the west. East are the heavily wooded plains (Gran Chaco) and treeless but fertile Pampas plains. Bleak and arid Patagonia in the south.

**CLIMATE**

The Andes are semiarid in the north and snowy in the south. Pampas have a mild climate with summer rains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

People are largely of European descent; over one-third are of Italian origin. Indigenous peoples are now in a minority, living mainly in Andean regions or in the Gran Chaco. The middle classes were worst hit by the economic meltdown of 2001–2002.

**INSIGHT:** The Tango originated in the poorer quarters of Buenos Aires at the end of the 19th century

**THE ECONOMY**

Agricultural exports restored growth from 2003, but bad drought in 2008 coincided with global downturn.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Argentina  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1816  
**CAPITAL:** Buenos Aires  
**POPULATION:** 40.3 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 1,068,296 sq. miles (2,766,890 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 38 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Italian, Amerindian languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 90%, other 6%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Indo-European 83%, Mestizo 14%, Jewish 2%, Amerindian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Argentine peso = 100 centavos
Armenia

The smallest of the former USSR’s republics, Armenia lies landlocked in the Lesser Caucasus Mountains. After 1988, a confrontation with Azerbaijan dominated national life.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Rugged and mountainous, with expanses of semidesert and a large lake in the east: Sevana Lich.

**CLIMATE**

Continental climate, with little rainfall in the lowlands. The winters are often bitterly cold.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Christianity is the dominant religion, but minority groups are well integrated. War with Azerbaijan over the enclave of Nagorno Karabakh forced 350,000 Armenians living in Azerbaijan to return home, many to live in poverty. There are close and important ties to the seven-million-strong Armenian diaspora.

**INSIGHT:** In the 4th century, Armenia became the first country to adopt Christianity as its state religion.

**THE ECONOMY**

Overseas remittances and agriculture each account for a sixth of GDP. Main products are wine, tobacco, potatoes, and fruit. Well-developed machine-building and manufacturing – includes textiles and bottling of mineral water.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Armenia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Yerevan  
**POPULATION:** 3.08 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 11,506 sq. miles (29,800 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 268 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Armenian*, Azeri, Russian  
**RELIGIONS:** Armenian Apostolic Church (Orthodox) 88%, Armenian Catholic Church 6%, other 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Armenian 98%, Yezidi 1%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Dram = 100 luma
An island continent in its own right, Australia is the world’s sixth-largest country. European settlement began over 200 years ago. Most Australians now live in cities along the coast.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Located between the Indian and Pacific oceans, Australia has a variety of landscapes, including tropical rainforests, the arid plateaus, ridges, and vast deserts of the “red center,” the lowlands and river systems draining into Lake Eyre, rolling tracts of pastoral land, and magnificent beaches around much of the coastline. In the far east are the mountains of the Great Dividing Range. Famous natural features include Uluru (Ayers Rock) and the Great Barrier Reef.

**CLIMATE**
The west and south are semi-arid with hot summers. The arid interior can reach 120°F (50°C) in the central desert areas. The north is hot throughout the year, and humid during the summer monsoon. East, southeast, and southwest coastal areas are temperate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The first settlers arrived in Australia at least 100,000 years ago. Today, the Aborigines make up around 2% of the population. European colonization began in 1788, and was dominated by British and Irish immigrants, some of whom were convicts. White-only immigration drives brought many Europeans to Australia, but since the 1960s multi-culturalism has been encouraged and most new settlers are Asian; Cantonese has overtaken Italian as the second most widely spoken language. Wealth disparities are small, but Aborigines, the exception in an otherwise integrated society, are marginalized: their average life expectancy is around 11 years less than other Australians. The new Labor government from 2007 has overturned right-wing policies on illegal immigration and has signed up to limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
THE ECONOMY

Efficient mining and agriculture: particular success in viticulture. Large resource base: coal, iron ore, bauxite, and most other minerals. Protectionism abandoned to open up Australian markets. Concentration on trade with Asia: China's expanding demand for minerals spurred a return to strong economic growth after the 1997 Asian financial crisis. China now rivals Japan as Australia's major trading partner. Upward trend in Asian visitor arrivals has strengthened tourism.

INSIGHT: Sydney has the world's largest suburban area, a conurbation so vast that the city is twice as large as Beijing and six times the size of Rome.
Bordering eight countries in the heart of Europe, Austria was created in 1918 after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire. Neutral after World War II, it joined the EU in 1995.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly mountainous. Alps and foothills cover the west and south. Lowlands in the east are part of the Danube River basin.

**CLIMATE**
Temperate continental climate. The western Alpine regions have colder winters and more rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Though Austrians speak German, they like to stress their distinctive identity in relation to Germany. Vienna is a major cultural center. Minorities are few; there are some ethnic Croats, Slovenes, and Hungarians, plus refugees from conflict in former Yugoslavia. Though strongly Roman Catholic, Austrian society is less conservative than some southern German Länder. Class divisions remain strong.

**THE ECONOMY**
Large manufacturing base, despite lack of energy resources. The skilled labor force is key to high-tech exports. Eurozone membership since 2002 has boosted investment.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Austria  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1918  
**CAPITAL:** Vienna  
**POPULATION:** 8.36 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 32,378 sq. miles (83,858 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 262 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** German*, Croatian, Slovenian, Hungarian (Magyar)  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 78%, nonreligious 9%, other 8%, Protestant 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Austrian 93%, Croat, Slovene, and Hungarian 6%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Situated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, it was the first Soviet republic to declare independence in 1991. Territorial disputes with Armenia have dominated politics since.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Azerbaijan
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991
- **CAPITAL:** Baku
- **POPULATION:** 8.83 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 33,436 sq. miles (86,600 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 264 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Azeri*, Russian
**RELIGIONS:** Shi’a Muslim 68%, Sunni Muslim 26%, Russian Orthodox 3%, Armenian Orthodox 2%, other 1%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Azeri 91%, other 3%, Lazs 2%, Russian 2%, Armenian 2%
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
**CURRENCY:** New manat = 100 gopik

**GEOGRAPHY**
- Caucasus Mountains in west, including Naxçivan exclave south of Armenia. Flat, low-lying terrain on the coast of the Caspian Sea.

**CLIMATE**
- Low rainfall. Continental, with bitter winters, inland. Subtropical in coastal regions.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
- Azeris, a Muslim people with ethnic links to Turks, form a large majority. Thousands of Armenians, Russians, and Jews have left since independence. Influx of half a million Azeri refugees fleeing war with Armenia over the disputed enclave of Nagorno Karabakh. Armenians there operate with de facto independence. The status of women deteriorated after the fall of communism but they are slowly regaining their position.

**THE ECONOMY**
- Oil and natural gas exports drive economic growth. Pipeline to Ceyhan, Turkey, has opened up European market. Severe pollution in Baku.

**INSIGHT:** The fire-worshipping Zoroastrian faith originated in Azerbaijan in the 6th century BCE.
Located off the Florida coast in the western Atlantic, the Bahamas comprises an archipelago of some 700 islands and 2400 cays, only around 30 of which are inhabited.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Long, mainly flat coral formations with a few low hills. Some islands have pine forests, lagoons, and mangrove swamps.

**CLIMATE**
Subtropical. Hot summers and mild winters. Heavy rainfall, especially in summer. Hurricanes can strike in July–December.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Over 60% of the population live on New Providence. Tourism employs over 40% of the labor force. There are marked wealth disparities, from urban professionals in the banking sector to traditional fishermen on outlying islands and illegal Haitian and Cuban immigrants. More women are now entering the professions. Government priorities are tackling narcotics trafficking and money laundering.

**THE ECONOMY**
Major tourist destination, especially for US visitors. Financial services: banking and insurance.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME**: Commonwealth of the Bahamas
- **DATE OF FORMATION**: 1973
- **CAPITAL**: Nassau
- **POPULATION**: 341,700
- **TOTAL AREA**: 5382 sq. miles (13,940 sq. km)
- **DENSITY**: 88 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES**: English*, English Creole, French Creole
- **RELIGIONS**: Baptist 32%, other 29%, Anglican 20%, Roman Catholic 19%
- **ETHNIC MIX**: Black African 85%, other 15%
- **GOVERNMENT**: Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY**: Bahamian dollar = 100 cents

**INSIGHT:** The country’s extensive merchant fleet consists mainly of “flag-of-convenience” vessels registered by foreign owners.
Bahrain is an archipelago of 49 islands between the Qatar peninsula and the Saudi Arabian mainland. Only three of the islands are inhabited. It was the first Gulf emirate to export oil.

**GEOGRAPHY**
All islands are low-lying. The largest, Bahrain Island, is mainly sandy plains and salt marshes.

**CLIMATE**
Summers are hot and humid. Winters are mild. Low rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The key social division is between the Shi'a majority and Sunni minority. Sunnis hold the best jobs in bureaucracy and business while Shi'as tend to do menial work. The al-Khalifa family has ruled since 1783, but transformed Bahrain into a constitutional monarchy, with limited democracy, in 2002. Bahrain is socially liberal.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Bahrain  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1971  
**CAPITAL:** Manama  
**POPULATION:** 791,500  
**TOTAL AREA:** 239 sq. miles (620 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 2899 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Shi'a) 99%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Bahraini 70%, Iranian, Indian, and Pakistani 24%, other 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed monarchical-parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Bahraini dinar = 1000 fils

**THE ECONOMY**
Main exports are refined petroleum and aluminum products. As oil reserves run out, natural gas is of increasing importance. Major Middle East offshore banking center, hit by global banking crisis in 2008–2009.

**INSIGHT:** The 16 Hawar Islands were awarded to Bahrain in 2001 after a lengthy dispute with Qatar.
Bangladesh lies at the north end of the Bay of Bengal and frequently suffers devastating flood, cyclones, and famine. It seceded from Pakistan in 1971.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly flat alluvial plains and deltas of the Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers. Southeast coasts are fringed with mangrove forests.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and humid. During the monsoon, water levels can rise 20 ft (6 m) above sea level.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
After a period of military rule, Bangladesh returned to democracy in 1991; political instability has continued, however, and corruption is a major problem. Half of the population live in poverty, but living standards are improving. Women are prominent in politics, but their rights are neglected.

**INSIGHT:** Torrential monsoon rains flood two-thirds of the country every year

**THE ECONOMY**
Agriculture is vulnerable to unpredictable climate. Bangladesh accounts for 90% of world jute fiber exports. Poor infrastructure deters investment. Growing textile industry.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** People’s Republic of Bangladesh
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1971
**CAPITAL:** Dhaka
**POPULATION:** 162 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 55,598 sq. miles (144,000 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 3138 people per sq. mile
**LANGUAGES:** Bengali*, Urdu, Chakma, Marma, Garo, Khasi, Santhali, Tripuri, Mro
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 87%, Hindu 12%, other 1%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Bengali 98%, other 2%
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Taka = 100 poisha
Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands. Once solely inhabited by the native Arawak, Barbados was first colonized by British settlers in the 1620s.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Barbados  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1966  
**CAPITAL:** Bridgetown  
**POPULATION:** 255,900  
**TOTAL AREA:** 166 sq. miles (430 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 1542 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Bajan (Barbadian English), English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 40%, other 24%, nonreligious 17%, Pentecostal 8%, Methodist 7%, Roman Catholic 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black African 92%, other 8%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Barbados dollar = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Encircled by coral reefs. Fertile and predominantly flat, with a few gentle hills to the north.

**CLIMATE**

Moderate tropical climate. Sunnier and drier than its more mountainous neighbors.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Some latent tension between white community, which controls politics and much of the economy, and majority black population, but violence is rare. Increasing social mobility has enabled black Barbadians to enter the professions. Despite political stability, and good welfare and education services, pockets of abject poverty remain.

**THE ECONOMY**

Well-developed tourism sector based on climate and accessibility. Financial services, offshore banking, and information processing are key industries. Sugar production has dwindled. High cost of living.

**INSIGHT:** Barbados retains a strong British influence and is referred to by its neighbors as “Little England”
Belarus

Literally “White Russia,” Belarus lies landlocked in eastern Europe. It reluctantly became independent when the USSR broke up in 1991. It has few resources other than agriculture.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly plains and low hills. The Dnieper and Dvina rivers drain the eastern lowlands. Vast Pripet Marshes in the southwest.

**CLIMATE**
Extremely continental climate. Winters are long, sub-freezing, but mainly dry; summers are hot.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Only 2% of people are non-Slav, so ethnic tension is minimal. Russian culture dominates. Belarus was the slowest ex-Soviet state to implement political reform; President Lukashenka has been labeled as Europe’s last dictator. Enthusiasm for a merger with Russia has waned. Wealth is held by a small ex-Communist elite. Fallout from the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine still seriously affects health and the environment.

**THE ECONOMY**
Low unemployment. Industry outmoded and mainly state-owned. Depends on Russia for energy and raw materials: tensions over natural gas prices.

**INSIGHT:** The number of cancer and leukemia cases soared after the 1986 Chernobyl disaster

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Belarus  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Minsk  
**POPULATION:** 9.63 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 80,154 sq. miles (207,600 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 120 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Belarussian*, Russian*  
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 60%, other (including Muslim, Jewish, and Protestant) 32%, Roman Catholic 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Belarussian 81%, Russian 11%, Polish 4%, Ukrainian 2%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Belarussian rouble = 100 kopeks
Belgium lies in northwestern Europe. Its history has been marked by tensions between the majority Dutch-speaking (Flemish) and minority French-speaking (Walloon) communities.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Low-lying coastal plain covers two-thirds of the country. Land becomes hilly and forested in the southeast (Ardennes) region.

**CLIMATE**

Maritime climate with Gulf Stream influences. Temperatures are mild, with heavy cloud cover and rain. More rainfall and weather fluctuations at the coast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Since 1970, Flemish regions have become more prosperous than those of the minority Walloons, overturning traditional roles and increasing friction. Belgium moved to a federal system from 1980 in order to contain tensions, but recent fractious politics have raised doubts over the union’s survival. Brussels hosts key European Union institutions.

**THE ECONOMY**

Variety of industrial exports, including steel, glassware, cut diamonds, and textiles. Very high levels of public debt. Bureaucracy larger than European average.

**INSIGHT:** The Ardennes region, in the southeast of the country, is famous for its forests, lakes, and cuisine.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Belgium  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1830  
**CAPITAL:** Brussels  
**POPULATION:** 10.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 11,780 sq. miles (30,510 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 840 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Dutch*, French*, German*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 88%, other 10%, Muslim 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Flemish 58%, Walloon 33%, other 6%, Italian 2%, Moroccan 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Belize lies on the eastern shore of the Yucatan Peninsula. Formerly called British Honduras, Belize was the last Central American country to gain its independence, in 1981.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Belize
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1981
- **CAPITAL:** Belmopan
- **POPULATION:** 306,800
- **TOTAL AREA:** 8867 sq. miles (22,966 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 35 people per sq. mile

**THE ECONOMY**

Tourism, agriculture, and offshore banking. Oil extraction began in 2005. Sugar, textiles, lobsters, and shrimp are exported. Serious hurricane damage is a recurring problem.

**LANGUAGES:** English Creole, Spanish, English*, Mayan, Garifuna (Carib)

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 62%, other 20%, Anglican 12%, Methodist 6%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 49%, Creole 25%, Maya 11%, other 9%, Garifuna 6%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Belizean dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

Almost half the land area is forested. Low mountains in southeast. Flat swampy coastal plains.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Very hot and humid, with May–December rainy season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

English-speaking black Creoles are outnumbered by Spanish speakers, including native mestizos and immigrants from neighboring states. The Creoles have traditionally dominated society, but high levels of emigration to the US have weakened their influence. The Afro-Carib garifuna have their own language. Corruption, and trafficking of people and narcotics, are major problems.

**INSIGHT:** Belize’s barrier reef is the second-largest in the world
Benin stretches north from the west African coast. In 1990, Benin became one of the pioneers of African democratization, ending 17 years of one-party Marxist-Leninist rule.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Benin
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
**CAPITAL:** Porto-Novo
**POPULATION:** 8.94 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 43,483 sq. miles (112,620 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 209 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Fon, Bariba, Yoruba, Adja, Houeda, Somba, French*
**RELIGIONS:** 50%, Muslim 30%, Christian 20%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Fon 41%, other 21%, Adja 16%, Yoruba 12%, Bariba 10%
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Sandy coastal region. Numerous lagoons lie just behind the shoreline. Forested plateaus inland. Mountains in the northwest.

**CLIMATE**

Hot and humid in the south. Two rainy seasons. Hot, dusty *harmattan* winds blow during the December–February dry season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

There are 42 different ethnic groups. The southern Fon have tended to dominate politics. Other major groups are the Adja and Yoruba. The northern Fulani follow a nomadic lifestyle. North–south tension is mainly due to the south being more developed. French culture, centered on Cotonou, is highly prized. Substantial differences in wealth reflect a strongly hierarchical society.

**THE ECONOMY**

Strong agricultural sector: cash crops include cotton, oil palm, and cashew nuts. Large-scale smuggling is a serious problem. France is the main aid donor.

**INSIGHT:**

Voodoo is thought to have originated in Benin, and was taken to Haiti by slaves.
Perched in the eastern Himalayas between India and China lies the landlocked Kingdom of Bhutan. It is largely closed to the outside world to protect its culture; TV was banned until 1999.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Low, tropical southern strip rising through fertile central valleys to high Himalayas in the north. Around 70% of the land is forested.

**CLIMATE**

South is tropical, north is alpine, cold, and harsh. Central valleys warmer in east than west.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The king was absolute monarch until 1998, and the first democratic elections were held a decade later. Most people are devoutly Buddhist and originate from Tibet. The Hindu Nepalese settled in the south. Bhutan has 20 languages. In 1988, Dzongkha (a Tibetan dialect native to just 16% of the people) was made the official language. The Nepalese community regard this as "cultural imperialism," causing considerable ethnic tensions.

**THE ECONOMY**

Reliant on India for trade. Most people farm their own plots of land and herd cattle and yaks. Steep land unsuited for cultivation. Development of cash crops for Asian markets.

**INSIGHT:** In 2004 Bhutan became the first country in the world to ban smoking and the sale of tobacco.
Landlocked high in central South America, Bolivia is one of the region’s poorest countries. La Paz is the world’s highest capital city: 13,385 feet (3631 m) above sea level.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A high windswept plateau, the *altiplano*, lies between two Andean mountain ranges. Semiarid grasslands to the east; dense tropical forests to the north.

**CLIMATE**
*Altiplano* has extreme tropical climate, with night-frost in winter. North and east are hot and humid.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The indigenous majority faces widespread discrimination. Wealthy Spanish-descended families have traditionally controlled the economy. Amerindian Evo Morales, president from 2005, pledged to cut poverty, legalize coca, and redistribute land.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Bolivia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1825  
**CAPITAL:** La Paz (administrative); Sucre (judicial)  
**POPULATION:** 9.86 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 424,162 sq. miles (1,098,580 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 24 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Aymara*, Quechua*, Spanish*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 93%, other 7%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Quechua 37%, Aymara 32%, mixed 13%, European 10%, other 8%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Boliviano = 100 centavos
Perched in the highlands of southeast Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina was the focus of the bitter ethnic conflict which accompanied the early 1990s dissolution of the Yugoslav state.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Hills and mountains, with narrow river valleys. Lowlands in the north. Mainly deciduous forest covers about half of the total area.

**CLIMATE**
Continental. Hot summers and cold, often snowy winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Despite sharing the same origin and spoken language, Bosnians have been divided by history between Orthodox Serbs, Catholic Croats, and Muslim Bosniaks. Ethnic cleansing was practiced by all sides in the civil war, displacing about 60% of the population. Hopes for EU integration will require further ethnic reconciliation.

**INSIGHT:** The murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo in 1914 triggered the First World War

**THE ECONOMY**
Potential to recover status as a thriving market economy with a strong manufacturing base, but still struggles with resettling refugees and the legacy of war. Little investment.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1992
- **CAPITAL:** Sarajevo
- **POPULATION:** 3.77 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 19,741 sq. miles (51,129 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 191 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Bosnian*, Serbian*, Croatian*
- **RELIGIONS:** Muslim 40%, Orthodox Christian 31%, Catholic 15%, other 14%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Bosniak 44%, Serb 31%, Croat 17%, other 8%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Marka = 100 pfeninga
Landlocked in the heart of southern Africa, Botswana boasts the world’s largest inland river delta. Diamonds provide potential wealth, but the country is crippled by HIV/AIDS.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Lies on vast plateau, high above sea level. Hills in the east. Kalahari Desert in center and southwest. Swamps and salt pans elsewhere and in Okavango Basin.

**CLIMATE**
Dry and prone to drought. Summer wet season, April–October. Winters are warm, with cold nights.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The nomadic San bushmen, the first inhabitants, are marginalized. One in four adults are living with HIV/AIDS: only Swaziland is worse affected. Life expectancy is around 50 years. Diamond revenue has widened wealth inequalities.

**INSIGHT:** Water, Botswana’s most precious resource, is honored in the name of the currency – pula

**THE ECONOMY**
Overreliance on diamonds: vulnerable to world price fluctuations. Beef is exported to Europe. Tourism aimed at wealthy wildlife enthusiasts. AIDS is devastating the population.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Botswana  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1966  
**CAPITAL:** Gaborone  
**POPULATION:** 1.95 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 231,803 sq. miles (600,370 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 9 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Setswana, English*, Shona, San, Khoikhoi, isiNdebele  
**RELIGIONS:** Traditional beliefs 50%, Christian (mainly Protestant) 30%, other (including Muslim) 20%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Tswana 98%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Pula = 100 thebe
Covering almost half of South America, Brazil is the site of the world’s largest and ecologically most important rainforest. The country has immense natural and economic resources.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Rainforest grows around the massive Amazon River and its delta, covering almost half of Brazil’s total land area. Apart from the basin of the River Plate to the south, the rest of the country consists of highlands. The mountainous east is part-forested and part-desert. The coastal plain in the southeast has swammy areas. The Atlantic coastline is 1240 miles (2000 km) long.

**CLIMATE**
Brazil’s share of the Amazon Basin has a model tropical equatorial climate, with high temperatures and rainfall all year round. The Brazilian plateau has far greater seasonal variation. The dry northeast suffers frequent droughts, though coastal regions are occasionally flooded by bouts of torrential rain. The south has hot summers and cool winters.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Federative Rep. of Brazil
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1822
- **CAPITAL:** Brasilia
- **POPULATION:** 194 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 3,286,470 sq. miles (8,511,965 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 59 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Portuguese*, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Japanese, other
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 15%, atheist 7%, other 4%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** White 54%, Mixed race 38%, Black 6%, other 2%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Real = 100 centavos

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Diverse population includes Amerindians, black people of African descent, European immigrants, and those of mixed race. Amerindians suffer prejudice from most other groups. Shanty towns in the cities attract poor migrants from the northeast. Urban crime, violent land disputes, and unchecked development in Amazonia tarnish Brazil’s image as a modern nation. Catholicism and the family unit remain strong.

**THE ECONOMY**
Dominant regional economy. Huge potential for growth based on abundant natural resources. A leading exporter of coffee, sugar, and orange juice. Social tension threatens stability. Infrastructure needs investment.
INSIGHT: Since 1900, a third of Brazil's indigenous Amerindian groups have become extinct due to disease, starvation, or the forceful taking of land by miners, loggers, and settlers.
Lying on the northern coast of the island of Borneo, Brunei is surrounded and divided in two by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. It has been independent since 1984.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Sultanate of Brunei  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1984  
**CAPITAL:** Bandar Seri Begawan  
**POPULATION:** 399,700  
**TOTAL AREA:** 2228 sq. miles (5770 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 196 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Malay*, English, Chinese  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 66%, Buddhist 14%, other 10%, Christian 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Malay 67%, Chinese 16%, other 11%, indigenous 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy  
**CURRENCY:** Brunei dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Mostly dense lowland rainforest and mangrove swamps, with some mountains in the southeast.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical. Six-month rainy season with very high humidity.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Malays benefit from positive discrimination. Many in the Chinese community are stateless. Since a failed rebellion in 1962, Brunei has been ruled by decree of the sultan. In 1990, “Malay Muslim Monarchy” was introduced, promoting Islamic values as state ideology. Women, less restricted than in some Muslim states, usually wear headscarves but not the veil.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Oil and natural gas production has brought one of the world’s highest standards of living. Massive overseas investments. Major consumer of high-tech hi-fi, video equipment, and Western designer clothes.

**INSIGHT:** The sultan spent US$350 million building the world’s largest palace at Bandar Seri Begawan
Located in southeastern Europe, Bulgaria was under communist rule from 1947 to 1989. Political and economic reform since then enabled it to join the EU in 2007.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mountains run east–west across center and along southern border. Danube plain in north, Thracian plain in southeast. Black Sea to the east.

**CLIMATE**
Warm summers and snowy winters, especially in mountains. East winds bring seasonal extremes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The communists tried forcibly to suppress cultural identities, leading to a large exodus of Bulgarian Turks in 1989. Later privatization programs left many Turks landless, prompting further emigration. Roma suffer discrimination at all levels of society. Women have equal rights in theory, but society remains patriarchal. EU accession included caveats demanding further action against organized crime, human trafficking, and corruption.

**THE ECONOMY**
Good agricultural production, including grapes, for well-developed wine industry, and tobacco. Expertise in software development. Industry and infrastructure are outdated.

**INSIGHT:** Archaeologists have found evidence of wine-making in Bulgaria dating back over 5000 years.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Bulgaria  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1908  
**CAPITAL:** Sofia  
**POPULATION:** 7.54 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 42,822 sq. miles (110,910 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 177 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Bulgarian*, Turkish, Romani  
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 83%, Muslim 12%, other 4%, Catholic 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Bulgarian 84%, Turkish 9%, Roma 5%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Lev = 100 stotinki
Burkina

The west African state of Burkina was known as Upper Volta until 1984. It became a multiparty state in 1991, though former military ruler Blaise Compaoré remains in power.

GEOGRAPHY
The Sahara covers the north of the country. The south is largely savanna. The three main rivers are the Black, White, and Red Voltas.

CLIMATE
Tropical. Dry, cool weather November–February. Erratic rain March–April, mostly in southeast.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
No single ethnic group is dominant, but the Mossi, from around Ouagadougou, have always played an important part in government. The people from the west are much more ethnically mixed. Extreme poverty has led to a strong sense of egalitarianism. Most women are still denied access to education, though their absence from public life belies their real power and social influence.

THE ECONOMY
Cotton is the major cash crop, but the encroaching Sahara Desert is restricting agriculture. Beneficiary of foreign debt cancellation plans.

INSIGHT: Droughts and poor soils mean that many Burkinabes seek work southward in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Burkina Faso
DATE OF FORMATION: 1960
CAPITAL: Ouagadougou
POPULATION: 15.8 million
TOTAL AREA: 105,869 sq. miles (274,200 sq. km)
DENSITY: 149 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Mossi, Fulani, French*, Tuareg, Dyula, Songhai
RELIGIONS: Muslim 55%, Traditional beliefs 35%, Roman Catholic 9%, other Christian 1%
ETHNIC MIX: Other 52%, Mossi 48%
GOVERNMENT: Presidential system
CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes
Small, densely populated and landlocked, Burundi lies just south of the equator, on the Nile–Congo watershed in central Africa. Its people have the world’s lowest per capita income.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Burundi
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1962
- **CAPITAL:** Bujumbura
- **POPULATION:** 8.3 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 10,745 sq. miles (27,830 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 838 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Kirundi*, French*, Kiswahili

**RELIGIONS:** Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 60%, traditional beliefs 39%, Muslim 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Hutu 85%, Tutsi 14%, Twa 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Burundi franc = 100 centimes

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Hilly with high plateaus in center and savanna in the east. Great Rift Valley on western side.

**CLIMATE**

Temperate, with high humidity. Heavy and frequent rainfall, mostly October–May. Highlands have frost.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Burundi has been riven by ethnic conflict between majority Hutu and the Tutsi, who controlled the army – with repeated large-scale massacres: hundreds of thousands of people have died since 1993. The constitution now guarantees an ethnic balance in the government and army. Twa pygmies were not involved in the conflict.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** Burundi’s fertility rate is one of the highest in Africa. On average, women have seven children.
Cambodia

Located on the Indochinese peninsula in southeast Asia, Cambodia has emerged from genocide, civil war, and invasion from Vietnam. Tourists are returning. Rice is the principal crop.

GEOGRAPHY
Mostly low-lying basin. Tônlé Sap (Great Lake) drains into the Mekong River. Forested mountains and plateau east of the Mekong.

CLIMATE
Tropical. High temperatures throughout the year. Heavy rainfall during May–October monsoon.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Devastated by US bombing, then by the Khmer Rouge regime, whose extreme Marxist program killed over a million between 1975 and 1979, Cambodia then endured further civil conflict and Vietnamese occupation. The effects are still felt, reflected in the high rates of orphans, widows, and land-mine victims. A fragile stability has lasted since elections in 1993. King Norodom Sihanouk, a key figure in politics, abdicated in 2004.

THE ECONOMY
Economy is heavily aid-reliant, still recovering from civil war. Exports rubber and timber. Self-sufficient in rice. Garment industry is growing. Land disputes and corruption issues.

INSIGHT: Cambodia has many impressive temples, dating from when the country was the center of the Khmer Empire.
Situated in the corner of the Gulf of Guinea, Cameroon was effectively a one-party state for 30 years. Multiparty elections, since 1992, regularly return that same party to power.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Over half the land is forested: equatorial rainforest in north, evergreen forest and wooded savanna in south. Mountains in the west.

**CLIMATE**
South is equatorial, with plentiful rainfall, declining inland. Far north is beset by drought.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Around 230 ethnic groups; no single group is dominant. The Bamileke is the largest, though it has never held political power. North–south tensions are diminished by the ethnic diversity. There is more rivalry between majority French- and minority English-speakers.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Cameroon  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Yaoundé  
**POPULATION:** 19.5 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 183,567 sq. miles (475,400 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 109 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Bamileke, Fang, Fulani, French*, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 35%, traditional beliefs 25%, Muslim 22%, Protestant 18%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Highlanders 31%, other 39%, equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
Canada extends from the Arctic to its US border along the 49th parallel. Unified under British rule from 1763, its development and expansion attracted large-scale immigration.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Canada  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1867  
**CAPITAL:** Ottawa  
**POPULATION:** 33.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 3,855,171 sq. miles (9,984,670 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 9 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, French*, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 44%, Protestant 29%, other 27%  
**ETHNIC ORIGIN:** British, French, and other European 87%, Asian 9%, Amerindian, Métis, and Inuit 4%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Canadian dollar = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
The world’s second-largest country, stretching north to Cape Colombia on Ellesmere Island, south to Lake Erie, and across five time zones from the Pacific seaboard to Newfoundland. Arctic tundra and islands in the far north give way southward to forests, interspersed with lakes and rivers, and then the vast Canadian Shield, which covers over half the area of Canada. Rocky Mountains in west, beyond which are the Coast Mountains, islands, and fjords. Fertile lowlands in the east.

**CLIMATE**  
Ranges from polar and subpolar in the north, to continental in the south. Winters in the interior are colder and longer than on the coast, with temperatures well below freezing and deep snow; summers are hotter. Pacific coast has the mildest winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Two-thirds of the population live in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence lowlands, fostering some shared cultural values with the neighboring US. Important differences, however, include wider welfare provision and Commonwealth membership. The French-speaking Québécois wish to preserve their culture and language from further Anglicization, and demand to be recognized as a “distinct society.” The government welcomes ethnic diversity among immigrants, promoting a policy that encourages each group to maintain its own culture. Land claims made by the indigenous peoples are being redressed. Nunavut, an Inuit-governed territory that covers nearly a quarter of Canada’s land area, was created from a portion of the Northwest Territories in 1999. Women are well represented at most levels of business and government.
THE ECONOMY
Wide-ranging resources, providing exports, cheap energy, and raw materials for manufacturing, underpin a high standard of living, with smaller wealth disparities than in the US. Prices for primary exports fluctuate, but the high oil price has encouraged development of Alberta’s vast oil fields. Manufactured exports have flourished under growing global competition, especially since the creation of the NAFTA free trade area, but reliance on the US market makes the Canadian economy vulnerable to US slowdowns. Unemployment rose during the 2009 recession.

INSIGHT: The Magnetic North Pole, where the dipping needle of a compass stands still, migrates across northern Canada.
Off the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, lies the group of islands that make up Cape Verde, a Portuguese colony until it gained independence in 1975.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Ten main islands and eight smaller islets, all of volcanic origin. Mostly mountainous, with steep cliffs and rocky headlands.

**CLIMATE**
Warm, and very dry. Subject to droughts that can sometimes last for years at a time.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most people are of mixed Portuguese–African origin; the rest are descendants of African slaves or more recent immigrants. Creolization of the culture negates ethnic tensions. Almost half of the population live on Santiago. Around 700,000 Cape Verdeans live abroad, mostly in the US.

**INSIGHT:** Poor soils and lack of surface water mean that Cape Verde is dependent on food aid

**THE ECONOMY**
Most people are subsistence farmers. Clothing is the main export. No natural resources. Mid-Atlantic location ensures work maintaining ships and planes.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Cape Verde  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975  
**CAPITAL:** Praia  
**POPULATION:** 505,600  
**TOTAL AREA:** 1557 sq. miles (4033 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 325 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Creole, Portuguese*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 97%, other 2%, Protestant 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestiço 60%, African 30%, other 10%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed presidential-parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** C.V. escudo = 100 centavos
Central African Republic

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country lying between the basins of the Chad and Congo Rivers. Politics has suffered frequent interruption by military coups.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Comprises a low plateau, covered by scrub or savanna. North is arid. Equatorial rainforests in the south. The Ubangi River forms the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**CLIMATE**
The south is equatorial; the north is hot and dry. Rain occurs all year round, with heaviest falls between July and October.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The Baya and Banda are the largest ethnic groups, but the lingua franca is Sango, a trading creole spoken by the minorities in the south who have traditionally provided most political leaders. Less than 2% of the population live in the north. Recent rebellions by northern groups have displaced thousands of people.

**THE ECONOMY**
Dominated by subsistence farming. Exports include diamonds, cotton, timber, and coffee. Aid needed to support refugees. Instability and poor infrastructure hinder progress.

**INSIGHT:** “Emperor” Bokassa’s eccentric rule from 1965 to 1979 was followed by military dictatorship until democracy was restored in 1993.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Central African Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
- **CAPITAL:** Bangui
- **POPULATION:** 4.42 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 240,534 sq. miles (622,984 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 18 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Sango, Banda, Gbaya, French*
- **RELIGIONS:** Traditional beliefs 60%, Christian 35%, Muslim 5%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Baya 34%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 21%, Sara 10%, other 8%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
Landlocked in north-central Africa, Chad has had a turbulent history since independence from France in 1960. Intermittent periods of civil war followed a military coup in 1975.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly plateaus sloping west-ward to Lake Chad. Northern third is Sahara. Tibesti Mountains in north rise to 10,826 ft (3300 m).

**CLIMATE**
Three distinct zones: desert in north, semiarid region in center, and tropics in south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Half the population live in the southern fifth of Chad. The northern third has only 100,000 people, mainly Muslim Toubou nomads. Democracy was restored in 1996 by ex-coup leader Idriss Déby. Instability has continued, first with tension between Muslims and southern Christians and, more recently, with rebellions in the east.

**INSIGHT:** Lake Chad is slowly drying up – it is now estimated to be just 10% of the size it was in 1970.

**THE ECONOMY**
The discovery of oil, and the opening of a pipeline to the coast via Cameroon, are transforming Chad’s economy, though the new wealth is unlikely to reach most people.
Chile extends in a ribbon down the west coast of South America. It returned to elected civilian rule in 1989 after a referendum forced out military dictator General Pinochet.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Chile  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1818  
**CAPITAL:** Santiago  
**POPULATION:** 17 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 292,258 sq. miles (756,950 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 59 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Amerindian languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 80%, other and nonreligious 20%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mixed and European 90%, other Amerindian 9%, Mapuche 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Chilean peso = 100 centavos

**GEOGRAPHY**


**CLIMATE**

Arid in the north. Hot, dry summers and mild winters in the center. Higher Andean peaks have glaciers and year-round snow. Very wet and stormy in the south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Most people are of mixed Spanish–Amerindian descent, and are highly urbanized. Almost a third of the population live in Santiago, many in large slums. There are three main indigenous groups, including the Rapa Nui of Easter Island. General Pinochet’s dictatorship was brutally repressive, but the business and middle classes prospered.

**THE ECONOMY**

World’s biggest copper producer. Growth in foreign investment due to political stability. Exports include wine, fishmeal, fruits, and salmon.

**INSIGHT:**

*Chile’s Atacama Desert is the driest place on Earth*
Covering a vast area of eastern Asia, China is bordered by 14 countries. A one-party Communist state since 1949, it has recently become a dominant force in global manufacturing.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A land of huge physical diversity, China has a long Pacific coastline to the east. Two-thirds of the country is uplands. The southwestern mountains include Tibet, the world’s highest plateau; in the northwest, the Tien Shan Mountains separate the arid Tarim and Dzungarian basins. The rolling hills and plains of the low-lying east are home to two-thirds of the population.

**CLIMATE**
China is divided into two main climatic regions. The north and west are semiarid or arid, with extreme temperature variations. The south and east are warmer and more humid, with year-round rainfall. Winter temperatures vary with latitude, but are warmest on the subtropical southeast coast. Summer temperatures are more uniform, rising above 70°F (21°C).

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most people are Han Chinese. The rest of the population belong to one of 55 minority nationalities, or recognized ethnic groups. Many of these groups have a disproportionate political significance as they live in strategic border areas. A policy of resettling Han Chinese in remote regions is deeply resented and has led to uprisings in Xinjiang and Tibet. The government has relaxed the one-child family policy, particularly for minorities, after some small groups were brought close to extinction. Chinese society is patriarchal in practice, and generations tend to live together. However, economic change is breaking down the social controls of the Mao Zedong era. Divorce and unemployment are rising; materialism has replaced the puritanism of the past. A resurgence of religious belief has occurred in recent years.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** People’s Rep. of China
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 960
- **CAPITAL:** Beijing
- **POPULATION:** 1.35 billion
- **TOTAL AREA:** 3,705,386 sq. miles (9,596,960 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 374 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Mandarin*, other
- **RELIGIONS:** Nonreligious 59%, traditional beliefs 20%, other 13%, Buddhist 6%, Muslim 2%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Han 92%, other 4%, Hui 1%, Miao 1%, Manchu 1%, Zhuang 1%
- **GOVERNMENT:** One-party state
- **CURRENCY:** Yuan = 10 jiao = 100 fen
THE ECONOMY

China has shifted from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy; liberalization has gone furthest in the south where the emerging business class is based. The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001–2005) emphasized rapid development; the Eleventh Plan aims to reduce wealth disparities. Exports led sustained GDP growth from 2003; China has become the world’s third-largest economy. Faced with a global downturn from 2008, Chinese stimulus packages have boosted domestic spending. The buying power of China’s huge market for raw materials and consumer goods could drive global recovery.

**INSIGHT:** China has the world’s oldest continuous civilization. Its recorded history began 4000 years ago, with the Shang dynasty.
Lying in northwest South America, Colombia has coastlines on both the Caribbean and the Pacific. It is primarily noted for its coffee, emeralds, gold, and cocaine trafficking.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Colombia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1819  
**CAPITAL:** Bogotá  
**POPULATION:** 45.7 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 439,733 sq. miles (1,138,910 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 114 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Wayuu, Páez, other Amerindian languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 95%, other 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 58%, White 20%, European-African 14%, African 4%, African-Amerindian 3%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Col. peso = 100 centavos

**THE ECONOMY**

Healthy and diversified export sector – includes coffee and coal. Considerable growth potential, but drugs-related violence and corruption deter foreign investors.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The densely forested and almost uninhabited east is separated from the western coastal plains by the Andes, which divide into three ranges (cordilleras) with intervening valleys.

**CLIMATE**

Coastal plains are hot and wet. The highlands are much cooler. The equatorial east has two wet seasons.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Most Colombians are of mixed blood. Blacks and Amerindians have the least political representation. Civil conflict over four and a half decades has displaced millions of people, and left over 200,000 dead. The fighting is deeply entwined with the narcotics trade. Violent crime is common.

**INSIGHT:** Over 50% of the world's cocaine is produced in Colombia
Off the east African coast, between Mozambique and Madagascar, lies the archipelago republic of the Comoros, comprising three main islands and a number of smaller islets.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Main islands are of volcanic origin and are heavily forested. The remainder are coral atolls.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and humid all year round, especially on the coasts. November to May is hottest and wettest period.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The Comoros has absorbed a diversity of people over the years, including Africans, Arabs, Polynesians, and Persians. There have also been Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Indian immigrants. Ethnic discord is rare, but regional tensions between islands are marked. The country is politically unstable and there have been frequent coups. A fragile new federal system has been in place since 2002. Wealth is concentrated within a political and business elite.

**THE ECONOMY**
One of the world’s poorest countries. Subsistence-level farming. Vanilla and cloves are main cash crops. Lack of basic infrastructure.

**INSIGHT:** The Comoros is the world’s largest producer of ylang-ylang – an extract from tree blossom used in manufacturing perfumes.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Union of the Comoros

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975

**CAPITAL:** Moroni

**POPULATION:** 676,000

**TOTAL AREA:** 838 sq. miles

(2170 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 785 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Comoran*, French*

**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 98%, Roman Catholic 1%, other 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Comoran 97%, other 3%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Comoros franc = 100 centimes
Astride the equator in west-central Africa, this former French colony emerged from 20 years of Marxist-Leninist rule in 1990. Democracy was soon overshadowed by years of violence.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of the Congo  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Brazzaville  
**POPULATION:** 3.68 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 132,046 sq. miles (342,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 28 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Kongo, Teke, Lingala, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Traditional 50%, Catholic 25%, Protestant 23%, Muslim 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Bakongo 51%, Teke 17%, other 16%, Mbochi 11%, Mbédé 5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

**THE ECONOMY**

Oil provides over 95% of export revenue. Timber is extracted. Foreign debt high. Substantial industrial base around Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

**INSIGHT:** In 1970, Congo became the first African country to declare itself a communist state.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mostly forest- or savanna-covered plateaus, drained by the Ubangi and Congo river systems. Narrow coastal plain is lined with sand dunes and lagoons.

**CLIMATE**

Hot, tropical. Temperatures rarely fall below 86°F (30°C). Two wet and two dry seasons. Rainfall is heaviest south of the equator.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

One of the most tribally conscious and heavily urbanized countries in Africa, with most people living in the Brazzaville–Pointe-Noire region. Main tensions are between the Bakongo in the north and the Mbochi in the south. Relative peace was secured in 1999, and “ninja” rebels in the Pool region, around Brazzaville, signed a peace deal in 2003.
Lying in east-central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of Africa’s largest countries, and the scene of one of its worst regional wars.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Rainforested basin of Congo River occupies 60% of the land area. High mountain ranges and lakes stretch down the eastern border.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical and humid. Distinct wet and dry seasons south of the equator. The north is mainly wet.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
There are 12 main ethnic groups and around 190 smaller ones. The indigenous forest pygmies, victimized in the war, are now a marginalized group. Civil war from 1996 drew neighboring countries into a bloody conflict. Tentative peace in 2003 was soon undermined by rebels in the east.

**INSIGHT:** The DRC’s rainforests comprise 6% of the world’s, and 50% of Africa’s, remaining woodlands.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
- **CAPITAL:** Kinshasa
- **POPULATION:** 66 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 905,563 sq. miles (2,345,410 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 75 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Kiswahili, Tshiluba, French*
- **RELIGIONS:** Christian 70%, Kimbanguist 10%, traditional beliefs 10%, Muslim 10%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Other 55%, Mongo, Luba, Kongo, and Mangbetu-Azande 45%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Congolese franc = 100 centimes

**THE ECONOMY**
Rich resource base: minerals (copper, coltan, cobalt, diamonds) dominate export earnings. War and decades of corruption have caused economic collapse. Food aid is needed to ease humanitarian crisis.
**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Costa Rica  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1838  
**CAPITAL:** San José  
**POPULATION:** 4.58 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 19,730 sq. miles (51,100 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 232 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, English Creole, Bribri, Cabecar  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 76%, other (including Protestant) 24%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo and European 96%, Black 2%, Chinese 1%, Amerindian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** C.R. colón = 100 cêntimos

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Coastal plains of swamp and savanna rise to a fertile central plateau, which leads to a mountain range with active volcanic peaks.

**CLIMATE**  
Hot and humid in coastal regions. Temperate central uplands. High annual rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Most people are mestizo, of partly Spanish origin. There is a black, English-speaking minority and around 35,000 indigenous Amerindians. Plantation owners are the wealthiest group, while one in six people live in poverty. Nonetheless, living standards are high for the region, and education and healthcare provision is good.

**INSIGHT:** Costa Rica’s 1949 constitution bans a national army

---

**THE ECONOMY**  
Stability has attracted multinationals. The main exports are bananas, pineapples, coffee, and beef, but all are vulnerable to fluctuating world prices. History of high inflation. Pioneer of eco-tourism. Pledged to be carbon neutral by 2021.

---

**Costa Rica**

Costa Rica, Central America’s most stable country, is rich in pristine scenery and exotic wildlife. Its neutrality in foreign affairs is long-standing, but it has strong ties with the US.
Côte d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

One of the larger nations along the coast of west Africa, Côte d’Ivoire is the world’s biggest cocoa producer. An image of stability was rocked by civil war in 2002–2005.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Sandy coastal strip backed by a largely rainforested interior, and a savanna plateau in the north.

**CLIMATE**
High temperatures all year round. South has two wet seasons; north has one, with lower rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
There are over 60 tribes; the largest is the Baoulé (an Akan group). Southern Christians harbor resentment against non-Ivorian Muslims in the north. Plantations employ millions of migrant workers (including children), though thousands fled back to Burkina during the civil war. Rebels joined a transitional government in 2007.

**INSIGHT:** The Basilica of Our Lady of Peace in Yamoussoukro is the largest church in the world

**THE ECONOMY**
Main crops are cocoa and coffee. Oil is now major export. Good infrastructure. Lack of professional training. Instability deters investment.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Côte d’Ivoire  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Yamoussoukro  
**POPULATION:** 21.1 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 124,502 sq. miles (322,460 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 172 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Akan, French*, Krou, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 38%, Christian 31%, traditional beliefs 25%, other 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Akan 42%, Voltaïque 18%, Mandé du Nord 17%, Krou 11%, other 12%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
Though it was controlled by Hungary from medieval times and was a part of the Yugoslav state for much of the 20th century, Croatia has a very strong national identity.

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Croatia  
DATE OF FORMATION: 1991  
CAPITAL: Zagreb  
POPULATION: 4.42 million  
TOTAL AREA: 21,831 sq. miles (56,542 sq. km)  
DENSITY: 202 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Croatian  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 88%, other 7%, Orthodox Christian 4%, Muslim 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Croat 90%, other 5%, Serb 5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Kuna = 100 lipa

---

**GEOGRAPHY**
Rocky, mountainous Adriatic coastline is dotted with islands. Interior is a mixture of wooded mountains and broad valleys.

**CLIMATE**
The interior has a temperate continental climate. Mediterranean climate along the Adriatic coast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Croats are distinguished from Bosniaks and Serbs by their Roman Catholic faith and use of the Latin alphabet. Many Serbs fled Croatia during the early 1990s conflict that accompanied Yugoslavia's breakup. Minority rights and fighting organized crime are key issues in the quest for EU membership by 2011.

**INSIGHT:** Croatia only regained control of Serb-occupied Eastern Slavonia, around Vukovar, in 1998

**THE ECONOMY**
The war cost the economy an estimated $50 billion. Unemployment has been persistently high. Corruption deters foreign investment. Tourism is mainly on the Dalmatian coast.
A former Spanish colony, Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean. It became the only communist country in the Americas after Fidel Castro seized power in 1959.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly fertile plains and basins. Three mountainous areas. Forests of pine and mahogany cover one-quarter of the country.

**CLIMATE**
Subtropical. Hot all year round, and very hot in summer. Heaviest rainfall in the mountains. Hurricanes can strike in the fall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The Castro regime has reduced formerly extreme wealth disparities, given education a high priority, and established an efficient health service. Political dissent, however, is not tolerated. A dramatic fall in living standards since the late 1980s has led thousands of Cubans to flee to the US, to seek asylum. About 70% of Cubans are of Spanish descent. There is little ethnic tension.

**THE ECONOMY**
Sugar industry now superseded by tourism and nickel. US trade embargo, since 1961. Shortages drive a black market. Parallel use of US dollar (1993–2004), and then convertible peso, has boosted investment but created a “dollarized” elite.

**INSIGHT:** Fidel Castro had become the world’s longest-serving non-hereditary ruler before handing power to his brother Raúl in 2006.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Cuba
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1902
- **CAPITAL:** Havana
- **POPULATION:** 11.2 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 42,803 sq. miles (110,860 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 262 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Spanish
- **RELIGIONS:** Nonreligious 49%, Roman Catholic 40%, atheist 6%, other 4%, Protestant 1%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** White 66%, European–African 22%, Black 12%
- **GOVERNMENT:** One-party state
- **CURRENCY:** Cuban peso = 100 centavos
Cyprus lies south of Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean. Since 1974, it has been partitioned between the Turkish-occupied north and the Greek-Cypriot south.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mountains in the center-west give way to a fertile plain in the east, flanked by hills to the northeast.

**CLIMATE**
Mediterranean. Summers are hot and dry. Winters are mild, with snow in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The Greek majority practice Orthodox Christianity. Since the 16th century, a minority community of Turkish Muslims has lived in the north of the island. In 1974 Turkish troops occupied the north and proclaimed the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), but it is recognized only by Turkey. Over 100,000 mainland Turks have settled there since. UN-led mediation failed to reunite the island ahead of EU accession in 2004, so the north was left out of membership.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The Green Line, which separates north from south, was opened for the first time in 2003.
Once part of Czechoslovakia, a central European communist state in 1948–1989, the Czech Republic peacefully dissolved its union with Slovakia in 1993. It joined the EU in 2004.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Czech Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1993
- **CAPITAL:** Prague
- **POPULATION:** 10.4 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 30,450 sq. miles (78,866 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 341 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Czech*, Slovak, Hungarian

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 39%, atheist 38%, other 18%, Protestant 3%, Hussite 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Czech 90%, other 4%, Moravian 4%, Slovak 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Czech koruna = 100 haleru

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Landlocked in central Europe. Bohemia, the western territory, is a plateau surrounded by mountains. Moravia, in the east, is characterized by hills and lowlands.

**CLIMATE**

Cool, sometimes cold winters and warm summer months, which bring most of the annual rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Secular and urban society, with high divorce rates. Czechs make up the vast majority of the population, while the next largest group are Moravians. The 300,000 Slovaks left after partition are now permitted dual citizenship. Ethnic tensions are few, but there is widespread hostility toward the Roma minority. A new commercial elite is emerging alongside postcommunist entrepreneurs.

**THE ECONOMY**

Traditional heavy industries (machinery, iron, car-making) have been successfully privatized. Prague attracts tourists. Skilled workforce. Will join euro in 2013 at earliest.

**INSIGHT:** Charles University in Prague was founded in the 13th century.
Denmark occupies the Jutland peninsula and over 400 islands in southern Scandinavia. Greenland and the Faeroe Islands are self-governing associated territories.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Fertile farmland covers two-thirds of the terrain, which is among the flattest in the world. About 100 islands are inhabited.

**CLIMATE**
Damp, temperate climate with mild summers and cold, wet winters. Rainfall is moderate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Income distribution is the most even in the West: society is egalitarian with few tensions. Cultural clashes have arisen with immigrant minorities. Almost all women now work and Denmark is a world leader in childcare provision. Marriage is becoming less common, even for couples with children.

**THE ECONOMY**
Natural gas and oil reserves. Skilled workforce key to high-tech industrial success. Pork, bacon, dairy products are exported. Opted not to join the euro, though its currency is pegged.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME:</th>
<th>Kingdom of Denmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION:</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL:</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION:</td>
<td>5.47 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA:</td>
<td>16,639 sq. miles (43,094 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY:</td>
<td>334 people per sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGES:** Danish

**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 89%, other 10%, Roman Catholic 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Danish 96%, other (including Scandinavian and Turkish) 3%, Faeroese and Inuit 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Danish krone = 100 øre

**INSIGHT:** Denmark is Europe's oldest kingdom – the monarchy dates back to the 10th century

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly low-lying desert and semidesert, with a volcanic mountain range in the north.

**CLIMATE**
Almost no rain, though the monsoon is very humid. The 109°F (45°C) heat of summer is unbearable.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The main ethnic groups are the Issas in the south, and the nomadic Afars in the north. Tensions between them developed into a guerrilla war in 1991–1994. Smaller tribal groups make up the rest of the population, and the rural peoples are mostly nomadic. Wealth is concentrated in Djibouti city. France exerts considerable influence in Djibouti, supporting it financially and maintaining a naval base and a military garrison.

**THE ECONOMY**
Djibouti’s major assets are its ports in a key Red Sea location.

**INSIGHT:** Chewing the leaves of the mildly narcotic qat shrub is an age-old social ritual in Djibouti.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Djibouti  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1977  
**CAPITAL:** Djibouti  
**POPULATION:** 864,200  
**TOTAL AREA:** 8494 sq. miles (22,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 97 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Somali, Afar, French*, Arabic*  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 94%, Christian 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Issa 60%, Afar 35%, other 5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Djibouti franc = 100 centimes
Dominica is renowned as the Caribbean island that resisted European colonization until the 18th century. It achieved independence from the UK in 1978.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Commonwealth of Dominica  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1978  
**CAPITAL:** Roseau  
**POPULATION:** 70,400  
**TOTAL AREA:** 291 sq. miles (754 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 243 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** French Creole, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 15%, other 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 87%, Mixed race 9%, Carib 3%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

**THE ECONOMY**

Based on bananas, but has lost preferential access to EU market. Some diversification: flowers, coffee, fruit. Agriculture vulnerable to hurricanes. Eco-tourism. Some offshore banking.

**INSIGHT:** Dominica is known as “Nature Island,” due to its spectacular flora and fauna.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mountainous and densely forested. Volcanic activity has given the land very fertile soils, hot springs, geysers, and black sand beaches.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, cooled by constant trade winds. Heavy annual rainfall. Tropical depressions and hurricanes are likely June–November.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The majority of Dominicans are descendants of African slaves brought over to work on banana plantations. The Carib Territory on the northeast of the island is home to the only surviving indigenous community in the Caribbean. Wealth disparities are not as marked as elsewhere in the region, but the alleviation of poverty has become a major plank of government policy.

**THE ECONOMY**

Based on bananas, but has lost preferential access to EU market. Some diversification: flowers, coffee, fruit. Agriculture vulnerable to hurricanes. Eco-tourism. Some offshore banking.

**INSIGHT:** Dominica is known as “Nature Island,” due to its spectacular flora and fauna.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean. Spanish-speaking, it seeks closer ties to the anglophone West Indies.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Highlands and rainforested mountains – including the highest peak in the Caribbean, Pico Duarte – interspersed with fertile valleys. Extensive coastal plain in the east.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and humid close to sea level, cooler at altitude. Heavy rainfall, especially in the northeast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
White landowners – especially those descended from the original Spanish settlers – form the wealthy elite. Mixed-race majority controls commerce and forms the bulk of the professional middle classes. White and mixed-race women are entering the professions. Great disparities of wealth exist; the black and Haitian-immigrant populations occupy the bottom of the social ladder.

**THE ECONOMY**
Mining (nickel and gold), sugar, and textiles. Tourism, remittances, and exports all rely heavily on US market. Hidden economy based on trans-shipment of narcotics to the US.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Dominican Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1865
- **CAPITAL:** Santo Domingo
- **POPULATION:** 10.1 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 18,679 sq. miles (48,380 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 540 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, French Creole
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 92%, other and nonreligious 8%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Mixed race 75%, White 15%, Black 10%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Dominican Republic peso = 100 centavos

**INSIGHT:** Santo Domingo is the oldest city in the Americas. It was founded in 1496 by the brother of Christopher Columbus.
East Timor occupies the once Portuguese-owned eastern half of the island of Timor. Invaded by Indonesia in 1975, it became independent in 2002 following a long struggle.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 2002

**CAPITAL:** Dili

**POPULATION:** 1.13 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 5756 sq. miles (14,874 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 201 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Tetum*, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese*

**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 95%, other 5%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Malay/Papuan groups c. 85%, Indonesian c. 13%, Chinese 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** US dollar = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

A narrow coastal plain gives way to forested highlands. The mountain backbone rises to 9715 ft (2963 m).

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Heavy rain in wet season (December–March), then dry and hot, particularly in the north.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. The Timorese are a mix of Malay and Papuan peoples, and many indigenous Papuan tribes survive. There is an urban Chinese minority, and ethnic Indonesian settlers became numerous after annexation in 1975. Preindependence violence in 1999 was politically rather than ethnically motivated. Women do not have access to the professions and levels of domestic violence are notably high. Living standards are low.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** Once dependent on sandalwood, the economy is being transformed by oil under the Timor Sea.
Once part of the Inca heartland, Ecuador lies on the western coast of South America. Its territory includes the fascinating Galápagos Islands, 610 miles (970 km) to the west.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Ecuador  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1830  
**CAPITAL:** Quito  
**POPULATION:** 13.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 109,483 sq. miles (283,560 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 127 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Quechua, other Amerindian languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 93%; Protestant, Jewish, and other 7%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 55%, Amerindian 25%, White 10%, Black 10%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** US dollar = 100 cents

**GEOPGRAPHY**

Broad coastal plain, inter-Andean central highlands, dense jungle in upper Amazon basin.

**CLIMATE**

The climate is hot and moist on the coast, cool in the Andes, and hot equatorial in the Amazon basin.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Most people are of Amerindian–Spanish extraction (mestizo). Black communities exist on the coast. The strong and largely unified Amerindian movement leads the pressure for social reform; one in eight people live in extreme poverty. Recent left-wing policies have given greater rights to women, the poor, and Amerindians.

**THE ECONOMY**

Oil provides half of export earnings. World’s biggest banana exporter. US dollar offers stability, but less control. Defaulted on debt in 2008, prioritizing social spending.

**INSIGHT:** Darwin’s study on the Galápagos Islands in 1856 played a major part in his theory of evolution.
Occupying the northeast corner of Africa, Egypt is divided by the highly fertile Nile Valley. Its essentially pro-Western, military-backed regime is being challenged by Islamic fundamentalists.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Fertile Nile Valley separates arid Libyan Desert from smaller semiarid eastern desert. Sinai peninsula has mountains in south.

**CLIMATE**
Summers are very hot, but winters are cooler. Rainfall is negligible, except on the coast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Despite a long tradition of ethnic and religious tolerance, the rise of Islam has sparked clashes between Muslims and Copts (Coptic Christianity is one of the Church’s earliest branches). Women play a full part in education and the economy, though this is threatened by Islamism. Rapidly growing population is a problem. Poverty is rife around Cairo.

**INSIGHT:** In 450 BCE Herodotus visited the already-ancient pyramids

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Arab Republic of Egypt
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1936
- **CAPITAL:** Cairo
- **POPULATION:** 83 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 386,660 sq. miles (1,001,450 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 216 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, French, English, Berber
- **RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 94%, Coptic Christian and other 6%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Egyptian 99%, other (Nubian, Armenian, Greek, Berber) 1%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Egyptian pound = 100 piastres

**THE ECONOMY**
El Salvador is Central America’s smallest and most densely populated country. Already struggling to recover from a civil war in the 1980s, it was badly struck by earthquakes in 2001.

**GEOGRAPHY**
El Salvador is a narrow coastal belt backed by two mountain ranges. There is a central plateau. The country is located within a seismic zone, and there are more than 20 volcanic peaks.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical coastal belt is very hot, with seasonal rains. Cooler, temperate climate in highlands.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Population is largely mestizo; ethnic tensions are few. The 1981–1991 civil war was fought between the US-backed right-wing government and left-wing FMLN guerrillas, over gross economic disparities, which still exist despite some reform. During the war, 75,000 people died, many of whom were unarmed civilians, and human rights abuses were widespread. The FMLN won the presidency in 2009.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:**
Independent since 1841, El Salvador is named after Jesus Christ, “the savior” of Christians.
Comprising the mainland territory of Río Muni and five islands on the west coast of central Africa, Equatorial Guinea, despite its name, lies just north of the equator.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The islands are mountainous and volcanic. The mainland is lower, with mangrove swamps along the coast.

**CLIMATE**
The island of Bioko is extremely wet and humid. The mainland is only marginally drier and cooler.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Equatorial Guinea is the only Spanish-speaking country in Africa. Río Muni is sparsely populated and most people there are Fang, an ethnic group also found in Cameroon and northern Gabon. Bioko is populated by Bubi and a minority of Creoles known as Fernandinos. Tensions between the two territories have been rekindled by the discovery of oil off Bioko. Wealth is concentrated in the ruling clan; oil revenue in the last decade has made little impact on most people.

**THE ECONOMY**
Oil and gas now account for 97% of exports; the government has promised to reinvest the new funds in development. Timber, cocoa, coffee.

**INSIGHT:** In 2003, state radio declared President Obiang Nguema to be “like God in Heaven”

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Equatorial Guinea  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1968  
**CAPITAL:** Malabo  
**POPULATION:** 676,300  
**TOTAL AREA:** 10,830 sq. miles (28,051 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 62 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Fang, Bubi, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Fang 85%, other 11%, Bubi 4%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly consists of rugged mountains, bush, and the Danakil Desert, which falls below sea level.

**CLIMATE**
Warm in the mountains; desert areas are hot. Droughts from July onward are common.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Tigrinya-speakers, mainly Orthodox Christians, are the most numerous of nine main ethnic groups. A strong sense of nationhood has been forged by war. Women played a vital role in combat. Over 80% of people are subsistence farmers. Multiparty elections, expected since 1997, have been persistently postponed.

**THE ECONOMY**
Legacy of disruption and destruction from wars; resettlement of refugees. Susceptible to drought and famine: dependent on food aid. Most of the population live at subsistence level. Potential for extraction of gold, copper, and oil. Red Sea location: port at Massawa.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** State of Eritrea  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1993  
**CAPITAL:** Asmara  
**POPULATION:** 5.07 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 46,842 sq. miles (121,320 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 112 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Tigrinya*, English*, Tigre, Afar, Arabic*, Bilen, Kunama, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Christian 45%, Muslim 45%, other 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Tigray 50%, Tigre 31%, other 9%, Saho 5%, Afar 5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime  
**CURRENCY:** Nakfa = 100 cents
Estonia

The smallest and most Western-oriented of the former Soviet-ruled Baltic states, Estonia is also the most developed, but its standard of living is well below the EU average.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Estonia’s terrain is flat, boggy, and partly forested, with over 1500 islands. Lake Peipus forms much of the eastern border with Russia.

**CLIMATE**
Maritime, with some continental extremes. Harsh winters, with cool summers and damp springs.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Estonians are related ethnically and linguistically to the Finns. Friction between ethnic Estonians and the large Russian minority led to a reassertion of Estonian culture and language. Outright discrimination against the Russian language was only ended in 2000. Estonians are predominantly Lutheran. Families are small and divorce rates are high. Market reforms have increased prosperity; a few people have become very rich.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Estonia pioneered online voting in 2007, and plans voting by cell phone in 2011

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Estonia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Tallinn  
**POPULATION:** 1.34 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 17,462 sq. miles (45,226 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 77 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGE:** Estonian*, Russian  
**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 56%, Orthodox Christian 25%, other 19%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Estonian 68%, Russian 26%, other 4%, Ukrainian 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Kroon = 100 senti
The former empire of Ethiopia once dominated northeast Africa. A Marxist regime in 1974–1991, now a free-market democracy, it has suffered economic, civil, and natural crises.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1896  
**CAPITAL:** Addis Ababa  
**POPULATION:** 82.8 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 435,184 sq. miles (1,127,127 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 193 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Amharic*, Tigrinya, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 40%, Muslim 40%, traditional 15%, other 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Oromo 32%, Amhara 30%, other 26%, Tigray 6%, Somali 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Ethiopian birr = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

Great Rift Valley divides mountainous northwest region from desert lowlands in northeast and southeast. Ethiopian Plateau is drained mainly by the Blue Nile.

**CLIMATE**

Moderate, with summer rains. Highlands are warm, with night frost and snowfalls on the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

76 Ethiopian nationalities speak 286 languages. Oromo (or Gallas) are the largest group. Ethnic representation is a major political issue. Orthodox Christianity has a very ancient history in Ethiopia. Former emperor Haile Selassie inspired Rastafarianism.

**THE ECONOMY**

Overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture; coffee is main export crop. War-damaged infrastructure and periodic serious droughts and famines undermine growth. There is a heavy reliance on food aid. Landlocked since secession of Eritrea.

**INSIGHT:** King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba are said to have founded the Kingdom of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) c. 1000 BCE.
A volcanic archipelago in the South Pacific, with two large islands and 880 islets. Tensions between native Fijians and the Indian minority have sparked a succession of coups.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Main islands are mountainous, fringed by coral reefs. Remainder are limestone and coral formations.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. High temperatures all year round. Cyclones are a hazard.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The British introduced workers from India in the late 19th century, and by 1946 their descendants outnumbered the indigenous Fijian population. Ethnic-Fijian nationalism is strong. Many Indo-Fijians left after the 1987 coup, restoring ethnic Fijians to a majority. In 2000, the first Indian-dominated government was ousted. The army led another coup in 2006. Women are lobbying for more rights.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism was main sector, though damaged by instability. Coups have also caused international isolation. All sectors struggling: sugar production, gold mining, textiles, timber, and commercial fishing.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of the Fiji Islands
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1970
- **CAPITAL:** Suva
- **POPULATION:** 849,200
- **TOTAL AREA:** 7054 sq. miles (18,270 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 120 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Fijian, English*, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu
- **RELIGIONS:** Hindu 38%, Methodist 37%, Catholic 9%, Muslim 8%, other 8%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Melanesian (Fijian) 51%, Indian 44%, other 5%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime
- **CURRENCY:** Fiji dollar = 100 cents

**INSIGHT:** Both Fijians and Indians practice fire-walking; Indians walk on hot embers, Fijians on heated stones.
Finland’s language and national identity have been influenced by both its Scandinavian and Russian neighbors. Once aligned with the USSR, Finland is now a member of the EU.

**GEOGRAPHY**
South and center are flat, with low hills and many lakes. Uplands and low mountains in the north. 60% of the land area is forested.

**CLIMATE**
Long, harsh winters with frequent snowfalls. Short, warmer summers. Rainfall is low, and decreases northward.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
One in four of the population lives in the Greater Helsinki region. Swedish-speakers live mainly in the Åland Islands in the southwest. The Sámi (Lapps) lead a seminomadic existence inside the Arctic Circle. Women make up 48% of the labor force, continuing a long tradition of equality between the sexes. Families tend to be close-knit, though marriage is becoming less common.

**THE ECONOMY**
Strong engineering and electronics sectors: home of Nokia. Wood, pulp, and paper production.

**INSIGHT:** Finland has Europe’s largest inland waterway system

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Finland

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1917

**CAPITAL:** Helsinki

**POPULATION:** 5.33 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 130,127 sq. miles (337,030 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 45 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Finnish*, Swedish*, Sámi

**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 89%, other 9%, Orthodox Christian 1%, Roman Catholic 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Finnish 93%, other (including Sámi) 7%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Stretching across western Europe, from the English Channel (la Manche) to the Mediterranean Sea, France was Europe’s first modern republic, and is still a leading industrial power.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Broad plain covers northern half of the country. Tall mountain ranges in the east and southwest, with a mountainous plateau in the center.

**CLIMATE**
Three main climates: temperate and damp northwest; continental east; and Mediterranean south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Strong French national identity coexists with pronounced regional differences, including local languages. Immigration laws have been tightened since the 1970s, but ethnic minorities growing up in city suburbs feel increasingly alienated. New rules aim to bring more women into politics.

**INSIGHT:** France is the most popular tourist destination in the world, with over 80 million visitors a year.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** French Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 987
- **CAPITAL:** Paris
- **POPULATION:** 62.3 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 211,208 sq. miles (547,030 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 294 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** French*, Provençal, other
**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 88%, Muslim 8%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Buddhist 1%
**ETHNIC MIX:** French 90%, North African 6%, German 2%, Breton 1%, other 1%
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed presidential–parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**THE ECONOMY**
Gabon is a former French colony straddling the equator on Africa’s west coast. Independent since 1960, it returned to multiparty politics in 1990, after 22 years of one-party rule.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Low plateaus and mountains lie beyond the coastal strip. Two-thirds of the land is covered by rainforest.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and tropical, with little distinction between seasons. Cold Benguela current cools the coast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Some 40 different languages are spoken. The Fang, who live mainly in the north, are the largest ethnic group, but have yet to gain control of the government. Oil wealth has led to the growth of an affluent middle class, but one in three people still lives in poverty. Menial jobs are done by immigrant workers. Education follows the French system. With 85% of people living in towns, Gabon is one of Africa's most urbanized countries. The government is encouraging population growth.

**THE ECONOMY**
Oil accounts for 80% of exports, but reserves are dwindling: not much post-oil planning. High debt problem. Tropical hardwoods and manganese.

**INSIGHT:** Libreville was founded as a settlement for freed French slaves in 1849.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Gabonese Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
- **CAPITAL:** Libreville
- **POPULATION:** 1.47 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 103,346 sq. miles (267,667 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 15 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Fang, French*, Punu, other
- **RELIGIONS:** Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 55%, traditional beliefs 40%, other 4%, Muslim 1%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Fang 26%, Shira-punu 24%, other 24%, foreign 15%, Nzabi-duma 11%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
Gambia is a riverbank state on the west coast of Africa, almost entirely surrounded by Senegal. It was renowned for its stability until its government was overthrown in a coup in 1994.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Located on the narrow strip of land bordering the Gambia River. Long, sandy beaches are backed by mangrove swamps along the river. Savanna and tropical forests higher up.

**CLIMATE**
Subtropical, with wet, humid months July–October, and warm, dry season November–May.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Little tension between various ethnic groups. The largest group, the Mandinka, has traditionally held power. Islam is a strong social influence, though there is no official state religion. A small expatriate community from the UK lives on the coast. Seasonal migrants come from neighboring states to harvest groundnuts each year. Women are very active as traders.

**THE ECONOMY**
Around 70% of the labor force is involved in agriculture. Groundnuts are the principal crop. Fish stocks are declining. Eco-tourism is promoted, though most visitors come for the beaches. Banjul is one of west Africa's finest deepwater ports: significant re-export trade. Smuggling problems.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of the Gambia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1965  
**CAPITAL:** Banjul  
**POPULATION:** 1.71 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 4363 sq. miles (11,300 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 442 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Mandinka, Fulani, Wolof, Jola, Soninke, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, traditional beliefs 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Mandinka 40%, Fulani 19%, Wolof 15%, Jola 11%, Serahuli 9%, other 6%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Dalasi = 100 butut
Located on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, Georgia has been torn by civil war and ethnic disputes since achieving independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Kura Valley lies between Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus range in south. Lowlands along the Black Sea coast.

**CLIMATE**
Subtropical along the coast, changing to continental extremes at high altitudes. Rainfall is moderate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Paternalistic society, with strong family, cultural, and literary traditions. Georgia was converted to Christianity in 326 CE. Armenians in the south are the poorest group. Civil conflicts in the early 1990s against Abkhaz and Osset separatists displaced 300,000 people. Abkhazia and South Ossetia now effectively operate as separate states, backed up by Russian forces since the 2008 war. Russia opposes Georgian hopes of joining the EU and NATO.

**THE ECONOMY**
Transit revenues from pipelines taking oil to the West. Long-established and booming wine industry. Political instability. Fast pace of reforms in late 2000s, at cost of high unemployment.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Georgia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Tbilisi  
**POPULATION:** 4.26 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 26,911 sq. miles (69,700 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 158 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Georgian*, Russian, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Georgian Orthodox 65%, Muslim 11%, Russian Orthodox 10%, Armenian Orthodox 8%, other 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Georgian 84%, Armenian 6%, Azeri 6%, Russian 2%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Lari = 100 tetri
Germany

Europe’s strongest industrial power and its most populous nation, Germany was divided after military defeat in 1945 into a free-market west and a communist east, but reunified in 1990.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Central European coastal plains in the north, rising to rolling hills of central region and Alps in far south.

**CLIMATE**
Damp, temperate in northern and central regions. Continental extremes in mountainous south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Regionalism is strong. The north is mainly Protestant, while the south is staunchly Roman Catholic. Social and economic differences still exist between east and west. Turks are the largest single ethnic minority; many came as guest workers in the 1950s–1970s. Immigration rules now favor skilled workers. Feminism is strong.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME:</th>
<th>Federal Republic of Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION:</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL:</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION:</td>
<td>82.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA:</td>
<td>137,846 sq. miles (357,021 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| DENSITY: | 609 people per sq. mile |
| LANGUAGES: | German*, Turkish |
| RELIGIONS: | Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 33%, other 30%, Muslim 3% |
| ETHNIC MIX: | German 92%, other 3%, other European 3%, Turkish 2% |
| GOVERNMENT: | Parliamentary system |
| CURRENCY: | Euro = 100 cents |

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Germany’s rivers and canals carry as much freight as its busy highways.
The heartland of the ancient Ashanti kingdom, Ghana in west Africa was once known as the Gold Coast. It has experienced intermittent periods of military rule since independence in 1957.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly low-lying. The west is covered by rainforest. One of the world’s largest artificial lakes – Lake Volta – was created by damming the White Volta River.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. There are two wet seasons in the south, but the north is drier, and has just one.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Around 75 cultural-linguistic groups. The largest is the Akan, who include the Ashanti and Fanti peoples. Southern peoples are richer and more urban than those of the north. There are few tribal tensions. Family ties are strong. Women play a major role in market trading. The 2000 election saw Ghana’s first peaceful handover of power. Poverty levels have been significantly reduced.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Ghana was the first colony in west Africa to gain independence

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Ghana  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1957  
**CAPITAL:** Accra  
**POPULATION:** 23.8 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 92,100 sq. miles (238,540 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 268 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Twi, Fanti, Ewe, Ga, Adangbe, Gurma, Dagomba, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Christian 69%, Muslim 16%, traditional beliefs 9%, other 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Akan 49%, Mole-Dagbani 17%, Ewe 13%, other 13%, Ga 8%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Cedi = 100 pesewas
The Balkan state of Greece is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Ionian seas. It has a strong seafaring tradition, with some of the world’s richest shipowners.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mountainous peninsula and over 2000 islands. Large plain along the mainland’s Aegean coast.

**CLIMATE**
Mainly Mediterranean, with dry, hot summers. Alpine climate in northern mountain areas.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Postwar industrial development altered the dominance of agriculture and seafaring. The rural exodus to industrial cities has been stemmed but a third of the population now lives in Athens. Age-old culture and Greek Orthodox Church balance social mobility. Civil marriage and divorce became legal only in 1982.

**THE ECONOMY**
One of Europe’s leading tourist destinations. World’s largest shipping fleet. Fruit, vegetables, olives. Large black economy. Public debt and budget deficit remain high.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Hellenic Republic  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1829  
**CAPITAL:** Athens  
**POPULATION:** 11.2 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 50,942 sq. miles  
(131,940 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 221 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Greek*, Turkish, Macedonian, Albanian  
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 98%, Muslim 1%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Greek 98%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

---

*The modern Olympics, first held in Athens in 1896, evolved from Olympia’s ancient Greek games*
The southernmost of the Windward Islands, Grenada made world headlines in 1983 when the US and Caribbean allies mounted an invasion to sever links with Castro’s Cuba.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Grenada  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1974  
**CAPITAL:** St. George’s  
**POPULATION:** 103,900  
**TOTAL AREA:** 131 sq. miles (340 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 793 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, English Creole  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 68%, Anglican 17%, other 15%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black African 82%, Mixed race 13%, East Indian 3%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

**THE ECONOMY**

Severe damage from Hurricane Ivan in 2004 to crops and 90% of buildings; reconstruction will take years. Nutmeg, cocoa, bananas, and mace. Smuggling is a serious problem.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Volcanic in origin, with densely forested central mountains. Its territory also includes the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, tempered by trade winds. Hurricanes are a hazard in the July–November wet season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Grenadians are mainly of African origin; their traditions remain strong, especially on Carriacou. Inter-ethnic marriage has reduced tensions between the groups. Extended families, often headed by women, are the norm. Wealth disparities are not marked, but levels of poverty are growing.

**INSIGHT:** Known as “the spice island of the Caribbean,” it is the world’s second-largest nutmeg producer.
Guatemala

The largest and most populous nation on the Central American isthmus, Guatemala returned to civilian rule in 1986 after 32 years of violent and repressive military rule.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**CLIMATE**
Tropical: hot and humid in coastal regions and north. More temperate in central highlands.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Amerindians, concentrated in the highlands, form a majority. Power, wealth, and land are controlled by *ladinos* (Westernized Amerindians and *mestizos*). Catholicism is predominant, mixed with Amerindian beliefs. A third of the population lives on less than $2 a day. Literacy levels are low.

**INSIGHT:** Guatemala, which means “land of trees,” was the center of the ancient Mayan civilization.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Guatemala
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1838
- **CAPITAL:** Guatemala City
- **POPULATION:** 14 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 42,042 sq. miles (108,890 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 335 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Quiché, Mam, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Spanish*

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 65%, Protestant 33%, other 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Amerindian 60%, Mestizo 30%, other 10%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Quetzal = 100 centavos

**THE ECONOMY**
Coffee, sugar, and bananas are top exports. Tourism. Damage from natural disasters. Marked wealth inequalities inhibit domestic market.
Located on the west coast of Africa, Guinea became the first French colony in Africa to gain independence, in 1958. The country was under military rule from 1984 to 1995.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Coastal plains and mangrove swamps in west rise to forested or savanna highlands in the south. Semidesert in the north.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with a wet season April–October. Conakry is especially rainy. Hot, dry *harmattan* wind blows from Sahara during dry season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Peul and Malinké make up most of the population, but rivalries between them have allowed coastal peoples such as the Soussou to dominate politics. Daily life revolves around the extended family. Women acquired influence under Marxist party rule between 1958 and 1984, but the Muslim revival since then has reversed the trend. Private enterprise has created a business class.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The colors of Guinea’s flag represent the three words of the country’s motto: work (red), justice (yellow), and solidarity (green).

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Guinea
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1958
- **CAPITAL:** Conakry
- **POPULATION:** 10.1 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 94,925 sq. miles (245,857 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 106 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Pulaar, Malinké, Soussou, French*
- **RELIGIONS:** Muslim 65%, traditional beliefs 33%, Christian 2%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Peul 39%, Malinké 23%, other 21%, Soussou 11%, Kissi 6%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Guinea franc = 100 centimes

*French is a residual language.
Guinea-Bissau

Known as Portuguese Guinea while a colony, Guinea-Bissau lies on Africa's west coast. Since 1994, its nascent democracy has been plagued by coups and rebellions.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Rep. of Guinea-Bissau

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1974

**CAPITAL:** Bissau

**POPULATION:** 1.61 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 13,946 sq. miles (36,120 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 148 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Portuguese Creole, Balante, Fulani, Malinke, Portuguese*

**RELIGIONS:** Indigenous beliefs 52%, Muslim 40%, Christian 8%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Balante 30%, other 24%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Mandinka 12%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

**GEOGRAPHY**

Low-lying, apart from savanna highlands in northeast. Rainforests and swamps are found along coastal areas.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, with wet season May-November and dry season December-April. Hot, dry harmattan desert wind blows during dry season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The largest ethnic group is the Balante, who live in the south. Though only around 1% of the population, the mixed Portuguese–African mestiços dominate the top ranks of government and bureaucracy. Most people live and work on small family farms, grouped in self-contained villages. The bulk of the urban population live in Bissau, where they face economic hardship. Narcotics traffickers are taking advantage of the ongoing instability.

**THE ECONOMY**

Mostly subsistence farming. Lack of sufficiency in rice staple. Main cash crop is cashew nuts. Major cocaine transit route from South America to Europe. Offshore oil as yet untapped. Fisheries and timber potential.

**INSIGHT:** In 1974, Guinea-Bissau became the first Portuguese colony to gain independence.
Guyana

On the northeast coast of South America, Guyana is the continent’s only English-speaking country. Independent since 1966, it has close ties with the anglophone Caribbean.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Cooperative Republic of Guyana  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1966  
**CAPITAL:** Georgetown  
**POPULATION:** 762,500  
**TOTAL AREA:** 83,000 sq. miles (214,970 sq. km)

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** Guyana means “land of many waters,” reflecting its dense network of rivers.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mainly artificial coast, reclaimed by dikes and dams from swamps and tidal marshes. Forests cover 85% of the interior, rising to savanna uplands and mountains.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Coast cooled by sea breezes. Lowlands are hot, wet, and humid. Highlands are a little cooler.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Guyana is a complex multiracial society. Tension exists between the Afro-Guyanese, descended from slaves, and the Indo-Guyanese, descendants of laborers brought over after slavery was abolished. Politics is highly polarized around this split and has often spilled over into violence on the streets. Amerindian subsistence farmers are the poorest people in society and have little representation.

**DENSITY:** 10 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Creole, Hindi, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Christian 57%, Hindu 33%, Muslim 9%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** East Indian 43%, Black African 30%, other 18%, Amerindian 9%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Guyanese dollar = 100 cents
Formerly a French colony, Haiti shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. At independence in 1804, it became the world’s first black republic.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Predominantly mountainous, with forests and fertile plains.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with rain throughout the year. Humid in coastal areas, much cooler in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Haitians are of African descent. A few have European roots, primarily French. The rigid class structure maintains vast disparities of wealth. The majority of the population live in extreme poverty; Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the Americas. A combination of political oppression and a collapsing economy led thousands to seek asylum in the US or the Dominican Republic. Though most are Christians, many Haitians practice Voodoo, which was recognized as an official religion in 2003.

**THE ECONOMY**
In crisis due to instability, hurricane damage, and corruption. Profiteering from narcotics trade to US. Food shortages. 70% unemployment.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Haiti

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1804

**CAPITAL:** Port-au-Prince

**POPULATION:** 10 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 10,714 sq. miles (27,750 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 943 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** French Creole*, French

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16%, other 3%, nonreligious 1%; Voodoo is widely practiced

**ETHNIC MIX:** Black African 95%, Mixed race and European 5%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Gourde = 100 centimes

**INSIGHT:** A slave rebellion headed by Toussaint Louverture in 1791 led to Haiti’s independence.
Straddling the Central American isthmus, Honduras returned to democratic rule in 1984, after a period of military government. Hurricane Mitch devastated the country in 1998.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Narrow plains along both coasts, with a mountainous interior, cut by river valleys. Tropical forests, swamps, and lagoons in the east.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical coastal lowlands are hot and humid, with May–October rains. Interior is cooler and drier.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The majority of the population is mestizo (mixed race). An English-speaking Garífuna (black) community and Miskito Amerindians struggle to preserve their rights to land along the remote Caribbean coast. Women’s status remains low. Hurricane Mitch impoverished 85% of the population. Wealth inequalities are large and poverty is at the root of social tension. The army ousted the president in 2009. Violent crime is a major issue.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Honduras
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1838
- **CAPITAL:** Tegucigalpa
- **POPULATION:** 7.47 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 43,278 sq. miles (112,090 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 173 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Garífuna, English Creole
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 90%, Black African 5%, Amerindian 4%, White 1%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime
- **CURRENCY:** Lempira = 100 centavos

*INSIGHT:* The Honduran currency is named after a Lenca Indian chief who was the main leader of resistance to the Spanish conquest in the 16th century.
Hungary

Landlocked in central Europe, Hungary was one of the twin centers of the once-great Habsburg Empire. It lost two-thirds of its historical territory for supporting Germany in World War I.

GEOGRAPHY
Landlocked. Fertile plains in east and northwest; west and north are hilly. The Danube River cuts through the country and the capital.

CLIMATE
Continental, with wet springs, late but very hot summers, and cold, cloudy winters. The transition between seasons tends to be sudden.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Hungary’s population shrank in the 1990s. Mostly ethnic Hungarian (Magyar), there are small minorities of Germans, Jews, and neighboring peoples. Roma face particular discrimination. The government is greatly concerned about the fate of ethnic Hungarians in Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia. Hungary joined the EU in 2004. Working hours are longer than in western Europe.

THE ECONOMY

INSIGHT: The Hungarian language is Asian in origin and is most closely related to Finnish

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Hungary
DATE OF FORMATION: 1918
CAPITAL: Budapest
POPULATION: 9.99 million
TOTAL AREA: 35,919 sq. miles (93,030 sq. km)
DENSITY: 280 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hungarian*
RELIGIONS: Catholic 52%, Calvinist 16%, other 15%, nonreligious 14%, Lutheran 3%
ETHNIC MIX: Magyar 94%, other 5%, Roma 1%
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Forint = 100 fillér
Europe’s westernmost country, Iceland’s strategic ocean location straddles the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Its spectacular landscape is largely uninhabited, aside from coastal towns.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Grassy coastal lowlands, with fjords in the north. Central plateau of cold lava desert, geothermal springs, and glaciers. Around 200 volcanoes, with numerous geysers and solfataras.

**CLIMATE**
Its location in the middle of the Gulf Stream moderates the climate. Mild winters and brief, cool summers.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Icelanders share a strong national identity, with few foreign residents. Their language has changed little in 700 years, in part due to the country’s isolation. There is high social mobility, free health care, and low-cost heating (geothermal and hydropower). Iceland’s recent banking collapse and near financial ruin has swung the long-running debate over EU membership in favor of joining.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The word geyser is taken from Geysir (the “gusher”) in southwest Iceland

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Iceland  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1944  
**CAPITAL:** Reykjavík  
**POPULATION:** 322,700  
**TOTAL AREA:** 39,768 sq. miles  
(103,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 8 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Icelandic*  
**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 93%, nonreligious 6%, other (mostly Christian) 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Icelandic 94%, other 5%, Danish 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Icelandic króna = 100 aurar
India is the world's second most populous country and largest democracy. Despite some success in reducing the birth rate, its population will probably overtake China's by 2035.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Separated from northern Asia by the Himalaya mountain range, India forms a subcontinent. As well as the Himalayas, there are two other main geographical regions, the Indo-Gangetic plain, which lies between the foothills of the Himalayas and the Vindhy Mountains, and the central-southern Deccan plateau. The Ghats are smaller mountain ranges located on the east and west coasts.

**CLIMATE**
Varies greatly according to latitude, altitude, and season. Most of India has three seasons: hot, wet, and cool. Summer temperatures in the north can reach 104°F (40°C). Monsoon rains normally break in June, petering out in September to October. In the cool season, the weather is mainly dry. The climate in the warmer south is less variable than in the north.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
India's planners, overseeing an economic revolution, see its growing population rather than environmental constraints as the main brake on development. Nationwide awareness campaigns promote birth control but cultural and religious pressures encourage large families. Rural deprivation spurs urban migration, to live in sprawling slums. Almost 70% of people survive on less than $2 a day. The majority of Indians are Hindu. Various attempts to reform the Hindu caste system, which determines social standing and even marriage, have met with violent opposition. Severe tensions exist between Hindus and the Muslim minority, especially in Kashmir and Gujarat. Smaller ethnic groups exist in the northeast, and many struggle for greater autonomy. Over two million people are living with HIV/AIDS.

**FACTFILE**
OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of India
DATE OF FORMATION: 1947
CAPITAL: New Delhi
POPULATION: 1.2 billion
TOTAL AREA: 1,269,338 sq. miles (3,287,590 sq. km)
DENSITY: 1044 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Hindi*, English*, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, other
**RELIGIONS:** Hindu 81%, Muslim 13%, Christian 2%, Sikh 2%, other 2%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Indian rupee = 100 paise
THE ECONOMY

INSIGHT: India’s national animal, the tiger, was depicted as early as 4000 years ago by the Mohenjo-Daro civilization.
Formerly called the Dutch East Indies, Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago, with 18,108 islands scattered across 3000 miles (5000 km). It is the world’s fourth most populous nation.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Indonesia is highly mountainous, with numerous tropical swamps. The land is covered with dense rainforest, especially on New Guinea, where it remains largely unexplored. There are more than 200 volcanoes, many of which are still active. Earthquakes, eruptions, and tsunamis are hazards. The islands of Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumatra, and Borneo were once joined together by dry land, which has since been submerged by rising sea levels. Coastal lowland development distinguishes some of the large islands.

**CLIMATE**
The climate is predominantly tropical monsoon. Variations relate mainly to differences in latitude and altitude; hilly areas are cooler overall. Rain falls throughout the year, often in thunderstorms, but there is a relatively dry season from June to September.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Indonesia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1949  
**CAPITAL:** Jakarta  
**POPULATION:** 230 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 741,096 sq. miles (1,919,440 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 332 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Bahasa Indonesia*, Dutch  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 87%, Christian 9%, Hindu 2%, other 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Javanese 42%, other 31%, Sundanese 15%, coastal Malays 12%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Rupiah = 100 sen

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The basic Melanesian–Malay ethnic division disguises a diverse society. Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, coexists with at least 250 other spoken languages or dialects. Attempts by the Javanese...
political elite to suppress local cultures have been vigorously opposed, especially by the Aceh of northern Sumatra, and the Papuans. Religious and interethnic hostility is a problem, with clashes between Christians and Muslims in many areas, and discrimination against ethnic Chinese leading to mob attacks on their businesses. Gender equality is enshrined in law; women are active in public life.

THE ECONOMY
Varied resources, especially natural gas. Cheap and plentiful labor pool. Sizable state-owned sector, and state control of prices of basic goods. Large foreign debt rescheduled. Bureaucracy and corruption damage business confidence. Regional conflicts and terrorist attacks deter tourists and investors. Piracy is rife. The 2004 tsunami, which killed over 130,000 people, devastated northern Sumatra.

INSIGHT: Indonesia has a very youthful population: almost 30% of its people are under 15 years of age.
Since the 1979 Islamic fundamentalist revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini, the Middle Eastern country of Iran has been the world’s largest theocracy.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Islamic Republic of Iran  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1502  
**CAPITAL:** Tehran  
**POPULATION:** 74.2 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 636,293 sq. miles (1,648,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 117 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Farsi*, Azeri, Luri, Gilaki, Mazanderani, Kurdish, Turkmen, Arabic  
**RELIGIONS:** Shi’a Muslim 93%, Sunni Muslim 6%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Persian 50%, Azari 24%, other 10%, Kurd 8%, Lur and Bakhtiari 8%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Islamic theocracy  
**CURRENCY:** Iranian rial = 100 dinars

**GEOGRAPHY**

High desert plateau with large salt pans in the east. West and north are mountainous. Coastal land bordering Caspian Sea is rainy and forested.

**CLIMATE**

Desert climate. Hot summers, and bitterly cold winters. Area around the Caspian Sea is more temperate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Many ethnic groups, including Persians, Azaris (ethnically related to Azeris), and Kurds. Militant Shi’a Islamism has dominated since the 1979 revolution. The mullahs’ belief that adherence to religious values is more important than economic welfare has resulted in declining living standards. Female emancipation has been reversed. Student-backed demonstrations favoring greater liberalism have been suppressed.

**THE ECONOMY**

A leading oil producer: 80% of exports. Government restricts contact with the West, blocking acquisition of vital technology. High unemployment and inflation. Sizable black market.

**INSIGHT:** More than a hundred offenses carry the death penalty.
Oil-rich Iraq is situated in the central Middle East. The last 50 years have been dominated by dictatorship, war, and civil strife. A US-led Coalition ousted Saddam Hussein in April 2003.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Iraq  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1932  
**CAPITAL:** Baghdad  
**POPULATION:** 30.7 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 168,753 sq. miles (437,072 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 182 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Kurdish, Turkic languages, Armenian, Assyrian  
**RELIGIONS:** Shi’a Muslim 60%, Sunni Muslim 35%, other 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 80%, Kurdish 15%, Turkmen 3%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** New Iraqi dinar = 1000 fils

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mainly desert. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers water fertile regions and create the southern marshland. Mountains along northeast border.

**CLIMATE**

Southern deserts have hot, dry summers and mild winters. North has dry summers, but winters can be harsh in the mountains. Rainfall is low.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Carved out of remnants of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq is home to Arab Muslims (mainly Shi’a, some Sunni), northern Kurds (who were persecuted under Saddam’s regime), and smaller minorities. Since Saddam’s removal, sectarian violence has overshadowed the new democratic state. Now that security is improving, Coalition forces are pulling out. After years of war and sanctions, poverty is widespread.

**THE ECONOMY**

Economy and infrastructure have been destroyed. Given stability and aid for reconstruction, hopes of recovery rest on massive oil reserves.

**INSIGHT:** As Mesopotamia, Iraq was the site where the Sumerians established the world’s first civilization.
In the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Britain, the Irish Republic governs about 85% of the island of Ireland, with the remainder (Northern Ireland) being part of the UK.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Low mountain ranges along an irregular coastline surround an inland plain punctuated by lakes, undulating hills, and peat bogs.

**CLIMATE**
The Gulf Stream accounts for the mild and wet climate. Snow is rare, except in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Though homogeneous in ethnicity and Roman Catholic by religion, society has undergone a major generational change, liberalizing birth control, divorce, abortion, and general attitudes. Traditionally an emigrant nation, there is now net immigration. The Good Friday peace agreement over Northern Ireland was reached in 1998.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Ireland
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1922
- **CAPITAL:** Dublin
- **POPULATION:** 4.52 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 27,135 sq. miles (70,280 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 170 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** English*, Irish Gaelic*
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 88%, other and nonreligious 9%, Anglican 3%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Irish 99%, other 1%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Created as a new state in 1948, Israel lies on the eastern Mediterranean. The current phase of the Palestinian intifada (armed struggle) against Israeli occupation began in 2000.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Coastal plain. Desert in the south. In the east lie the Great Rift Valley and the Dead Sea – the lowest point on the Earth’s land surface.

**CLIMATE**
Summers are hot and dry. Wet season, March–November, is mild.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Large numbers of Jews settled in Palestine before Israel was founded in 1948. After World War II, there was a massive increase in immigration. Sephardi Jews from the Middle East and Mediterranean are now in the majority, but Ashkenazi Jews from central Europe still dominate business and politics. Palestinians in Gaza and Jericho gained limited autonomy in 1994 but their desire, backed by most of the world, for a separate state has led to years of fierce violence.

**THE ECONOMY**
High-tech industries, modern infrastructure and educated workforce, but hampered by conflict and boycotts.

**INSIGHT:** All Jews worldwide have the right to Israeli citizenship.
The Italian peninsula was home to the Roman Empire, one of the greatest ancient civilizations. The south has two famous volcanoes, Vesuvius and Etna.

GEOGRAPHY
The Appennines form the backbone of a rugged peninsula, extending from the Alps into the Mediterranean Sea. Alluvial plain in the north.

CLIMATE
Mediterranean in the south. Seasonal extremes in the mountains and on the northern alluvial plain.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Ethnically homogeneous, but with a gulf between the prosperous, industrial north and the poorer, agricultural south. Strong regional identities persist, especially on Sicily and Sardinia. Family ties remain strong, though the influence of the Roman Catholic Church has lessened.

INSIGHT: Italy was a collection of duchies, monarchies, and city-states before unification in the 1860s.

THE ECONOMY
World leader in industrial and product design, fashion, textiles. Strong tourism and agriculture sectors. Large public sector debt.

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Italian Republic
DATE OF FORMATION: 1861
CAPITAL: Rome
POPULATION: 59.9 million
TOTAL AREA: 116,305 sq. miles (301,230 sq. km)
DENSITY: 527 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Italian*, German, French, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian
RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 85%, other and nonreligious 13%, Muslim 2%
ETHNIC MIX: Italian 94%, other 4%, Sardinian 2%
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents
First colonized by the Spanish and then by the English, the Caribbean island of Jamaica achieved independence in 1962. It remains an influential force in Caribbean politics.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Jamaica  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1962  
**CAPITAL:** Kingston  
**POPULATION:** 2.72 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 4243 sq. miles  
(10,990 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 650 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English Creole, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Protestant 55%, other and nonreligious 45%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black African 92%, Mulatto 6%, European and Chinese 1%, East Indian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Jamaican dollar = 100 cents

**THE ECONOMY**

Major bauxite producer, though sector suffering from low world prices. Tourism and light industry. Sugar, bananas, coffee, and rum are exported. Debt burden dominates budget. High underemployment.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mainly mountainous, with lush tropical vegetation. Inaccessible limestone area in the northwest. Low, irregular coastal plains are broken by hills and plateaus.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Hot and humid at sea level, with temperate mountain areas. Hurricanes are likely June–November.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Social tensions result from vast disparities in wealth, rather than race. Economic and political life is dominated by a few wealthy, long-established families. Many women hold senior positions in public life. Armed crime, much of it narcotics-related, is a problem. Large areas of Kingston, which have their own patois, are ruled by violent gangs. Jamaican music styles are influential worldwide.

**INSIGHT:** Jamaica’s Rastafarians revere the late emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, as their spiritual leader, and see Africa as their spiritual home.
Japan

Japan is located off the east Asian coast and comprises four principal islands and over 3000 smaller ones. A powerful economy, it has an emperor as ceremonial head of state.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Japan  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1590  
**CAPITAL:** Tokyo  
**POPULATION:** 127 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 145,882 sq. miles (377,835 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 875 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Japanese*, Korean, Chinese  
**RELIGIONS:** Shinto and Buddhist 76%, Buddhist 16%, other (including Christian) 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Japanese 99%, other (mainly Korean) 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Yen = 100 sen

**GEOGRAPHY**

The terrain is predominantly mountainous, with fertile coastal plains; over two-thirds is woodland. There is no single continuous mountain range; the mountains divide into many small land blocks separated by lowlands and dissected by numerous river valleys. The islands lie on the Pacific “Ring of Fire,” and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are frequent. The Pacific coast is vulnerable to tsunamis. There are numerous hot springs.

**CLIMATE**

Generally temperate–oceanic. Spring is warm and sunny, while summer is hot and humid, with high rainfall. In western Hokkaido and northwest Honshu, winters are very cold, with heavy snowfall. Freak storms and damaging floods in recent years have raised concern over global climate changes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

One of the most racially homogeneous societies in the world. A sense of order and social structure was founded on a strongly ingrained respect for elders and social superiors. In business, this underpinned the now much-diluted “lifetime employer” concept, where company allegiance determined social life as well as career. There is little tradition of generational rebellion, but the youth market is powerful and current fashions focus on teenagers. The education system is highly pressurized. Nongraduates have difficulty reaching management-level jobs, so competition for university places is intense. Long-term jobs for women are now the norm. One of the world’s best healthcare systems and increased longevity have led to an aging population, with one in five people already over 65. The cost of living is high, especially in Tokyo.
THE ECONOMY

INSIGHT: The Japanese are among the world’s most avid newspaper readers, with daily sales exceeding 70 million copies.
The Kingdom of Jordan lies east of Israel, and borders the Palestinian West Bank. Its relations with its Arab neighbors are troubled by its relatively close ties to the US.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1946  
**CAPITAL:** Amman  
**POPULATION:** 6.32 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 35,637 sq. miles (92,300 sq. km)

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** The Nabataean ruins of the ancient city of Petra attract thousands of tourists every year.
Kazakhstan was the last of the former Soviet republics to declare independence. Foreign investment in the oil and natural gas sector is strengthening its regional power.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**CLIMATE**
Dry continental. Temperature variations between desert south and northern steppes are large. Winters are mildest near the Caspian Sea.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Kazakhstan’s ethnic diversity arose mainly from forced settlements there during Soviet times. Since independence, the proportion of ethnic Russians has dropped. Many emigrated, while ethnic Kazakhs arrived from neighboring states. Very few Kazakhs maintain a traditional nomadic lifestyle, but Islam and loyalty to clans remain strong. There are significant disparities of wealth.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The Soviet-built Baykonyr space center is still an important launch site for international missions

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Kazakhstan  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Astana  
**POPULATION:** 15.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 1,049,150 sq. miles (2,717,300 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 15 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Kazakh*, Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, Uzbek, Uighur, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 47%, Orthodox Christian 44%, other 9%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Kazakh 57%, Russian 27%, other 10%, Ukrainian 3%, Uzbek 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Tenge = 100 tiyn
Kenya straddles the equator on Africa’s east coast. After nearly 40 years in power, the KANU party was soundly defeated in elections in 2002. Corruption is a serious issue.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A central plateau is divided by the Great Rift Valley. North of the equator is mainly semidesert. To the east lies a fertile coastal belt.

**CLIMATE**
The coast and the Great Rift Valley are hot and humid. The plateau interior is temperate. The northeastern desert is hot and dry. Rain usually falls April–May and October–November.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
70 ethnic groups share about 40 languages. Strong clan and family links in rural areas are being weakened by urban migration. Poverty, severe drought, and years of high population growth exacerbate ethnic tensions.

**INSIGHT:** Kenya has more than 50 game reserves, national parks, and marine reservations.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

| OFFICIAL NAME: | Republic of Kenya |
| DATE OF FORMATION: | 1963 |
| CAPITAL: | Nairobi |
| POPULATION: | 39.8 million |
| TOTAL AREA: | 224,961 sq. miles (582,650 sq. km) |
| DENSITY: | 182 people per sq. mile |

| LANGUAGES: | Kiswahili*, English*, other |
| RELIGIONS: | Christian 60%, traditional beliefs 25%, other 9%, Muslim 6% |
| ETHNIC MIX: | Other 42%, Kikuyu 20%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 11% |
| GOVERNMENT: | Mixed presidential–parliamentary system |
| CURRENCY: | Kenya shilling = 100 cents |
Situated in the mid-Pacific, the islands adopted the name Kiribati (pronounced “Keer-ee-bus,” a corruption of their former name “Gilberts”) upon independence from Britain in 1979.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Kiribati consists of three groups of tiny, very low-lying coral atolls scattered across 1,930,000 sq. miles (5 million sq. km) of ocean. Most of the 33 atolls have central lagoons.

**CLIMATE**
Central islands have a maritime equatorial climate. Those to north and south are tropical, with constant high temperatures. There is little rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Officially I-Kiribati, many local people still refer to themselves as Gilbertese. Almost all are Micronesian, apart from the inhabitants of the island of Banaba, who employed anthropologists to establish their racial distinction. Most people are poor subsistence farmers and many travel abroad to work. The islands are effectively ruled by traditional chiefs.

**THE ECONOMY**
Since exhaustion of Banaba’s phosphate deposits in 1980, copra (dried coconut) and fish have become the main exports. Foreign aid and remittances are vital to compensate for Kiribati’s isolation and lack of resources.

**INSIGHT:** In 1981, the UK paid A$10 million to Banabans for the destruction of their island by mining.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Kiribati  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1979  
**CAPITAL:** Bairiki (Tarawa Atoll)  
**POPULATION:** 99,000  
**TOTAL AREA:** 277 sq. miles (717 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 361 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, Kiribati  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 53%, Kiribati Protestant Church 39%, other 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Micronesian 99%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Nonparty system  
**CURRENCY:** Australian dollar = 100 cents
Separated from the democratic South by the world’s most heavily defended border, the Stalinist North Korean state has been isolated from the outside world since 1948.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly mountainous, with fertile plains in the southwest.

**CLIMATE**
Continental. Warm summers and cold winters, especially in the north, where snow is common.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Life is heavily regulated. Cult of personality is more powerful than the state-controlled religions, which include Korea’s own Chondogyo. Women are expected to work and to run the home. Children are looked after in state-run crèches. The Korean Worker’s Party is the sole party. Its elite have a privileged lifestyle. Globally condemned for its nuclear weapons development, its grip on power perpetuates its pariah status.

**INSIGHT:** Only the political elite are allowed phones and private cars

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1948
- **CAPITAL:** Pyongyang
- **POPULATION:** 23.9 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 46,540 sq. miles (120,540 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 514 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Korean*, Chinese
- **RELIGIONS:** Government-controlled religions include Chondogyo, Buddhism, and Christianity
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Korean 100%
- **GOVERNMENT:** One-party state
- **CURRENCY:** N. Korean won = 100 chon
South Korea occupies the southern half of the Korean peninsula. Under US sponsorship, it was separated from the communist North in 1948 and is now a capitalist economy.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Korea  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1948  
**CAPITAL:** Seoul  
**POPULATION:** 48.3 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 38,023 sq. miles (98,480 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 1268 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Korean*, Chinese  
**RELIGIONS:** Mahayana Buddhist 47%, Protestant 38%, Roman Catholic 11%, Confucianist 3%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Korean 100%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** South Korean won = 100 chon

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Over 80% is mountainous and two-thirds is forested. The flattest and most populous parts lie along the west coast and in the extreme south.

**CLIMATE**  
There are four distinct seasons. Winters are dry, and bitterly cold. Summers are hot and humid.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Inhabited for the last 2000 years by a single ethnic group. The nuclear family is replacing traditional extended households. Since the 1953 armistice, the Koreas have remained technically at war. Reunification is the ultimate goal, but in 2009 the South became less conciliatory and the North retaliated by ending its offer of cooperation.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Once part of the former Yugoslav state, Kosovo seceded from Serbia in 2008. International recognition, mainly from Western countries, is strongly opposed by Serbia and Russia.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Landlocked and mountainous, with two plains in the east and west.

**CLIMATE**
Continental, with warm, sunny summers and cold, snowy winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The balance of Albanians to Serbs in Kosovo has changed dramatically over centuries, both groups suffering interethnic violence at various times. Attacks against Albanians in the late 1990s caused a million to flee. After NATO stepped in, many Serbs left: Albanians now form a 92% majority. Most Albanians are Muslim. Serbs dominate three northern provinces, which have threatened to secede.

**INSIGHT:** The UN administered Kosovo in 1999–2008 after NATO intervention to stop Serb ethnic cleansing.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Kosovo

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 2008

**CAPITAL:** Pristina

**POPULATION:** 2.1 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 4212 sq. miles (10,908 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 499 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Albanian*, Serbian*, Bosniak, Gorani, Roma, Turkish

**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 92%, Roman Catholic 4%, Orthodox Christian 4%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Albanian 92%, Serb 4%, Bosniak and Gorani 2%, other 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Kuwait lies at the northwest tip of the Gulf, dwarfed by its neighbors Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. It was a British protectorate until 1961, when full independence was granted.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** State of Kuwait  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1961  
**CAPITAL:** Kuwait City  
**POPULATION:** 2.99 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 6880 sq. miles (17,820 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 434 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, English  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 45%, Shi'a Muslim 40%, Christian, Hindu, and other 15%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, other 11%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy  
**CURRENCY:** Kuwaiti dinar = 1000 fils

**THE ECONOMY**

Oil and natural gas dominate the economy. Skilled workforce, raw materials, and food are imported. High standard of living. Financial services: stock market lost 40% of value in 2008.

**INSIGHT:** During the 1991 Gulf War, Iraq deliberately set fire to 800 of Kuwait’s 950 oil wells.
A small and mountainous landlocked state in central Asia, Kyrgyzstan is one of the least urbanized ex-Soviet republics, and was slow to develop its own sense of cultural identity.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The mountainous spurs of the Tien Shan range contain glaciers, alpine meadows, forests, and narrow valleys. Semidesert in the west.

**CLIMATE**
Varies from permanent snow and cold deserts at high altitudes, to hot deserts in low regions.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Ethnic Kyrgyz have only been in the majority since the late 1980s – due to a high birth rate and the emigration of ethnic Russians. Wary of losing skills vital to the economy, the government has attempted to deter Russians from leaving; concessions include making Russian an official language. There are some tensions between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, and a trend toward greater Islamization, particularly in the poorer south.

**THE ECONOMY**
Mainly still under state control; corruption issues. Agriculture employs half of the labor force. Cotton, wool, meat, and tobacco exports. Mercury, gold, and antimony are mined. Great potential for hydroelectric power.

**INSIGHT:** Kyrgyz folklore is based around the 1000-year-old poem, Manas, which takes a week to recite.
A French colony prior to 1953, Laos lies landlocked in southeast Asia. Heavily bombed during the Vietnam War, it fell in 1975 to communist insurgents, whose regime remains in power.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Largely forested mountains, broadening in the north to a plateau. Lowlands along the Mekong Valley.

**CLIMATE**
Monsoon rains September–May. The rest of the year is hot and dry.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
There are over 60 ethnic groups. Lowland Laotians (Lao Loum) live along the Mekong River and are rice farmers. Upland and highland Laotians (Lao Theung and Lao Soung) traditionally employ environmentally damaging slash-and-burn farming, and grow illegal cash crops (notably opium). Government efforts to reform these practices are resisted.

**INSIGHT:** Three small Laotian kingdoms were unified under French control in 1899

**THE ECONOMY**
One of world’s least developed nations. Poor infrastructure. Gold, copper, electricity, timber, garments, and coffee are exported. Levels of foreign investment are rising.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1953
- **CAPITAL:** Vientiane
- **POPULATION:** 6.32 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 91,428 sq. miles (236,800 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 71 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Lao*, Mon-Khmer, other
- **RELIGIONS:** Buddhist 85%, other (including animist) 15%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Lao Loum 66%, Lao Theung 30%, Lao Soung 2%, other 2%
- **GOVERNMENT:** One-party state
- **CURRENCY:** New kip = 100 at
Latvia lies on the east coast of the Baltic Sea. Like its Baltic neighbors, it regained independence from Moscow in 1991, and joined the EU and NATO in 2004.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A flat coastal plain which is deeply indented by the Gulf of Riga. Poor drainage creates many bogs and swamps in the forested interior.

**CLIMATE**
Temperate, with warm summers and cold winters. There is steady rainfall throughout the year.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Latvians make up just over half of the population and are mostly Lutheran. They have been officially favored by the state since 1991 over the largely Orthodox Christian Russian minority. Latvian was declared the only official language in 2000 and has been used exclusively in schools since 2004. This discrimination has strained relations with neighboring Russia. Women enjoy full equality. The divorce rate is high.

**THE ECONOMY**
Services sector now accounts for over 70% of GDP. EU’s fastest-growing economy in 2004–2006. High inflation has delayed prospect of joining euro. Global credit crunch brought Latvia to verge of bankruptcy in 2008: banks were bailed out and severe recession followed.

**FACTFILE**

| OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Latvia |
| DATE OF FORMATION: 1991 |
| CAPITAL: Riga |
| POPULATION: 2.25 million |
| TOTAL AREA: 24,938 sq. miles (64,589 sq. km) |
| DENSITY: 90 people per sq. mile |

| LANGUAGES: Latvian*, Russian |
| RELIGIONS: Lutheran 55%, Catholic 24%, other 12%, Orthodox Christian 9% |
| ETHNIC MIX: Latvian 59%, Russian 29%, Belarussian 4%, Ukrainian 3%, Polish 3%, other 2% |
| GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system |
| CURRENCY: Lats = 100 santimi |
Once a vibrant cultural hotspot, Lebanon suffered badly from years of civil war and occupation until a 1989 peace deal. Reconstruction was reversed by Israeli bombardment in 2006.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Behind a narrow Mediterranean coastal plain, two parallel mountain ranges run the length of the country, separated by the fertile Beqaa Valley.

**CLIMATE**
Winters are mild and summers are hot, with high coastal humidity. Snow falls on high ground in winter.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Politics has long been dominated by divisions between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims and the traditional ruling Maronite Christians. Power-sharing ended 14 years of civil war in 1989. Syria acted as power broker until made to withdraw in 2005. Israel attacked in 2006 in a botched bid to crush Iranian-backed Hezbollah militants. A huge gulf exists between the poor and a small, immensely rich elite. Lebanon hosts 420,000 Palestinian refugees.

**THE ECONOMY**
Much infrastructure destroyed. Instability undermines Beirut's role as regional financial center. Wine and fruit production. High public debt.

**INSIGHT:** The Cedar of Lebanon has been the nation's symbol for more than 2000 years

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Lebanon

DATE OF FORMATION: 1941

CAPITAL: Beirut

POPULATION: 4.22 million

TOTAL AREA: 4015 sq. miles (10,400 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1069 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French, Armenian, Assyrian

RELIGIONS: Muslim 70%, Christian 30%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 94%, Armenian 4%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Lebanese pound = 100 piastres
The landlocked Kingdom of Lesotho is entirely surrounded by – and economically dependent on – South Africa, which even sent in troops to restore calm after rioting in 1998.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A high mountainous plateau, cut by valleys and ravines. The Maluti Range runs through the center. The Drakensberg Range lies to the east.

**CLIMATE**
Temperate. Summers are hot with torrential rain storms. Snow is frequent in the mountains in winter.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The overwhelming majority of people are Sotho, though there are some South Asians, Europeans, and Chinese. A strong sense of national identity has tended to minimize ethnic tensions. Many men work as migrant laborers in South Africa, leaving women to run households.

**INSIGHT:** Lesotho has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa – but one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS too

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Lesotho

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1966

**CAPITAL:** Maseru

**POPULATION:** 2.07 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 11,720 sq. miles (30,355 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 176 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, Sesotho*, isiZulu

**RELIGIONS:** Christian 90%, traditional beliefs 10%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Sotho 97%, European and Asian 3%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Loti = 100 lisente
Liberia, on Africa’s Atlantic coast, was founded as a republic of freed slaves. A brutal coup in 1980 and years of civil war have left gang violence and looting widespread.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Liberia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1847  
**CAPITAL:** Monrovia  
**POPULATION:** 3.96 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 43,000 sq. miles  
(111,370 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 106 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Kpelle, Vai, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Kissi, Gola, Loma, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Christian 68%, traditional beliefs 18%, Muslim 14%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Indigenous tribes (16 main groups) 95%, Amerco-Liberians 5%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Liberian dollar = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
A coastline of beaches and mangrove swamps rises to forested plateaus and highlands inland.

**CLIMATE**  
High temperatures. There is only one wet season, from May to October, except in the extreme southeast.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
The key social distinction used to be between Americo-Liberians – descendants of freed slaves – and the indigenous tribal peoples. However, political assimilation and intermarriage have eased tensions. Intertribal tension is now a much more serious problem, fueling the civil war which ravaged the country from 1990 to 2003.

**INSIGHT:** Liberia is named after the people liberated from slavery who arrived from the US in the 1800s

**THE ECONOMY**  
War caused economic collapse. Rubber is key export. Bans now lifted on timber and diamond exports. Revenue from merchant shipping licenses. Debt burden. Income well below prewar levels. Vast iron ore reserves.
Situated on north Africa’s Mediterranean coast, Libya was declared a revolutionary state in 1969 by Colonel Gaddafi, who promotes Islam, African unity, and a communal lifestyle.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Apart from the coastal strip and a mountain range in the south, Libya is desert or semidesert. Natural oases provide the agricultural land.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and arid. The coastal area has a temperate climate, with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Libyans are of Arab and Berber origin. Once a nation of nomads and livestock herders, it is almost 80% urban. Revolution wiped out private enterprise and the middle classes. Jews and European settlers were banished. Years of political marginalization and sanctions ended after Libya offered compensation for terrorist bombings. The voluntary ending of its Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) program was also welcomed by the West.

**THE ECONOMY**
Oil is key export. Dates, olives, and fruit grow in oases, but most food is imported. Corruption and mismanagement. High inflation.

**INSIGHT:** 90% of Libya is still desert, despite grand irrigation projects.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME: Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION: 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL: Tripoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION: 6.42 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA: 679,358 sq. miles (1,759,540 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| DENSITY: 9 people per sq. mile                                |
| LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Tuareg                                    |
| RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 97%, other 3%                |
| ETHNIC MIX: Arab and Berber 95%, other 5%                     |
| GOVERNMENT: One-party state                                   |
| CURRENCY: Libyan dinar = 1000 dirhams                         |
Perched in the Alps between Switzerland and Austria, the state of Liechtenstein became an independent principality of the Holy Roman Empire in 1719. It has close links with Switzerland.

**GEOGRAPHY**  
The upper Rhine Valley covers the western third of the country. The mountains and narrow valleys of the eastern Alps make up the remainder.

**CLIMATE**  
Warm, dry summers. Winters are cold, with heavy snow in the mountains from December to March.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Principality’s role as a financial center accounts for its many foreign residents (a third of the population). Half of the workforce are cross-border commuters. Living standards are high, with few social tensions. Linked by a customs union since 1924, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein’s foreign affairs and defense issues.

**INSIGHT:** Women in Liechtenstein obtained the vote only in 1984

**THE ECONOMY**  
Banking secrecy (now modified) and low taxes help attract foreign investment. Anti-money-laundering rules are recent. Diversified exports include precision instruments, dental products, and chemicals.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Principality of Liechtenstein  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1719  
**CAPITAL:** Vaduz  
**POPULATION:** 35,000  
**TOTAL AREA:** 62 sq. miles (160 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 565 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** German*, Italian, Alemannish dialect  
**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 81%, other 19%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Liechtensteiner 66%, other 18%, Swiss 10%, Austrian 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Swiss franc = 100 centimes
Lying on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, Lithuania is the largest of the Baltic states. The first Soviet republic to declare independence from Moscow in 1991, it joined the EU in 2004.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly flat with moors, bogs, and an intensively farmed central lowland. Numerous lakes and forested sandy ridges in the east.

**CLIMATE**
Coastal location moderates continental extremes. Cold winters, cool summers, and steady rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Homogeneous population, with Lithuanians forming a large majority. Only 4000 Jews, known as Litvaks, remain in Lithuania. Strong Roman Catholic tradition and historic links with Poland. There are better relations among ethnic groups than in other Baltic states and interethnic marriages are fairly common. However, ethnic Russians and Poles see a threat from “Lithuanianization.” A large income gap has grown since independence.

**THE ECONOMY**
High-tech and heavy industries: engineering, shipbuilding, and food processing. Litas pegged to euro. High inflation has delayed euro's adoption. Recession in 2009 after strong growth.

**INSIGHT:** The “amber coast” of Lithuania produces most of the world's amber – fossilized resin

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Lithuania
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991
- **CAPITAL:** Vilnius
- **POPULATION:** 3.29 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 25,174 sq. miles (65,200 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 131 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Lithuanian*, Russian
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 83%, other 12%, Protestant 5%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Lithuanian 85%, Polish 6%, Russian 5%, other 3%, Belarussian 1%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Litas = 100 centu
Luxembourg

Part of the plateau of the Ardennes in western Europe, Luxembourg is one of Europe’s richest states. A tax haven and banking center, it is also home to key EU institutions.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1867  
**CAPITAL:** Luxembourg-Ville  
**POPULATION:** 486,200  
**TOTAL AREA:** 998 sq. miles (2586 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 487 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Luxembourgish*, German*, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 97%, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, and Protestant 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Luxembourger 62%, foreign residents 38%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

Dense Ardennes forests in the north, with a low, open plateau to the south. Undulating terrain throughout.

**CLIMATE**

The climate is moist, with warm summers and mild winters. Snow is common only in the Ardennes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Ethnic tensions are rare, despite a large proportion of foreigners (over a third of residents). Integration has been straightforward; most are fellow western Europeans and Catholics, mainly from Italy and Portugal. Low unemployment and high salaries promote stability. Divorce rates are rising and marriage is becoming less common.

**THE ECONOMY**

Traditional industries such as steelmaking have given way to the banking and service sectors. Low taxes and banking secrecy laws attract foreign investors.

**INSIGHT:** Luxembourg’s capital is home to around 2000 investment funds and over 150 banks
Landlocked Macedonia was hit hard by the sanctions placed on its northern trading partners in the mid-1990s, and by violent conflict with ethnic Albanians in 2001.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly mountainous or hilly, with deep river basins in the center. Plains in the northeast and southwest.

**CLIMATE**
Continental climate with wet springs and dry autumns. Heavy snowfalls in northern mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Slav Macedonians are mostly Orthodox Christians, with some Muslims. Officially, Muslim Albanians account for 25% of the population, but they claim to number a third. In 2001 Albanian militants fought a bitter war against the government. A peace deal promised greater equality. A major stumbling block to EU and NATO accession is Greece’s objection to the name Macedonia, in order to prevent any possibility of claims to historic “Macedonian” lands in north Greece.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Macedonia
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991
- **CAPITAL:** Skopje
- **POPULATION:** 2.04 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 9781 sq. miles (25,333 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 206 people per sq. mile

**THE ECONOMY**
Steel, minerals, clothing, shoes, and tobacco exported. Slow transition to market economy. Organized crime and large gray economy. Investment boosted by EU candidate status.

**INSIGHT:** Ohrid is the deepest lake in Europe at 964 ft (294 m)

**LANGUAGES:** Macedonian*, Albanian*
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 59%, Muslim 26%, other 11%, Catholic 4%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Macedonian 64%, Albanian 25%, other 5%, Turkish 4%, Serb 2%
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed presidential–parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Macedonian denar = 100 deni
Lying off east Africa in the Indian Ocean, the former French colony of Madagascar is the world's fourth-largest island. Power struggles erupted onto the streets in 2002 and 2009.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Madagascar  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Antananarivo  
**POPULATION:** 219.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 226,656 sq. miles (587,040 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 87 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Malagasy*, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Traditional beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Other Malay 46%, Merina 26%, Betsimisaraka 15%, Betsileo 12%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Ariary = 5 iraimbilanja

**GEOGRAPHY**

More than two-thirds of the country forms a savanna-covered plateau, which drops in the east through rainforests to the coast.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical and often hit by cyclones. Monsoons affect the east coast. The southwest is much drier.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

People are Malay-Indonesian in origin, intermixed with later migrants from the African mainland. The main ethnic division is between the Merina of the central plateau and the poorer côtier (coastal) peoples. The Merina were the country's historic rulers, and remain the social elite.

**INSIGHT:** 80% of Madagascar's plants and many of its animal species are found nowhere else

**THE ECONOMY**

Most people are farmers. Cash crops are vanilla, coffee, and cloves. Garments and shrimp also exported. Political crises deter investors.
Malawi

A former colony of the UK, Malawi lies landlocked in southeast Africa, following the Great Rift Valley. Its name means “the land where the sun is reflected in the water like fire.”

**GEOGRAPHY**
Lake Nyasa takes up one-fifth of the landscape. Highlands lie west of the lake. Much of the land is covered by forests and savanna.

**CLIMATE**
Mainly subtropical. The south is hot and humid. Highlands are cooler.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Malawians share a common Bantu origin. Ethnicity has not been exploited for political ends as has happened in neighboring states. Four out of five people live in poverty. The election in 1994 of a member of the Muslim minority as president signaled the failure of previous attempts to enforce Protestant dominance.

**INSIGHT:** Lake Nyasa is 353 miles (568 km) in length and contains at least 500 species of fish

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME:</th>
<th>Republic of Malawi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION:</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL:</td>
<td>Lilongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION:</td>
<td>15.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA:</td>
<td>45,745 sq. miles (118,480 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY:</td>
<td>420 people per sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGES:** Chewa, Lomwe, Yao, Ngoni, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Protestant 55%, Muslim 20%, Catholic 20%, traditional beliefs 5%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Bantu 99%, other 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Malawi kwacha = 100 tambala

**THE ECONOMY**
Mainly subsistence farming. Tobacco accounts for 60% of export earnings. Tea and sugar are grown. Drought and corruption are problems.
Malaysia stretches 1240 miles (2000 km) across southeast Asia from the Malay peninsula to Sabah in eastern Borneo. Federated in 1963, it included Singapore for two years.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The Malay Peninsula has central mountains, an eastern coastal belt, and fertile western plains. Swampy coastal plains rise to mountains on Borneo.

**CLIMATE**
Warm equatorial. Rainfall always heavy, but with distinct rainy seasons.

**INSIGHT:** Malaysia is southeast Asia’s major tourist destination, with over 20 million visitors a year.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The key distinction is between Malays (Bumiputras, literally “sons of the soil”) and the Chinese, who traditionally controlled most economic activity. Since the 1970s, Malays have been favored for education and jobs, in order to address this imbalance.

**THE ECONOMY**
Successful industrial base include manufacturing and heavy industry. Tourism is a major earner. Leading producer of palm oil, tin, and tropical hardwoods.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federation of Malaysia

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1963

**CAPITAL:** Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya

**POPULATION:** 27.5 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 127,316 sq. miles
(329,750 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 217 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Bahasa Malaysia*, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English

**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 53%, Buddhist 19%, Chinese faiths 12%, other 9%, Christian 7%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Malay 50%, Chinese 25%, indigenous tribes 11%, other 14%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Ringgit = 100 sen
Set in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Sri Lanka, the Maldives is an archipelago of 1,191 small coral islands, or atolls. 200 are inhabited. The word atoll comes from the Dhivehi word “atolu.”

**GEOGRAPHY**
Consists of low-lying islands and coral atolls. The larger ones are covered in lush, tropical vegetation.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. Rain falls throughout the year, but is heaviest June–November, during the monsoon. Violent storms occasionally hit the northern islands.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Maldivians, who are all Sunni Muslim, are descended from Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black ancestors. About 25% of the population live on Male’. Tourism has grown on separate resort islands away from residents. Politics has been controlled by a small group of influential families. However, a young elite pushed for reform: parties were legalized in 2005, and the presidential election in 2008 brought in a new regime.

**THE ECONOMY**
The fluctuating tourist industry is the economic mainstay. Fish, especially tuna, are the main export. Construction boom to repair 2004 tsunami damage.

**INSIGHT:**
The islands, which all lie below 4 ft (1.2 m), are threatened by rising sea levels, brought about by global warming and climatic changes.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Maldives

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1965

**CAPITAL:** Male’

**POPULATION:** 309,400

**TOTAL AREA:** 116 sq. miles (300 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 2667 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Dhivehi* (Maldivian), Sinhala, Tamil, Arabic

**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 100%

**ETHNIC MIX:** All Maldivians are of Arab–Sinhalese–Malay descent

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Rufiyaa

= 100 laari

**GEOGRAPHY**
The northern half of the country lies in the Sahara. The inland delta of the Niger River flows through a grassy savanna region in the south.

**CLIMATE**
In the south, intensely hot, dry weather precedes the westerly rains. The north is almost rainless.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most people live in the southern savanna region. The Bambara tribe are culturally and politically dominant. A few nomadic Fulani and Tuareg herders travel the northern plains. There is tension between the peoples of the south and Tuareg in the north. Malian women have little status.

**THE ECONOMY**
Widespread poverty. Most people are farmers, herders, or river fishermen. Less than 2% of land can be cultivated. High-quality cotton, gold, and livestock account for 80% of exports. Vulnerable to drought.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Mali  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Bamako  
**POPULATION:** 13 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 478,764 sq. miles  
(1,240,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 28 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Bambara, Fulani, Senufo, Soninke, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 80%, traditional beliefs 18%, Christian 1%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Bambara 32%, other 33%, Fulani 14%, Senufu 12%, Soninka 9%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
The densely populated Maltese archipelago lies between Africa and Europe. Controlled throughout its history by successive colonial powers, it gained independence from the UK in 1964.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The main island of Malta has low hills and a ragged coastline with numerous harbors, bays, sandy beaches, and rocky coves. The island of Gozo is more densely vegetated.

**CLIMATE**
Mediterranean climate. There are many hours of sunshine all year round, with very little rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Over the centuries, the Maltese have been subject to Arab, Sicilian, Spanish, French, and British influences. Today, the population is socially conservative and devoutly Roman Catholic – on a percentage basis, risen more so than virtually any other nation. Unemployment is high, particularly for women. Divorce is banned. Illegal migration from Africa has increased since Malta joined the EU in 2004.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism provides 30% of GDP. Joined eurozone in 2008. Developing offshore banking, high-tech industry. Semiconductors exported. Most goods have to be imported.

**INSIGHT:** The Maltese language has Phoenician origins but features Arabic etymology and intonation.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Malta
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1964
- **CAPITAL:** Valletta
- **POPULATION:** 408,700
- **TOTAL AREA:** 122 sq. miles (316 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 3296 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Maltese*, English*
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 98%, other and nonreligious 2%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Maltese 96%, other 4%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Marshall Islands

Under US rule as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands until independence in 1986, the Marshall Islands comprises a group of 34 widely scattered atolls.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of the Marshall Islands  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1986  
**CAPITAL:** Majuro  
**POPULATION:** 54,100  
**TOTAL AREA:** 70 sq. miles (181 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 733 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Marshallese*, English*, Japanese, German  
**RELIGIONS:** Protestant 90%, Roman Catholic 8%, other 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Micronesian 97%, other 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** US dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

Narrow coral rings with sandy beaches enclosing lagoons. Those in the south have thicker vegetation. Kwajalein is the world's largest atoll.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical oceanic, cooled year round by northeast trade winds.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Majuro, the capital city and commercial center, is home to almost half the population. Tensions are high due to poor living conditions. Life on the outlying islands is still traditional, based around subsistence agriculture and fishing. Society is matrilineal, with land and titles handed down through the mother's clan.

**THE ECONOMY**

Almost totally dependent on US aid and the rent paid by the US for its missile base on Kwajalein Atoll. High unemployment. Revenue from licenses to fish in Marshallese waters for tuna. Copra and coconut oil are the only significant agricultural exports.

*In 1954, Bikini Atoll was the site for the testing of the largest US H-bomb – the 18–22 megaton Bravo.*
Two-thirds of Mauritania’s territory is desert – the only productive land is that drained by the Senegal River. The country has taken a strongly Arab direction since 1964.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The Sahara, barren except for some scattered oases, covers the north. Savanna lands lie to the south.

**CLIMATE**
The climate is generally hot and dry, aggravated by the dusty *harmattan* wind. Summer rain in the south, virtually none in the north.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The majority Maures control political and economic life. Family solidarity among nomadic peoples is particularly strong. Ethnic tension centers on the oppression of the sizable black minority by Maures. Tens of thousands of blacks are estimated to be in illegal slavery.

**INSIGHT:** Slavery officially became illegal in Mauritania in 1980, but de facto slavery still persists.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
- **CAPITAL:** Nouakchott
- **POPULATION:** 3.29 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 397,953 sq. miles (1,030,700 sq. km)

**THE ECONOMY**
- **AGRICULTURE & HERDING**
- **MINING:** Iron, copper, and gold mining. World’s largest gypsum deposits. Offshore oil from 2006.
- **FISHING:** Rich fishing grounds.

**DENSITY:** 8 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Hassaniyah Arabic*, Wolof, French
- **RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 100%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Maure 81%, Wolof 7%, Tukolor 5%, other 4%, Soninka 3%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Ouguiya = 5 khoums
The islands that make up Mauritius lie in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar. They have enjoyed considerable economic success following recent industrial diversification and expansion.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The volcanic main island of Mauritius is ringed by coral reefs, and rises from the coast to a fertile central plateau. The outer islands – Rodriguez, the Agalega Islands, and the Cargados Carajos Shoals – lie some 300 miles (500 km) to the north.

**CLIMATE**

Warm and humid. Tropical storms are frequent December–March, the hottest and wettest months.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Most people are descendants of laborers brought over from India in the 19th century. A small minority of French descent form the wealthiest group. Creoles (descendants of African slaves) complain of discrimination. Literacy is high. Health care is free. Criminal offenses are usually traffic-related; little crime on outer islands.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** The islands form part of the Mascarene Archipelago – once a land bridge between Asia and Africa.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Mauritius

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1968

**CAPITAL:** Port Louis

**POPULATION:** 1.29 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 718 sq. miles (1860 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 1794 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** French Creole, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Chinese, English*, French

**RELIGIONS:** Hindu 52%, Catholic 26%, Muslim 17%, other 3%, Protestant 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, other 5%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Mauritian rupee = 100 cents
Mexico stretches from the US border southward into the ancient Aztec and Mayan heartlands. Independence from Spain came in 1836. One in five Mexicans lives in the sprawling capital.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Coastal plains along the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards rise to a high arid central plateau. To the east and west are the Sierra Madre mountain ranges. Limestone lowlands form the projecting Yucatan peninsula.

**CLIMATE**
The plateau and high mountains are warm for much of the year. Pacific coast is tropical: storms occur mostly March–December. Northwest is dry.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Mexicans are mestizos of Spanish–Amerindian descent. Rural Amerindians are largely segregated from Hispanic society and most live in poverty, though the state promotes their culture. The Zapatista movement backs indigenous rights. Few women in male-dominated politics and business. Narcotics-related violent crime is rising.

**THE ECONOMY**
One of the world's largest oil producers. Corn, fruit, vegetables, sugar are cash crops. NAFTA has boosted exports, but exposes farmers to subsidized US competition. Huge wealth disparity. Swine flu crippled economy in 2009.

**INSIGHT:** More people cross the US–Mexican border each year – illegally or legally – than any other border in the world.
The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), situated in the western Pacific, comprise 607 islands and atolls grouped into four main island states: Pohnpei, Kosrae, Chuuk, and Yap.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federated States of Micronesia

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1986

**CAPITAL:** Palikir (Pohnpei Island)

**POPULATION:** 110,700

**TOTAL AREA:** 271 sq. miles (702 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 408 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Trukese, Pohnpeian, Kosraean, Yapese, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 48%, other 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Chuukese 49%, Pohnpeian 24%, other 19%, Kosraean 6%, Asian 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Nonparty system

**CURRENCY:** US dollar = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mixture of high volcanic islands with forested interiors, and low-lying coral atolls. Some of the islands have coastal mangrove swamps.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, with high humidity. There is very heavy rainfall outside the January–March dry season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Micronesians are physically, culturally, and linguistically diverse. Melanesians live on Yap, Polynesians in Pohnpei. The supply of electricity and running water is limited. Society is based on matrilineal clans.

**THE ECONOMY**

Dependent on US aid. Fishing licenses are a key source of foreign revenue. Tourism, fishing, betel nuts, copra are economic mainstays. Trust fund created to reduce aid reliance.

**INSIGHT:** Chuuk’s lagoon contains the sunken wrecks of over 100 Japanese ships and 270 planes from World War II.
**Moldova**

The most densely populated of the former Soviet republics, Moldova has strong ethnic, linguistic, and cultural links with Romania, but relations with Russia remain paramount.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Steppes and hilly plains are drained by the Dniester and Prut rivers.

**CLIMATE**
Warm summers and relatively mild winters. Moderate rainfall is evenly spread throughout the year.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
A shared heritage with Romania defines national identity, though in 1994 Moldovans voted against possible reunification with Romania. Most of the population is engaged in intensive agriculture. Transnistria is a breakaway state along the east bank of the Dniester, home to a largely ethnic Slav population. The Gagauz, in the south, have accepted autonomy.

**INSIGHT:** Vast underground wine vaults contain entire “streets” of bottles built into rock quarries.

**FACTFILE**

| OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Moldova | LYNUGUAGES: Moldovan*, Ukrainian, Russian |
| DATE OF FORMATION: 1991 | RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 98%, Jewish 2% |
| CAPITAL: Chisinau | ETHNIC MIX: Moldovan 64%, Ukrainian 14%, Russian 13%, Gagauz 4%, other 5% |
| POPULATION: 3.6 million | GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system |
| TOTAL AREA: 13,067 sq. miles (33,843 sq. km) | CURRENCY: Moldovan leu = 100 bani |
| DENSITY: 277 people per sq. mile |
Monaco is a tiny principality on the Côte d'Azur. Its destiny changed radically when the casino was opened in 1863. Today, it promotes its image as an upmarket, glamorous destination.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Principality of Monaco  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1861  
**CAPITAL:** Monaco-Ville  
**POPULATION:** 32,000  
**TOTAL AREA:** 0.75 sq. miles (1.95 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 42,667 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** French*, Italian, Monégasque  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%, other 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** French 32%, other 29%, Italian 20%, Monégasque 19%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed monarchical–parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

A rocky promontory overlooking a narrow coastal strip that has been enlarged through land reclamation.

**CLIMATE**

Mediterranean. Summers are hot and dry; days with 12 hours of sunshine are not uncommon. Winters are mild and sunny.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Less than 20% of residents are Monégasques. Around a third are French, the rest Italian, American, British, Belgian, and many others. Nationals enjoy considerable privileges, including housing subsidies to protect them from Monaco's high property prices, and the right of first refusal before a job can be offered to a foreigner. Women have equal status, but only acquired the vote in 1962.

**THE ECONOMY**

Tourism, gambling, financial services. Banking secrecy laws and tax-haven conditions attract foreign investment. Close links and customs union with France (but not in EU). No resources: depends on imports.

**INSIGHT:** High-profile social and sporting events attract large crowds each spring, including the Rose Ball, Tennis Open, and Grand Prix
Landlocked between Russia and China, Mongolia is a huge, isolated, and sparsely populated nation. Over two-thirds of the country is part of the Gobi Desert.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Mongolia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1924  
**CAPITAL:** Ulan Bator  
**POPULATION:** 2.67 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 604,247 sq. miles (1,565,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 4 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Khalkha Mongolian*, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Tibetan Buddhist 96%, Muslim 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Khalkh 82%, other 9%, Kazakh 4%, Dorvod 3%, Bayad 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed presidential–parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Tugrik (tögrög) = 100 möngö

**THE ECONOMY**

Rich deposits of oil, coal, copper, uranium, and other minerals remain largely untapped. Cashmere exports. Democracy, from 1990, brought a shift toward a market economy, but also rising poverty. State involvement in mining is an issue. Agriculture uses 40% of workforce, mainly as herders.

**GEOGRAPHY**

A mountainous steppe plateau in the north, with lakes in the north and west. The desert region of the Gobi dominates the south.

**CLIMATE**

Continental. Mild summers and long, dry, very cold winters, with heavy snowfall. Temperatures can drop as low as –22°F (–30°C).

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Mongolia was unified by Genghis Khan in 1206 and was later absorbed into Manchu China. A majority of ethnic Mongolians live within China in Inner Mongolia. Tibetan Buddhism dominates. The traditional, nomadic way of life has been eroded as urban migration continues, spurred by ferocious winters, known as *zud*, which can devastate the rural economy.

**INSIGHT:** Horseracing, wrestling, and archery are the national sports.
Perched on the Adriatic coast, this tiny republic became a separate state in 2006, after 88 years of federation with its neighbors in various forms of the state of Yugoslavia.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A narrow coastal strip on the Adriatic. Fertile lowland plains around Lake Scutari. Mountainous interior with deep canyons.

**CLIMATE**
The lowlands have hot, dry summers and mild winters. Heavy snow in winter in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Montenegrins are Orthodox Christians. They speak a language closely related to Serbian, using the same Cyrillic script. Muslim Albanians, who make up 80% of the population of the southern Ulcinj region, supported independence and are now asking for autonomy.

**INSIGHT:** Dark forests once cloaked Montenegro’s mountains; its name means “Black Mountain”.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism (along Adriatic) drives growth. Bauxite reserves, aluminum industry. Economy dominated by black market; cigarette smuggling is rife. Return of foreign aid and investment. The 2007 accord with the EU is the first step toward eventual accession.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Montenegro
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 2006
**CAPITAL:** Podgorica
**POPULATION:** 624,200
**TOTAL AREA:** 5332 sq. miles (13,812 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 117 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Montenegrin*, Serbian, Albanian
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 74%, Muslim 18%, Catholic 4%, other 4%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Montenegrin 43%, Serb 32%, other 12%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Morocco is a former French colony in northwest Africa. Since 1975, it has occupied the territory of Western Sahara, the future of which is yet to be determined by UN-supervised referendum.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Fertile coastal plain is interrupted in the east by the Rif Mountains. Atlas Mountain ranges to the south. Beyond lies the outer fringe of the Sahara.

**CLIMATE**
Ranges from temperate and warm in the north, to semiarid in the south. Cooler in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Around 30% of the population are descendants of original Berber inhabitants of north Africa, and live mainly in mountain villages. The Arab majority inhabits the lowlands. Morocco is unusual among Arab states in granting Jews religious freedom and civil rights. The king is spiritual leader and head of state. Islamists have gained influence in politics. Islamist militancy and the emergence of terrorist cells are of concern.

**THE ECONOMY**
Major exporter of phosphates. Investment in tourism and agriculture. Fishing. Relations with EU strained over illegal immigrants and cannabis trade.

**INSIGHT:** Karueein University in Fès, founded in 859 CE, is the world’s oldest existing educational institution.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Morocco  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1956  
**CAPITAL:** Rabat  
**POPULATION:** 32 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 172,316 sq. miles (446,300 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 186 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Tamazight, French  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 99%, other (mostly Christian) 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 70%, Berber 29%, European 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed monarchical–parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Mor. dirham = 100 centimes
Mozambique lies on the southeast African coast. It was torn apart by a savage and devastating civil war between the Marxist government and a rebel faction between 1977 and 1992.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Rep. of Mozambique  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975  
**CAPITAL:** Maputo  
**POPULATION:** 22.9 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 309,494 sq. miles  
(801,590 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 76 people per sq. mile  

**LANGUAGES:** Makua, Xitsonga, Sena, Lomwe, Portuguese*  
**RELIGIONS:** Traditional beliefs 56%, Christian 30%, Muslim 14%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Makua Lomwe 47%, Tsonga 23%, Malawi 12%, Shona 11% other 7%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** New metical = 100 centavos

**GEOGRAPHY**

Largely a savanna-covered plateau. The coast is fringed by coral reefs and lagoons. The Zambezi River bisects the country.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Temperatures are hottest on the coast. Extremes of rainfall: drought and flood.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Tensions exist between north and south, rather than between ethnic groups. Life is centered on the extended family. Polygamy is fairly common. The country is struggling with the legacy of a war that killed around a million people, and the effects of frequent floods and droughts. Half the population lives in abject poverty.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** Maputo’s busy port serves Zimbabwe and South Africa
**Myanmar (Burma)**

Forming the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea in southeast Asia, Myanmar suffers from isolation, political repression, and ethnic conflict.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The fertile Irrawaddy basin lies at the center. Mountains to the west, Shan plateau to the east. Tropical rainforest covers much of the land.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical. Hot summers, with high humidity, and warm winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The military, in power since 1962, rules Myanmar with little regard to human rights. Opposition is not tolerated. The National League for Democracy won elections in 1990, but was kept from power. Its leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, is frequently detained. Minority groups maintain low-level guerrilla activity against the state.

**INSIGHT:** Myanmar is one of the world's biggest teak exporters, though reserves are diminishing rapidly.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Union of Myanmar

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1948

**CAPITAL:** Nay Pyi Taw

**POPULATION:** 50 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 261,969 sq. miles (678,500 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 197 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Burmese*, Shan, Karen, Rakhine, Chin, Yangbye, Kachin, Mon

**RELIGIONS:** Buddhist 87%, Christian 6%, Muslim 4%, other 2%, Hindu 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Burman 68%, other 13%, Shan 9%, Karen 6%, Rakhine 4%

**GOVERNMENT:** Military-based regime

**CURRENCY:** Kyat = 100 pyas

**THE ECONOMY**

Corrupt, mismanaged, subject to sanctions – but gas, teak, and gems are exported. Illicit opium production has fallen. Rice shortages in 2008 after Cyclone Nargis. Prices are high on the black market.
Located in southwestern Africa, Namibia gained independence from South Africa in 1990, after 24 years of armed struggle. It regained the territory of Walvis Bay in 1994.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Namibia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1990  
**CAPITAL:** Windhoek  
**POPULATION:** 2.17 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 318,694 sq. miles  
(825,418 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 7 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Ovambo, Kavango, English*, Bergdama, German, Afrikaans

**RELIGIONS:** Christian 90%, traditional beliefs 10%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Ovambo 50%, other 25%, Kavango 9%, Damara 8%, Herero 8%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Namibian dollar = 100 cents

**THE ECONOMY**


**GEOGRAPHY**

The Namib Desert stretches along the coastal strip. Inland, a ridge of mountains rises to 8000 ft (2500 m). The Kalahari Desert lies in the east.

**CLIMATE**

Almost rainless. The coast is usually shrouded in thick fog, unless the hot, dry *berg* wind is blowing.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The Ovambo, the main ethnic group, live mainly in the more populous north. Some 100,000 whites, many of German descent, are centered around Windhoek and still control the economy. The minority San and Khoi bushmen are among the oldest human communities in the world. The ban on homosexuality is contentious.

**INSIGHT:** The Namib is the Earth’s oldest, and one of its driest, deserts
Nauru lies in the Pacific, northeast of Australia. Phosphate deposits gave its inhabitants huge temporary wealth, but economic mismanagement has left them facing ruin.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A single low-lying coral atoll, with a fertile coastal belt. Coral cliffs encircle an elevated interior plateau.

**CLIMATE**
Equatorial, moderated by sea breezes. Occasional long droughts.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Native Nauruans are of mixed Micronesian and Polynesian origin. Most live in simple, traditional houses and spend their money on luxury cars and consumer goods. Welfare and education are free. A diet of imported processed foods has caused widespread obesity and diabetes. Mining was left to imported laborers, mainly from Kiribati, who lived in enclaves of male-only barracks and had few rights. Many young Nauruans leave to seek a better life in Australia or New Zealand.

**THE ECONOMY**
Phosphate revenues all but dried up. Sale of fishing rights sole resource. State trust fund invested badly overseas. Offshore banking facilities closed after international pressure.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Nauru
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1968
- **CAPITAL:** None
- **POPULATION:** 9800
- **TOTAL AREA:** 8.1 sq. miles (21 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 1210 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Nauruan*, Kiribati, Chinese, Tuvaluan, English
- **RELIGIONS:** Nauruan Congregational Church 60%, Catholic 35%, other 5%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Nauruan 62%, other Pacific islanders 27%, Asian 8%, European 3%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Nonparty system
- **CURRENCY:** Australian dollar = 100 cents

---

**INSIGHT:** Phosphate mining has left 80% of the island uninhabitable.
Nepal, lying between India and China on the southern shoulder of the Himalayas, is one of the world’s poorest countries. Its agricultural economy is heavily dependent on the monsoon.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly mountainous. The area includes some of the highest mountains in the world, including Mount Everest. Flat, fertile river plains form the south.

**CLIMATE**
Warm monsoon season from July to October. The rest of the year is dry, sunny, and mild. Winter temperatures in the Himalayas average 14°F (−10°C).

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Tensions are few between the diverse ethnic groups. Buddhist women, including Sherpas, face fewer social restrictions than Hindus. Trafficking of women and child labor are problems. Human rights violations rose during the 1999–2006 Maoist insurgency. The peace deal led to the abolition of the monarchy and Maoist victory in elections, but fractious coalitions mean instability continues.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Southern Nepal was the birthplace of Buddha (Prince Siddhartha Gautama) in 563 BCE

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1769

**CAPITAL:** Kathmandu

**POPULATION:** 29.3 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 54,363 sq. miles (140,800 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 555 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Nepali*, Maithili, Bhojpuri

**RELIGIONS:** Hindu 90%, Buddhist 5%, Muslim 3%, other (incl. Christian) 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Other 57%, Chhetri 16%, Hill Brahman 13%, Tharu 7%, Magar 7%

**GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime

**CURRENCY:** Nepalese rupee = 100 paisa
Netherlands

Astride the delta of five major rivers in northwest Europe, the Netherlands built its historic wealth on maritime trade. Rotterdam is Europe’s largest port.

GEOGRAPHY
Mainly flat, with 27% of the land below sea level and protected by dunes, dikes, and canals. There are a few low hills in the south and east.

CLIMATE
Mild, rainy winters and cool summers. Gales from the North Sea are common in fall and winter.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
The Dutch have a long history of welcoming immigrants from former colonies and refugees seeking asylum. However, lack of integration is now raising fears about the failing asylum system, immigrant crime, and militant Islam. Population is mostly urban and the density is high. The state does not try to impose a particular morality on its citizens. Laws concerning sexuality, narcotics-taking, and euthanasia are among the world’s most liberal.

THE ECONOMY

INSIGHT: In 2002, the Netherlands became the first country in the world to legalize euthanasia.

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of the Netherlands
DATE OF FORMATION: 1648
CAPITAL: Amsterdam and The Hague
POPULATION: 16.6 million
TOTAL AREA: 16,033 sq. miles (41,526 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1267 people per sq. mile
LANGUAGES: Dutch*, Frisian
RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 36%, other 34%, Protestant 27%, Muslim 3%
ETHNIC MIX: Dutch 82%, other 12%, Surinamese, Turkish, and Moroccan 6%
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents
Lying in the South Pacific, 990 miles (1600 km) southeast of Australia, New Zealand comprises North and South Islands, separated by the Cook Strait, and many smaller islands.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** New Zealand  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1947  
**CAPITAL:** Wellington  
**POPULATION:** 4.27 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 103,737 sq. miles (268,680 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 41 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, Maori*  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 24%, other 22%, Presbyterian 18%, nonreligious 16%, Roman Catholic 15%, Methodist 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** European 75%, Maori 15%, other 7%, Samoan 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** New Zealand dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
North Island, noted for hot springs and geysers, has the bulk of the population. South Island is mostly mountainous, with eastern lowlands.

**CLIMATE**  
Generally temperate and damp. The far north is almost subtropical, whereas southern winters are cold.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Maoris were the first settlers, 1200 years ago. Today’s majority European population is descended mainly from British migrants who settled after 1840. Maoris’ living and education standards are generally lower than average. The government is continuing to negotiate the settlement of Maori land claims.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Tourism is the biggest foreign-exchange earner. Modern agricultural sector; world’s top exporter of dairy products. Hi-tech manufacturing. Open economy. Strong trade links.
Nicaragua lies at the heart of Central America. The Sandinista revolution of 1978 led to 11 years of civil war between the left-wing Sandinistas and the right-wing US-backed Contras.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Nicaragua  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1838  
**CAPITAL:** Managua  
**POPULATION:** 5.74 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 49,998 sq. miles (129,494 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 125 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, English Creole, Miskito  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant Evangelical 17%, other 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 69%, White 14%, Black 8%, Amerindian 5%, Zambo 4%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Córdoba oro = 100 centavos

**GEOGRAPHY**
Extensive forested plains in the east. Central mountain region with many active volcanoes. The Pacific coastlands are dominated by lakes.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. The lowlands are hot all year round. The mountains are cooler. Prone to occasional hurricanes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most of the population is mixed race, and there is a large white elite. The Caribbean regions are home to communities of Miskito Amerindians and blacks, who gained autonomy in 1987. The revolution improved the status of women, but these gains have been undone by rampant poverty.

**THE ECONOMY**
Textiles, coffee, meat, tobacco are main exports: affected by world price fluctuations. Remittances from abroad. Substantial debt relief has cut debt to 60% of GDP. Corruption.

**INSIGHT:** Lake Nicaragua is the only freshwater lake in the world to contain marine animals.
Niger lies in west Africa, upstream from Nigeria on the Niger River. One of the world’s poorest states, it was ruled by one-party or military regimes until multipartyism was allowed in 1992.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Niger  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Niamey  
**POPULATION:** 15.3 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 489,188 sq. miles (1,267,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 31 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Hausa, French*, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 85%, traditional beliefs 14%, other (incl. Christian) 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Hausa 55%, Djerma and Songhai 21%, Peul 9%, Tuareg 9%, other 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

**GEOGRAPHY**
The north and northeast regions are part of the Sahara. The Air Mountains in the center rise high above the desert. Savanna lies to the south.

**CLIMATE**
High temperatures persist for most of the year at around 95°F (35°C). The north is virtually rainless.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Tuareg nomads in the north feel excluded from politics and the benefits of development of their area’s uranium resources. An early 1990s rebellion was reignedited in 2007. In the south, egalitarianism and a sense of community help to combat economic difficulties. Almost the entire urban population lives in slum conditions. Two-thirds of the population is under 25. Women have limited rights and restricted access to education.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The name Niger comes from the Tuareg word n’eghirren, which means “flowing water.”

---

![Map of Niger](image_url)
West Africa’s biggest nation, Nigeria is a federation of 36 states and the capital, Abuja. Dominated by military governments since 1966, democracy returned in 1999.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Coastal area of beaches, swamps, and lagoons gives way to rainforest, and then to savanna on the high plateaus. Semidesert to the north.

**CLIMATE**
The south is hot, rainy and humid for most of the year. The arid north has one very humid wet season. The Jos Plateau and highlands are cooler.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Some 250 ethnic groups: tensions threaten national unity, with sporadic intercommunal violence. The northern states have introduced *sharia* (Islamic law) for their majority Muslim populations. Women have more economic independence in the south. In the Niger Delta, where 70% of people live on less than a dollar a day, militants are fighting for a share of the benefits of the region’s oil wealth.

**THE ECONOMY**
Overdependent on oil, principal export since 1970s. Mismanagement and corruption. Foreign debt reduced.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federal Republic of Nigeria  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Abuja  
**POPULATION:** 155 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 356,667 sq. miles (923,768 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 440 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Hausa, English*, Yoruba, Ibo  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, traditional beliefs 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Hausa 21%, Yoruba 21%, Ibo 18%, Fulani 11%, other 29%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Naira = 100 kobo

**INSIGHT:** Nigeria is Africa’s most populous state – one in every seven Africans is Nigerian.
The Kingdom of Norway traces the rugged western coast of Scandinavia. Settlements are largely restricted to southern and coastal areas. Vast oil and natural gas revenues bring prosperity.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The western coast is indented with numerous fjords and features tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of the country.

**CLIMATE**
Mild coastal climate. Inland, the weather is more extreme, with warmer summers and cold, snowy winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Fairly homogeneous; influx of refugees from 1990s Bosnian conflict. Strong family tradition despite high divorce rate. Fair-minded consensus promotes female equality, boosted by the generous childcare provision. Wealth is more evenly distributed than in most developed countries. Voted not to join EU in 1994.

**INSIGHT:** Near Narvik, mainland Norway is only 4 miles (7 km) wide.

**THE ECONOMY**

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Norway  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1905  
**CAPITAL:** Oslo  
**POPULATION:** 4.81 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 125,181 sq. miles (324,220 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 41 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Norwegian* (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Sámi  
**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 89%, other 10%, Roman Catholic 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Norwegian 93%, other 6%, Sámi 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Norwegian krone = 100 øre
**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Sultanate of Oman  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1951  
**CAPITAL:** Muscat  
**POPULATION:** 2.85 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 82,031 sq. miles (212,460 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 35 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Baluchi, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Ibadi Muslim 75%, other Muslim and Hindu 25%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 88%, Baluchi 4%, Persian 3%, Indian and Pakistani 3%, African 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy  
**CURRENCY:** Omani rial = 1000 baisa

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Mostly gravelly desert, with mountains in the north and south. Some narrow fertile coastal strips.

**CLIMATE**  
Blistering heat in the west. Summer temperatures often climb above 113°F (45°C). Southern uplands receive rains June–September.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Urban drift has seen most Omanis move to northern towns. The majority are Ibadi Muslims who follow an appointed leader, the imam. Ibadism is not opposed to freedom for women, and a few women hold positions of authority. Baluchi from Pakistan are the largest group of foreign workers.

---

**THE ECONOMY**  
Oil and natural gas account for almost all export revenue. Commercially extractable reserves are limited. Other exports include fish, animals, and dates. Foreigners work in all sectors.

---

**INSIGHT:** Until the late 1980s, Oman was closed to all but business or official visitors.
Once a part of British India, Pakistan was created in 1947 in response to demands for an independent Muslim state. In 1971, Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) became a separate state.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**CLIMATE**
Temperatures can soar to 122°F (50°C) in south and west, and fall to –4°F (–20°C) in the Hindu Kush.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Punjabis dominate government and the army. Tensions with minority groups, exacerbated by the vast gap between rich and poor. Strong family ties permeate politics and business. Relations with India are tense over Kashmir. Islamist taliban insurgency in tribal areas on Afghan border: in 2009, fighting displaced two million.

**INSIGHT:** In 1988, Pakistan elected Benazir Bhutto as the first female prime minister in the Muslim world.

**THE ECONOMY**
Major cotton and rice producer, but unpredictable weather conditions often affect crop. Textiles. Instability. Corruption. Aid to fight terrorism and for earthquake reconstruction.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Islamic Rep. of Pakistan
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1947
**CAPITAL:** Islamabad
**POPULATION:** 181 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 310,401 sq. miles (803,940 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 607 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Urdu*, Baluchi, Brahui

**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 77%, Shi’a Muslim 20%, Hindu 2%, Christian 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Punjabi 56%, Pathan 15%, Sindhi 14%, other 8%, Mohajir 7%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Pakistani rupee = 100 paisa
The 300-island Palau archipelago (known locally as Belau) lies in the western Pacific Ocean. It achieved independence in 1994, and is gradually reducing its aid dependence.

GEOPGRAPHY
Terrain varies from thickly forested mountains to limestone and coral reefs. Babeldaob, the largest island, is volcanic, with many rivers and waterfalls.

CLIMATE
Hot and wet. Little variation in daily and seasonal temperatures. February–April is the dry season.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Native Palauans are a mix of the original Southeast Asian migrants and Pacific settlers. A modern influx from Asia has led to tension. 70% of the population lives on the island-city of Koror, prompting the construction of a new capital on Babeldaob. Native culture is preserved on outer islands despite strong influence from the US and Japan. Modekngei is a blend of Christianity and local beliefs.

THE ECONOMY
Tourism and fishing licenses are main earners. Coconuts, taro, and bananas. 15-year US aid plan to 2009.

INSIGHT: Palau’s reefs contain 1500 species of fish and 700 types of coral

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Palau
DATE OF FORMATION: 1994
CAPITAL: Melekeok
POPULATION: 20,400
TOTAL AREA: 177 sq. miles (458 sq. km)
DENSITY: 104 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Palauan*, English*, Japanese, Angaur, Tobi, Sonsorolese
RELIGIONS: Christian 66%, Modekngei 34%
ETHNIC MIX: Palauan 74%, Filipino 16%, other 6%, Chinese and other Asian 4%
GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system
CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents
Panama is the southernmost country in Central America. The colossal Panama Canal (which was under US control until 2000) links the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Panama  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1903  
**CAPITAL:** Panama City  
**POPULATION:** 3.45 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 30,193 sq. miles (78,200 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 118 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English Creole, Spanish*, Amerindian and Chibchan languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 86%, other 8%, Protestant 6%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 60%, White 14%, Black 12%, Amerindian 8%, other 6%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Balboa = 100 centésimos

**THE ECONOMY**  
Colón Free Trade Zone: world's second-largest. Income from the canal (expansion project underway) and merchant ships sailing under flag of Panama. Banana and shrimp exports.

**INSIGHT:** The Panama Canal shortens the sea route between the east coast of the US and Japan by 3000 miles (4800 km)

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Lowlands along both coasts, with savanna-covered plains and rolling hills. Mountainous interior. Swamps and rainforests in the east.

**CLIMATE**  
Hot and humid, with heavy rainfall in the May–December wet season. Cooler at high altitudes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
A multiethnic society, dominated by people of Spanish origin. Amerindians live in remote areas. The Panama Canal and former US military bases (the last of which closed in 1999) have given society a cosmopolitan outlook, but Catholicism and the extended family remain strong. Crime is high; money-laundering, narcotics trafficking, and corruption are rife.
A former Australian colony, Papua New Guinea (PNG) occupies the eastern section of the island of New Guinea and several other island groups. Much of the country is isolated.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Independent State of Papua New Guinea  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975  
**CAPITAL:** Port Moresby  
**POPULATION:** 6.73 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 178,703 sq. miles (462,840 sq. km)

**LANGUAGES:** Pidgin English, Papuan, English*, Motu, c.800 native languages  
**RELIGIONS:** Protestant 60%, Roman Catholic 37%, other 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Melanesian and mixed 100%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Kina = 100 toea

**THE ECONOMY**

Minerals: significant quantities of gold, copper, oil, and natural gas. High government spending almost led to national bankruptcy in 2002.

**INSIGHT:** PNG is home to the only known poisonous birds; contact with the feathers of some species of pitohui produces skin blisters.
Landlocked in central South America, and once a Spanish colony, Paraguay’s post-independence history has included periods of military rule. Free elections were held in 1993.

GEOGRAPHY
The Paraguay River divides the hilly and forested east from a flat alluvial plain, with marsh and semidesert scrub land in the west.

CLIMATE
Subtropical. The Gran Chaco is generally hotter and drier. All areas experience floods and droughts.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Population mainly of mixed Spanish and native Guaraní origin. Most people are bilingual, though in rural areas Guaraní is more widely used. Cattle ranchers populate the Chaco, along with communities of the German-origin Mennonite Church. The army is politically active.

INSIGHT: The War of the Triple Alliance (1864–1870) killed almost 90% of Paraguay’s male population

THE ECONOMY
Agriculture: soybeans are the main export. Electricity exported from massive hydroelectric dams, including Itaipú (world’s second-largest, jointly run with Brazil). Large informal economy. Corruption and smuggling.

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Paraguay
DATE OF FORMATION: 1811
CAPITAL: Asunción
POPULATION: 6.35 million
TOTAL AREA: 157,046 sq. miles (406,750 sq. km)
DENSITY: 41 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Guaraní*, Spanish*, German
RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant (including Mennonite) 4%
ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 91%, other 7%, Amerindian 2%
GOVERNMENT: Presidential system
CURRENCY: Guaraní = 100 céntimos
Once the heart of the Inca Empire, before the Spanish conquest in the 16th century, Peru lies on the Pacific coast of South America, just south of the equator.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Coastal plain rises to Andes Mountains. Uplands, dissected by fertile valleys, lie east of the Andes. Tropical forest in extreme east.

**CLIMATE**
Coast is mainly arid. Middle slopes of the Andes are temperate; higher peaks are snow-covered. East is hot, humid, and very wet.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Though most people are Amerindians or mixed-race mestizos, society is dominated by a small group of Spanish descendants. Amerindians, and the small black community, suffer discrimination in towns, but access to information and political power are growing; the first Amerindian president was elected in 2001–2006. Clashes with left-wing militants killed almost 70,000 people between 1980 and 2000.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Peru  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1824  
**CAPITAL:** Lima  
**POPULATION:** 29.2 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 496,223 sq. miles (1,285,200 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 59 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Quechua*, Aymara  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 95%, other 5%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Amerindian 50%, Mestizo 40%, White 7%, other 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** New sol = 100 céntimos

**INSIGHT:** Lake Titicaca is the world’s highest navigable lake
Lying in the western Pacific Ocean, the Philippines is the world’s second-largest archipelago, with 7107 islands, of which 4600 are named but only around 1000 inhabited.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Rep. of the Philippines  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1946  
**CAPITAL:** Manila  
**POPULATION:** 92 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 115,830 sq. miles (300,000 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 799 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Filipino*, Tagalog, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, other, including English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, other 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Tagalog 28%, Cebuano 13%, Ilocano 9%, Hiligaynon 8%, other 42%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Philippine peso = 100 centavos

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Larger islands are forested and mountainous. Over 20 active volcanoes. Frequent earthquakes.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical. Warm and humid all year round. Typhoons occur in the rainy season: June–October.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Over 100 ethnic groups, most of which are of Malay origin. The Catholic Church is a dominant cultural force; it opposes family-planning, despite high population growth. The Chinese minority has been established for 400 years. Women play a prominent part in society. High literacy levels. Islamist separatists and communist insurgents undermine stability.

**THE ECONOMY**  

**INSIGHT:** Mass “People Power” demonstrations have brought down two presidents, in 1986 and 2001.
Located in the heart of Europe, Poland has undergone massive social, economic, and political change since the collapse of communism in 1989. It joined the EU in 2004.

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Lowlands, part of the North European Plain, cover most of the country. The Tatra Mountains run along the southern border.

**CLIMATE**  
Rainfall peaks during the hot summers. Cold winters with snow, especially in mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Ethnic homogeneity masks a number of tensions. Secular liberals criticize the semiofficial status of the Roman Catholic Church, and emerging wealth disparities are resented by those not profiting from the free market. The German minority in the west is growing more assertive.

**INSIGHT:** Wild wisent (European bison) live in the Bialowieza Forest straddling the Poland–Belarus border

**THE ECONOMY**  
Foreign investment reflects the country’s large potential market. Rapid privatization. Heavy industries dominate, though services growing. Plans to join euro in 2012.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Poland  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1918  
**CAPITAL:** Warsaw  
**POPULATION:** 38.1 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 120,728 sq. miles  
(312,685 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 324 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Polish  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 93%, other and nonreligious 5%, Orthodox Christian 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Polish 97%, other 2%, Silesian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Zloty = 100 groszy
Portugal, with its long Atlantic coast, lies on the western side of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Spain. It is the most westerly country on the European mainland.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The Tagus River bisects the country roughly east to west, dividing mountainous north from lower and more undulating south.

**CLIMATE**
North is cool and moist. South is warmer, with dry, mild winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
A homogeneous and stable society, which is losing some of its conservative traditions. History of immigration from former colonies, and recently from eastern Europe. Urban areas and the south are more socially liberal. The north is more responsive to traditional Roman Catholic values. Family ties remain important.

**INSIGHT:** Portugal is the world’s leading producer of cork, which comes from the bark of the cork oak.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism. Vegetables, fruit, wine, cars, and clothing are exported, but agriculture and manufacturing are in decline. Resilient banking sector.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Portugal
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1139
- **CAPITAL:** Lisbon
- **POPULATION:** 10.7 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 35,672 sq. miles (92,391 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 302 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Portuguese
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 97%, other 2%, Protestant 1%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Portuguese 98%, African and other 2%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
Projecting from the Arabian Peninsula into the Persian Gulf, Qatar was a founding member of OPEC. One of the region's wealthiest states due to oil and natural gas exports.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Flat, semiarid desert with dunes and salt pans. Vegetation is limited to small patches of scrub.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and humid. Temperatures in summer can soar to over 104°F (40°C). Rainfall is rare.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Only one in five residents is native-born; the rest are guest workers from across the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and north Africa. Qataris were once nomadic Bedouins, but since the advent of oil wealth, most now live in Doha and its suburbs, leaving the north dotted with abandoned villages. Women enjoy relative freedom; most wear the veil.

**INSIGHT:** There are twice as many men as women in Qatar

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME: State of Qatar</th>
<th>LANGUAGES: Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION: 1971</td>
<td>RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 95%, other 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL: Doha</td>
<td>ETHNIC MIX: Qatari 20%, other Arab 20%, Indian 20%, Nepalese 13%, Filipino 10%, Pakistani 7%, other 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION: 1.41 million</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT: Monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA: 4416 sq. miles</td>
<td>CURRENCY: Qatar riyal = 100 dirhams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11,437 sq. km)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY: 332 people per sq. mile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once dominated by Poles, Hungarians, and Ottomans, Romania has been slowly converting to a market economy since the 1989 overthrow of its communist regime. It joined the EU in 2007.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Carpathian Mountains encircle the Transylvanian plateau. Wide plains to the south and east. Danube River forms southern border.

**CLIMATE**
Continental. Summers are hot and humid, winters are cold and snowy. Very heavy spring rains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Romanians are ethnically distinct from their Slav and Hungarian (Magyar) neighbors. Hungarians are the largest minority, living mainly in Transylvania. They are protected by the influence of Hungary, unlike the Roma, who suffer from discrimination. The overall population is shrinking.

**INSIGHT:** In 2001, Romania became the last country in Europe to lift its ban on homosexuality.

**THE ECONOMY**
Polluting, outdated heavy industries and unmechanized agricultural sector. Exports of textiles and metals have led growth in 2000s. Has plans to join euro currency zone in 2015. Privatization continues.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Romania
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1878
**CAPITAL:** Bucharest
**POPULATION:** 21.3 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 91,699 sq. miles (237,500 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 239 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Romanian*, Hungarian

**RELIGIONS:** Romanian Orthodox 87%, Roman Catholic 5%, Protestant 4%, other 2%, Greek Orthodox 1%, Uniate 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Romanian 89%, Magyar 7%, Roma 2%, other 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Romanian leu
The Russian Federation was the core of the old Soviet Union, which broke up in 1991. Russia is still the world's largest state. Its diversity is a source of both strength and problems.

**GEOPHAPHY**
The Ural Mountains divide the European steppes and forests from the tundra and forests of Siberia. South-central deserts and mountains.

**CLIMATE**
Continental in European Russia. Elsewhere climate ranges from sub-arctic to Mediterranean and hot desert.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Besides the ethnic Russian majority, there are 57 “nationalities” with territorial status, and a further 95 minorities without their own region. Most ethnic republics are in European Russia. The number of Muslims is rising, though the overall population is predicted to fall by 30% in 50 years. Nation-based separatism is brutally suppressed, as in Chechnya. HIV/AIDS is spreading. Healthcare and education are underfunded. Crime is a serious problem.

**INSIGHT:** The Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs 5578 miles (9297 km) from Moscow to Vladivostok, is the longest in the world, passing through eight time zones.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Russian Federation

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1480

**CAPITAL:** Moscow

**POPULATION:** 141 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 6,592,735 sq. miles (17,075,200 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 21 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Russian*, other

**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 75%, Muslim 14%, other 11%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Russian 80%, other 13%, Tatar 4%, Ukrainian 2%, Chavash 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Mixed presidential–parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Russian rouble = 100 kopeks
**THE ECONOMY**

Huge natural resources (oil and natural gas, precious metals, timber) account for 80% of exports. Important military, engineering, and scientific base. Wealth disparities and black-market activities have accompanied reforms. Organized crime syndicates own huge areas of the economy. Widespread tax evasion, corruption. Lingering inefficiencies in industry and agriculture. High oil prices brought strong GDP growth and budget surpluses in 2000s, allowing Russia to repay its Soviet-era debt. Stock market collapse, devaluation of rouble in 2008, then recession in 2009.
Rwanda lies just south of the equator in east central Africa, far from the nearest sea port. Since independence from France in 1962, ethnic tensions have dominated politics.

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Rwanda  
DATE OF FORMATION: 1962  
CAPITAL: Kigali  
POPULATION: 10 million  
TOTAL AREA: 10,169 sq. miles (26,338 sq. km)  
DENSITY: 1038 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Kinyarwanda*, French*, Kiswahili, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 56%, traditional beliefs 25%, Muslim 10%, Protestant 9%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Hutu 90%, Tutsi 9%, other (including Twa) 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Rwanda franc = 100 centimes

---

**GEOGRAPHY**  
A series of plateaus descend from the ridge of volcanic peaks in the west to the Akagera River on the eastern border. The Great Rift Valley also passes through this region.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Rwanda is reliant on aid, but (given stability) could become a big coffee and tea producer. Exports tin, coltan, and iron ore. Ecotourism is growing. Possible oil and gas reserves. Landlocked: high transportation costs.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical, though tempered by the altitude. Two wet seasons are separated by a dry season, from June to August. Heaviest rain in the west.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
For over 500 years the cattle-owning Tutsi minority were politically dominant over the land-owning Hutu. In 1959, violent revolt led to a reversal of the roles. Ethnic tensions are fierce; in the most recent violence, in 1994, over 800,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were massacred in an act of state-backed genocide; trials are ongoing. Most people live at subsistence level.

**INSIGHT:** Rwanda’s parliament in 2008 was the first in the world to have more women members than men.
A popular Caribbean tourist destination, St. Kitts and Nevis lies in the northern part of the Leeward Island chain. Nevis is the smaller and less developed of the two islands.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1983  
**CAPITAL:** Basseterre  
**POPULATION:** 46,100  
**TOTAL AREA:** 101 sq. miles (261 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 332 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, English Creole  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 33%, Methodist 29%, other 22%, Moravian 9%, Roman Catholic 7%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 95%, Mixed race 3%, White 1%, other and Amerindian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** East Caribbean $ = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Volcanic in origin, with forested, mountainous interiors. Nevis has hot and cold springs.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical, tempered by trade winds. Little seasonal variation in temperature. Moderate rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
The majority of the population are descended from former African slaves. There are small numbers of Europeans, and South Asians, and a community of Lebanese. Levels of emigration are high, and overseas remittances are an important source of national income. The government has pledged to retrain sugar workers. Native professionals and civil servants have largely replaced the former expatriate elite. The secessionist movement on Nevis remains an issue.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Successful tourist industry is vulnerable to downturns in US market. Financial services. Once-key sugar industry closed down in 2005.

**INSIGHT:** Nevis has been renowned as a spa since the 18th century, and is known as the “Queen of the Caribbean”
St. Lucia is one of the most beautiful of the Caribbean Windward Islands. Ruled by France and the UK at different times in its past, the island retains the character of both.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Volcanic and mountainous, with some broad fertile valleys. The Pitons, ancient lava cones, rise from the sea on the forested west coast.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, moderated by trade winds. May–October wet season brings daily warm showers. Rainfall is highest in the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Population is a tension-free mixture of descendants of Africans, Caribs, and Europeans. Family life and the Roman Catholic Church are important to most St. Lucians. In rural areas, women often head the households and run much of the farming. Plantation and hotel owners are the richest group. There is growing local resistance to overdevelopment of the island for tourism.

**THE ECONOMY**
Bananas are still biggest export, but struggling to compete since loss of preferential access to EU market. Successful tourism. Offshore banking.

**INSIGHT:** St. Lucia has two Nobel laureates, the most per capita in the world.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Saint Lucia
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1979
- **CAPITAL:** Castries
- **POPULATION:** 172,200
- **TOTAL AREA:** 239 sq. miles (620 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 730 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, French Creole

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 83%, Mixed race 13%, Asian 3%, White 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents
St. Vincent & the Grenadines

The islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines form part of the Windward group in the Caribbean. St. Vincent is mostly volcanic, while the Grenadines are flat, mainly bare, coral reefs.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1979  
**CAPITAL:** Kingstown  
**POPULATION:** 109,200  
**TOTAL AREA:** 150 sq. miles (389 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 834 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English*, English Creole  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, other 12%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 77%, Mixed race 16%, other 3%, Carib 3%, Asian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

St. Vincent is mountainous and forested, with one of two active volcanoes in the Caribbean, La Soufrière. The Grenadines are 32 islands and cays, fringed by beaches.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, with constant trade winds. Hurricanes are likely during July–November wet season.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Population is racially diverse; intermarriage has reduced tensions. Society is informal and relaxed, but family life is strongly influenced by the Christian Church. Locals fear that their traditional lifestyle is being threatened by the expanding tourist industry.

**INSIGHT:** The islands’ precolonial inhabitants, the Carib, named them “Harioun” – home of the blessed

**THE ECONOMY**

Dependent on agriculture and tourism. Bananas are the main cash crop. Tourism, targeted at the jet-set and cruise-ship markets, is concentrated on the Grenadines.

---

**MAP:**

- **KINGSTOWN**
- **St Vincent**
- **Caribbean Sea**
- **Atlantic Ocean**
- **Bequia**
- **Isle à Quatre**
- **Mustique**
- **Mayreau**
- **The Grenadines**
- **Baliceaux**
- **Chateaubelair**
- **Georgetown**
- **Arnos Vale Airport**
- **La Soufrière**
- **1000m/3281ft**
- **500m/1640ft**
- **200m/656ft**
- **Sea Level**

---

**HEIGHTS:**

- **4078ft (1234m)**
- **1000m/3281ft**
- **500m/1640ft**
- **200m/656ft**

---

**GRAPH:**

- **0 10 km**
- **0 10 miles**

---

**DISTANCES:**

- **10 km**
- **10 miles**

---

**LINES:**

- **Caribbean Sea**
- **Atlantic Ocean**

The Pacific islands of Samoa gained independence from New Zealand in 1962. Four of the nine volcanic islands are inhabited – Apolima, Manono, Savai’i, and Upolu.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Comprises two large islands and seven smaller ones. The two largest islands have rainforested, mountainous interiors surrounded by coastal lowlands and coral reefs.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with high humidity. Cooler in May–November. Cyclone season is December–March.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Ethnic Samoans are the world’s second-largest Polynesian group, after the Maoris. Their way of life is communal and formalized. Extended family groups own 80% of the land. Each family has an elected chief, who looks after its political and social interests. Large-scale migration to the US and New Zealand reflects the country’s lack of jobs and the attractions of a Western lifestyle.

**THE ECONOMY**
Exports fish, coconut products (oil, cream, copra), and nonu fruit. Growth of tourism, offshore banking, and light manufacturing (Japanese car parts). Dependent on aid and expatriate remittances. Rainforests are increasingly exploited for timber.

**FACTFILE**

| **OFFICIAL NAME:** Independent State of Samoa | **DENSITY:** 164 people per sq. mile |
| **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1962 | **LANGUAGES:** Samoan*, English* |
| **CAPITAL:** Apia | **RELIGIONS:** Christian 99%, other 1% |
| **POPULATION:** 178,800 | **ETHNIC MIX:** Polynesian 90%, Euronesian (mixed European and Polynesian) 9%, other 1% |
| **TOTAL AREA:** 1104 sq. miles (2860 sq. km) | **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system |
| | **CURRENCY:** Tala = 100 sene |
Perched on the slopes of Monte Titano in the Italian Appennines, San Marino has maintained its independence since the 4th century CE, but Italy effectively controls most of its affairs.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Distinctive limestone outcrop of Monte Titano dominates wooded hills and pastures near Italy’s Adriatic coast.

**CLIMATE**
High altitude and sea breezes moderate a Mediterranean climate. Hot summers and cool, wet winters.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Territory is divided into nine “castles,” or districts. Tightly knit society, with 16 centuries of tradition. Strict immigration rules require 30-year residence before applying for citizenship. Living standards are similar to those in northern Italy. About 20,000 Sammarinesi live abroad, most in Italy.

**INSIGHT:** Sales of postage stamps and coins contribute around 10% of the national income.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism provides over half of GDP. Banking: transparency has improved. Lower tax rates than Italy. Wine, cheese, olive oil, textiles, and ceramics are exported. Also relies on Italian subsidy and infrastructure.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of San Marino

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1631

**CAPITAL:** San Marino

**POPULATION:** 31,400

**TOTAL AREA:** 23.6 sq. miles (61 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 1308 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Italian

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 93%, other and nonreligious 7%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Sammarinese 88%, Italian 10%, other 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents
São Tomé & Príncipe

A former Portuguese colony, São Tomé and Príncipe comprises two main islands and surrounding islets, off the west coast of Africa. Elections in 1991 ended 15 years of Marxism.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Islands scattered across the equator. São Tomé and Principe are heavily forested and mountainous.

**CLIMATE**
Hot and humid, but cooled by the Benguela Current. Plentiful rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Population is mostly black, though Portuguese culture predominates. Blacks run the political parties. Society is well integrated and free of racial prejudice. Principe assumed autonomous status in 1995. There is a growing business class. Extended family offers main form of social security. One of Africa’s highest aid-to-population ratios.

**INSIGHT:** The population is entirely of immigrant descent: the islands were uninhabited when colonized in 1470

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975

**CAPITAL:** São Tomé

**POPULATION:** 162,800

**TOTAL AREA:** 386 sq. miles (1001 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 439 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Portuguese Creole, Portuguese*

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 84%, other 16%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 90%, Portuguese and Creole 10%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Dobra = 100 cêntimos
Saudi Arabia

Occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia covers an area the size of western Europe. It is the world’s largest oil producer and has a major petrochemicals industry.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly desert or semidesert plateau. Mountain ranges in the west run parallel to the Red Sea and drop steeply to a coastal plain.

**CLIMATE**
In summer, temperatures often soar above 118°F (48°C), but in winter they may fall below freezing. Rainfall is rare.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Saudis are Sunni Muslims who follow the strictly orthodox Wahhabi interpretation of Islam and embrace sharia (Islamic law) in their daily lives. Women are obliged to wear the veil, cannot hold a driver’s license, and have no role in public life. The al-Sa’ud family has had absolute rule since 1932. With the support of the religious establishment, it controls all political life.

**THE ECONOMY**
Vast oil and natural gas reserves. A third of workers are foreign. Attractive jobs for young Saudis are scarce, however.

**INSIGHT:** Three million Muslims a year make the haj (pilgrimage) to the holy city of Mecca. Only practicing Muslims are allowed inside the city.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1932
- **CAPITALS:** Riyadh
- **POPULATION:** 25.7 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 756,981 sq. miles
  (1,960,582 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 32 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Arabic
- **RELIGIONS:** (Native population) Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi’a Muslim 15%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 72%, foreign (mostly S or SE Asian) 20%, Afro-Asian 8%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy
- **CURRENCY:** Saudi riyal = 100 halalat
Senegal's capital, Dakar, stands on the westernmost cape of Africa. After independence from France, Senegal became a single-party state, but it has had multiparty elections since 1981.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Arid semidesert in the north. The south is mainly savanna bushland. Plains in the southeast.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with humid rainy conditions June–October, and a drier season December–May. The coast is cooled by northern trade winds.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Interethnic marriage has reduced ethnic tensions. Groups can be identified regionally. Dakar is a Wolof area, the Senegal River is dominated by the Toucouleur, and the Malinké mostly live in the east. The Diola (Jola) in Casamance have felt politically excluded, prompting a long-running secessionist struggle; a cease-fire has held since 2004. A large diaspora has raised global awareness of Senegalese culture and music.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**
| OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Senegal |
| DATE OF FORMATION: 1960 |
| CAPITAL: Dakar |
| POPULATION: 12.5 million |
| TOTAL AREA: 75,749 sq. miles (196,190 sq. km) |
| DENSITY: 169 people per sq. mile |

**LANGUAGES:** Wolof, Serer, Pulaar, Diola, Mandinka, Malinké, Soninké, French*

**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 90%, traditional beliefs 5%, Christian 5%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Wolof 43%, Serer 15%, other 14%, Peul 14%, Toucouleur 9%, Diola 5%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes

**INSIGHT:** Senegal’s name derives from the Muslim Zenega Berbers who invaded in the 1300s.
The central and eastern region of what was once Yugoslavia, Serbia was a pariah state until Slobodan Milosevic was ousted in 2000. Montenegro broke away in 2006, and Kosovo in 2008.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Landlocked since secession of Montenegro. Fertile Danube plain in the north, rolling uplands in the center and southeast. Mountains in southwest.

**CLIMATE**
Continental in north, with wet springs and warm summers. Colder winters with heavy snow in south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Serbs are Orthodox Christian, and their language uses Cyrillic script. The Catholic Magyars (Hungarians) live mainly in Vojvodina, which has been granted some autonomy. Society was severely shaken in the 1990s by interethnic conflict. EU integration is dependent on Serbia’s cooperation in apprehending suspected war criminals.

**THE ECONOMY**
Recovering from sanctions and 1999 NATO bombing: GDP is only just back to pre-1990 level. Reserves of coal, oil. Strong industrial base. Privatization ongoing. Foreign investment growing. Danube is a key transportation link.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Serbia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 2006  
**CAPITAL:** Belgrade  
**POPULATION:** 7.75 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 34,116 sq. miles (88,361 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 259 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Serbian*, Hungarian  
**RELIGIONS:** Orthodox Christian 85%, other 6%, Roman Catholic 6%, Muslim 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Serb 83%, other 10%, Magyar 4%, Bosniak 2%, Roma 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Dinar = 100 para
Formerly a UK colony, the Seychelles comprises 115 islands in the Indian Ocean. After 14 years as a one-party state, multiparty elections were introduced in 1993.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly low-lying coral atolls, but 40, including the largest, Mahé, are mountainous and are the only granitic midocean islands in the world.

**CLIMATE**

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The islands were uninhabited when French settlers arrived in the 18th century. Today, the population is homogeneous – a result of inter-marriage between ethnic groups. Almost 90% of people live on Mahé. Living standards are among Africa’s highest. Poverty is rare and the welfare system caters to all.

**INSIGHT:** The Seychelles’ unique species include the coco-de-mer palm, which produces the world’s largest seeds.

**THE ECONOMY**
Tourism is main sector, based on appeal of beaches and exotic wildlife. Tuna is fished and canned for export. Re-export trade. Virtually no mineral resources. All domestic requirements are imported. High debt-servicing burden. Lack of foreign exchange.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Seychelles  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1976  
**CAPITAL:** Victoria  
**POPULATION:** 84,600  
**TOTAL AREA:** 176 sq. miles (455 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 813 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Creole*, English*, French*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 90%, Anglican 8%, other (including Muslim) 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Creole 89%, Indian 5%, other 4%, Chinese 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Seychelles rupee = 100 cents
The west African state of Sierra Leone achieved independence from the UK in 1961. Today, trying to recover from ten years of devastating civil war, it is one of the world’s poorest nations.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Sierra Leone  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1961  
**CAPITAL:** Freetown  
**POPULATION:** 5.7 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 27,698 sq. miles (71,740 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 206 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Mende, Temne, Krio, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 30%, traditional beliefs 30%, other 30%, Christian 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Mende 35%, Temne 32%, other 21%, Limba 8%, Kuranko 4%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Leone = 100 cents
Linked to the southernmost tip of the Malay peninsula by a causeway, Singapore was established as a trading settlement in 1819. It is one of Asia’s most important commercial centers.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Little remains of the original vegetation on Singapore Island. The other 54 much smaller islands are little more than swammy jungle.

**CLIMATE**
Equatorial. Hot and humid, with heavy rainfall all year round.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Dominated by the Chinese, who make up three-quarters of the community. The old English-speaking Straits Chinese and newer Mandarin-speakers are now well integrated. Malays are generally the poorest group. The population is skilled and industrious; there is a significant foreign workforce. Society is highly regulated; official campaigns aim to improve public behavior. Crime is limited and punishment can be severe.

**THE ECONOMY**
Wealth from success as entrepôt and center of high-tech industries, such as electronics and pharmaceuticals. Leads research in new biotechnologies. All food, energy, and water imported. Worst-ever recession in 2008–2009.

**INSIGHT:** Chewing gum was banned outright from 1992 to 2004

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Singapore  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1965  
**CAPITAL:** Singapore  
**POPULATION:** 4.74 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 250 sq. miles (648 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 20,072 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Mandarin*, Malay*, Tamil*, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Buddhist 55%, Taoist 22%, Muslim 16%, Hindu, Christian, Sikh 7%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Chinese 77%, Malay 14%, Indian 8%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Singapore dollar = 100 cents
Landlocked in central Europe, Slovakia became a separate state in 1993, splitting ex-communist Czechoslovakia in two. It joined the EU in 2004 and the eurozone five years later.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Slovak Republic  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1993  
**CAPITAL:** Bratislava  
**POPULATION:** 5.41 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 18,859 sq. miles (48,845 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 286 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Slovak*, Hungarian (Magyar), Czech  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 60%, other 22%, Atheist 10%, Protestant 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Slovak 86%, Magyar 10%, Roma 2%, Czech 1%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

The Tatra Mountains stretch along the northern border with Poland. Southern lowlands include the fertile Danube plain.

**CLIMATE**

Continental. Moderately warm summers and steady rainfall. Cold winters with heavy snowfalls.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The majority Slovaks are the dominant group. The Magyars (Hungarians) seek protection of their language and culture, backed by Hungary. Magyar parties exist in the political mainstream, and on occasion form part of the ruling coalition. Ethnic Czechs have dual citizenship. Roma are unrepresented and face significant discrimination. Rural eastern regions are least developed.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** From 1526 to 1784 Bratislava, then known as Pozsony, served as the capital of Hungary.
Lying at the junction of central Europe and the Balkans, Slovenia seceded from socialist Yugoslavia in 1991. In 2004, it became the first former Yugoslav state to join the EU.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Slovenia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Ljubljana  
**POPULATION:** 2.02 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 7820 sq. miles (20,253 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 258 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Slovenian*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 96%, other 3%, Muslim 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Slovene 83%, other 12%, Serb 2%, Croat 2%, Bosniak 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
Alpine terrain with hills and mountains. Forests cover almost half the country’s area. There is a short coastline on the Adriatic Sea.

**CLIMATE**  
Mediterranean climate on the small coastal strip. The alpine interior has continental extremes.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Long historical association with western Europe, accounts for the “Alpine” rather than “Balkan” outlook of Slovenia’s people, despite close similarities to other former Yugoslavs. The absence of sizable Serb or Croat minorities made for a relatively peaceful secession from Yugoslavia. There are small communities of Italians and Magyars (Hungarians) in the southwest and east respectively.

**THE ECONOMY**  

**INSIGHT:** A wheel found in a marsh in 2003 is claimed to be the world’s oldest, pre-dating 3000 BCE.
Solomon Islands

The Solomons archipelago comprises several hundred coral reef islands scattered in the southwestern Pacific. Most of the population live on the six largest islands.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Solomon Islands  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1978  
**CAPITAL:** Honiara  
**POPULATION:** 523,200  
**TOTAL AREA:** 10,985 sq. miles (28,450 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 48 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** English*, Pidgin English, Melanesian Pidgin, c. 120 others  
**RELIGIONS:** Anglican 34%, Catholic 19%, other Protestant 38%, other 9%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Melanesian 94%, Polynesian 4%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Solomon Is. dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

The six largest islands are volcanic, mountainous, and thickly forested. Flat coastal plains provide the only cultivable land.

**CLIMATE**

Northern islands are hot and humid all year round; farther south a cool season develops. November–April wet season brings cyclones.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Almost all Solomon Islanders are Melanesian. Tensions are regional; Guadalcanal natives (Isatabu) fought against immigrant Malaitan workers in the 1998–2000 conflict, displacing thousands and ruining the economy. In 2003, Australian-led peacekeepers arrived to try to restore the rule of law. Outlying islands have pressed for autonomy. Animist beliefs exist alongside Christianity.

**THE ECONOMY**

Subsistence farming and fishing sustain 75% of people. Cash crops are copra and cocoa. Gold deposits. Civil conflict bankrupted the government, closed the main gold mine, and cut trade links. Forests have been depleted.

**INSIGHT:** The battle for Japanese-held Guadalcanal was the first major US offensive in the Pacific War during World War II
Somalia

A semi-arid state occupying the Horn of Africa, Somalia was formed from the Italian and British colonies of Somaliland. Conflict has left it without effective government since 1991.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Somalia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960  
**CAPITAL:** Mogadishu  
**POPULATION:** 9.13 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 246,199 sq. miles (637,657 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 38 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Somali*, Arabic*, English, Italian  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 98%, Christian 2%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Somali 85%, other 15%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Transitional regime  
**CURRENCY:** Somali shilin = 100 senti

**GEOGRAPHY**

Highlands in the north, flatter scrub-covered land to the south. Coastal areas are more fertile.

**CLIMATE**

Very dry, except for the north coast, which is hot and humid. The interior has among the world’s highest average annual temperatures.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The clan system forms the basis of all commercial, political, and social life. Most people are ethnic Somali. The minority Bantu are traditionally seen as socially inferior. Since the 1991 coup, Somalia has lacked a strong central authority. Somaliland has declared independence, while Puntland claims autonomy. Islamist militias now control most of the country: some have joined the latest attempt at a transitional government, but fighting continues.

**THE ECONOMY**

Ongoing war. Every commodity, except arms, is in short supply. Piracy and banditry. Few natural resources. Prone to drought. Somaliland region is more stable, but its trade is hampered by lack of international recognition.

**INSIGHT:** Until 1973, Somali was an unwritten language
After 80 years of white minority rule, South Africa held its first multiracial, multiparty elections in 1994. Victory for the blacks marked the symbolic overturning of long years of apartheid.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Much of the interior is grassy veld. Desert in the west and far north. Mountains east, south, and west.

**CLIMATE**
Warm, temperate, and dry. Cape Town has a Mediterranean climate. Semiarid in the west.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The majority black population now dominates politically, but the minority white community still controls the economy. A small black middle class is growing, but unemployment among blacks remains high. Over five million people are HIV-positive, but the fight against AIDS is hampered by social attitudes. Violent crime is a problem.

**THE ECONOMY**
Africa’s largest, most developed economy. Leading mineral producer, notably metals, diamonds, coal. Tourism is also key. Wealth gap has widened: jobs, housing, and better access to basic services are needed to fight poverty.

**FACTFILE**

- OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of South Africa
- DATE OF FORMATION: 1934
- CAPITAL: Tshwane / Pretoria; Cape Town; Bloemfontein
- POPULATION: 50.1 million
- TOTAL AREA: 471,008 sq. miles (1,219,912 sq. km)
- DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile
- LANGUAGES: English*, isiZulu*, isiXhosa*, Afrikaans*, 7 other official languages*
- RELIGIONS: Christian 68%, animist and traditional beliefs 29%, other 3%
- ETHNIC MIX: Black 79%, White 10%, Mixed race 9%, Asian 2%
- GOVERNMENT: Presidential system
- CURRENCY: Rand = 100 cents

---

**INSIGHT:** Over the last century, South Africa has produced over half of the world’s gold
Spain

Lodged between Europe, Africa, the North Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, Spain has occupied a pivotal global position since unification under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Spain  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1492  
**CAPITAL:** Madrid  
**POPULATION:** 44.9 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 194,896 sq. miles (504,782 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 233 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, Catalan*, Galician*, Basque*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 96%, other 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Spanish 72%, Catalan 17%, Galician 6%, other 3%, Basque 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mountain ranges in the north, center, and south, with a huge central plateau. Mediterranean lowlands. Verdant valleys in the northwest.

**CLIMATE**

Maritime in north. Hotter and drier in south. The central plateau has an extreme climate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

A vigorous ethnic regionalism, suppressed under Franco’s fascist regime, now flourishes. There are 17 autonomous regions. People remain churchgoing, though Roman Catholic teachings on social issues are often flouted. Spanish women are increasingly emancipated, with strong political representation.

**INSIGHT:** Over 3000 festivals and feasts take place each year in Spain

**THE ECONOMY**

Decade of sustained growth, until construction boom ended in 2007, followed by global recession: unemployment soared. Large fishing fleet. Few natural resources. Proximity to Africa makes it a target for would-be economic migrants.

[Map of Spain with cities and regions labeled]
Sri Lanka

The teardrop-shaped island of Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait. Ethnic Tamil rebels – the Tamil Tigers – were defeated in 2009, after a brutal 26-year civil war.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1948  
**CAPITAL:** Colombo  
**POPULATION:** 20.2 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 25,332 sq. miles (65,610 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 810 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Sinhala*, Tamil*, English  
**RELIGIONS:** Buddhist 69%, Hindu 15%, Muslim 8%, Christian 8%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Sinhalese 82%, Tamil 9%, Moor 8%, other 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Sri Lanka rupee = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

The main island is dominated by rugged central highlands. Fertile northern plains are dissected by rivers. Much of the land is tropical jungle.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical, with breezes on the coast and cooler air in highlands. Northeast is driest and hottest.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The Sinhalese are mostly Buddhist, while Tamils are mostly Hindu. Moors are the Muslim descendants of Arab traders. Tamils were the minority group favored by the British colonists. Majority-Sinhalese power since independence in 1948 fueled tensions, erupting into civil war in 1983. The eventual government victory in 2009 made this the only rebel insurgency ever defeated in modern times.

**THE ECONOMY**


**INSIGHT:** Sri Lanka elected the world’s first woman prime minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in 1960.
The largest country in Africa, Sudan has undergone two civil wars between its Arab north and black African south. Darfur in the west now endures a terrible humanitarian crisis.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Lies within the upper Nile basin. Mostly arid plains, with marshes in the south. Highlands border the Red Sea in the northeast.

**CLIMATE**
North is hot, arid desert with constant dry winds. Rainy season ranging from two months in the center to eight in the south.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Two million people are nomads. Many ethnic groups. Key social divide is between Arabized Muslims in north, and mostly black African, largely Christian or animist peoples in south. Attempts to impose Arab and Islamic values were the root cause of civil war (1955–1972, 1983–2005). Ethnic violence by Arab militias in Darfur since 2003 has killed 300,000 people: huge refugee crisis. Women’s rights are restricted.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Sudan’s Sudd is the world’s largest swamp

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of the Sudan
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1956
**CAPITAL:** Khartoum
**POPULATION:** 42.3 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 967,493 sq. miles (2,505,810 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 44 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, African languages
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 70%, traditional beliefs 20%, Christian 9%, other 1%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Black 59% (including Beja and Dinka 7%), Arab 40%, other 1%
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
**CURRENCY:** Sudanese pound or dinar = 100 piastres
Suriname is a former Dutch colony on the north coast of South America. Democracy was restored in 1991, after almost 11 years of military rule. The Netherlands is still the main supplier of aid.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Suriname
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1975
- **CAPITAL:** Paramaribo
- **POPULATION:** 519,700
- **TOTAL AREA:** 63,039 sq. miles (163,270 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 8 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Sranan (Creole), Dutch*, Javanese, Sarnami, Hindi, other
- **RELIGIONS:** Christian 48%, Hindu 27%, Muslim 20%, traditional beliefs 5%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** South Asian 27%, other 25%, Creole 18%, Javanese 15%, Black 15%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
- **CURRENCY:** Surinamese dollar = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

- Mostly covered by tropical rainforest. Coastal plain rises to central plateaus and the Guiana Highlands.

**CLIMATE**

- Tropical. Hot and humid, but cooled by trade winds. High rainfall, especially in the interior.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

- The Dutch brought laborers from South Asia and Java. Independence saw mass emigration: over 300,000 Surinamese live in the Netherlands. Of those left, over 85% live near the coast, the rest in scattered rainforest communities. Indigenous Amerindians only number a few thousand. Bosnegers – descended from runaway African slaves – fought the military government in the late 1980s. Under civilian rule, each group has had a political party representing its interests.

**THE ECONOMY**

- Alumina and gold are the key exports. Rice and bananas are main cash crops. Oil production and tourism are growing. Excessive bureaucracy.

**INSIGHT:** In a 1667 Anglo-Dutch deal, Holland gained Suriname but lost New Amsterdam (now New York)
The tiny southern African kingdom of Swaziland is crippled with HIV/AIDS and economically dependent on South Africa. Vocal demands for multiparty democracy have been ignored.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly high plateaus and mountains. Rolling grasslands and low scrub plains to the east. Pine forests on western border.

**CLIMATE**
Temperatures rise and rainfall declines as the land descends eastward, from high to low grassy veld.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
One of Africa’s most conservative states, though there is pressure from urban-based modernizers. Political system promotes Swazi tradition and is dominated by powerful monarchy. Women face discrimination. Swaziland has world’s highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS: chastity is urged to combat its spread.

**INSIGHT:** Polygamy is practiced in Swaziland – when King Sobhuza died in 1982, he left 100 widows.

**THE ECONOMY**
Sugarcane is the main cash crop. Wood pulp and soft drink concentrates are also exported. Loss of workforce to HIV/AIDS, and high cost of health care.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME:</th>
<th>Kingdom of Swaziland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION:</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL:</td>
<td>Mbabane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION:</td>
<td>1.18 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA:</td>
<td>6704 sq. miles (17,363 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY:</td>
<td>178 people per sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LANGUAGES: | English*, siSwati*, isiZulu, Xitsonga |
| RELIGIONS: | Christian 60%, traditional beliefs 40% |
| ETHNIC MIX: | Swazi 97%, other 3% |
| GOVERNMENT: | Monarchy |
| CURRENCY: | Lilangeni = 100 cents |
The largest Scandinavian country by both population and area, Sweden has one of the world’s most extensive welfare systems and is among the leading proponents of equal rights for women.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Sweden  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1523  
**CAPITAL:** Stockholm  
**POPULATION:** 9.25 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 173,731 sq. miles (449,964 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 58 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Swedish*, Finnish, Sámi  
**RELIGIONS:** Evangelical Lutheran 82%, other 13%, Roman Catholic 2%, Muslim 2%, Orthodox Christian 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Swedish 86%, recent immigrant 12%, Finnish and Sámi 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Swedish krona = 100 öre
One of the world’s most prosperous countries, Switzerland sits at the center of Europe. It has retained its neutral status through every major European conflict since 1815.

**GEOGRAPHY**
 Mostly mountainous, with river valleys. The Alps cover 60% of its area; the Jura in the west cover 10%. Lowlands lie along the east–west axis.

**CLIMATE**
 Most rain falls in the warm summer months. Winters are snowy, but milder and foggy away from the mountains. Avalanches are a problem.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
 Switzerland is composed of distinct German-Swiss, French-Swiss, and Italian-Swiss linguistic groups. In the east, a 35,000-strong minority speaks Romansch. The country is divided into 26 autonomous cantons (states), each with control over housing and economics. Public referenda are widely used to decide policy. Society is conservative; marriage is common but divorce is above the EU average rate.

**THE ECONOMY**
 Diversified economy relies on services – the banking sector manages over a quarter of the world’s offshore private wealth – and specialized industries (engineering, watches, etc).

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Swiss Confederation  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1291  
**CAPITAL:** Bern  
**POPULATION:** 7.57 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 15,942 sq. miles (41,290 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 493 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** German*, Swiss-German, French*, Italian*, Romansch*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 35%, other 19%, Muslim 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** German 64%, French 20%, other 9.5%, Italian 6%, Romansch 0.5%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system  
**CURRENCY:** Franc = 100 rappen/centimes

**INSIGHT:** Famed for its neutrality, Switzerland only joined the UN in 2002, and remains outside the EU.
Stretching from the eastern Mediterranean to the Tigris River, Syria’s borders are regarded as an artificial creation of French colonial rule by many Syrians. Foreign relations are turbulent.

**GEOGRAPHY**  
A short stretch of coastal plain is backed by a low range of hills. The Euphrates River cuts through a vast interior desert plateau.

**CLIMATE**  
Mediterranean coastal climate. Inland areas are arid. In winter, snow is common on the mountains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
Most Syrians live within 60 miles (100 km) of the coast. 90% are Muslim, including the politically dominant Shi’a Alawis. In the north and west are groups of Kurds, Armenians, and Turkic-speaking peoples. Some 460,000 Palestinian refugees live in Syria, and over a million Iraqis have fled here since 2003. There is a growing gulf between rich and poor. Human rights are an issue, but women’s rights are among the best in the Arab world.

**THE ECONOMY**  

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Syrian Arab Republic  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1941  
**CAPITAL:** Damascus  
**POPULATION:** 21.9 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 71,498 sq. miles (184,180 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 308 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, French, Kurdish, Armenian, Circassian, Assyrian, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 74%, other Muslim 16%, Christian 10%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab 89%, Kurd 6%, other 3%, Armenian, Turkmen, Circassian 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** One-party state  
**CURRENCY:** Syrian pound = 100 piastres
Taiwan

The republic of Taiwan (formerly Formosa) is on an island 80 miles (130 km) off the southeast coast of mainland China, which still considers it to be a renegade province.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mountain region covers two-thirds of the island. Highly fertile lowlands and coastal plains.

**CLIMATE**

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Most Taiwanese are Han Chinese, descendants of the 1644 migration of the Ming dynasty from the mainland. The modern republic was created in 1949, when the nationalist Kuomintang was expelled from the mainland following Communist victory in the civil war. 100,000 emigrés established themselves as a ruling class. Initial resentment has subsided as a new Taiwan-born generation has taken over the reins of power. The aboriginal minority suffers discrimination.

**THE ECONOMY**
Successful economy of small, adaptable companies. High-tech goods: TVs, computers, and semiconductors. Rising trade, investment with China.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of China (ROC)

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1949

**CAPITAL:** Taipei

**POPULATION:** 23 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 13,892 sq. miles (35,980 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 1844 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Amoy Chinese, Mandarin Chinese*, Hakka Chinese

**RELIGIONS:** Buddhist, Confucianist, and Taoist 93%, Christian 5%, other 2%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Indigenous Chinese 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, aboriginal 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Taiwan dollar = 100 cents
Tajikistan lies landlocked on the western slopes of the Pamirs in central Asia. Soon after the breakup of the USSR in 1991, civil war erupted between ruling communists and Islamists.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly mountainous: bare slopes of the Pamir ranges, with fast-flowing rivers, cover most of the country. Small but fertile Fergana Valley in northwest.

**CLIMATE**
Continental extremes in the valleys. Bitterly cold winters in the mountains. Rainfall is low.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Unlike the other former Soviet republics of central Asia, Tajikistan is dominated by a people of Persian (Iranian) rather than Turkic origin. The main ethnic conflict is with the Turkic Uzbek minority. Russians are discriminated against; most fled in the 1992–1997 civil war, and standards of living fell dramatically. Islamist militants are active. Two million people work abroad, primarily in Russia.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Carpet-making, an ancient tradition learned from Persia, is still a major source of revenue.

**FACTFILE**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Tajikistan
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991
- **CAPITAL:** Dushanbe
- **POPULATION:** 6.95 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 55,251 sq. miles (143,100 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 126 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Tajik*, Uzbek, Russian
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 80%, other 15%, Shi'a Muslim 5%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Tajik 80%, Uzbek 15%, other 3%, Kyrgyz 1%, Russian 1%
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
**CURRENCY:** Somoni = 100 diram
The east African state of Tanzania was formed in 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and the Zanzibar islands. A third of its area is game reserve or national park.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** United Republic of Tanzania  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1964  
**CAPITAL:** Dodoma  
**POPULATION:** 43.7 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 364,898 sq. miles (945,087 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 128 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Kiswahili*, English*, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim 33%, Christian 33%, traditional beliefs 30%, other 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Native African (over 120 tribes) 99%, European, Asian, Arab 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Tanzanian shilling = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**  
The mainland is mostly a high plateau lying to the east of the Great Rift Valley. Forested coastal plain. Highlands in the north and south.

**CLIMATE**  
Tropical on the coast and Zanzibar. Semiarid on central plateau, semitemperate in the highlands. March–May rains.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**  
99% of people belong to one of 120 small ethnic Bantu groups. Arabs, Asians, and Europeans make up the remaining population. Use of Kiswahili as the lingua franca has eliminated ethnic rivalries. The majority of Tanzanians are subsistence farmers.

**THE ECONOMY**  
Heavily reliant on agriculture, including forestry and cattle. Coffee, cotton, tea, cashew nuts, sisal, and cloves are cash crops. Gold, diamonds, and gems are mined. Safari and beach tourism. Debt relief.

**INSIGHT:** At 19,340 ft (5895 m), Kilimanjaro in northeast Tanzania is Africa’s highest mountain.
Thailand lies at the heart of mainland southeast Asia. Continuing rapid industrialization has resulted in massive congestion in the capital and a serious depletion of natural resources.

**GEOGRAPHY**
One-third is low plateau, drained by tributaries of the Mekong River. Central plain is the most fertile area.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. Hot, humid March–May; monsoon rains May–October; cooler season November–March.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Buddhism is a national binding force. 600,000 hill tribes-people, with their own languages, live in the north and northeast. The Chinese minority is the most assimilated in the region. Malay Islamists in the undeveloped far south are fighting for secession. Politics has been unstable since the 2006 fall of pro-poor Prime Minister Thaksin.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Thailand
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1238
**CAPITAL:** Bangkok
**POPULATION:** 67.8 million
**TOTAL AREA:** 198,455 sq. miles (514,000 sq. km)
**DENSITY:** 344 people per sq. mile

**THE ECONOMY**

**LANGUAGES:** Thai*, Chinese, Malay, Khmer, Mon, Karen, Miao
**RELIGIONS:** Buddhist 95%, Muslim 4%, other (including Christian) 1%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Thai 83%, Chinese 12%, Malay 3%, Khmer and other 2%
**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system
**CURRENCY:** Baht = 100 satang

---

**INSIGHT:** Thailand, meaning “land of the free,” is the only SE Asian nation never to have been colonized.
Togo lies sandwiched between Ghana and Benin in west Africa. General Eyadema ruled from 1967–2005; his son succeeded him. Lomé port is an important entrepôt for regional trade.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Central forested region bounded by savanna lands to the north and south. Mountain range stretches southwest to northeast.

**CLIMATE**
Coast hot and humid; drier inland. Rainy season March–July, with heaviest falls in the west.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Harsh resentment between Ewe in the south and Kabye in the north. Kabye control the military, but the north is less developed than the south. Extended family is important. Tribalism and nepotism are key factors in everyday life. Some ethnic groups, such as the Mina, have matriarchal societies.

**INSIGHT:** The “Nana Benz,” the entrepreneurial market-women of Lomé, control Togo’s retail trade

**THE ECONOMY**
Most people are farmers. Self-sufficient in staple foods. Togo’s main cash crops are coffee and cocoa: cotton has declined. Its phosphate deposits are the most mineral-rich in the world, but easily extractable reserves are depleted and the sector needs investment.

**FACTFILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL NAME:</th>
<th>Republic of Togo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF FORMATION:</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL:</td>
<td>Lomé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION:</td>
<td>6.62 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA:</td>
<td>21,924 sq. miles (56,785 sq. km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY:</td>
<td>315 people per sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGES:** Ewe, Kabye, Gurma, French*

**RELIGIONS:** Traditional beliefs 50%, Christian 35%, Muslim 15%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Ewe 46%, other African 41%, Kabye 12%, European 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** CFA franc = 100 centimes
Tonga is an archipelago of 170 islands in the South Pacific. Only 45 of these islands are inhabited. The king’s powers have been challenged: democratic reforms are promised for 2010.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Kingdom of Tonga  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1970  
**CAPITAL:** Nuku'alofa  
**POPULATION:** 104,000  
**TOTAL AREA:** 289 sq. miles (748 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 374 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** English*, Tongan*  
**RELIGIONS:** Free Wesleyan 41%, other 29%, Roman Catholic 16%, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 14%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Tongan 98%, other 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy  
**CURRENCY:** Pa’anga (Tongan dollar) = 100 seniti

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

Easterly islands are generally low and fertile. Those in the west are higher and volcanic in origin.

**CLIMATE**

Tropical oceanic. Temperatures range between 68°F (20°C) and 86°F (30°C) all year round. Heavy rainfall, especially February–March.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Tonga is the last remaining Polynesian monarchy. All land belongs to the crown, but is administered by nobles who allot it to the common people. Respect for traditional values is high, though younger, Westernized Tongans are starting to question some attitudes. The first elected commoner became prime minister in 2006.

**THE ECONOMY**


---

**INSIGHT:** Unique in the Pacific, Tonga was never brought under foreign rule.
The two islands of the former UK colony of Trinidad and Tobago are the most southerly of the Caribbean Windward Islands, lying just 9 miles (15 km) off the coast of Venezuela.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Both islands are hilly and wooded. Trinidad has a rugged mountain range in the north, and swamps on its east and west coasts.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with July–December wet season. Escapes the region’s hurricanes, which pass to the north.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Trinidad’s East Indian community is the Caribbean’s largest and holds onto its Muslim and Hindu heritage. There are tensions with the mainly Christian blacks; political parties are divided along race lines. Blacks form the majority on Tobago. High rates of kidnapping and murder are an issue.

**INSIGHT:** Trinidad and Tobago is the birthplace of steel bands and Calypso music

**THE ECONOMY**
Oil and natural gas: it provides 75% of US imports of liquefied natural gas, but only 12 years of reserves left. Associated industries: second-largest producer of methanol. Tourism on wildlife-rich Tobago.

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1962

**CAPITAL:** Port-of-Spain

**POPULATION:** 1.34 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 1980 sq. miles (5128 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 676 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** English Creole, English*, Hindi, French, Spanish

**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 32%, Hindu 24%, Protestant 28%, other 9%, Muslim 7%

**ETHNIC MIX:** East Indian 40%, Black 40%, Mixed race 18%, White, Chinese 1%, other 1%

**GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary system

**CURRENCY:** Trin. & Tob. dollar = 100 cents
Tunisia has traditionally been one of the more liberal Arab states, moving toward a multiparty democracy, but its government is now facing a challenge from Islamic fundamentalists.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mountains in the north are surrounded by plains. Vast, low-lying salt pans in the center. To the south lies the Sahara Desert.

**CLIMATE**
Summer temperatures are high. The north is often wet and windy in winter. Far south is arid.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The population is almost entirely of Arab-Berber descent, with Jewish and Christian minorities. Many still live in extended family groups, in which three or four generations are represented. Women have better rights than in most other Arab countries and make up over 30% of the workforce. Parliamentary and municipal quotas aim to increase their representation in politics. A low birth rate is a result of a long-standing family planning policy.

**THE ECONOMY**

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Tunisia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1956  
**CAPITAL:** Tunis  
**POPULATION:** 10.3 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 63,169 sq. miles  
(163,610 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 171 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, French  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Arab and Berber 98%, Jewish 1%, European 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Tunisian dinar = 1000 millimes

---

**INSIGHT:** Tunisia was the center of trading empires from the 9th century BCE
Lying partly in the region of eastern Thrace in Europe, but mostly in Asia, Turkey’s position gives it significant influence in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Middle East.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Asian Turkey (Anatolia) is dominated by two mountain ranges, separated by a high, semidesert plateau. Coastal regions are fertile.

**CLIMATE**

Coast has a Mediterranean climate. Interior has cold, snowy winters and hot, dry summers.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Despite racial diversity, Turkey has a strong sense of national identity, and close links with other Turkic states. Kurds, the largest minority, based in the southeast, have waged a violent campaign for greater autonomy intermittently since 1984. Islamist parties are challenging Turkey’s cherished identity as a secular state. It has applied to join the EU, though progress will be slow.

**THE ECONOMY**

Liberalized economy, boosted by self-sufficient agriculture, and textiles, tourism, and manufacturing sectors. Route of Asian oil pipelines to Europe.

**INSIGHT:** Turkey had two of the seven wonders of the ancient world: the tomb of King Mausolus at Halicarnassus (now Bodrum), and the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.
Turkmenistan

Stretching from the Caspian Sea into the central Asian desert, Turkmenistan has had less upheaval than most ex-Soviet states, but President Niyazov was a dictator.

GEOGRAPHY
Low Garagum Desert covers 80% of the country. Mountains on southern border with Iran. Fertile Amu Darya Valley in north.

CLIMATE
Arid desert climate with extreme summer heat, but sub-freezing winter temperatures.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Before Russia annexed the area in 1884, the Turkmen were a largely nomadic tribal people. Today, the tribal unit remains strong, with population clustered around desert oases. Relations with Uzbek and Russian minorities have become tense in recent years due to the “Turkmenization” of government, education, and religion. Political reform since Niyazov’s sudden death in 2006 is slowly dismantling the old regime.

THE ECONOMY
State-controlled, though there is some private investment. Natural gas and oil are main resources. Overintensive farming of cotton. Black market.

INSIGHT: President Niyazov created an elaborate personality cult, styling himself as Turkmenbashi – “head” of all Turkmen

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: Turkmenistan
DATE OF FORMATION: 1991
CAPITAL: Asgabat
POPULATION: 5.11 million
TOTAL AREA: 188,455 sq. miles
(488,100 sq. km)
DENSITY: 27 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Turkmen*, Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tatar, other
RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 87%, Orthodox Christian 11%, other 2%
ETHNIC MIX: Turkmen 77%, Uzbek 9%, Russian 7%, other 5%, Kazakh 2%
GOVERNMENT: One-party state
CURRENCY: Manat = 100 tenge
Tuvalu

One of the world’s smallest, most isolated states, Tuvalu lies in the central Pacific. The nine islands were linked to the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati) as a UK colony until independence.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Tuvalu  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1978  
**CAPITAL:** Fongafale, on Funafuti Atoll  
**POPULATION:** 11,100  
**TOTAL AREA:** 10 sq. miles (26 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 1110 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Tuvaluan, Kiribati, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Church of Tuvalu 97%, Baha’i 1%, Seventh-day Adventist 1%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Polynesian 92%, other 6%, Kiribati 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Nonparty system  
**CURRENCY:** Australian dollar and Tuvaluan dollar = 100 cents each

**GEOGRAPHY**

A series of coral atolls, none more than 15 ft (4.6 m) above sea level. Poor soils restrict vegetation to bush, coconut palms, and breadfruit trees.

**CLIMATE**

Hot all year round. Heavy annual rainfall. Hurricane season brings many violent storms.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

People are mostly Polynesian. Around half the population lives on Funafuti, where government jobs are based. Life is communal and traditional. Most people live by subsistence farming, digging pits out of the coral to grow crops. Fresh water is precious, due to frequent droughts.

**INSIGHT:** Low-lying Tuvalu, like the Maldives, is set to disappear with rising sea levels

**THE ECONOMY**

Landlocked in east Africa, Uganda has a history of ethnic strife. Under President Museveni, steps have been taken to restore peace and to rebuild the economy and democracy.

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Uganda
DATE OF FORMATION: 1962
CAPITAL: Kampala
POPULATION: 32.7 million
TOTAL AREA: 91,135 sq. miles (236,040 sq. km)
DENSITY: 425 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Luganda, Nkole, Chiga, Lango, Acholi, Teso, Lugbara, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Catholic 38%, Protestant 33%, trad. beliefs 13%, Muslim 8%, other 8%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Baganda 17%, Banyakole 10%, Basoga 9%, Iteso 7%, other 57%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** New Ug. shilling = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**
Predominantly a large plateau with the Ruwenzori mountain range and the Great Rift Valley in the west. Lake Victoria lies to the southeast. Vegetation is of savanna type.

**CLIMATE**
Altitude and the influence of the lakes modify the equatorial climate. Rain falls throughout the year; spring is the wettest period.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The mostly rural population comprises some 13 main ethnic groups. President Museveni has worked hard to break down ethnic animosities, but a noticeable north–south divide persists, with most development in the south. After two decades of brutal conflict with northern rebels, a final peace deal has been mediated but not yet signed; many refugees have returned home.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Lake Victoria is the world’s third-largest lake.
The former “breadbasket of the Soviet Union,” Ukraine lies on the north coast of the Black Sea. Politics is divided between pro-Russian sentiments and pro-European nationalism.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mainly fertile steppes and forests. Carpathian Mountains in west, Crimean chain in south. Pripet Marshes in northwest.

**CLIMATE**
Mainly continental climate, with distinct seasons. Southern Crimea has Mediterranean climate.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Over 90% of people in the west are Ukrainian, but in cities in the east and south, and in Crimea, Russians form a majority. The government is wary of Crimean separatism. Tatars have been returning there since the Soviet Union’s collapse and now comprise around 12% of the local population. Over five million people in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia live in areas “contaminated” by the 1986 Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

**THE ECONOMY**
Minerals: 5% of global reserves. Slow reform of land laws, holding back agriculture. Oil/natural gas transit from Russia and the Caspian to Europe: natural gas price disputes with Russia. Political crisis.

**FACTFILE**
OFFICIAL NAME: Ukraine
DATE OF FORMATION: 1991
CAPITAL: Kiev
POPULATION: 45.7 million
TOTAL AREA: 223,089 sq. miles (603,700 sq. km)
DENSITY: 196 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Ukrainian*, Russian, Tatar
**RELIGIONS:** Christian (mainly Orthodox) 95%, other 5%
**ETHNIC MIX:** Ukrainian 78%, Russian 17%, other 5%
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
**CURRENCY:** Hryvna = 100 kopiyskas
United Arab Emirates

Bordering the Gulf on the northern coast of the Arabian Peninsula, the seven states of the UAE are Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Ras al Khaymah, and Fujayrah.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Mostly flat, semiarid desert with dunes, salt pans, and occasional oases. Cities are watered by extensive irrigation systems.

**CLIMATE**
Summers are humid, despite minimal rainfall. Sand-laden *shamal* winds blow in winter and spring.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Emirians, who make up just a quarter of the population, are mostly Sunni Muslims of Bedouin descent, and largely city dwellers. In theory, women enjoy equal rights with men. Poverty is rare and there is no income tax. The 1970s oil boom encouraged the immigration of workers, mostly from Asia. Western expatriates are permitted a virtually unrestricted lifestyle. Islamism, however, is a growing force among the young.

**THE ECONOMY**
Major oil and natural gas exporter; plentiful reserves. Dynamic Dubai: free trade zone, financial center (but 2008 global downturn caught overextended banks). Water is scarce. Imports most food. Some emirates are less developed.

**INSIGHT:** Mina Jabal Ali, in Dubai, is the largest man-made port in the world

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** United Arab Emirates  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1971  
**CAPITAL:** Abu Dhabi  
**POPULATION:** 4.6 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 32,000 sq. miles (82,880 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 142 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic*, Farsi, Indian and Pakistani languages, English  
**RELIGIONS:** Muslim (mainly Sunni) 96%, Christian, Hindu, and other 4%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Asian 60%, Emirian 25%, other Arab 12%, European 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Monarchy  
**CURRENCY:** UAE dirham = 100 fils
Separated from continental Europe by the English Channel, the UK consists of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland), several smaller islands, and Northern Ireland.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Rugged uplands dominate the landscape of Scotland, Wales, and northern England. All of the peaks in the United Kingdom over 4000 ft (1219 m) are in highland Scotland. The Pennine mountains, known as the “backbone of England,” run the length of northern England. Lowland England rises into several ranges of rolling hills, and there is an interconnected system of rivers and canals. Over 600 islands, many uninhabited, lie west and north of the Scottish mainland.

**CLIMATE**
Generally mild, temperate, and highly changeable. Rain is fairly well distributed throughout the year. The west is generally wetter than the east, and the south warmer than the north. Winter snow is common in upland areas.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
The Scottish and Welsh nations remain recognizably distinct, and the creation of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly has given each country greater political autonomy. The future of devolved government in Northern Ireland remains problematic. People from other ethnic minorities account for 5% of the population; more than half of them were born in the UK. Asians and West Indians in most cities face deprivation and social stress; Asian women can be particularly isolated. In key areas such as policing, multiethnic recruitment has made little progress. Marriage is in decline. Over 40% of all births occur outside marriage, but most of them to cohabiting couples. Single-parent households account for just over a quarter of all families. Income inequality is greater now than in 1884, when records began.

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1707

CAPITAL: London

POPULATION: 61.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 94,525 sq. miles (244,820 sq. km)

DENSITY: 660 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Welsh*, other

RELIGIONS: Anglican 45%, other 39%, Catholic 9%, Presbyterian 4%, Muslim 3%

ETHNIC MIX: English 80%, Scottish 9%, other 5%, Welsh 3%, Northern Irish 3%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Pound sterling = 100 pence
THE ECONOMY

World leader in financial services, pharmaceuticals, and defense industries. Strong multinationals. Precision engineering and high-tech industries, including biotechnology and telecommunications. Energy sector based on declining North Sea oil and natural gas reserves. Innovative in computer software development. Flexible working practices. Long-term decline of manufacturing sector, particularly heavy industries and car manufacture, matched by rise in financial and other services. Nonparticipation in euro threatens former status as EU’s largest recipient of inward investment, and has prompted some major investors to close UK factories. High levels of government, corporate, and consumer debt: institutional vulnerability to 2007–2008 global downturn. Bank bailouts and stimulus packages pushed the government’s finances further into the red.

INSIGHT: The UK has no formal written constitution, but a stable government system based on Parliament, which originated as a check on royal power in the 13th century.
United States of America

Stretching across the most temperate part of North America, and with many natural resources, the US is the world’s leading economic power and third-largest country.

**GEOGRAPHY**
The US has a varied topography. Forested mountains stretch from New England in the far northeast, giving way to lowlands and swamps in the extreme south. The central plains are dominated by the Mississippi–Missouri River system and the Great Lakes on the Canadian border. The Rocky Mountains in the west contain active volcanoes and drop to the coast across the earthquake-prone San Andreas Fault. The southwest is arid desert. Mountainous Alaska is mostly Arctic tundra.

**CLIMATE**
There are four main climatic zones. The north and east are continental and temperate, with heavy rainfall, warm summers, and cold winters. Florida and the Deep South are tropical and prone to hurricanes. The southwest is arid desert, with searing summer heat and low rainfall. Southern California is Mediterranean, with hot summers and mild winters.
INSIGHT: The United States of America has the world’s oldest constitution. Drafted in 1787, it has operated continuously ever since, albeit with numerous amendments.
PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Although the demographic, economic, and cultural dominance of White Americans is firmly entrenched after over 400 years of settlement, the ethnic balance of the country is shifting. Barack Obama, whose father was African, became the first non-White US president in 2009. The African-American community, originally uprooted by the slave trade, has a strong consciousness. Less well organized socially but more numerous, and faster-growing, the Hispanic community is predicted to number over 25% of the population by 2050. Native Americans, disposessed in the 19th century, are now among the poorest people. Constitutionally, state and religion are clearly separated. Conservative Christianity, however, is increasingly dominant politically. Living standards are high, but bad diet and insufficient exercise have left over a third of Americans obese.

THE ECONOMY
World’s largest economy: well-established engineering and high-tech industries, huge resource base, global spread of US culture. Manufacturing is in decline as jobs are lost to low-wage economies. The combination of tax cuts, to boost consumer spending after the 2001 slowdown, and the rising defense budget for the “war on terror” drove the budget into a record deficit. Oil production was hit badly in 2005 by Hurricane Katrina, causing global price hikes. The “subprime” mortgage lending crisis of 2007 sent global stock markets plummeting. In 2008, Lehman Brothers bank crashed spectacularly, while other giants in the financial sector received huge bailouts. Further tax cuts and billion-dollar spending packages in 2009 attempted to lift the economy back out of recession, but the gaping budget deficit also needs to be brought under control.

FACTFILE
OFFICIAL NAME: United States of America
DATE OF FORMATION: 1776
CAPITAL: Washington, D.C.
POPULATION: 315 million
TOTAL AREA: 3,717,792 sq. miles
(9,626,091 sq. km)
DENSITY: 89 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English, Spanish, other
RELIGIONS: Protestant 52%, Catholic 25%, other 19%, Muslim 2%, Jewish 2%
ETHNIC MIX: White 62%, Hispanic 13%, African American 13%, other 7%, Asian 4%, Native American 1%
GOVERNMENT: Presidential system
CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents

INSIGHT: By law, the actual records collected in a United States census must remain confidential for 72 years.
Situated in southeastern South America, Uruguay returned to civilian government in 1985, after 12 years of military rule. Most land is used for farming: Uruguay is a major wool exporter.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Low, rolling grasslands cover 80% of the country. Narrow coastal plain. Alluvial floodplain in southwest. Five rivers flow westward and drain into the Uruguay River.

**CLIMATE**
Temperate throughout the country. Warm summers, mild winters, and moderate rainfall.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Uruguayans are largely second- or third-generation Italians or Spaniards. Wealth derived from cattle ranching enabled the country to establish the first welfare state in South America. Despite economic decline since the 1950s, a large, if less prosperous, middle class remains. Though a Roman Catholic country, Uruguay is liberal in its attitude to religion and all forms are tolerated.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** Uruguay's rich pastures are ideal for raising livestock; animal products bring in over 40% of export earnings.

**FACTFILE**
- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Eastern Republic of Uruguay
- **DATE OF FORMATION:** 1828
- **CAPITAL:** Montevideo
- **POPULATION:** 3.36 million
- **TOTAL AREA:** 68,039 sq. miles (176,220 sq. km)
- **DENSITY:** 50 people per sq. mile
- **LANGUAGES:** Spanish*
- **RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 66%, other 30%, Jewish 2%, Protestant 2%
- **ETHNIC MIX:** White 90%, Mestizo 6%, Black 4%
- **GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system
- **CURRENCY:** Urug. peso = 100 centésimos
Sharing what is left of the Aral Sea with its neighbor, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan lies on the ancient Silk Road between Asia and Europe. It is the most populous central Asian republic.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Arid and semiarid plains in much of the west. Fertile, irrigated farmland in the east lies below the peaks of the western Pamirs.

**CLIMATE**
Harsh continental climate. Summers can be extremely hot and dry; winters are cold.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Complex ethnic makeup. Ex-Communists are in firm control, but traditional social patterns based on clan, religion, and region have reemerged. Constitutional measures aim to control the influence of Islam: activities against Islamists have drawn international condemnation. Most people live in the fertile east. Birth rates are high, and the status of women continues to be low.

**THE ECONOMY**
Highly regulated. Reserves of natural gas, oil, coal, gold (has one of the world’s largest gold mines), and other minerals. Cash crop is cotton: requires much irrigation. Grain imports necessary.

**FACTFILE**
**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Uzbekistan  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1991  
**CAPITAL:** Tashkent  
**POPULATION:** 27.5 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 172,741 sq. miles (447,400 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 159 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Uzbek*, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh  
**RELIGIONS:** Sunni Muslim 88%, Orthodox Christian 9%, other 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Uzbek 80%, other 6%, Russian 6%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Som = 100 tiyin

**INSIGHT:** The Aral Sea has shrunk to just a tenth of its former size, due to diversion of rivers for irrigation.
Vanuatu

An archipelago of 82 islands and islets in the South Pacific, Vanuatu was ruled jointly by the UK and France from 1906 until independence in 1980. Politics is democratic but volatile.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Vanuatu
DATE OF FORMATION: 1980
CAPITAL: Port Vila
POPULATION: 239,800
TOTAL AREA: 4710 sq. miles (12,200 sq. km)
DENSITY: 51 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bislama*, English*, French*
RELIGIONS: Presbyterian 37%, other 25%, Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 15%, traditional beliefs 8%
ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian 98%, European 1%, other 1%
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Vatu = 100 centimes

GEOGRAPHY

Mountainous and volcanic, with coral beaches and dense rainforest. Cultivated land along the coasts.

CLIMATE

Tropical. Temperatures and rainfall decline from north to south.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Indigenous Melanesians form a majority. Ni-Vanuatu culture is traditional; local social and religious customs are strong, despite centuries of missionary influence. Subsistence farming and fishing are the main activities. 80% of the population lives on the 12 main islands. Women have lower social status than men and payment of bride-price is common.

INSIGHT: With 105 indigenous tongues, Vanuatu has the world's highest per capita density of languages.

THE ECONOMY

Reliant on aid. Main export is copra; diversifying into beef, timber, kava. Tourism. Offshore banking: rules tightened after international pressure.
The Vatican City, or Holy See, the seat of the Roman Catholic Church, is a walled enclave in the Italian city of Rome. It is the world’s smallest fully independent state.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** State of the Vatican City  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1929  
**CAPITAL:** Vatican City  
**POPULATION:** 800  
**TOTAL AREA:** 0.17 sq. miles (0.44 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 4706 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Italian*, Latin*  
**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 100%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Cardinals are from many nationalities, but Italians form the largest group. The current pope is from Germany.  
**GOVERNMENT:** Papal state  
**CURRENCY:** Euro = 100 cents

**GEOGRAPHY**

The Vatican’s territory includes 10 other buildings in Rome, plus the papal residence. The Vatican Gardens cover half the City’s area.

**CLIMATE**

Mild winters with regular rainfall. Hot, dry summers with occasional thunderstorms.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

The Vatican has about 800 permanent inhabitants, including over 100 lay persons. Thousands of lay staff are also employed. Citizenship can be acquired through long-term residence and holding a position within the City. The reigning pope has supreme legislative and judicial powers, and holds office for life. Though the Vatican City is officially neutral, papal opinion has a great influence on the world’s 1.1 billion Roman Catholics.

**THE ECONOMY**

Investments and voluntary contributions made by Catholics worldwide (known as Peter’s Pence) are backed up by tourist revenue and the issue of Vatican stamps and coins.

**INSIGHT:** The Vatican City is the spiritual center for one in six of the world’s population.

---

**THE ECONOMY**

Investments and voluntary contributions made by Catholics worldwide (known as Peter’s Pence) are backed up by tourist revenue and the issue of Vatican stamps and coins.

**INSIGHT:** The Vatican City is the spiritual center for one in six of the world’s population.
Lying on the southern shores of the Caribbean, Venezuela was the first of Spain’s colonies to seek independence. Despite large oil reserves, many Venezuelans still live in poverty.

**GEOGRAPHY**
Andes Mountains and the Maracaibo lowlands in the northwest. Central grassy plains are drained by the Orinoco River system. Forested Guiana Highlands in the southeast.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical. Hot and humid. Uplands are cooler. Orinoco plains are alternately parched or flooded.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Venezuela is historically a “melting pot,” with immigrants from Europe and all over Latin America. The few indigenous Amerindians live in remote areas. Venezuela has one of the most urbanized societies in the region, with most of its population living in the northern cities. President Chávez’s left-wing rhetoric raises opposition within Venezuela from urban society, and from the US.

**THE ECONOMY**
Oil accounts for 95% of exports. Reserves of coal, gold, other minerals. Nationalization program is enlarging the inefficient, corruption-prone state sector and deterring foreign investors.

**INSIGHT:** Venezuela’s Angel Falls is the world’s tallest waterfall, with a total drop of 3210 ft (979 m)

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1830

**CAPITAL:** Caracas

**POPULATION:** 28.6 million

**TOTAL AREA:** 352,143 sq. miles (912,050 sq. km)

**DENSITY:** 84 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Spanish*, native languages

**RELIGIONS:** Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant and other 11%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Mestizo 69%, White 20%, Black 9%, Amerindian 2%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Bolívar fuerte = 100 céditos
Vietnam

French rule of Vietnam ended in 1954. Divided at 17°N, the US-backed South fought the Communist North. Reunified after the North’s 1975 victory, it is run as a single-party state.

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1976  
**CAPITAL:** Hanoi  
**POPULATION:** 88.1 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 127,243 sq. miles (329,560 sq. km)

**THE ECONOMY**


**GEOGRAPHY**

A heavily forested mountain range separates the northern Red River delta lowlands from the Mekong Delta in the south.

**CLIMATE**

Cool winters in north; south is tropical, with even temperatures.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Ethnic Vietnamese dominate; the Chinese minority was viewed as a corrupt bourgeoisie by the victorious Communists after the war. Mountain-based minorities (*montagnards*) were also sidelined; tensions persist over the settling of highlands by lowlanders. Women play an active role in society. There is no political or press freedom.

**INSIGHT:** Intense US bombing and defoliant spraying in the 1962–1975 Vietnam War has scarred the landscape.

**DENSITY:** 701 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Vietnamese*, Chinese, other  
**RELIGIONS:** Nonreligious 81%, Buddhist 9%, Christian 7%, other 3%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Vietnamese 86%, other 10%, Tay 2%, Thai 2%  
**GOVERNMENT:** One-party state  
**CURRENCY:** Đồng = 10 hao = 100 xu
Located in southern Arabia, Yemen was formerly two countries: the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen (south and east) and the Yemen Arab Republic (northwest) were united in 1990.

**GEOGRAPHY**

Mountainous west with a fertile strip along the Red Sea. Arid desert and mountains elsewhere.

**CLIMATE**

Desert climate, modified by altitude, which affects temperatures by as much as 54°F (30°C).

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**

Almost entirely of Arab and Bedouin descent, most Yemenis are Sunni Muslims, of the Shafi sect. In rural and northern areas, tribalism and Islamic orthodoxy are strong and most women wear the veil. Tension continues between the south, led by cosmopolitan Aden, and the more conservative north, though political opposition is now primarily from Islamists. Foreigners are subject to sporadic attacks and kidnappings.

**THE ECONOMY**

Instability deters investment. Considerable oil and natural gas reserves. Agriculture is the largest employer: qat (mild narcotic), coffee, and cotton.

**INSIGHT:** Mokha, on the Red Sea, gave its name to the first coffee beans exported to Europe in the 1600s.
Zambia

Bordered to the south by the Zambezi River, Zambia lies at the heart of southern Africa. In 1991, it made a peaceful transition from single-party rule to multiparty democracy.

**GEOGRAPHY**
A high savanna plateau, broken by mountains in northeast. Vegetation mainly trees and scrub.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, with three seasons: cool and dry, hot and dry, and wet. Southwest is prone to drought.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
There are more than 70 different ethnic groups, but there are fewer tensions than in many African states. Major groups are the Bemba (in the northeast), Tonga (south), Nyanja (east), and Lozi (west). There are also thousands of refugees, mostly from the DRC and Angola. A National Gender Policy was issued in 2000 to redress inequalities between the sexes. The standard of living has fallen in real terms since independence. One in seven adults is infected with HIV/AIDS.

**THE ECONOMY**
Copper: output has risen since 2000, when decades of falling global prices ended. New agricultural exports, notably flowers. Debt relief.

**INSIGHT:** Spray from Musi-o-Tunya (Victoria Falls) can be seen up to 20 miles (35 km) away

---

**FACTFILE**

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Zambia  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1964  
**CAPITAL:** Lusaka  
**POPULATION:** 12.9 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 290,584 sq. miles (752,614 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 45 people per sq. mile

**LANGUAGES:** Bemba, Tonga, Nyanja, Lozi, Lala-bisa, Nsenga, English*

**RELIGIONS:** Christian 63%, traditional beliefs 36%, Muslim and Hindu 1%

**ETHNIC MIX:** Bemba 34%, other 27%, Tonga 16%, Nyanja 14%, Lozi 9%

**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system

**CURRENCY:** Zamb. kwacha = 100 ngwee
Zimbabwe

Situated in southern Africa, Zimbabwe achieved independence from the UK in 1980. President Robert Mugabe, in power since then, has become increasingly authoritarian.

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Zimbabwe  
**DATE OF FORMATION:** 1980  
**CAPITAL:** Harare  
**POPULATION:** 12.5 million  
**TOTAL AREA:** 150,803 sq. miles (390,580 sq. km)  
**DENSITY:** 84 people per sq. mile  
**LANGUAGES:** Shona, isiNdebele, English*  
**RELIGIONS:** Syncretic 50%, Christian 25%, traditional beliefs 24%, other 1%  
**ETHNIC MIX:** Shona 71%, Ndebele 16%, other African 11%, White 1%, Asian 1%  
**GOVERNMENT:** Presidential system  
**CURRENCY:** Zimbabwe dollar suspended in 2009; US dollar and South African rand legal tender

### FACTFILE

**GEOGRAPHY**
High plateaus in center bordered by Zambezi River in the north and Limpopo in the south. Rivers crisscross central area.

**CLIMATE**
Tropical, though moderated by the high altitude. Wet season November–March. Drought is common in the eastern highlands.

**PEOPLE & SOCIETY**
Two main ethnic groups: Shona in the north and east, and Ndebele in the south. Shona outnumber Ndebele by four to one. Whites are generally far more affluent than Blacks. Official efforts to redress this imbalance (such as land redistribution) have become increasingly aggressive. The political opposition to Mugabe joined him in a fractious unity government from 2009 in an attempt to rebuild the country.

**THE ECONOMY**

**INSIGHT:** The ruins of the 1000-year-old city of Great Zimbabwe, after which the country is named, are near modern-day Masvingo.
Overseas territories

Despite the rapid process of global decolonization since World War II, around eight million people in more than 50 territories around the world continue to live under the protection of France, Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, the UK, or the USA. These remnants of former colonial empires may have persisted for economic, strategic, or political reasons and are administered by the protecting country in a variety of ways.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's overseas territories have not been an issue since Papua New Guinea became independent in 1975. Consequently there is no overriding policy toward them. Norfolk Island is inhabited by descendants of the HMS Bounty mutineers and more recent Australian migrants. Phosphate is mined on Christmas Island.

Ashmore & Cartier Is.  
Ref: 124 A3

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1931
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

Christmas Island  
Ref: 123 E5

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1958
CAPITAL: The Settlement
POPULATION: 1400
AREA: 52 sq miles (135 sq km)

Cocos Islands  
Ref: 123 D5

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1955
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 574
AREA: 5.5 sq miles (14 sq km)

Coral Sea Islands  
Ref: 126 B4

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1969
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 8 (Meteorologists)
AREA: 1.2 sq miles (3 sq km)

Heard & McDonald Is.  
Ref: 123 C7

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1947
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 161 sq miles (417 sq km)

Norfolk Island  
Ref: 124 D4

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1774
CAPITAL: Kingston
POPULATION: 2100
AREA: 13 sq miles (34 sq km)

DENMARK

The Faeroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margreth I of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave the Faeroese control over all their internal affairs. Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380. Denmark remains responsible for the island's foreign affairs.
Overseas territories

**Faeroe Islands**  Ref: 65 F5
- STATUS: External territory
- CLAIMED: 1380
- CAPITAL: Tórshavn
- POPULATION: 49,000
- AREA: 540 sq miles (1399 sq km)

**Greenland**  Ref: 64 D3
- STATUS: External territory
- CLAIMED: 1380
- CAPITAL: Nuuk
- POPULATION: 57,500
- AREA: 836,109 sq miles (2,166,086 sq km)

**France**
France has developed economic ties with its Territoires d'Outre–Mer, thereby stressing interdependence over independence. Overseas départements, officially part of France, have their own governments. Territorial collectivités and overseas territoires have varying degrees of autonomy.

**Clipperton Island**  Ref: 135 F3
- STATUS: Dependency of French Polynesia
- CLAIMED: 1935
- CAPITAL: Not applicable
- POPULATION: None
- AREA: 3.4 sq miles (9 sq km)

**French Guiana**  Ref: 41 H3
- STATUS: Overseas department
- CLAIMED: 1817
- CAPITAL: Cayenne
- POPULATION: 221,500
- AREA: 35,135 sq miles (91,000 sq km)

**French Polynesia**  Ref: 127 H4
- STATUS: Overseas country
- CLAIMED: 1843
- CAPITAL: Papeete
- POPULATION: 264,000
- AREA: 1608 sq miles (4165 sq km)

**Guadeloupe**  Ref: 37 G4
- STATUS: Overseas department
- CLAIMED: 1635
- CAPITAL: Basse-Terre
- POPULATION: 441,000
- AREA: 687 sq miles (1780 sq km)

**Martinique**  Ref: 37 G4
- STATUS: Overseas department
- CLAIMED: 1635
- CAPITAL: Fort-de-France
- POPULATION: 402,000
- AREA: 425 sq miles (1100 sq km)

**Mayotte**  Ref: 61 G2
- STATUS: Territorial collectivity
- CLAIMED: 1843
- CAPITAL: Mamoudzou
- POPULATION: 194,000
- AREA: 144 sq miles (374 sq km)

**New Caledonia**  Ref: 126 D5
- STATUS: Overseas territory
- CLAIMED: 1853
- CAPITAL: Nouméa
- POPULATION: 249,000
- AREA: 7347 sq miles (19,100 sq km)

**Réunion**  Ref: 61 H4
- STATUS: Overseas department
- CLAIMED: 1638
- CAPITAL: Saint-Denis
- POPULATION: 827,000
- AREA: 970 sq miles (2500 sq km)
Overseas territories

St Pierre & Miquelon  Ref: 21 G4
STATUS: Territorial collectivity
CLAIMED: 1604
CAPITAL: Saint-Pierre
POPULATION: 6125
AREA: 93 sq miles (242 sq km)

Wallis & Futuna  Ref: 127 E4
STATUS: Overseas territory
CLAIMED: 1842
CAPITAL: Mata'Utu
POPULATION: 13,484
AREA: 106 sq miles (274 sq km)

NETHERLANDS
The country’s two remaining territories were formerly part of the Dutch West Indies. Both are now self-governing, but the Netherlands remains responsible for their defense.

Aruba  Ref: 37 E5
STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands
CLAIMED: 1634
CAPITAL: Oranjestad
POPULATION: 103,000
AREA: 75 sq miles (194 sq km)

Netherlands Antilles  Ref: 37 E5
STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands
CLAIMED: 1816
CAPITAL: Willemstad
POPULATION: 184,000
AREA: 371 sq miles (960 sq km)

NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand’s government has no desire to retain any overseas territories. However, the economic weakness of Tokelau, Niue, and the Cook Islands has forced it to remain responsible for their foreign policy and defense.

Cook Islands  Ref: 127 G4
STATUS: Associated territory
CLAIMED: 1901
CAPITAL: Avarua
POPULATION: 19,500
AREA: 91 sq miles (235 sq km)

Niue  Ref: 127 F5
STATUS: Associated territory
CLAIMED: 1910
CAPITAL: Alofi
POPULATION: 1400
AREA: 102 sq miles (264 sq km)

Tokelau  Ref: 127 F3
STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1926
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 1400
AREA: 4 sq miles (10 sq km)

NORWAY
In 1920, 41 nations signed the Spitsbergen treaty recognizing Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard. There is a NATO base on Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island is a nature reserve.
Overseas territories

**Bouvet Island**  Ref: 49 D7
- STATUS: Dependency
- CLAIMED: 1928
- CAPITAL: Not applicable
- POPULATION: None
- AREA: 22 sq miles (58 sq km)

**Jan Mayen**  Ref: 65 F3
- STATUS: Dependency
- CLAIMED: 1929
- CAPITAL: Not applicable
- POPULATION: 18 (Meteorologists)
- AREA: 147 sq miles (381 sq km)

**Peter I. Island**  Ref: 136 A3
- STATUS: Dependency
- CLAIMED: 1931
- CAPITAL: Not applicable
- POPULATION: None
- AREA: 69 sq miles (180 sq km)

**Svalbard**  Ref: 65 F2
- STATUS: Dependency
- CLAIMED: 1920
- CAPITAL: Longyearbyen
- POPULATION: 2100
- AREA: 24,289 sq miles (62,906 sq km)

**UNITED KINGDOM**
The UK has the largest number of overseas territories. These are locally governed by a mixture of elected representatives and appointed officials.

**Anguilla**  Ref: 37 G3
- STATUS: Dependent territory
- CLAIMED: 1650
- CAPITAL: The Valley
- POPULATION: 13,477
- AREA: 37 sq miles (96 sq km)

**Ascension Island**  Ref: 49 C5
- STATUS: Dependency of St Helena
- CLAIMED: 1673
- CAPITAL: Georgetown
- POPULATION: 940
- AREA: 34 sq miles (88 sq km)

**Bermuda**  Ref: 17 E6
- STATUS: Crown colony
- CLAIMED: 1612
- CAPITAL: Hamilton
- POPULATION: 67,800
- AREA: 20 sq miles (53 sq km)

**British Indian Ocean Territory**  Ref: 122 C4
- STATUS: Dependent territory
- CLAIMED: 1814
- CAPITAL: Diego Garcia
- POPULATION: 4000
- AREA: 23 sq miles (60 sq km)

**British Virgin Is.**  Ref: 37 F3
- STATUS: Dependent territory
- CLAIMED: 1672
- CAPITAL: Road Town
- POPULATION: 22,000
- AREA: 59 sq miles (153 sq km)

**Cayman Islands**  Ref: 36 B3
- STATUS: Dependent territory
- CLAIMED: 1670
- CAPITAL: George Town
- POPULATION: 52,000
- AREA: 100 sq miles (259 sq km)

**Falkland Islands**  Ref: 47 D7
- STATUS: Dependent territory
- CLAIMED: 1832
- CAPITAL: Stanley
- POPULATION: 3100
- AREA: 4699 sq miles (12,173 sq km)
### Overseas territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overseas territory</th>
<th>Ref:</th>
<th>STATUS:</th>
<th>CLAIMED:</th>
<th>CAPITAL:</th>
<th>POPULATION:</th>
<th>AREA:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gibraltar</strong></td>
<td>74 D5</td>
<td>Crown colony</td>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>28,800</td>
<td>2.5 sq miles (6.5 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guernsey</strong></td>
<td>71 D8</td>
<td>Crown dependency</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>St. Peter Port</td>
<td>65,500</td>
<td>25 sq miles (65 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isle of Man</strong></td>
<td>71 C5</td>
<td>Crown dependency</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>76,500</td>
<td>221 sq miles (572 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jersey</strong></td>
<td>71 D8</td>
<td>Crown dependency</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>St. Helier</td>
<td>91,600</td>
<td>45 sq miles (116 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montserrat</strong></td>
<td>37 G4</td>
<td>Dependent territory</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Plymouth (uninhabitable)</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>40 sq miles (102 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pitcairn Islands</strong></td>
<td>125 G4</td>
<td>Dependent territory</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Adamstown</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18 sq miles (47 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saint Helena</strong></td>
<td>49 D5</td>
<td>Dependent territory</td>
<td>1673</td>
<td>Jamestown</td>
<td>4299</td>
<td>47 sq miles (122 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Georgia &amp; The Sandwich Islands</strong></td>
<td>49 C7</td>
<td>Dependent territory</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1387 sq miles (3592 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tristan da Cunha</strong></td>
<td>49 D6</td>
<td>Dependency of St. Helena</td>
<td>1612</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>38 sq miles (98 sq km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turks &amp; Caicos Islands</strong></td>
<td>37 E2</td>
<td>Dependent territory</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Cockburn Town</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>166 sq miles (430 sq km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNITED STATES

US Commonwealth territories are self-governing incorporated territories that are an integral part of the US. Unincorporated territories have varying degrees of autonomy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overseas territory</th>
<th>Ref:</th>
<th>STATUS:</th>
<th>CLAIMED:</th>
<th>CAPITAL:</th>
<th>POPULATION:</th>
<th>AREA:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Samoa</strong></td>
<td>127 F4</td>
<td>Unincorporated territory</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Pago Pago</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>75 sq miles (195 sq km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overseas territories

**Baker & Howland Islands**  Ref: 127 E2
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1856
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 0.5 sq miles (1.4 sq km)

**Guam**  Ref: 126 B1
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1898
- **CAPITAL:** Hagåtña
- **POPULATION:** 178,000
- **AREA:** 212 sq miles (549 sq km)

**Jarvis Island**  Ref: 127 G2
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1856
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 1.7 sq miles (4.5 sq km)

**Johnston Atoll**  Ref: 125 E1
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1858
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 1 sq mile (2.8 sq km)

**Kingman Reef**  Ref: 127 F2
- **STATUS:** Administered territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1856
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 0.4 sq miles (1 sq km)

**Midway Islands**  Ref: 134 D2
- **STATUS:** Administered territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1867
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

**Navassa Island**  Ref: 36 D3
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1856
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

**Northern Mariana Islands**  Ref: 124 C1
- **STATUS:** Commonwealth territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1947
- **CAPITAL:** Saipan
- **POPULATION:** 86,600
- **AREA:** 177 sq miles (457 sq km)

**Palmyra Atoll**  Ref: 127 G2
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1898
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** None
- **AREA:** 5 sq miles (12 sq km)

**Puerto Rico**  Ref: 37 F3
- **STATUS:** Commonwealth territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1898
- **CAPITAL:** San Juan
- **POPULATION:** 4 million
- **AREA:** 3515 sq miles (9104 sq km)

**Virgin Islands**  Ref: 37 F3
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1917
- **CAPITAL:** Charlotte Amalie
- **POPULATION:** 108,500
- **AREA:** 137 sq miles (355 sq km)

**Wake Island**  Ref: 124 D1
- **STATUS:** Unincorporated territory
- **CLAIMED:** 1898
- **CAPITAL:** Not applicable
- **POPULATION:** 200
- **AREA:** 2.5 sq miles (6.5 sq km)
International organizations

This listing provides acronym definitions for the main international organizations concerned with worldwide economics, trade, and defense, plus an indication of membership.

ASEAN
Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ESTABLISHED: 1967
MEMBERS: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

CIS
Commonwealth of Independent States
ESTABLISHED: 1991

COMM The Commonwealth of Nations
ESTABLISHED: 1931; evolved out of the British Empire. Formerly known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.
MEMBERS: 53

EU European Union
ESTABLISHED: 1965; formerly known as EEC (European Economic Community) and EC (Economic Community)

IMF International Monetary Fund
(UN agency)
ESTABLISHED: 1945
MEMBERS: 186

NAFTA
North American Free Trade Agreement
ESTABLISHED: 1994
MEMBERS: Canada, Mexico, US

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ESTABLISHED: 1949

OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ESTABLISHED: 1960
MEMBERS: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela

UN United Nations
ESTABLISHED: 1945
MEMBERS: 192; all nations are represented, except Taiwan. The Vatican City has “observer status” only.

WTO World Trade Organization
ESTABLISHED: 1995
MEMBERS: 153
This glossary provides a comprehensive guide to the abbreviations used in this atlas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbrev.</td>
<td>abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afgh.</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amh.</td>
<td>Amharic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anc.</td>
<td>ancient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm.</td>
<td>Armenia/Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aus.</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aust.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Az.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bas.</td>
<td>Basque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel.</td>
<td>Belorussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belg.</td>
<td>Belgium/Belgian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bos. &amp; Herz.</td>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bul.</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulg.</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur.</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam.</td>
<td>Cambodian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast.</td>
<td>Castilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Cordillera (Sp. mts.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cz.</td>
<td>Czech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emb.</td>
<td>Embalse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eq.</td>
<td>Guinea Equatorial Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est.</td>
<td>Estonia/Estonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faer.</td>
<td>Faeroese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fin.</td>
<td>Finland/Finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flem.</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>France/French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geor.</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ger.</td>
<td>Germany/German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung.</td>
<td>Hungary/Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Indonesia, Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is.</td>
<td>Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaz.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan/Kazakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kep.</td>
<td>Kepuluan (Ind. island group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kir.</td>
<td>Kirghiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kor.</td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kos.</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurd.</td>
<td>Kurdish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrg.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Lake, Lago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latv.</td>
<td>Latvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leb.</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liech.</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lith.</td>
<td>Lithuania/Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lux.</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac.</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med. Sea.</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mold.</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt.</td>
<td>Mount/Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mts.</td>
<td>Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Korea.</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neth.</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Pulau (Ind. island)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peg.</td>
<td>Pegunungan (Ind. mountain range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per.</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pol.</td>
<td>Poland/Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port.</td>
<td>Portugal, Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prev.</td>
<td>previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>River, Rio, Rio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res.</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom.</td>
<td>Romania/Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ. Fed.</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Korea</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCr.</td>
<td>Serbian and Croatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serb.</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slvka.</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slvna.</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Som.</td>
<td>Somali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp.</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St.</td>
<td>Saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Str.</td>
<td>Strait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swed.</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switz.</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajik.</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th.</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk.</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmen.</td>
<td>Turkmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmen.</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.A.E.</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukr.</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urug.</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzb.</td>
<td>Uzbek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbek.</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var.</td>
<td>variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdkhr.</td>
<td>Vodokhranilishche (Rus. reservoir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdskh.</td>
<td>Vodoskhovyshche (Ukr. reservoir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ven.</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Sahara.</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wel.</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugo.</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamb.</td>
<td>Zambian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aabenraa Denmark 67 A8
Aachen Germany 76 A4
Aalborg Denmark 67 B7
Aalst Belgium 69 B5
Ab Nigeria 57 G5
Åbādān Iran 102 C4
Abadan Turkmengistan prev. Bezmein, Büzmeýin 104 B3
Abashiri Japan 112 D2
Abéché Chad 58 D3
Aberdeen Scotland, UK 70 D3
Aberdeen South Dakota, USA 25 E2
Aberdeen Washington, USA 26 A2
Aberystwyth Wales, UK 71 C6
Abhā Saudi Arabia 103 B6
Abydjan Côte d’Ivoire 104-105
Abidjan Côte d’Ivoire 56 D5
Abilene Texas, USA 29 F3
Abomey Benin 57 F4
Abu Dhābi capital of United Arab Emirates var. Abū Zaby 103 D5
Abuja capital of Nigeria 57 G4
Abū Zaby see Abu Dhabi
Acapulco Mexico 33 E5
Acarai Mountains mountain range Brazil/Guyana 41 F3
Acarigua Venezuela 40 D1
Accra capital of Ghana 57 E5
Acklins Island island Bahamas 36 D2
Aconcagua, Cerro peak Argentina 46 B4
A Coruña Spain Cast. La Coruña 74 C1
ACT see Australian Capital Territory
Adalia see Antalya
Adalia, Gulf of see Antalya Körfezi
‘Adan Yemen Eng. Aden 103 B7
Adana Turkey var. Seyhan 98 D4
Adapazari Turkey var. Sakarya 98 B2
Ad Dahnā’ desert Saudi Arabia 103 C5
Ad Dakhla Western Sahara 52 A4
Ad Dawḥah see Doha
Addis Ababa capital of Ethiopia Amh. Ādīs Ābeba 55 C5
Adelaide Australia 131 B6
Adélie, Terre d’ territory Antarctica 136 C4
Aden see ‘Adan
Aden, Gulf of see Aden, Gulf of sea feature
Adige river Italy 78 C2
Adīs Ābeba see Addis Ababa
Adiyaman Turkey 99 E4
Adriatic Sea Mediterranean Sea 78 D4
Aegean Sea Mediterranean Sea Gk. Aigaioi Pélagoi, Turk. Ege Denizi 87 D5
Aeolian Islands see Isole Eolie
Afghanistan country C Asia 104-105
Africa 50-51
African, Horn of see Afrikan horn physical region
African Sea Mediterranean Sea Gk. Aigaioi Pélagoi, Turk. Ege Denizi 87 D5
Afyon Turkey prev. Afyonkarahisar 98 B3
Afyonkarahisar see Afyon
Agadez Niger 57 G3
Agadir Morocco 52 B2
Agassiz Fracture Zone tectonic pulse Pacific Ocean 135 E4
Agen France 73 B6
Agra India 116 D3
Agrigento Italy 79 C7
Agrinio Greece 87 B5
Aguarico river Ecuador/Peru 40 B4
Aquascientes Mexico 32 D4
Ahaggar mountains Algeria var. Hoggar 53 E4
Ahmadābād India 116 C4
Ahvāz Iran 102 C4
Ahvenanmaa see Åland
Aigaio Pélagos see Aegean Sea
Aintab see Gaziantep
Aïr, Massif de l’region Niger 57 G2
Aix-en-Provence France 73 D6
Ajaccio Corse, France 73 E7
Ajdābīyā Libya 53 G2
Ajmer India 116 D3
Akaba see ‘Aqabah
Akchār desert Mauritania 56 C2
Akimiski Island island Canada 20 C3
Akita Japan 112 D3
Akjoujt Mauritania 56 C2
Akmonolink see Astana
Akpataki Island island Canada 21 E1
Akra Kanestrón see Palioúri, Akrotirión
Akron Ohio, USA 22 D3
Aksai Chin disputed region China/India 108 B4
Aktau Kazakhstan prev. Shevchenko 96 A4
Akureyri Iceland 65 E4
Akyab see Sittwe
Alabama state USA 30 D3
Alacant see Alicante
Alajuela Costa Rica 34 D4
Alamogordo New Mexico, USA 28 D3
Åland island group Finland Fin. Ahvenanmaa 67 D6
Al ‘Aqabah Jordan var. Akaba 101 B7
Alaska state USA 18
Alaska, Gulf of see Alaska, Gulf of sea feature
Alaska Range mountain range Alaska, USA 18 C3
Albacete Spain 75 E3
Alba Iulia Romania 90 B4
Albania country SE Europe 83
Albany Australia 129 B7
Albany Georgia, USA 31 E3
Albany New York, USA 23 F3
Albany Oregon, USA 26 A3
Albany river Canada 20 B3
Al Baṣrah — Ammassalik

Al Baṣrah Iraq var. Basra 102 C4
Al Bayḍā’ Libya 53 G2
Alberta province Canada 19 E4
Albi France 73 C6
Albuquerque New Mexico, USA 28 D2
Alcíacer do Sal Portugal 74 C4
Aldabra Group island group Seychelles 61 G2
Aleg Mauritania 56 C3
Aleksandriya see Oleksandriya
Aleksandropol’ see Gyumri
Alkešnac Serbia 82 E4
Alençon France 72 B3
Alessandria Italy 78 B2
Ålesund Norway 67 A5
Alet Sea feature Siberia 32 A1
Alet Sea feature northern Alaska 134 D1
Alexander Island island Antarctica 136 A3
Alexandra New Zealand 133 B7
Alexandretta see İskenderun
Alexandria see Al Ískandaríyáh
Alexandria Louisiana, USA 30 B3
Alexandroúpoli Greece 86 D3
Al Fāshir see El Fasher
Alföld see Great Hungarian Plain
Algarve region Portugal 74 C4
Algeciras Spain 74 D5
Algeria country N Africa 52-53
Alghero Italy 79 A5
Algiers capital of Algeria 52 D1
Al Ḥasakah Syria 100 D2
Al Ḥudaydah Yemen 103 B7
Al Ḥufūf Saudi Arabia 103 C5
Alicante Spain Cat. Alacant 75 F4
Alice Springs Australia 130 A4
Al Iskandaríyáh Egypt Eng. Alexandria 54 B1
Al Ísmā‘īlīya Egypt Eng. Ismailia 54 B1
Al Jawf Saudi Arabia 102 B4
Al Jazírah region Iraq/Syria 100 E2
Al Jízah Egypt var. El Gíza 54 B1
Al Karak Jordan 101 B6
Al Khálíl see Hebron
Al Khârijah Egypt var. El Khârj 54 B2
Al Khums Libya 53 F2
Al Khūrūṭum see Khartoum
Alkmaar Netherlands 68 C2
Al Kufrá Libya 53 H4
Al Ládhiqíyáh Syria Eng. Latakia 100 B3
Allahábád India 117 E4
Alleenstein see Olstzyn
Allentown Pennsylvania, USA 23 F4
Al-Ma’afrāq Jordan 101 B5
Almályk Uzbekistan Uzb. Omlaqliq 105 E2
Al Manāmah see Manama
Al Marj Libya 53 G2
Almaty see Alma-Ata
Al Mawsíl Iraq Eng. Mosul 102 B3
Almelo Netherlands 68 E3
Almeria Spain 75 E5
Al Minyá Egypt 54 B2
Al Mukallá Yemen 103 C7
Alofí capital of Niue 127 F5
Alor, Kepulauan island group Indonesia 121 E5
Alps mountain range C Europe 62 D4
Al Qâhirah see Cairo
Al Qámíshlí Syria var. Kamishli 100 E1
Al Qunayṭiráh Syria 100 B4
Altaí Mountains mountain range C Asia 108 C2
Altamura Italy 79 E5
Altar, Desierto de Desert Mexico/USA var. Sonoran Desert 32 A1
Altaí China 108 C2
Altaí Mongolia 108 D2
Altun Shan mountain range China 108 C3
Alturas California, USA 26 B4
Al Uqṣúr Egypt Eng. Luxor 54 B2
Alýtus Lithuania Pol. Olita 89 B5
Amádeus, Lake seasonal lake Australia 129 E5
Amakusa-nada island group Japan 113 A6
Amami-Ō-shima island Japan 113 A8
Amárillo Texas, USA 29 E2
Amazon river South America 38 C3
Amazon Basin region C South America 42 D2
Ambanja Madagascar 61 G2
Ambarchik Russian Federation 97 G2
Ambato Ecuador 40 A4
Amboasary Madagascar 61 F4
Ambon Indonesia 121 F4
Ambositra Madagascar 61 G3
Ambriz Angola 60 B1
Amo China 108 C4
Ameland island Netherlands 68 D1
American Falls Reservoir Reservoir Idaho, USA 26 E4
American Samoa external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 127 F4
Amersfoort Netherlands 68 D3
Ampa river Russian Federation 95 F2
Amiens France 72 C3
Amindivi Islands island group India 114 C2
Amirante Islands island group Seychelles 61 H1
Amman capital of Jordan 101 B5
Ammassalik Greenland var. Angmagssalik 64 D4
Ammochostos see Gazimağusa
Ámol Iran 102 C3
Amorgós island Greece 87 D6
Amritsar India 116 D2
Amsterdam capital of Netherlands 68 C3
Amsterdam Island island French Southern and Antarctic Territories 123 C6
Am Timan Chad 58 C3
Amu Darya river C Asia 104 D3
Amundsen Gulf sea feature Canada 19 E2
Amundsen Plain undersea feature Pacific Ocean 136 B4
Amundsen Sea Antarctica 97 G4
Amur river E Asia 97 G4 107 E1
Anabar river Russian Federation 95 E2
Anadolu Dağları see Doğu Karadeniz Dağları
Anadyr river Russia 105 E2
Anapa Russia 104 D3
Anatolia region SW Europe 78 C3
Ancona Italy 78 A2
Andalucía region Spain 74 D4
Andaman Islands island group India 115 H2 119 A5
Andaman Sea Indian Ocean 122 D3
Andes mountain range South America 39 B6
Andijon Uzbekistan Rus. Andizhan 105 F2
Andhra Pradesh state India 115 E1
Andizhan see Andijon
Andorra country SW Europe 73 B6
Andorra la Vella capital of Andorra 73 B6
Ándros island Greece 87 D5
Andros Island island Bahamas 36 C1
Angara river C Asia 95 D3
Ángel de la Guarda, Isla island Mexico 32 B2
Angel Falls see Salto Ángel
Angeles Philippines 121 E1
Ángel, Salto waterfall venezuela Eng. Angel Falls 41 F2
Ångermanälven river Sweden 66 C4
Angers France 72 B4
Anglesey island Wales, UK 71 C5
Angmagssalik see Ammassalik
Angola country C Africa 60
Angola Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Angora see Ankara
Angoulême France 73 B5
Angren Uzbekistan 105 E2
Ankara capital of Turkey prev. Angora 98 C3
Annaba Algeria 53 E1
An Nafud desert region Saudi Arabia 102 B4
An Najaf Iraq var. Najaf 102 B4
Annapolis Maryland, USA 23 F4
Ann Arbor Michigan, USA 22 C3
Annecy France 73 D5
Anshun China 110 D4
Ansongo Mali 57 E3
Antakya Turkey var. Hatay 98 D4
Antalaha Madagascar 61 G2
Antalya Turkey prev. Adalia 98 B4
Antalya, Gulf of see Antalya Körfezi
Antalya Körfezi see Antalya Körfezi
Antalaya Kör fe zi sea feature Mediterranean Sea Eng. Gulf of Antalya, var. Gulf of Adalia 98 B4
Antananarivo capital of Madagascar prev. Tananarive 61 G3
Antarctica 136
Antarctic Peninsula peninsula Antarctica 136 A2
Antequera Spain 74 D5
Anticosti, Île d' island Canada 21 F3
Antigua island Antigua & Barbuda 37 G3
Antigua & Barbuda country West Indies 37
Anti-Lebanon mountains Lebanon/Syria 100 B4
Antipodes Islands island group New Zealand 124 D5
Antofagasta Chile 46 B2
Antsirànaíana Madagascar 61 G2
Antsiohiy Madagascar 61 G2
Antwerp see Antwerpen
Antwerpen Belgium Eng. Antwerp 69 C5
Anyang China 110 C4
Aogas-shima island Japan 113 D6
Aomori Japan 112 D3
Aoraki peak New Zealand var. Cook, Mount 133 B6
Aosta Italy 78 A2
Aoukàr Plateau Mauritania 56 D3
Apeldoorn Netherlands 68 D3
Appennines see Appennino
Apia capital of Samoa 127 F4
Appalachian Mountains mountain range E USA 17 D5
Appennino mountain range Italy Eng. Appennines 78 C4
Apure river Venezuela 40 D2
Aqabah see Al ‘Aqabah
Aqaba, Gulf of sea feature Red Sea Arab. Khalij al ‘Aqabah 101 A8
‘Aqabah, Khalij al see Aqaba, Gulf of
Äqchah Afghanistan var. Aq cheh 104 D3
Äqcheh see Aq cheh
Arabian Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 B3
Arabian Peninsula peninsula Asia 85 H5 94 B5 103 C5
Arabian Sea Indian Ocean 122 B3
Aracaju Brazil 43 H3
Arad Romania 90 B4
Aţ Ṭā‘īf — Balabac Strait

Aţ Ṭā‘īf Saudi Arabia 102 B6
Attapu Laos 119 E5
Attawapiskat Canada 20 C3
Attawapiskat river Canada 20 B3
Attu Island island Alaska, USA 18 A2
Auch France 73 B6
Auckland New Zealand 132 D3
Auckland Islands island group New Zealand 124 D5
Augsburg Germany 77 C6
Augusta Australia 129 B7
Augusta Georgia, USA 31 E2
Augusta Maine, USA 23 G2
Aurillac France 73 C5
Aurora Colorado, USA 24 D4
Aurora Illinois, USA 22 B3
Aussig see Ústí nad Labem
Austin Texas, USA 29 G4
Australasia 124-125
Australas, îles island group French Polynesia 125 F4
Austral Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 H4
Australia country Pacific Ocean 124
Australian Alps Australia 131 D7
Australian Capital Territory territory Australia abbrev. A.C.T. 131 D6
Austria country C Europe 77
Auxerre France 72 C4
Avarua capital of Cook Islands 127 G5
Aveiro Portugal 74 C2
Avignon France 73 D6
Ávila Spain 74 D2
Ávila France 74 D1
Awbārī Libya 53 F3
Axel Heiberg Island island Canada 19 F1
Axios see Vardar
Ayacucho Peru 42 B4
Aydarko‘l Ko‘li lake Uzbekistan var. Aydarkul 104 D2
Aydarkul see Aydarko‘l Ko‘li
Aydin Turkey 98 A3
Ayer’s Rock see Uluru
Ayr Scotland, UK 70 C4
Ayutthaya Thailand 119 C5
Ayvalik Turkey 98 A3
Azaouâd desert Mali 57 E2
A‘zāz Syria 100 B2
Azerbaijan country SW Asia 99 G2
Azores islands Portugal, Atlantic Ocean 48 C3
Azov’ske More see Azov, Sea of
Azovskoye More see Azov, Sea of
Azul Argentina 46 D4
Azur, Côte d’ coastal region France 73 E6
Az Zarqa’ Jordan 101 B5
Az Zāwiyah Libya 53 F2

---

B

Baalbek Lebanon var. Ba‘labakk 100 B4
Babeldao Island Island Palau 124 B2
Babruysk Belarus Rus. Bobruysk 89 D6
Babuyan Channel channel Philippines 121 E1
Bacan, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F4
Bačka Topola Serbia 82 D3
Bacău Romania 90 C4
Badajoz Spain 74 C4
Baden Switzerland 77 E6
Bādiyat ash Shām see Syrian Desert
Baffin Bay sea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 B1
Baffin Island island Canada 19 G2
Bagin river Africa 56 C3
Bafoussam Cameroon 58 B4
Bagdad see Baghdad
Bagé Brazil 44 C4
Baghdad capital of Iraq var. Bagdad, Ar. Baghdād 102 B3
Baghdād see Baghdad
Baghlān Afghanistan 105 E3
Bago Myanmar prev. Pegu 118 B4
Bagoé river Côte d’Ivoire/Mali 56 D4
Baguio Philippines 121 E1
Bahamas country West Indies, Atlantic Ocean 36
Baharān see Baharly
Baharly Turkmenistan prev. Baharden, Bäherden, Bakharden, Bakherden 104 B3
Bahāwalpur Pakistan 116 C3
Bāherden see Baharly
Bahía Blanca Argentina 47 C5
Bahía, Islas de la islands Honduras 34 D2
Bahir Dar Ethiopia 54 C4
Bahrain country SW Asia 103 C5
Baia Mare Romania 90 B3
Bailkal, Lake see Baykal, Ozero
Bairiki capital of Kiribati 127 E2
Baishan China 110 E3
Baja Hungary 81 C7
Baja California peninsula Mexico Eng. Lower California 32 B2
Bajo Nuevo island Colombia 35 F2
Baker Oregon, USA 26 C3
Baker & Howland Islands external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 125 E2
Bakersfield California, USA 27 C7
Bakharden see Baharly
Bakharden see Baharly
Bākhtarān see Kermānshāh
Baki see Baku
Baky see Baku
Balabac Strait sea feature South China Sea/Sulu Sea 120 D2
Ba‘labakk — Basra

Balaton Lake Hung. var. Lake Balaton, Ger. Plattensee 81 C7
Balaton, Lake see Balaton
Balbina, Represa Reservoir Brazil 42 D2
Baleares, Islas island group Spain Eng. Balearic Islands 75 H3
Balearic Islands see Baleares, Islas
Balíkesir Turkey 98 A3
Balikpapan Indonesia 120 D4
Balkanabat Turkmenistan prev. Nebitdag 104 B2
Balkan Mountains mountain range Bulgaria Bul. Stara Planina 86 C2
Balkhash Kazakhstan 96 C5
Balkhash, Lake see Balkhash, Ozero
Balkhash, Ozero lake Kazakhstan Eng. Lake Balkhash 94 C3
Ballarat Australia 131 C7
Balsas river Mexico 33 E5
Bálti Moldova 90 D3
Baltic Port see Paldiski
Baltic Sea Atlantic Ocean 67 C7
Baltimore Maryland, USA 23 F4
Baltischport see Paldiski
Baltiski see Paldiski
Bamako capital of Mali 56 D3
Bambari Central African Republic 58 D4
Bamenda Cameroon 58 B4
Banaba island Kiribati prev. Ocean Island 127 E2
Bandaaceh Indonesia 120 A3
Band, Laut see Banda Sea
Banda Sea sea feature Pacific Ocean Ind. Laut Banda 121 F4
Bandar-e ‘Abbās Iran 102 D4
Bandar-e Bushehr Iran 102 C4
Bandar Lampung Indonesia prev. Tanjungkarang 120 C4
Bandar Seri Begawan capital of Brunei 120 D3
Bandon Oregon, USA 26 A3
Bandung Indonesia 120 C5
Bangalore India 114 D2
Banggai, Kepulauan island group Indonesia 121 E4
Banghāzi Libya Eng. Benghazi 53 G2
Bangka, Palau island Indonesia 120 C4
Bangkok capital of Thailand Th. Krung Thep 119 C5
Bangladesh country S Asia 117
Bangor Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
Bangor Maine, USA 23 G2
Bangui Central African Republic 59 C5
Bani river Mali 56 D3
Bānī Suwayf Egypt var. Beni Suef 54 B1
Banja Luka Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B3
Banjarmasin Indonesia 120 D4
Banjul capital of Gambia 56 B3
Banks Island island Canada 19 E2
Banks Islands island group Vanuatu, Pacific Ocean 126 D4
Banks Peninsula peninsula New Zealand133 C6
Banks Strait sea feature Tasman Sea 131 C7
Banská Bystrica Slovakia Ger. Neusohl, Hung. Besztercebánya 81 C6
Bantry Bay sea feature Ireland 71 A6
Banyo Cameroon 58 B4
Banzare Seamounts undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 C7
Baotou China 109 F3
Baranavichy Belarus Rus. Baranovichy, Pol. Baranowicze 89 C6
Baranovichi see Baranavichy
Baranowicze see Baranavichy
Barbados country West Indies 37 H4
Barbuda island Antigua & Barbuda 37 G3
Barcaldine Australia 130 C4
Barcelona Spain 75 G2
Barcelona Venezuela 41 E1
Barcolod City Philippines 121 E2
Bareilly India 117 E3
Barentsburg Svalbard 65 F2
Barentsoya island Svalbard 65 G2
Barents Sea Arctic Ocean 137 H5
Bari Italy 79 E5
Barinas Venezuela 40 D2
Barisan, Pegunungan mountains Indonesia 120 B4
Barkly Tableland plateau Australia 130 B3
Barlavento, Ilhas de island group Cape Verde var. Windward Islands 56 A2
Bar-le-Duc France 72 D3
Barlee, Lake lake Australia 129 B 5
Barlee Range mountain range Australia 128 B4
Barnaul Russian Federation 96 D4
Barnstaple England, UK 71 C7
Barquisimeto Venezuela 40 D1
Barra island Scotland, UK 70 B3
Barranquilla Colombia 40 B1
Barrier Range mountain range Australia 131 C5
Barrow river Ireland 71 B6
Barstow California, USA 27 C7
Bartang river Tajikistan 105 F3
Bartica Guyana 41 G2
Baruun-Urt Mongolia 109 F2
Barwon River river Australia 131 D5
Barysaw Belarus Rus. Borisov 89 D5
Basarabasca Moldova 90 D4
Basel Switzerland 77 B6
Basra see Al Baṣrah
Bassein see Pathein
Basse-Terre capital of Guadeloupe 37 G4
Basseterre capital of St Kitts & Nevis 37 G3
Bass Strait sea feature Australia 131 C7
Bastia see Bastaino
dâmbâng tdâmbâng
Batangas Philippines 121 E2
Bath England, UK 71 D6
Bathurst Island island Australia 128 D2
Bathurst Island island Canada 19 F2
Bățin, Wădī al dry watercourse Asia 102 C4
Beijing capital of China var. Peking 110 C4
Beira Mozambique 61 E3
Beirut capital of Lebanon var. Beyrouth, Bayrût 100 B4
Beja Portugal 74 C4
Béjaïa Algeria 53 E1
Bek-Budi see Karshi
Békéscsaba Hungary 81 D7
Belarus country E Europe var. Belorusia 89
Belau see Palau
Belcher Islands islands Canada 20 C2
Beledweyne Somalia 55 D5
Belém Brazil 43 F2
Belfast Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
Belfort France 72 E4
Belgium capital of Belgium country W Europe 69
Belgorod Russian Federation 93 A5
Belgrade capital of Serbia Scr. Beograd 82 D3
Belitung, Pulau island Indonesia 120 C4
Belize country Central America 34
Belize City Belize 34 C1
Belle Île island France 72 A4
Belle Isle, Strait of sea feature Canada 21 G3
Bellevue Washington, USA 26 B2
Bellingham Washington, USA 26 B1
Bellingshausen Sea Antarctica 136 A3
Bello Colombia 40 B2
Bellville South Africa 60 C5
Belmopan capital of Belize 34 C1
Belo Horizonte Brazil 45 F1
Belorusia see Belarus
Belostok see Białystok
Belaye More Arctic Ocean Eng. White Sea 63 F1
Bely, Ostrov island Russian Federation 137 H4
Bend Oregon, USA 26 B3
Bendery see Tighina
Bendigo Australia 131 C7
Benevento Italy 79 D5
Bengal, Bay of sea feature Indian Ocean 122 D3
Bengbu China 111 D5
Benghazí see Banghāzī
Bengkulu Indonesia 120 B4
Benguela Angola 60 B2
Beni river Bolivia 42 C4
Benidorm Spain 75 F4
Beni-Mellal Morocco 52 C2
Benin country N Africa prev. Dahomey 57
Benin, Bight of sea feature W Africa 57 F5
Benin City Nigeria 57 F5
Beni Suef see Bani Suwayf
Ben Nevis mountain Scotland, UK 70 C3
Benue river Cameroon/Nigeria 57 G4
Beograd see Belgrade
Berat Albania 83 D6
Berbera Somalia 54 D4
Berbérati Central African Republic 58 C5
Berdnyans’k Ukraine 91 G4
Berezina see Byerazino
Bergamo Italy 78 B2
Bergen Norway 67 A5
Bergse Maas river Netherlands 68 D4
Bering Sea Pacific Ocean 134 D1
Bering Strait sea feature Bering Sea/Chukchi Sea 134 D1
Berkeley California, USA 27 B6
Berlin capital of Germany 76 D3
Bermejo river Argentina 46 D2
Bermuda external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 48 B3
Bern capital of Switzerland Fr. Berne 77 B7
Bern see Bern
Berner Alpen *mountain range*
Switzerland 77 B7
Bertoua Cameroon 59 B5
Besançon France 72 D4
Besztercebánya see Banská Bystrica
Bethlehem West Bank 101 A5
Beyrouth see Beirut
Béziers France 73 C6
Bezmein see Abadan
Bhamo Myanmar 118 B2
Bhavnagar India 116 C4
Bhopal India 116 D4
Bhutan *country*
S Asia 117
Biak, Pulau *island*
Indonesia 121 G4
Biel Switzerland 77 B7
Bielefeld Germany 76 B4
Bieleitz-Biala see Bielsko-Biała
Bielsko-Biała Poland Ger.
Bielitz-Biala 81 C5
Bié Plateau *upland*
Angola 51 C6
Bighorn Mountains *mountains*
C USA 24 C2
Bignona Senegal 56 B3
Big Spring Texas, USA 29 E3
Bihać Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 B3
Bihār state India 117 F3
Bijelo Polje Montenegro
82 D4
Bikâner India 116 C3
Bila Tserkva Ukraine 91 E2
Bilbao Spain 75 E1
Billings Montana, USA 24 C2
Bilma, Grand Erg de *desert*
Niger 57 G3
Biloela Australia 130 D4
Biloxi Mississippi, USA
30 C3
Biltine Chad 58 D3
Binghamton New York, USA
23 F3
Birāk Libya 53 F3
Birātnagar Nepal 117 F3
Birmingham England, UK
71 D6
Birmingham Alabama, USA
30 D2
Bir Mogreïn Mauritania 56 C1
Birse see Biržai
Biržai Lithuania Ger. Birsen
88 C4
Biscay, Bay of *sea feature*
Atlantic Ocean 62 C4
Bishkek *capital of* Kyrgyzstan
prev. Frunze, Pishpek 105 F2
Bishop California, USA 27 C6
Biskra Algeria 53 E2
Bismarck North Dakota, USA
25 E2
Bismarck Archipelago *island group*
Papua New Guinea
126 B3
Bismarck Sea *sea*
Pacific Ocean
124 B2
Bissau *capital of*
Guinea-Bissau
56 B4
Bitola Macedonia 83 E6
Bitterroot Range *mountains*
NW USA 26 D2
Bivva-ko *lake*
Japan 113 C5
Bizerte Tunisia 53 E1
Bjelovar Croatia 82 B2
Bjørnøya *Island*
N Norway
Eng. Bear Island 65 G3
Black Drin *river* Albania/
Macedonia 83 D5
Black Forest see Schwarzwald
Black Hills *mountains* C USA
24 D3
Blackpool England, UK 71 D5
Black River *river* China/Vietnam
118 D3
Black Sea Asia/Europe 63 F4
Black Volta *river* Ghana/Côte
d’Ivoire 57 E4
Blackwater *river* Ireland
71 A6
Blagoevgrad Bulgaria 86 C3
Blagoveshchensk Russian
Federation 97 G4
Blanca, Bahía *sea feature*
Argentina 39 D5
Blanche, Lake *lake*
Australia 131 B5
Blantyre Malawi 61 E2
Blenheim New Zealand 133 D5
Blida Algeria 52 D1
Bloemfontein South Africa
60 D4
Bloys France 72 C4
Bloomington Indiana, USA
22 C4
Bluefields Nicaragua 35 E3
Blue Mountains *mountains* W
USA 26 C2
Blue Nile *river* Ethiopia/Sudan
54 C4
Blumenau Brazil 44 D3
Bo Sierra Leone 56 C4
Boa Vista Brazil 42 D1
Boa Vista *island* Cape Verde
56 A3
Bobo-Dioulasso Burkina 56 D4
Bobrujsk see Babrujsk
Boca de la Serpiente see
Serpent’s Mouth, The
Bochum Germany 76 B4
Bodo Norway 66 C3
Bodrum Turkey 98 A4
Bogor Indonesia 120 C5
Bogotá *capital of* Colombia
40 B3
Bo Hai *sea feature* Yellow Sea
110 D4
Bohemian Forest *region*
Germany 77 D5
Bohol Sea *Sea* Philippines
121 E2
Boise Idaho, USA 26 D3
Boké Guinea 56 C4
Bokhara see Buxoro
Bol Chad 58 B3
Bolivia *country* C South
America 42-43
Bologna Italy 78 C3
Bolton England, UK 71 D5
Bolzano Italy Ger. Bozen 78 C2
Bombay see Mumbai
Bomu *river* Central African
59 D5
Bongo, Massif des *upland*
Central African Republic
58 D4
Bongor Chad 58 C3
Bonn — Buchanan

Bonn Germany 76 84
Boosaaso Somalia 54 84
Borås Sweden 67 87
Bordeaux France 73 85
Borger Texas, USA 29 82
Borossov see Barysaw
Borlänge Sweden 67 86
Borneo Island SE Asia 120-121
Bornholm Island Denmark 67 88
Bosanski Šamac Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 83
Bosna river Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 83
Bosna I Hercegovina, Federacija Admin. region republic Bosnia and Herzegovina 82 84
Bosnia & Herzegovina country SE Europe 82-83
Bosphorus sea feature Turkey Turk. İstanbul Boğazı 98 82
Bossangoa Central African Republic 58 84
Bosten Hu Lake China 108 83
Boston Massachusetts, USA 23 83
Bothnia, Gulf of sea feature Baltic Sea 67 85
Botoșani Romania 90 83
Botswana country southern Africa 60
Bouar Central African Republic 58 84
Bougainville Island island Papua New Guinea 126 83
Bougouni Mali 56 84
Boulder Colorado, USA 24 84
Boulogne-sur-Mer France 72 82
Bourges France 72 84
Bourgogne region France Eng. Burgundy 72 84
Bourke Australia 131 85
Bournemouth England, UK 71 87
Bouvet Island external territory Norway, Atlantic Ocean 49 87
Bowen Australia 130 83
Bowling Green Kentucky, USA 22 85
Bozeman Montana, USA 24 82
Bozen see Bolzano
Brac island Croatia 82 84
Bradford England, UK 71 85
Braga Portugal 74 82
Bragança Portugal 74 82
Brahmaputra river Asia 117 83
Brăila Romania 90 84
Brainerd Minnesota, USA 25 82
Brandon Canada 19 85
Brasilia capital of Brazil 43 84
Brasov Romania 90 84
Bratislava capital of Slovakia Ger. Pressburg, Hung. Pozsony 81 86
Bratsk Russian Federation 97 84
Braunau am Inn Austria 77 85
Braunschweig Germany Eng. Brunswick 76 84
Brazi country South America 42-43
Brazil Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 85
Brazilian Highlands upland Brazil 43 84
Brazos river SW USA 29 82
Brazzaville capital of Congo 59 86
Brecon Beacons hills Wales, UK 71 86
Breda Netherlands 68 84
Bregenz Austria 77 87
Bremen Germany 76 83
Bremenhaven Germany 76 83
Brescia Italy 78 82
Breslau see Wrocław
Brest France 72 83
Brest-Litovsk see Brest
Bretagne region France Eng. Brittany 72 83
Brežnice see Naberezhnye Chelny
Bria Central African Republic 58 84
Bridgetown capital of Barbados 37 84
Brig Switzerland 77 85
Brighton England, UK 71 87
Brindisi Italy 79 85
Brisbane Australia 131 85
Bristol England, UK 71 86
British Columbia province Canada 18-19
British Indian Ocean Territory external territory UK, Indian Ocean 122 84
British Isles islands W Europe 70-71
British Virgin Islands external territory UK, West Indies 37
Brittany see Bretagne
Brno Czech Republic Ger. Brünn B5
Broken Arrow Oklahoma, USA 29 81
Broken Hill Australia 131 86
Broken Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 86
Bromberg see Bydgoszcz
Brooks Range mountains Alaska, USA 18 82
Brookton Australia 129 86
Broome Australia 128 83
Brownfield Texas, USA 29 82
Brownsville Texas, USA 29 85
Bruges see Brugge
Brugge Belgium Fr. Bruges 69 85
Brunei country E Asia 120 83
Brunn see Brno
Brunswick Georgia, USA 31 83
Brunswick see Braunschweig
Brusa see Bursa
Brussel see Brussels
Brussels capital of Belgium Fr. Bruxelles, Flem. Brussel 69 86
Brüx see Most
Bruxelles see Brussels
Bryan Texas, USA 29 83
Bryansk Russian Federation 93 85 96 82
Brześć Litewski see Brest
Brześć nad Bugiem see Brest
Bucaramanga Colombia 40 82
Buchanan Liberia 56 85
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>capital of Romania 90 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>capital of Hungary 81 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budweis</td>
<td>see České Budějovice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenaventura</td>
<td>Colombia 40 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>capital of Argentina 46 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires, Lago</td>
<td>lake Argentina/Chile 47 B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>New York, USA 23 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bug</td>
<td>river E Europe 90 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura</td>
<td>capital of Burundi prev. Usumbura 55 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhara</td>
<td>see Buxoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>Zimbabwe 60 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgan</td>
<td>Mongolia 109 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>country E Europe 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunbury</td>
<td>Australia 129 B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundaberg</td>
<td>Australia 130 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buraydah</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia 103 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buré</td>
<td>Ethiopia 54 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgas</td>
<td>Bulgaria 86 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgos</td>
<td>Spain 75 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgundy</td>
<td>see Bourgogne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burketown</td>
<td>Australia 130 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina</td>
<td>country W Africa 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Iowa, USA 25 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Vermont, USA 23 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>see Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnie</td>
<td>Tasmania 131 C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
<td>Oregon, USA 26 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>Turkey prev. Brusa 98 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bûrsaīd</td>
<td>Egypt Eng. Port Said 54 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burtneku Ezers</td>
<td>lake Latvia 88 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bzu</td>
<td>Pulau island Indonesia 121 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>country C Africa 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busselton</td>
<td>Australia 129 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buton, Pulau Island</td>
<td>Indonesia 121 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>Montana, USA 24 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butuan</td>
<td>Philippines 121 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxoro</td>
<td>Uzbekistan var. Bokhara, Rus. Bukhara 104 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Büyükağı Dağı</td>
<td>see Ararat, Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzău</td>
<td>Romania 90 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Büzmeýin</td>
<td>see Abadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bydgoszcz</td>
<td>Poland Ger. Bromberg 80 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byerazino river</td>
<td>Belarus Rus. Berezina 89 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byzantium</td>
<td>see Istanbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacazapá</td>
<td>Paraguay 44 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabanatuan</td>
<td>Philippines 121 E1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabimas</td>
<td>Venezuela 40 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinda exclave</td>
<td>Angola 60 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabot Strait</td>
<td>sea feature Atlantic Ocean 21 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čačak</td>
<td>Serbia 82 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cáceres</td>
<td>Spain 74 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cachoeiro de Itapemirim</td>
<td>Brazil 45 F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadiz</td>
<td>Philippines 121 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cádiz</td>
<td>Spain 74 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caen</td>
<td>France 72 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan de Oro</td>
<td>Philippines 121 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagliari</td>
<td>Italy 79 A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahors</td>
<td>France 73 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns</td>
<td>Australia 130 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>capital of Egypt Ar. Al Qāhirah, var. El Qāhira 54 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čakovac</td>
<td>Croatia 82 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabar</td>
<td>Nigeria 57 G5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
<td>region Italy 79 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calafate</td>
<td>see El Calafate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calais</td>
<td>France 72 C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calais</td>
<td>Maine, USA 23 H1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calama</td>
<td>Chile 46 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calbayog</td>
<td>Philippines 121 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculutta</td>
<td>see Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldas da Rainha</td>
<td>Portugal 74 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>Idaho, USA 27 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleta Olivia</td>
<td>Argentina 47 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>Canada 19 E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cali</td>
<td>Colombia 40 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calicut</td>
<td>India see Kozhikode 114 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>state USA 26-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California, Golfo</td>
<td>de sea feature Pacific Ocean Eng. California, Gulf of 32 B2 123 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callabonna, Lake</td>
<td>lake Australia 131 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callao</td>
<td>Peru 42 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calitanissetta</td>
<td>Italy 79 C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camagüey</td>
<td>Cuba 36 C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>country SE Asia Cam. Kampuchea 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>England, UK 71 E6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>New Zealand 132 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>country W Africa 58-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell Plateau</td>
<td>undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campeche</td>
<td>Mexico 33 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campeche, Bahía</td>
<td>de sea feature Mexico Eng. Gulf of Campeche 33 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campina Grande</td>
<td>Brazil 43 H3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campinas</td>
<td>Brazil 45 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo Grande</td>
<td>Brazil 44 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos</td>
<td>Brazil 45 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>country North America 16-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Basin</td>
<td>undersea feature Arctic Ocean var. Laurentian 137 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian River</td>
<td>river SW USA 29 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čanakkale</td>
<td>Turkey 98 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čanakkale Boğazi</td>
<td>see Dardanelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canarias, Islas</td>
<td>islands Spain Eng. Canary Islands 50 A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Basin</td>
<td>undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Islands</td>
<td>see Canarias, Islas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaveral, Cape</td>
<td>coastal feature Florida, USA 31 F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>capital of Australia 131 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancún</td>
<td>Mexico 33 H3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caniapiscau — Châgai Hills

Caniapiscau river Canada 21 E2
Caniapiscau, Réservoir Reservoir Canada 21 E3
Canik Dağları mountains Turkey 98 D2
Çankırı Turkey 98 C2
Cannes France 73 D6
Canoa Brazil 44 D4
Canterbury England, UK 71 E6
Canterbury Bight sea feature Pacific Ocean 133 C6
Canterbury Plains plain New Zealand 133 B6
Càン Thơ Vietnam 119 D6
Canton Ohio, USA 22 D4
Canton see Guangzhou
Cape Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Cape Town South Africa 60 C5
Cape Verde country Atlantic Ocean 56 A2
Cape Verde Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 C4
Cape York Peninsula peninsula Australia 124 B3
Cap-Haïtien Haiti 36 D3
Capri, Isola di island Italy 79 D5
Cauqué river Colombia 40 C4
CAR see Central African Republic
Caracas capital of Venezuela 40 D1
Carazinho Brazil 44 C3
Carbondale Illinois, USA 22 B5
Carcassonne France 73 C6
Cardiff Wales, UK 71 C6
Cardigan Bay sea feature Wales, UK 71 C6
Carey, Lake lake Australia 129 C5
Caribbean Sea Atlantic Ocean 36-37
Carlisle England, UK 70 D4
Carlsbad New Mexico, USA 28 D3
Carlsberg Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 B4
Carnivon Australia 128 A5
Carnegie, Lake lake Australia 129 C5
Carolina Brazil 43 F3
Caroline Island see Millennium Island
Caroline Islands island group Micronesia 126 B1
Caroni river Venezuela 41 F2
Carpathian Mountains mountain range E Europe var. Carpathians 63 E4
Carpathians see Carpathian Mountains
Carpaţii Meridionali mountain range Romania Eng. South Carpathians, Transylvanian Alps 90 B4
Carpentaria, Gulf of sea feature Australia 130 B2
Carson City Nevada, USA 27 B5
Cartagena Colombia 40 B1
Cartagena Spain 75 F4
Cartago Costa Rica 35 E4
Cartwright Canada 21 G2
Carúpano Venezuela 41 E1
Casablanca Morocco 52 C2
Casa Grande Arizona, USA 28 B3
Cascade Range mountain range Canada/USA 26 B2
Cascais Portugal 74 B3
Casper Wyoming, USA 24 C3
Caspian Sea inland sea Asia/Europe 94 B4
Castellón de la Plana Spain 75 F3
Castelo Branco Portugal 74 C3
Castries capital of St Lucia 37 G4
Castro Chile 47 B6
Cat Island island Bahamas 36 D1
Catania Italy 79 D7
Catanzaro Italy 79 D6
Cauca river Colombia 40 B2
Caucasus mountains Asia/Europe 93 A7
Caura river Venezuela 41 E2
Caviana, Ilha island Brazil 43 F1
Cawnpore see Kânpur
Caxias do Sul Brazil 44 D4
Cayenne capital of French Guiana 41 H3
Cayman Islands external territory UK, West Indies 36
Cebu Philippines 121 E2
Cedar Rapids Iowa, USA 25 G3
Cedros, Isla island Mexico 32 A2
Ceduna Australia 131 A6
Cefalù Italy 79 C6
Celebes see Sulawesi
Celebes Sea Pacific Ocean Ind. Laut Sulawesi 134 B3
Celje Slovenia 77 E7
Central African Republic country C Africa abbrev. CAR 58-59
Central, Cordillera mountain range Philippines 121 E1
Central Makrân Range mountains Pakistan 116 A3
Central Pacific Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 E1
Central Russian Upland upland Russian Federation 94 B3
Central Siberian Plateau see Srednesibirskoye Ploskogor’ye
Central Siberian Uplands see Srednesibirskoye Ploskogor’ye
Central, Sistema mountain range Spain 74 D3
Cephalonia see Kefalloniá
Ceram Sea Sea Indonesia 121 F4
Cernăuți see Chernivtsi
Cēsis Latvia Ger. Wenden 88 C3
České Budějovice Czech Republic Ger. Budweis 81 B5
Ceuta external territory Spain, N Africa 52 C1
Cévennes mountains France 73 C6
Ceylon see Sri Lanka
Ceylon Plain undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 C4
Chad country C Africa 58
Chad, Lake lake C Africa 58 B3
Châgai Hills mountains Pakistan 116 A2
Chona — Comodoro Rivadavia

Chona river Russian Federation 95 E2
Chon Buri Thailand 119 C5
Ch‘ŏngjin North Korea 110 E3
Chongqing province China var. Chungking 111 B5
Chonos, Archipiélago de los island group Chile 47 B6
Chornobyl Ukraine Rus. Chernobyl 91 E1
Choûm Mauritania 56 C2
Choybalsan Mongolia 109 F2
Christchurch New Zealand 133 C6
Christmas Island external territory Australia, Indian Ocean 122 D5
Christmas Island see Kiritimati
Christmas Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 F1
Chuan see Sicuan
Chubut river Argentina 47 B6
Chudskoye Ozero see Peipus, Lake
Chuí see Chuy
Chukchi Plain undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G2
Chukchi Sea Arctic Ocean Rus. Chukotskoye More 137 F1
Chukotskoye More see Chukchi Sea
Chula Vista California, USA 27 C8
Chulym river Russian Federation 94 D3
Chumphon Thailand 119 C6
Chungking see Chongqing
Chuquicamata Chile 46 B2
Chur Switzerland 77 B7
Churchill Canada 19 G4
Chuuk Islands island group Micronesia 126 B1
Chuy Brazil var. Chuí 44 C5
Cienfuegos Cuba 36 B2
Cieza Spain 75 F4
Cilacap Indonesia 120 C5
Cincinnati Ohio, USA 22 C4
Ciudad Bolívar Venezuela 41 E2
Ciudad del Este Paraguay 44 C3
Ciudad de México see Mexico City
Ciudad Guayana Venezuela 41 E2
Ciudad Juárez Mexico 32 C1
Ciudad Obregón Mexico 32 B2
Ciudad Ojeda Venezuela 40 C1
Ciudad Real Spain 75 E3
Ciudad Valles Mexico 33 E3
Ciudad Victoria Mexico 33 E3
Clarence river New Zealand 133 C5
Clarion Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 G1
Clarksville Tennessee, USA 30 D1
Clearwater Florida, USA 31 E4
Clermont Australia 130 D4
Clermont-Ferrand France 73 C5
Cleveland Ohio, USA 22 D3
Clipperton Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 G2
Clipperton Island external territory France, Pacific Ocean 135 F3
Cloncurry Australia 130 C3
Clovis New Mexico, USA 29 E2
Cluj-Napoca Romania 90 B3
Clutha river New Zealand 133 B7
Coast Ranges mountain range W USA 26 A5
Coats Island island Canada 20 C1
Coats Land physical region Antarctica 136 B2
Coatzacoalcos Mexico 33 G4
Cobán Guatemala 34 B2
Cochabamba Bolivia 42 C4
Cochin India see Kochi 114 D3
Cochrane Canada 20 C4
Cochrane Chile 47 B6
Coco river Honduras/Nicaragua 34 D2
Cocos Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
Cocos Islands external territory Australia, Indian Ocean 122 D5
Cod, Cape coastal feature NE USA 23 G3
Coeur d’Alene Idaho, USA 26 C2
Coffs Harbour Australia 131 E6
Coihaique Chile 47 B6
Coimbatore India 114 D3
Coimbra Portugal 74 C3
Colchester England, UK 71 E6
Colmar France 72 E4
Cologne see Köln
Colombia country N South America 40-41
Colombo capital of Sri Lanka 115 E4
Colón Panama 35 F4
Colón, Archipiélago de see Galapagos Islands
Colorado state USA 24 C4
Colorado river USA 16 B5
Colorado river Argentina 47 C5
Colorado Plateau upland region S USA 28 B1
Colorado Springs Colorado, USA 24 D4
Columbia South Carolina, USA 31 F2
Columbia river NW USA 26 C1
Columbus Georgia, USA 30 D3
Columbus Mississippi, USA 30 C2
Columbus Nebraska, USA 25 E4
Columbus Ohio, USA 22 D4
Comayagua Honduras 34 C2
Comilla Bangladesh 117 G4
Communism Peak peak Tajikistan Rus. Pik Kommunizma, prev. Stalin Peak, Garmo Peak 105 F3
Como, Lago di lake Italy 78 B2
Comodoro Rivadavia Argentina 47 C6
Comoros country Indian Ocean 61
Conakry capital of Guinea 56 C4
Concepción Chile 47 B5
Concepción Paraguay 44 B2
Conchos river Mexico 32 C2
Concord New Hampshire, USA 22 G2
Concordia E Argentina 46 D3
Congo country C Africa 59
Congo river C Africa var. Zaire 51 C5
Congo Basin drainage basin C Africa 59 C5
Congo, Democratic Republic of country C Africa 59
Connecticut state USA 23 G3
Constance, Lake river C Europe 77 B6
Constantine Algeria 53 E1
Constantinople see Istanbul
Constanta Romania 90 D5
Coober Pedy Australia 131 A5
Cook, Mount see Aoraki
Cook Islands external territory New Zealand, Pacific Ocean 127 G4
Cook Strait sea feature New Zealand 133 D5
Cooke, Maryland, USA 23 E4
Copiapó Chile 46 B3
Coppermine see Kugluktuk
Coquimbo Chile 46 B4
Corabia Romania 90 B5
Coral Sea Pacific Ocean 130 E3
Coral Sea Islands external territory Australia, Coral Sea 130 E3
Corantine see Courantyne
Cordillera Cantábrica mountain range Spain 74 D1
Córdoba Argentina 46 C3
Córdoba Spain 74 D4
Cordova Alaska, USA 18 D3
Corfu see Kérkyra
Corinth see Kórinthos
Corinth, Gulf of see Korinthiakós Kólpos
Corinto Nicaragua 34 C3
Cork Ireland 71 B6
Corner Brook Canada 21 G3
Coro Venezuela 40 D1
Coronel Oviedo Paraguay 44 C2
Corpus Christi Texas, USA 29 G5
Corrib, Lough lake Ireland 71 A5
Corrientes Argentina 46 D3
Corse island France Eng. Corsica 73 E7 84 D2
Corsica see Corse
Çorum Turkey 98 D2
Corvallis Oregon, USA 26 A3
Cosenza Italy 79 E6
Costa Blanca coastal region Spain 75 F4
Costa Brava coastal region Spain 75 H2
Costa Rica country Central America 34-35
Côte d’Ivoire country W Africa Eng. Ivory Coast 56 D4
Cottbus Germany 76 D4
Council Bluffs Iowa, USA 25 F4
Courantyne river Guyana / Suriname var. Corantijn 41 G3
Courland Lagoon sea feature Baltic Sea 88 B4
Coventry England, UK 71 D6
Covilhã Portugal 74 C3
Cowan, Lake lake Australia 129 C6
Cuzco see Kuzco
Craithie Guyana / Venezuela 41 F2
Czechoslovakia see Czech Republic or Slovakia
Czech Republic country C Europe 80-81
Częstochowa Poland Ger. Tschenstochau 80 C4
Czúchów Poland 80 C3
Dacca see Dhaka
Dagden see Hiiiumaa
Dagô see Hiiiumaa
Dagupan Philippines 121 E1
Da Hinggan Ling mountain range China Eng. Great Khingan Range 109 G1
Dahomey see Benin
Dakar capital of Senegal 56 B3
Dakovo Croatia 82 C3
Dalain Hob China 108 D3
Dalaman Turkey 98 B4
Dalandzadgad Mongolia 109 E3
Da Lat Vietnam 119 E5
Dalby Australia 131 D5
Dalian China 110 D4
Dallas Texas, USA 29 G3
Dalmatia region Croatia 82 B4
Daly Waters Australia 128 E3
Damān India 116 C5
Damas see Damascus
Damascus Syria var. Esh Sham, Fr. Damas, Ar. Dimashq 100 B4
Dampier Australia 128 B4
Damxung China 108 C5
Đà Nẵng Vietnam 119 E4
Dandong China 110 D4
Daneborg Greenland 65 E3
Dangharga Tajikistan 105 E3
Danmarksstrædet see Denmark Strait
Danube river C Europe 63 E4
Danville Virginia, USA 23 E5
Danzig see Gdańsk
Danzig, Gulf of 76 C2 Gulf of Gdańsk Poland 80 C2
Darâ Syria 101 B5
Dardanelles sea feature Turkey Turk. Çanakkale Boğazı 98 A2
Dar es Salaam Tanzania 55 C7
Darfur Cultural region Sudan 54 A4
Darhan Mongolia 109 E2
Darlen, Gulf of sea feature Caribbean Sea 35 G5
Darling river Australia 131 C6
Darmstadt Germany 77 B5
Darnah Libya 53 H2
Dartmoor region England, UK 71 C7
Dartmouth Canada 21 F4
Darwin Australia 128 D2
Dashhovuz see Daşoguz
Daşoguz Turkmenistan prev. Tashauz, Turkm. Dashhovuz 104 C2
Datong China 110 C4
Daugava see Western Dvina
Daugavpils Latvia Ger. Dūnaburg, Rus. Dvinsk 88 D4
Dāvangere India 114 D2
Davao Philippines 121 F3
Davao Gulf gulf Philippines 121 F3
Davenport Iowa, USA 25 G3
David Panama 35 E5
Davie Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 A5
Davies Sea Indian Ocean 136 D3
Davis Strait sea feature Atlantic Ocean 64 C3
Dawei Myanmar prev. Tavoy 119 B5
Dayr az Zawr Syria 100 D3
Dayton Ohio, USA 22 C4
Daytona Beach Florida, USA 31 F4
Dead Sea salt lake SW Asia Ar. Al Bahr al Mayyit, Bahrat Lüt, Heb. Yam HaMelah 101 B5
Death Valley valley W USA 27 C6
Deatnu river Finland/Norway 66 D2
Debrecen Hungary prev. Debreczen, Ger. Debreczin 81 D6
Debreczen see Debrecen
Debreczin see Debrecen
Decatur Illinois, USA 22 B4
Deccan plateau India 106 B3 115 D1
Déčin Czech Republic Ger. Tetschen 80 B4
Dej Romania 90 B3
Delaware state USA 23 F4
Delémont Switzerland 77 A7
Delft Netherlands 68 C4
Delfzijl Netherlands 68 E1
Delhi India 116 D3
Del Rio Texas, USA 29 F4
Demchok disputed region China/India var. Dêmqog 108 B4
Demopolis Alabama, USA 30 C2
Dêmqog see Demchok
Denali see Mount McKinley
Denham Australia 129 A5
Den Helder Netherlands 68 C2
Denizli Turkey 98 B4
Denmark country NW Europe 67
Denmark Strait sea feature Greenland/Iceland var. Danmarksstrædet 65 D4
Denpasar Indonesia 120 D5
Denton Texas, USA 29 G2
Denver Colorado, USA 24 D4
Dera Ghâzi Khân Pakistan 116 C2
Derby England, UK 71 D6
Derg, Lough lake Ireland 71 B6
Desê Ethiopia 54 C4
Deseado river Argentina 47 C6
Des Moines Iowa, USA 25 F3
Despot Planina see Rhodope Mountains
Dessau Germany 76 D4
Detroit Michigan, USA 22 D3
Deutschendorf see Poprad
Deva Romania 90 B4
Deventer Netherlands 68 D3
Devollit, Lumi i river Albania 83 D6
Devon Island island Canada 19 F2
Devonport Tasmania, Australia 131 C8
Dezfûl Iran 102 C3
Dhaka capital of Bangladesh var. Dacca 117 G4
Dhanbad India 117 F4
Dhrepanon, Ákra see Drépano, Akrotírio
Diamantina Fracture Zone
tectonic feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
Dickinson North Dakota, USA 24 D2
Diekirch Luxembourg 69 D7
Dieppe France 72 C3
Digul River Indonesia 121 H5
Dijon France 72 D4
Dikson Russia 137 H4
Dili capital of East Timor 121 F5
Dilling Sudan 54 B4
Dilolo see Damascus
Dimashq see Damascus
Dimitrovo see Pernik
Dinant Belgium 69 C7
Dinaric Alps mountains Bosnia & Herzegovina/Croatia 82 B4
Diourbel Senegal 56 B3
Diré Dawa Ethiopia 55 D5
Dirk Hartog Island island Australia 129 A5
Disappointment, Lake salt lake Australia 128 C4
Dispur India 117 G3
Divinópolis Brazil 45 F1
Diyarbakir Turkey 99 E4
Dkaraganda see Zhezkazgan
Djambala Congo 59 B6
Djibouti country E Africa 54
Djibouti capital of Djibouti var. Jibuti 54 D4
Dnieper river E Europe 63 F4
Dniester river Moldova/Ukraine 90 D3
Dnipropetrovsk 18'k Ukraine 91 F3
Dobele Latvia Ger. Doblen 88 C3
Dobedhaj ZZirkah Peninsula Indonesia 121 G4
Doblen see Dobele
Doboj Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
Dobrich Bulgaria 86 E1
Dodecanese see Dodekánisa
Dodekánisa islands Greece Eng. Dodecanese 87 E6
Dodge City Kansas, USA 25 E5
Dodoma capital of Tanzania 55 C7
Doğu Karadeniz Dağları mountains Turkey prev. Anadolu Dağları 99 E2
Doha capital of Qatar Ar. Ad Dauhah 103 C5
Dolisiie Congo 59 B6
Dolomites see Dolomitiche, Alpi
Dolomitiche, Alpi mountains Italy Eng. Dolomites 78 C2
Dolores Argentina 46 D4
Dolores Hidalgo Mexico 33 E4
Dominica country West Indies 37
Dominican Republic country West Indies 37
Don river Russian Federation 93 B6 96 A3
Donegal Bay sea feature Ireland 71 A5
Donets river Russian Federation/Ukraine 93 A6
Donets'k Ukraine 91 G3
Dongguan China 111 C6
Dongola Sudan 54 B3
Donostia see San Sebastián
Dordogne river France 73 B5
Dordrecht Netherlands 68 C4
Dorpat see Tartu
Dortmund Germany 76 B4
Dothan Alabama, USA 30 D3
Douai France 72 D3
Douala Cameroon 59 A5
Douglas UK 71 C5
Douglas Arizona, USA 28 C3
Dourados Brazil 44 C2
Douro river Portugal/Spain Sp. Duero 74 C2
Dover England, UK 71 E7
Dover Delaware, USA 23 F4
Drakensberg mountain range Lesotho/South Africa 60 D5
Drake Passage sea feature Atlantic Ocean/Pacific Ocean 39 C8
Dráma Greece 86 C3
Drammen Norway 67 B6
Drau river C Europe var. Drava 77 D7 82 C3
Drava river C Europe var. Drava 81 C7
Drépano, Akrotírio coastal feature Greece var. Dhreponon Ákra 86 C4
Dresden Germany 76 D4
Drina river Bosnia & Herzegovina/Serbia 82 D4
Drobeta-Turnu Severin Romania prev. Turnu Severin 90 B4
Dronning Maud Land region Antarctica 137 B1
Druskininkai see Druskininkai
Druskininkai Lithuania Pol. Druskininkai 89 B5
Dubayy United Arab Emirates 103 D5
Dubasari Moldova 90 D3
Dubawnt river Canada 19 F4
Dubbo Australia 131 D6
Dublin capital of Ireland 71 B5
Dubrovnik Croatia 83 C5
Dubuque Iowa, USA 25 G3
Duero river Portugal/Spain Port. Douro 74 D2
Dugi Otok island Croatia 82 A4
Duisburg Germany 76 A4
Dulcan China 108 D4
Duluth Minnesota, USA 25 F2
Dumfries Scotland, UK 70 C4
Düna see Western Dvina
Dünaburg see Dausavips
Dundalk Ireland 71 B5
Dundee Scotland, UK 70 D3
Dunedin New Zealand 133 B7
Dunkerque France Eng. Dunkirk 72 C2
Dunkerque see Dunkerque
Duqm Oman 103 E6
Durango Mexico 32 D3
Durango Colorado, USA 24 C5
Durazno Uruguay 44 C5
Durban South Africa 60 E4
Durham North Carolina, USA 31 F1
Durrës Albania 83 C5
Dushanbe capital of Tajikistan var. Dyushambe, prev. Stalinabad 105 E3
Düsseldorf Germany 76 A4
Dutch Harbor Alaska, USA 18 B3
Dutch West Indies see Netherland Antilles
Dvinsk see Daugavpils
Dyushambe see Dushanbe
Dzhalal-Abad Kyrgyzstan Kir. Jalal-Abad 105 F2
Dzhezhikau see Vladikavkaz
Dzhalal-Abad Kyrgyzstan Kir.
Dzvina see Western Dvina

East Siberian Sea see Vostochno-Sibirskoye More
East St Louis Illinois, USA 22 B4
East Timor country SE Asia 121
East Novaya Zemlya Trench var. Novaya Zemlya Trench. Undersea feature Kara Sea 137 H4
Eau Claire Wisconsin, USA 22 A2
Ebolowa Cameroon 59 B5
Ebro river Spain 75 F2
Ecuador country NW South America 40
Ede Netherlands 68 D3
Ede Nigeria 57 F4
Edgeøya island Svalbard 65 G2
Edinburgh Scotland, UK 70 C4
Edirne Turkey 98 A2
Edmonton Canada 19 E5
Edwards Plateau upland S USA 29 F4
Efate Island Vanuatu prev. Sandwich Island 124 D4
Effingham Illinois, USA 22 B4
Eforie-Sud Romania 90 D5
Egadi, Isole island group Italy 79 B6
Ege Denizi see Aegean Sea
Eger see Ohje
Egypt country NE Africa 54
Eighty Mile Beach beach Australia 128 C3
Eindhoven Netherlands 69 D5
Eisenstadt Austria 77 E6
Eivissa see Ibiza
Elat Israel 101 A7
Elazig Turkey 99 E3
Elba, Isola d’ island Italy 78 B4
Elbasan Albania 83 D6
Elbe river Czech Republic/ Germany 81 B5
Elbing see Elblag
Elblag Poland Ger. Elbing 80 D2
El’brus peak Russian Federation 93 A7

El Calafate Argentina var. Calafate 47 B7
Elche Spain Cat. Elx 75 F4
Elda Spain 75 F4
Eldoret Kenya 55 C6
Eleuthera island Bahamas 36 C1
El Fasher Sudan var. Al Fashir 54 A4
El Geneina Sudan 54 A4
Elgin Scotland, UK 70 C3
El Giza see Al Jizah
El Hank cliff Mauritania 56 D1
Elista Russian Federation 93 B6
El Khalil see Hebron
El Khârga see Al Khârijah
Elko Nevada, USA 27 D5
Ellensburg Washington, USA 26 B2
Ellesmere Island island Canada 19 F1
Ellsworth Land region Antarctica 136 A3
Elmira New York, USA 23 E3
El Mreyyé desert Mauritania 56 D2
El Obeid Sudan 54 B4
El Paso Texas, USA 28 D3
El Puerto de Santa María Spain 74 D5
El Qâhira see Cairo
El Salvador country Central America 34
Eltanin Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 E5
El Tigre Venezuela 41 E2
Elx see Elche
Ely Nevada USA 27 D5
Emden Germany 76 B3
Emerald Australia 130 D4
Emmen Netherlands 68 E2
Empty Quarter see Ar Rûb‘ al Khali
Ems river Germany/Netherlands 76 B3
Encarnación Paraguay 44 C3
Enderby Island atoll Kiribati 136 C2
Enderby Land region Antarctica 136 C2
Enderby Plain — Fehmarn Belt

Enderby Plain *undersea feature*
Indian Ocean 123 B7

England *national region* UK
70-71

English Channel *sea feature*
Atlantic Ocean 71 D7

Enguri *river* Georgia Rus. Inguri 99 F1

Enid Oklahoma, USA 29 F1

Ennedi

Enid

Enns

Enschede Netherlands 68 E3

Ensenada Mexico 32 A1

Entebbe Uganda 55 B6

Enugu Nigeria 57 G5

Eolie, Isole *island group* Italy
Eng. Lipari Islands, var. Aeolian Islands 79 D6

Eperies see Prešov

Eperjes see Prešov

Épinal France 72 E4

Equatorial Guinea *country W Africa 59*

Erdenet Mongolia 109 E2

Erlich *Turkey* 98 C4

Erfurt Germany 76 C4

Erie Pensylvania, USA 22 D3

Erie, Lake *Lake* Canada/USA 17 D5

Eritrea *country* E Africa 54

Erivan see Yerevan

Ereğli *Turkey* 98 C4

Erfurt Germany 76 C4

Erie Pennsylvania, USA 22 D3

Erie, Lake *Lake* Canada/USA 17 D5

Eritrea *country* E Africa 54

Erivan see Yerevan

Erlangen Germany 77 C5

Ernakulam India 114 D3

Er Rachidia Morocco 52 C2

Erzerum see Erzurum

Erzgebirge *mountain range* 
Czech Republic/Germany var.
Krušné Hory 77 D5

Erzincan Turkey 99 E3

Erzurum *Turkey* prev. Erzurum 99 F3

Esbjerg Denmark 67 A7

Esch-sur-Alzette Luxembourg 69 D8

Escuintla Guatemala 34 B2

Esfahān Iran 102 C3

Esh Sham see Damascus

Eskişehir *Turkey* 98 B3

Esmeraldas Ecuador 40 A4

Esperance Australia 129 C6

Espírito Santo *Island* Vanuatu 124 D3

Espoo Finland 67 D6

Esquel Argentina 47 B6

Essaouira Morocco 52 B2

Essen Germany 76 A4

Essequibo *river* Guyana 41 G3

Estelí Nicaragua 34 D3

Estevan Canada 19 F5

Estonia *country* E Europe 88 D2

Ethiopia *country* E Africa 54-55

Ethiopian Highlands *upland* 
E Africa 50 D4

Etna, Mount *peak* Sicily, Italy 79 D7

Etosha Pan *salt basin* Namibia 60 C3

Euca Australia 129 D6

Eugene Oregon, USA 26 A3

Eugene Washington, USA 26 B1

Euphrates *river* SW Asia 102 C4

Europe 62-63

Evansville Indiana, USA 22 B5

Everest, Mount *peak* China/ Nepal 108 B5

Everett Washington, USA 26 B1

Everglades, The *wetlands* 
Florida, USA 31 F5

Évvoia *Island* Greece 87 C5

Exeter England, UK 71 C7

Exmoor *region* England, UK 71 C7

Exmouth Australia 128 A4

Exmouth Gulf *gulf* Australia 128 A4

Exmouth Plateau *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 E5

Eyre North, Lake *salt lake* 
Australia 131 B5

Eyre Peninsula *peninsula* 
Australia 131 A6

Eyre South, Lake *salt lake* 
Australia 131 B5

F

Fada-N‘gourma Burkina 57 E4

Faeroe Islands *external territory* Denmark, Atlantic Ocean 
*Faer.* Fóroyar, *Dan.* Færøerne 65 F5

Færoerne see Faeroe Islands

Faguitine, Lac *Lake* Mali 57 E3

Fairbanks Alaska, USA 18 D3

Fairlie New Zealand 133 B6

Faisalabad Pakistan 116 C2

Faizabad see Feyzābād

Falkland Islands *external territory* UK, Atlantic Ocean 47 D7

Fallon Nevada, USA 27 C5

Falun Sweden 67 C6

Famagusta see Gazimağusa

Farafangana Madagascar 61 G4

Farāh Afghanistan 104 C5

Farasān, Jazā‘ir *island group* 
Saudi Arabia 103 B6

Farewell, Cape *headland* New Zealand 132 C4

Farewell, Cape see Nunap Isua

Farghona see Farg‘ona

Farg‘ona Uzbekistan *prev.* 
Novyy Margilan, *Uzb.* Farghona 105 F2

Fargo North Dakota, USA 25 E2

Farkhbor Tajikistan 105 E3

Farmington New Mexico, USA 28 C1

Faro Portugal 74 C4

Farquhar Group *island group* 
Seychelles 61 G2

Farvel, Cap see Nunap Isua

Faxaflói *bay* Iceland 64 D5

Faya Chad 58 C2

Fayetteville Arkansas, USA 30 A1

Fayetteville North Carolina, USA 31 F1

Fdérik Mauritania 56 C1

Fear, Cape *coastal feature* 
North Carolina, USA 31 G2

Fehmarn *island* Germany 76 C2

Fehmarn Belt *sea feature* 
Germany 76 C2
Feira de Santana — Freiburg im Breisgau

Feira de Santana  Brazil 43 G3
Fellin  see Viljandi
Fengtien  see Liaoning
Fenoarivo  see Fenoarivo Atsinanana
Fenoarivo Atsinanana  Madagascar prev. Fenoarivo 61 G3
Fens, The  wetland  England, UK 71 E6
Fergana  see Fargona
Ferizaj  Kosovo prev. Uroševac 83 D5
Ferrara  Italy 78 C3
Ferrol  Spain 74 C1
Fès  Morocco Eng. Fez 52 C2
Feyzabad  Afghanistan var. Faizabad 105 E3
Fianarantsoa  Madagascar 61 G3
Fier  Albania 83 D6
Figueira da Foz  Portugal 74 C3
Figueroes  Spain 75 G2
Figuiy  Morocco 52 D2
Fiji  country Pacific Ocean 127
Finland  country N Europe 66-67
Finland, Gulf of  sea feature Baltic Sea 67 E6
Fiordland  physical region New Zealand 133 A7
Firenze  Italy Eng. Florence 78 C3
Fishguard  Wales, UK 71 C6
Fitzroy river  Australia 128 C3
Fitzroy Crossing  Australia 128 D3
Fiume  see Rijeka
Flagstaff  Arizona, USA 28 B2
Flanders  region Belgium 69 A5
Flensburg  Germany 76 B2
Flinders Island  island Australia 131 C7
Flinders Ranges  mountain range Australia 131 B6
Flinders River  river Australia 130 C3
Flin Flon  Canada 19 F5
Flint  Michigan, USA 22 C3
Flint Island  island Kiribati 127 H4
Florence  Alabama, USA 30 C2
Florence  South Carolina, USA 31 F2
Florence  see Firenze
Florence Colombia 40 B3
Florencia  Colombia 40 B3
Flores  Guatemala 34 B1
Flores island  Indonesia 121 E5
Flores, Laut  see Flores Sea
Flores Sea  Pacific Ocean Ind. Laut Flores 121 E5
Florianópolis  Brazil 44 D3
Florida  state USA 31 E4
Florida, Straits of  sea feature Bahamas/USA 31 F5 36 B1
Florida Keys  island chain  Florida, USA 31 F5
Flórida  Brazil 45 E1
Flushing  see Vlissingen
Foča  Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
Foçani  Romania 90 C4
Foggia  Italy 79 D1
Fogo island  Cape Verde 56 A3
Foligno  Italy 78 C4
Fongafale  capital of Tuvalu 127 E3
Fonseca, Gulf of  sea feature El Salvador/Honduras 34 C3
Forli  Italy 78 C3
Formentera island  Spain 75 G4
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  see Macedonia
Formosa  Argentina 46 D2
Formosa  see Taiwan
Formosa Strait  see Taiwan Strait
Fóroyar  see Faeroe Islands
Fortaleza  Brazil 43 H2
Fortescue River  river Australia 128 B4
Fort Collins  Colorado, USA 24 D4
Fort-de-France  capital of Martinique 37 G4
Forth river  Scotland, UK 70 C4
Forth, Firth of  inlet Scotland, UK 70 D4
Fort Lauderdale  Florida, USA 31 F5
Fort McMurray  Canada 19 F4
Fort Myers  Florida, USA 31 E4
Fort Peck Lake  lake Montana, USA 24 C1
Fort Saint John  Canada 19 E4
Fort Smith  Canada 19 E4
Fort Smith  Arkansas, USA 30 A1
Fort Wayne  Indiana, USA 22 C4
Fort William  Scotland, UK 70 C3
Fort Worth  Texas, USA 29 G3
Foveaux Strait  sea feature New Zealand 133 A7
Fox Glacier  New Zealand 133 B6
Franca  Brazil 45 E1
France  country W Europe 72-73
Francistown  Botswana 60 D3
Frankfort  Kentucky, USA 22 C5
Frankfurt  see Frankfurt am Main
Frankfurt am Main  Germany Eng. Frankfurt 77 B5
Frankfurt an der Oder  Germany 76 D5
Fränkische Alb  mountains Germany 77 C6
Frantsa-Iosifa, Zemlya islands  Russian Federation Eng. Franz Josef Land 137 G4
Franz Josef Land  see Frantsa-Iosifa, Zemlya
Fraser Island  island Australia 130 E4
Frauenburg  see Salduis
Fray Bentos  Uruguay 44 B5
Fredericksburg  Virginia, USA 23 E4
Fredericton  Canada 21 F4
Frederikshavn  Denmark 67 B7
Fredrikstad  Norway 67 B6
Freeport  Bahamas 36 C1
Freeport  Texas, USA 29 G4
Freetown  capital of Sierra Leone 56 C4
Freiburg im Breisgau  Germany 77 B6
Gaeta, Golfo di sea feature
Italy 79 C5
Gafsa Tunisia 53 E2
Gagnoa Côte d'Ivoire 56 D5
Gagra Georgia 99 E1
Gairdner, Lake lake Australia 131 B6
Galapagos Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 F3
Galapagos Islands islands Ecuador, Pacific Ocean var. Tortoise Islands, Sp. Archipiélago de Colón 135 G3
Galapagos Rise undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3
Galați Romania 90 D4
Galesburg Illinois, USA 22 B4
Galicia region Spain 74 C1
Galilee, Sea of see Tiberias, Lake
Galle Sri Lanka 115 E4
Gallego Rise undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 F3
Gallipoli Italy 79 E5
Gällivare Sweden 66 D3
Gallup New Mexico, USA 28 C2
Galveston Texas, USA 29 G4
Galway Ireland 71 A5
Gambia country W Africa 56
Gambia River Africa 56 C3
Gambier, îles island group French Polynesia 135 E4
Gan see Gansu
Gan see Jiangxi
Gand see Gent
Gander Canada 21 H3
Gandia Spain 75 F3
Ganges river S Asia 116 F4
Ganges Fan Undersea feature Bay of Bengal 122 D3
Ganges, Mouths of the wetlands Bangladesh/India 117 G4
Gangtok India 117 G3
Gansu province China var. Gan, Kansu 111 B5
Gao Mali 57 E3
Gaoual Guinea 56 C4
Gar China var. Shiquanhe 108 A4
Garagum Kanaly canal Turkmenistan prev. Karakumskiy Kanal 104 C3
Garagum desert Turkmenistan var. Kara Kum, Karakumy 104 C2
Garda, Lago di lake Italy 78 B2
Gardiz Afghanistan 105 E4
Garissa Kenya 55 C6
Garmo Peak see Communism Peak
Garonne river France 73 B5
Garoowe Somalia 55 E5
Garoua Cameroon 58 B4
Gary Indiana, USA 22 B3
Gaspé Canada 21 F4
Gastonia North Carolina, USA 31 E1
Gävle Sweden 67 C5
Gaya India 117 F4
Gaza Gaza Strip 101 A6
Gazandzhyk see Bereket
Gazanjyk see Bereket
Gaza Strip disputed territory SW Asia 101 A6
Gaziantep Turkey prev. Aintab 98 D4
Gazimağusa Cyprus var. Famagusta Gk. Ammochostos 98 C5
Gdański Poland Ger. Danzig 80 C2
Gdingen see Gdynia
Gdynia Poland Ger. Gdingen 80 C2
Gedaref Sudan 54 C4
Geelong Australia 131 C7
Gëkdepe see Gökdepe
General Eugenio A. Garay Paraguay 44 A1
General Santos Philippines 121 F3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>see Genève</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, Lake</td>
<td>Lake France/Genf, Léman, Ger. Genfer See</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genf</td>
<td>Switzerland Eng. Genève 77 A7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genf</td>
<td>See Geneva, Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genk</td>
<td>Belgium 69 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>see Genova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genova</td>
<td>Italy see Genoa 78 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genova, Golfo di</td>
<td>sea feature Italy 78 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Belgium Fr. Gand, Eng. Ghent 69 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geok-Tepe</td>
<td>see Gökdepe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George V Land</td>
<td>physical region Antarctica 136 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgeburg</td>
<td>see Jurbarkas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Town</td>
<td>capital of Cayman Islands 36 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>capital of Guyana 41 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Town</td>
<td>Malaysia 120 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>country SW Asia 99 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>state USA 31 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gera</td>
<td>Germany 76 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraldton</td>
<td>Australia 129 A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gereshk</td>
<td>Afghanistan 104 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>country W Europe 76-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerona</td>
<td>see Girona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getafe</td>
<td>Spain 75 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td>Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gevgelija</td>
<td>Macedonia 83 E6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>country W Africa 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanzi</td>
<td>Botswana 60 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghandaia</td>
<td>Algeria 52 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharyân</td>
<td>Libya 53 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td>Afghanistan 105 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghent</td>
<td>see Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>external territory UK, SW Europe 74 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson Desert</td>
<td>desert region Australia 128 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibón</td>
<td>Spain var. Xixón 74 D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Islands</td>
<td>see Tungaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert River</td>
<td>river Australia 130 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillette</td>
<td>Wyoming, USA 24 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingin</td>
<td>Australia 129 B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girne</td>
<td>Cyprus var. Kyrenia 98 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girona</td>
<td>Spain var. Gerona 75 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gisborne</td>
<td>New Zealand 132 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giurgiu</td>
<td>Romania 90 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjirokastër</td>
<td>Albania 83 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjøvik</td>
<td>Norway 67 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Scotland, UK 70 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleiwitz</td>
<td>see Gliwice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Arizona, USA 28 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendive</td>
<td>Montana, USA 24 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gliwice</td>
<td>Poland Ger. Gleiwitz 81 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>England, UK 71 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glubokoye</td>
<td>see Hlybokaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobi</td>
<td>desert China/Mongolia 108 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godāveri</td>
<td>river India 106 B3 115 E1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godoy</td>
<td>Cruz Argentina 46 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godthåb</td>
<td>see Nuuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godwin</td>
<td>Austin, Mount see K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goiânia</td>
<td>Brazil 43 F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gökdepe</td>
<td>Turkmenistan prev. Geok-Tepe, prev. Gökdepe 104 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golan Heights</td>
<td>disputed territory SW Asia 100 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>coastal region Australia 131 E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldingen</td>
<td>see Kulدية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomel</td>
<td>see Homyel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gómez</td>
<td>Palacio Mexico 32 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonaïves</td>
<td>Haiti 36 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonder</td>
<td>Ethiopia 54 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gongola</td>
<td>river Nigeria 57 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Hope, Cape of</td>
<td>coastal feature South Africa 60 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goomdiwindi</td>
<td>Australia 131 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose Lake</td>
<td>lake W USA 26 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goré</td>
<td>Chad 58 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goré</td>
<td>Ethiopia 55 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore</td>
<td>New Zealand 133 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorgān</td>
<td>Iran 102 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorki</td>
<td>see Horki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gork’liy</td>
<td>see Nizhniy Novgorod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorlovka</td>
<td>see Horlivka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorontalo</td>
<td>Indonesia 121 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorzów Wielkopolski</td>
<td>Poland Ger. Landsberg 80 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospić</td>
<td>Croatia 82 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosford</td>
<td>Australia 131 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gostivar</td>
<td>Macedonia 83 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göteborg</td>
<td>Sweden 67 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotel Mountains</td>
<td>mountain range Nigeria 57 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>island Sweden 67 C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gōtō-rettō</td>
<td>island group Japan 113 A6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göttingen</td>
<td>Germany 76 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouda</td>
<td>Netherlands 68 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gough Island</td>
<td>external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 49 D7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouin, Réservoir</td>
<td>Reservoir Canada 20 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouré</td>
<td>Niger 57 G3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governador Valadares</td>
<td>Brazil 43 G4 45 F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gōvi</td>
<td>Altayn Nuruu mountain range Mongolia 109 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gozo</td>
<td>island Malta 79 C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grafton</td>
<td>Australia 131 E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grampian Mountains</td>
<td>mountains Scotland, UK 70 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granada</td>
<td>Nicaragua 34 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granada</td>
<td>Spain 75 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gran Canaria</td>
<td>island Spain 52 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gran Chaco</td>
<td>region C South America 38 C4 44 A2 46 D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Bahama</td>
<td>island Bahamas 36 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Banks</td>
<td>undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
<td>valley SW USA 28 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande, Rio</td>
<td>river Brazil 45 E1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande, Rio River</td>
<td>Mexico/USA 17 B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Comore</td>
<td>island Comoros 61 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Prairie</td>
<td>Canada 19 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Erg Occidental</td>
<td>desert region Algeria 52 D2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Great Nicobar island India 115 H3
Great Plain of China region China 106 E2
Great Plains region N America 16-17 C5

Great Rift Valley valley E Africa/SW Asia 55 C6
Great Salt Desert see Kavir, Dasht-e
Great Salt Lake salt lake Utah, USA 24 B3
Great Sand Sea desert region Egypt/Libya 53 H3
Great Sandy Desert desert Australia 128 C4
Great Sandy Desert see Ar Rub' al Khali
Great Slave Lake lake Canada 19 E4
Great Victoria Desert desert Australia 129 C5

Great Basin region USA 26 D4
Great Bear Lake lake Canada 19 E3
Great Dividing Range mountain range Australia 130-131

Grand Erg Oriental desert region Algeria/Tunisia 53 E3
Grand Falls Canada 21 G3
Grand Forks North Dakota, USA 25 E1
Grand Junction Colorado, USA 24 C4
Grand Rapids Michigan, USA 22 C3
Grauden see Grudziądz
Graz Austria 77 E7
Great Antilles island group West Indies 36 C3
Great Exuma Island island Bahamas 36 C2
Great Falls Montana, USA 24 B1
Great Hungarian Plain plain SE Europe Hung. Alföld 81 D7
Great Inagua island Bahamas 36 D2
Great Khingan Range see Da Hinggan Ling
Great Lakes, The lakes N America see Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Superior 17 C5
Great Nicobar island India 115 H3
Great Plain of China region China 106 E2

Guadalajara Mexico 32 D4
Guadalupe island Solomon Islands 124 C3
Guadalquivir river Spain 74 D4
Guadeloupe external territory France, West Indies 37 G4
Guadiana river Portugal/Spain 74 C4
Gualagaychú Argentina 46 D4
Guam external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 126 B1

Guanare Venezuela 40 D1
Guanare river Venezuela 40 D2
Guangdong province China var. Kuang-tung, Kwangtung, Yue 111 C6
Guangxi autonomous region China var. Kwangsi 111 B6
Guangzhou China Eng. Canton 111 C6
Guantánamo Cuba 36 D3
Guapó River Bolivia/Brazil 32 D3
Guarapuava Brazil 44 D3
Guatemala country Central America 34
Guatemala Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3
Guatemala City capital of Guatemala 34 B2
Guaviare river Colombia 40 D3
Guayaquil Ecuador 40 A4
Guayaquil, Golfo do sea feature Ecuador/Peru 40 A5
Guernsey island Channel Islands 71 D8

Güney Dogu Toroslar mountain range SE Turkey 99 F3
Guiana Highlands upland N South America 38 C2
Guider Cameroon 58 B4
Guimarães Portugal 74 C2
Guinea country W Africa 56
Guinea, Gulf of sea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D5
Guinea-Bissau country W Africa 56
Guiyang China 111 B6
Guizhou province China var. Kuei-chou, Kweichow, Qian 111 B6
Gujarat — Hawke Bay

Gujarat state India 116 C4
Gujrānwāla Pakistan 116 C2
Gujrāt Pakistan 116 C2
Gulfport Mississippi, USA 30 C3
Gulu Uganda 55 B6
Gumbinnen see Gusev
Gunnbjørn Fjeld mountain Greenland 64 D4
Guri, Embalse de Reservoir Venezuela 41 E2
Gusau Nigeria 57 F3
Gusev Kaliningrad, Russian Federation prev. Gumbinnen 88 B4
Gushgy see Serhetabat
Guwāhāti India 117 G3
Guyana country NE South America 41
Gwalior India 116 D3
Gyandzha see Gāncā
Gyungzê China 108 C5
Győr Hungary Ger. Raab 81 C6
Gyumri Armenia Rus. Kumayri, prev. Leninakan, Aleksandropol’ 99 F2
Gyzylarbat see Serdar

H

Haʻapai Group islands Tonga 127 F5
Haapsalu Estonia Ger. Hapsal 88 C2
Haarlem Netherlands 68 C3
Haast New Zealand 133 B6
Hachijō-jima island Japan 113 D5
Hachinohe Japan 112 D3
Hadejia river Nigeria 57 G3
Haḍramawt Mountain range Yemen 103 C7
Hagâtîa Guam 126 B1
Hague, The see ’s-Gravenhage
Haibowan see Wuhai
Haicheng China 110 D4
Haifa see Hefa
Hā’il Saudi Arabia 102 B4
Hailar see Hulun Buir
Hainan island China var.
Hainan Dao 106 D3 111 C8
Hainan province China var.
Qiong 111 C7
Hainan Dao see Hainan Dao
Hai Phong Vietnam 118 D3
Haiti country West Indies 36
Hajdarken see Khaydarkan
Hakodate Japan 112 D3
Hālab Syria 100 B2
Hālāniyāt, Juzur al Island group Oman 103 D6
Halden Norway 67 B6
Halfmoon Bay New Zealand 133 A7
Halifax Canada 21 F4
Halle Germany 76 C4
Hallein Austria 77 D7
Halls Creek Australia 128 D3
Halmahera, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F3
Halmahera Sea Sea Indonesia 121 F4
Halmstad Sweden 67 B7
Hamada Japan 113 B5
Hamadān Iran 102 C3
Ḥamāh Syria 100 B3
Hamamatsu Japan 113 C5
Hamar Norway 67 B5
Hamburg Germany 76 C3
Hämeenlinna Finland 67 D5
HaMelah, Yam see Dead Sea
Hamersley Range mountain range Australia 128 B4
Hamhung North Korea 110 E4
Hami China 108 C3
Hamilton Canada 20 D5
Hamilton New Zealand 132 D3
Hamm Germany 76 B4
Hammerfest Norway 66 D2
Handan China 110 C4
HaNegev desert region Israel Eng. Negev 101 A6
Hangayn Nuruu mountain range Mongolia 108 D2
Hangzhou China 111 D5
Hannover Germany Eng. Hanover 76 B4
Hanoi capital of Vietnam 118 D3
Hanover see Hannover
Hanzhong China 111 B5
Hapsal see Haapsalu
Hāra’il Yemen 103 C5
Harare capital of Zimbabwe 61 E3
Harbin China 110 E3
Hargeysa Somalia 55 D5
Hari river Indonesia 120 B4
Harirūd river C Asia 104 D4
Harper Liberia 56 D5
Harrisburg Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4
Harstad Norway 66 C2
Hartford Connecticut, USA 23 G3
Har Us Nuur lake Mongolia 108 C2
Hasselt Belgium 69 D5
Hastings New Zealand 132 E4
Hastings Nebraska, USA 24 E4
Hatay see Antakya
Hatteras, Cape coastal feature North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Hattiesburg Mississippi, USA 30 C3
Hat Yai Thailand 119 C7
Haugesund Norway 67 A6
Hauraki Gulf gulf New Zealand 132 D2
Havana capital of Cuba Sp. La Habana 36 B2
Havelock North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Havre Montana, USA 24 C1
Havre-Saint-Pierre Canada 21 F3
Hawaii state USA 135 E2
Hawaiian Islands islands USA 125 F1
Hawaiian Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 D2
Hawera New Zealand 132 D4
Hawke Bay bay New Zealand 132 E4
Hulun Nur — Irish Sea

Hulun Nur lake China 109 F1
Humboldt river W USA 27 C5
Hunan province China var.
Xiang 111 C6
Hungarian Plain plain C Europe
85 E2
Hungary country C Europe 81
Huntington Beach California,
USA 27 C8
Huntington West Virginia, USA
22 D5
Huntsville Alabama, USA 30 D2
Hurghada Egypt 54 B2
Huron, Lake lake Canada/USA
22 D2
Hurunui river New Zealand
133 C5
Húsavík Iceland 65 E4
Huvadhu Atoll island Maldives
114 C5
Hvar island Croatia 82 B4
Hyargas Nuur lake Mongolia
108 D2
Hyderābād India 114 D1,
116 B3
Hyères, îles d’ islands France
73 D6

Iași Romania 90 D3
Ibadan Nigeria 57 F4
Ibagué Colombia 40 B3
Ibarra Ecuador 40 A4
Iberian Peninsula peninsula
SW Europe 84 B3
Ibérico, Sistema Mountain
range Spain 75 F2
Ibiza island Spain Cat. Eivissa
75 G4
Ica Peru 42 B4
Ičel see Mersin
Iceland country Atlantic Ocean
65 E4
Idaho state USA 26
Idaho Falls Idaho, USA 26 E3
Idfū Egypt 54 B2
Idlib Syria 100 B2
Ieper Belgium Fr. Ypres 69 A6
Ifôghas, Adrar des upland Mali
var. Adrar des Iforas 57 F2
Iforas, Adrar des see Ifôghas,
Adrar des
Iglau see Jihlava
Iglesias Italy 79 A5
Iguacu River Argentina/Brazil
44 C3
Iguidi, ‘Erg desert Algeria/
Mauritania 56 D1
Ihavananthapuram island
Maldives 114 C4
Ihosy Madagascar 61 G4
Isalmi Finland 66 E4
IJssel river Netherlands 68 D3
IJsselmeer lake Netherlands
prev. Zuider Zee 68 D2
Ikaria island Greece 87 D5
Iki island Japan 113 A6
Ilagan Philippines 121 E1
Ili River China/Kazakhstan
94 D3
Iligan Philippines 121 F2
Illapel Chile 46 B3
Illinois state USA 22 B4
Iloilo Philippines 121 E2
Ilorin Nigeria 57 F4
Iluh see Batman
Imatra Finland 67 E5
Imperatriz Brazil 43 F2
Impfondo Congo 59 C5
Impāl India 117 H4
Independence Missouri, USA
25 F4
India country S Asia 114-115,
116-117
Indian Ocean 122-123
Indiana state USA 22 C4
Indianapolis Indiana, USA
22 C4
Indigirka river Russian
Federation 95 F2
Indonesia country SE Asia
120-121
Indonesian Borneo see
Kalimantan
Indore India 116 D4
Indus river S Asia 116 C1
Indus Cone see. Indus Fan
Indus Fan var. Indus Cone.
Undersea feature Arabian
Sea 122 B3
Indus, Mouths of the wetlands
Pakistan 116 B4
Ingolstadt Germany 77 C6
Inguri see Enguri
Inhambane Mozambique 61 E4
Inn river C Europe 77 D6
Innaanganeq headland
Greenland 64 C1
Inner Islands islands Seychelles
61 H1
Inner Mongolia autonomous
region China 109 F3
Innsbruck Austria 77 C7
I-n-Sâkâne, Erg Desert Mali
57 E2
I-n-Salah Algeria 52 D3
Insein Myanmar 118 B4
Inukjuak Canada prev. Port
Harrison 20 D2
Inuvik Canada 19 E3
Invercargill New Zealand 133 A7
Inverness Scotland, UK 70 C3
Investigator Ridge undersea
feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
Ioания Greece 86 A4
Iónia Nisiá island group Greece
Eng. Ionian Islands 87 A5
Ionian Islands see Iónia Nisiá
Ionian Sea Mediterranean Sea
87 A6
Iós island Greece 87 D6
Iowa state USA 25 F3
Ipoh Malaysia 120 B3
Ipswich England, UK 71 E6
Iqaluit Canada prev. Frobisher
Bay 19 H3
Iquine Chile 46 B1
Iquitos Peru 42 B2
Irákleio Greece 87 D7
Iran country SW Asia 102-103
Iranian Plateau upland Iran
102 D4
Iraq country SW Asia 102
Iribid Jordan 101 B5
Ireland country W Europe 70-71
Irian Jaya see Papua
Irish Sea British Isles 71 C5
Irrawaddy, Mouths of the
Irkutsk
Ironwood Michigan, USA
Irrawaddy river Myanmar
Irrawaddy, Mouths of the
wetlands Myanmar 118 A4
Irtysh River Asia 94 C3
Iruña
Isk
Isn
Ismaila
Isl
Islay island Scotland, UK 70 B4
Islámábád capital of Pakistan 116 C1
Ismaila see Al Ismá’iliya
İsná Egypt 54 B2
İsparta Turkey 98 B4
Israel country SW Asia 100-101
Issyk-Kul, Ozero lake
Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
İstanbul Turkey var. Stambul, prev. Constantinople, Byzantium, Bul. Tsarigrad 98 B2
İstanbul Boğazi see Bosporus
Itabuna Brazil 43 G4
İtağüi Colombia 40 B2
Italy country S Europe 78-79
İttoqqortoormiit Greenland 65 E3
İturup island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1
Ivanhoe Australia 131 C6
Ivano-Frankivs’k Ukraine 90 C2
Ivanovo Russian Federation 92 B4
Ivittuut Greenland 64 B4
Ivory Coast see Côte d’Ivoire
Ivujivik Canada 20 D1
Iwaki Japan 112 D4
Izabal, Lago de lake Guatemala 34 C2
Izhevsk Russian Federation 93 C5 96 B3
İzmir Turkey prev. Smyrna 98 A3
İzmit Turkey var. Kocaeli 98 B2
Izu-shotó island group Japan 113 D6
Java Sea Pacific Ocean var. Laut Jawa 122 D4
Java Trench undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
Jawa island Indonesia var. Java 120 C5
Jawa, Laut see Java Sea
Jayapura Indonesia 121 H4
Jaz Múrián, Hámnún-e lake Iran 102 E4
Jedda see Jiddah
Jefferson City Missouri, USA 25 G4
Jēkabpils Latvia Ger. Jakobstad 88 C4
Jelgava Latvia Ger. Mitau 88 C3
Jember Indonesia 120 D5
Jena Germany 76 C4
Jénin var. Janín, Jínín; anc. Engannim. West Bank 101 D6
Jérémie Haiti 36 D3
Jerevan see Yerevan
Jericho West Bank 101 B5
Jerid, Chott el salt lake Africa 84 D4
Jersey island Channel Islands 71 D8
Jerusalem capital of Israel 101 B5
Jhelum Pakistan 116 C2
Ji see Hebei
Ji see Jilin
Jiangsu province China var. Chiang-su, Kiangsu, Su 111 D5
Jiangxi province China var. Chiang-hsi, Gan, Kiangsi 111 C6
Jiaxing Zhejiang, China 111 D5
Jibuti see Djibouti
Jiddah Saudi Arabia Eng. Jeddah 103 A5
Jiftlik Post West Bank 101 D7
Jihlava Czech Republic Ger. Iglau 81 B5
Jilin province China var. Chi-lin, Girin, Ji, Kirin 110 E3
Jilin China 110 E3
Jima Ethiopia 55 C5
Jin see Shanxi
Jinan China 111 C4
Jingdezhen China 111 D5
Jinhua China 111 D5
Jining see Ulan Qab
Jinotega Nicaragua 34 D3
Jinsha Jiang river China 108 D5
Jinzhou China 110 D4
Jizan Saudi Arabia 103 B6
João Pessoa Brazil 43 H3
Jodhpur India 116 C3
Joensuu Finland 67 E5
Johannesburg South Africa 60 D4
Johnston Atoll US unincorporated territory Pacific Ocean 125 E1
Johor Bahru Malaysia 120 C3
Joinville Brazil 44 D3
Joliet Illinois, USA 22 B3
Jönköping Sweden 67 B7
Jonquière Canada 21 E4
Jordan country SW Asia 100-101
Jordan river SW Asia 101 B5
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf gulf Australia 128 D2
Jos Plateau upland Nigeria 57 G4
Juan Fernandez, Islas islands Chile 46 A4
Juárez Brazil 43 G3
Juárez do Norte Brazil 43 G3
Juba Sudan 55 B5
Júcar river Spain 75 E3
Judenburg Austria 77 D7
Jugala Nicaragua 34 D3
Juiz de Fora Brazil 43 G5 45 F2
Juneau Alaska, USA 18 D4
Junggar Pendi desert China 108 C2
Junín Argentina 46 D4
Jura mountains France/ Switzerland 77 A7
Jura island Scotland, UK 70 B4
Jurbarkas Lithuania Ger. Jurburg, var. Georgenburg 88 B4
Jurburg see Jurbarkas
Juruá river Brazil/Peru 42 C2
Juticalpa Honduras 34 D2
Jutland see Jylland
Juventud, Isla de la island Cuba 36 B2
Jylland peninsula Denmark Eng. Jutland 67 A7
Jyväskylä Finland 67 D5
K2 peak China/Pakistan Eng. Mount Godwin Austen 116 D1
Kaachka see Kaka
Kaakha see Kaka
Kabale Uganda 55 B6
Käbol see Kabul
Kabul capital of Afghanistan Per. Kabol 105 E4
Kachch, Gulf of sea feature Arabian Sea 116 B4
Kachch, Rann of wetland India/ Pakistan var. Rann of Kutch 116 B4
Kadugli Sudan 54 B4
Kaduna Nigeria 57 G4
Kâedi Mauritania 56 C3
Kâghet Physical region Mauritania 56 D1
Kagoshima Japan 113 A6
Kahramanmaraş Turkey var. Marash, Maras 98 D4
Kai, Kepulauan island group Indonesia 121 G4
Kaifeng China 111 C5
Kaikohe New Zealand 132 C2
Kaïkoura New Zealand 133 C5
Kainji Reservoir Reservoir Nigeria 57 F4
Kairouan Tunisia 53 E1
Kaiserslautern Germany 77 B5
Kaitaia New Zealand 132 C2
Kajaani Finland 66 E4
Kaka Turkmenistan prev. Kaakkha, var. Kaakhka 104 C3
Kakhovka Ukraine 91 F4
Kakhovs’ka Vodoskhovyshche Reservoir Ukraine 91 F3
Kalahari Desert desert southern Africa 60 C4
Kalamiá Greece 86 C3
Kalámates Greece 87 B6
Kalâf Afghanistan 104 D5
Kalbarri Australia 129 A5
Kalgoorlie Australia 129 C6
Kalinkavichy Belarus Rus. Kalinkovichi 89 D7
Kalinkovichi see Kalinkavichy
Kalisch see Kelisz
Kalispell Montana, USA 24 B1
Kalisz Poland Ger. Kalisch 80 C4
Kalmar Sweden 67 C7
Kalpeni Island island India 114 C3
Kama river Russian Federation 92 D4
Kamchatka peninsula Russian Federation 97 H3
Kamchiya river river Bulgaria 86 E2
Kamishli see Al Qamishli
Kamloops Canada 19 E5
Kampala capital of Uganda 55 B6
Kâmpóng Cham Cambodia 119 D6
Kâmpóng Chhnâng Cambodia 119 D5
Kâmpóng Saôm Cambodia 119 D5
Kâmpôt Cambodia 119 D6
Kampuchea see Cambodia
Kam”yanets’-Podil’s’kyı́ Ukraina 90 C3
Kanazawa Japan 112 C4
Kandahār Afghanistan
var. Qandahār 104 D5
Kandi Benin 57 F4
Kanivs'ke Vodoskhoysische
Reservoir Ukraine 91 E2
Kandy Sri Lanka 115 E3
Kanestron, Ákra see Palioúri, Akrotírio
Kangaroo Island island
Australia 131 B7
Kangertittivag region
Greenland 64 E3
Kangikajik headland
Greenland 65 E4
Kanjía Serbia 82 D2
Kankan Guinea 56 D4
Kano Nigeria 57 G4
Kānpur India prev. Cawnpore 117 E3
Kansas state USA 24-25
Kansas City Kansas, USA 25 F4
Kansas City Missouri, USA 25 F4
Kansk Russian Federation 97 E4
Kansu see Gansu
Kaohsiung Taiwan 111 D7
Kaolack Senegal 56 B3
Kapfenberg Austria 77 E7
Kaposvár Hungary 81 C7
Kapsukas see Marijampolė
Kapuas river Indonesia 120 D4
Kara-Balta Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Karabük Turkey 98 C2
Karachi Pakistan 116 B4
Karaganda Kazakhstan 96 C4
Karakol Kyrgyzstan prev.
Przheval’sk 105 G2
Kara Kum see Garagum
Karakumskiy Kanal see
Garagum Kanaly
Karakumy see Garagum
Karamay China 109 E2
Karamay China 108 C2
Karamania New Zealand 133 C5
Karasburg Namibia 60 C4
Kara Sea see Karskoye More
Karditsa Greece 86 B4
Kariba, Lake lake Zambia/
Zimbabwe 60 D3
Karimata, Selat strait Indonesia
120 C4
Karkinits’ka Zatoka sea feature
Black Sea 91 E4
Karl-Marx-Stadt see Chemnitz
Karlovac Croatia 82 B3
Karlový Vary Czech Republic
Ger. Karlsbad 81 A5
Karlovy Vary see Karlový Vary
Karskrona Sweden 67 C7
Karlsruhe Germany 77 B5
Karlstad Sweden 67 B6
Karnataka state India 114 D1
Kárpáthos island Greece 87 E7
Kars Turkey 99 F2
Kashuri Uzbekistan prev. Bek-Budí, Uzb. Qarshi 104 D3
Karskoje More Arctic Ocean
Eng. Kara Sea 137 H3
Kasama Zambia 61 E2
Kaschau see Košice
Kāshān Iran 102 C3
Kashi China 108 A3
Kassa see Košice
Kassala Sudan 54 C4
Kassel Germany 76 B4
Kastamonu Turkey 98 C2
Katanning Australia 128 E2
Katheríni Greece 86 B4
Katha Myanmar 118 B2
Katherine Australia 128 E2
Kathmandu capital of Nepal
117 F3
Katsina Nigeria 57 G3
Katowice Poland 81 C5
Kauen see Kaunas
Kaunas Lithuania Ger. Kauen,
Pol. Kowno, Rus. Kovno
88 B4
Kavadarcí Macedonia 82 E5
Kávála Greece 86 C3
Kavaratti Island island India
114 C3
Kavir, Dasht-e Salt pan Iran
102 D3
Kawasaki Japan 113 D5
Kayan river Indonesia 120 D3
Kayes Mali 56 C3
Kayseri Turkey 98 D3
Kazakhstan country C Asia 96
Kazan’ Russian Federation
96 B3
Kazandzhik see Bereket
Kazanlük Bulgaria 86 D2
Kecskemét Hungary 81 D7
Kediri Indonesia 120 D5
Keetmanshoop Namibia 60 C4
Kefalloniá island Greece Eng.
Cephalonia 87 A5
Keá see Tzíá
Kelang see Klang
Kelmé Lithuania 88 B4
Kelowna Canada 19 E5
Kemérovskaya Russian Federation
96 D4
Kemi Finland 66 D4
Kem river Finland 66 D3
Kemijärvi Finland 66 D3
Kendari Indonesia 121 E4
Kénitra Morocco 52 C2
Kennewick Washington, USA
26 C2
Kenora Canada 20 A3
Kentucky state USA 22 C5
Kenya country E Africa 55
Kerala state India 114 D3
Kerch Ukraine 91 G4
Kerguelen island group Indian
Ocean 123 C7
Kerguelen Plateau undersea
feature Indian Ocean
123 C7
Kerkouane see Atamyrat
Kérkira see Kérkira
Kérkyra Greece 86 A4
Kërkyra island Greece prev.
Kérkira, Eng. Corfu 86 A4
Kermadec Islands island group
Pacific Ocean 125 E4
Kermadec Trench undersea
feature Pacific Ocean 125 E4
Kermán Iran var. Kirman
102 D4
Kermánská Iran prev.
Báktor 102 C3
Kerulen river China/Mongolia
109 E2
Ketchikan Alaska, USA 18 D4
Key West Florida, USA 31 E5
Khabarovsk Russian Federation 97 G4
Khanka, Lake lake China/ Russian Federation 110 E3
Khankendy see Xankändi
Kharkiv Ukraine Rus. Khar’kov 91 G2
Khar’kov see Kharkiv
Khartoum see Kuressaare
Khingan Ridge external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 125 F2
King Sound sound Australia 128 C3
Kingsport Tennessee, USA 31 E1
Kingsville Texas, USA 29 G5
Kingston Canada 20 C5
Kingston capital of Jamaica 36 C3
Kingston upon Hull England, UK var. Hull 71 E5
Kingstown St Vincent & The Grenadines 36 G4
King William Island island Canada 19 F3
Kinneret, Yam see Tiberius, Lake
Kirghizia see Kyrgyzstan
Kiribati country Pacific Ocean 127
Kirin see Jilin
Kiritimati island Kiribati var. Christmas Island 127 G2
Kirkenes Norway 66 E2
Kirkkareli Turkey 98 A2
Kirkville Missouri, USA 25 F4
Kirkúk Iraq 102 B3
Kirkwall Scotland, UK 70 C2
Kirmán see Kermán
Kirov Russian Federation 92 C4 96 B3
Kirovabad see Gâncâ
Kirovakan see Vanadzor
Kirovohrad Ukraine 91 E3
Kiruna Sweden 66 C3
Kishinev see Chișinău
Kismaayo Somalia 55 D6
Kisumu Kenya 55 C6
Kitakyûshû Japan 113 A5
Kitami Japan 112 D2
Kitchener Canada 20 C5
Kitwe Zambia 60 D2
Kizîl Irmak river Turkey 98 C2
Kizyl-Arvat see Serdar
Kladno Czech Republic 81 A5
Klagenfurt Austria 77 D7
Klaipēda Lithuania Ger. Memel 88 B4
Klamath Falls Oregon, USA 26 B4
Klang Malaysia var. Kelang 120 B2
Kluč Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B3
Knin Croatia 82 B4
Knoxville Tennessee, USA 31 E1
Knud Rasmussen Land region Greenland 64 D1
Kôbe Japan 113 C5
Koblenz Germany 77 B5
Kobryn Belarus 89 B6
Kocaeli see Izmit
Kočani Macedonia 83 E5
Kôchi Japan 113 B6
Koch India see Cochin 114 D3
Kodiak Alaska, USA 18 C3
Kodiak Island island Alaska, USA 18 C3
Koedoes see Kudus
Kohima India 117 H3
Kohtla-Järve Estonia 88 D2
Kokand see Qo‘qon
Kokchetav see Gâncâ
Kokchetau Kazakhstan 96 C4
Kokkola Finland 66 D4
Koko Nor see Qinghai
Koko Nor see Qinghai Hu
Kokshaal-Tau — Kryms’kyy Pivostriv

Kokshaal-Tau mountain range
Kyrgyzstan 105 G2

Kola Peninsula see Kol’skiy Poluostrov

Kolguev, Ostrov island
Russian Federation 92 D2

Kolhumadulu Atoll island
Maldives 114 C5

Kolkata

Köln

Köneürgench

Kolyma

Kolwezi

Kong Christian IX Land region
Greenland 64 D4

Kong Christian X Land region
Greenland 64 E3

Kong Frederik VI Kyst region
Greenland 64 C4

Kong Frederik VIII Land region
Greenland 64 E2

Kong Frederik IX Land region
Greenland 64 C3

Kong Karls Land island group
Svalbard 65 G2

Kong Oscar Fjord fjord
Greenland 65 E3

Konia see Konya

Königgrätz see Hradec Králové

Königsberg see Kaliningrad

Konispol Albania 83 D7

Konjic Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C4

Konya Turkey prev. Konia
98 C4

Kopaonik mountains Serbia
83 D4

Koper Slovenia 77 D8

Koprivnica Croatia 82 B2

Korčula island Croatia 82 B4

Korea Bay bay China/North Korea 110 D4

Korea Strait sea feature Japan/South Korea
110-111 E5

Korinthakós Kólpos see feature Greece Eng. Gulf of Corinth 87 B5

Körinthos Greece Eng. Corinth
87 B5

Kōriyama Japan 113 D4

Korla China 108 C3

Korosten’ Ukraine 90 D1

Kortrijk Belgium 69 A6

Kos island Greece 87 E6

Kosciusko, Mount peak
Australia 131 D7

Košice Slovakia Ger. Kaschau, Hung. Kassa 81 D6

Köslin see Koszalin

Kosovo country SE Europe
83 D5

Kosovska Mitrovica see Mitrovicë

Kosrae island Micronesia 126 C2

Kossou, Lac de lake Côte d’Ivoire 56 D4

Kostanay Kazakhstan var.
Kustanay 96 C4

Kostyantynivka Ukraine 91 G3

Koszalin Poland Ger. Köslin
80 B2

Kota India 116 D4

Kota Bharu Malaysia 120 B3

Kota Kinabalu Malaysia 120 D3

Kotka Finland 67 E5

Kotlas NW Russia 92 C4

Kotuy river Russian Federation
95 E2

Koudougou Burkina 57 E4

Kourou French Guiana 41 H2

Kousséri Cameroon 58 B3

Kouvola Finland 67 E5

Kovel’ Ukraine 90 C1

Kovno see Kaunas

Kowno see Kaunas

Kozáni Greece 86 B4

Kozhikode India see Calicut
114 D2

Kra, Isthmus of coastal feature
Myanmar/Thailand 119 B6

Kragujevac Serbia 82 D4

Krajau see Kraków

Krákow Poland Eng. Cracow,
Ger. Krakau 81 D5

Kraljevo Serbia 82 D4

Kranj Slovenia 77 D7

Krasnodar Russian Federation
93 A6

Krasnovodsk see Türkmenbaşy

Krasnoyarsk Russia
Federation 96 D4

Krasnyy Luch Ukraine 91 H3

Kremenchuk Ukraine 91 F2

Kremenchut’s’ke

Vodoskhovyshche Reservoir
Ukraine 91 E2

Krems an der Donau Austria
77 E6

Kretinga Lithuania Ger.
Krottingen 88 B3

Krichev see Krychaw

Krishna river India 114 C1

Kristiansand Norway 67 A6

Kristianstad Sweden 67 B7

Kriti island Greece Eng. Crete
87 C7

Kritikó Pélagos see Crete, Sea of

Krivoy Rog see Kryvyi Rih

Krk island Croatia 82 A3

Kroonstad South Africa
60 D4

Krottingen see Kretinga

Krug Thep see Bangkok

Kruševec Serbia 83 E4

Krušně Hory see Erzgebirge

Krychaw Belarus Rus. Krichev
89 E6

Kryms’kyy Pivostriv peninsula
Ukraine var. Crimea 90 F4
Kryvyy Rih — Lambaré

Kryvyy Rih Ukraine Rus. Krivoy Rog 91 E3
Kuala Lumpur capital of Malaysia 120 B3
Kuala Terengganu Malaysia 120 B3
Kuang-tung see Guangdong
Kuantan Malaysia 120 C3
Kuba see Quba
Kuching Malaysia 120 C3
Kuçovë Albania prev. Qyteti Stalin 83 D6
Kudus Indonesia prev. Koedoes 120 D5
Kuei-chou see China Guizhou
Kugluktuk Canada prev. Coppermine 19 E3
Kuito Greenland 64 C2
Kulob Tajikistan Rus. Kulyab 105 E3
Kulyab see Kulob
Kum see Qom
Kuma river Russian Federation 93 B7
Kumamoto Japan 113 B6
Kumanovo Macedonia 83 E5
Kumasi Ghana 57 E5
Kumayri see Gyumri 99 F2
Kumo Nigeria 57 G4
Kumon Range mountain range Myanmar 118 B1
Kunashir island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1
Kunduz see Kondoz
Kunja-Urgench see Köneürgench
Kunlun Mountains see Kunlun Shan
Kunlun Shan mountain range China Eng. Kunlun Mountains 106 B4
Kunming China 111 B6
Kununurra Australia 128 D3
Kupang Indonesia 120 E5
Kür see Kura
Kura river Azerbaijan/Georgia Az. Kür 99 G2
Kurashiki Japan 113 B5
Kurdistan region Turkey 99 F4

Küre Dağları mountains Turkey 98 C2
Kuressaare Estonia prev. Kingissepp, Ger. Arensburg 88 C2
Kurgan–Tyube see Qürüghonteppa
Kurile Islands islands Pacific Ocean 112 E1
Kurile Trench undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C2
Kurnool India 114 D2
Kushiro Japan 112 E2
Kushka see Serhetabat
Kustanay see Kostanay
Kütahya Turkey prev. Kutaiah 98 B3
Kutaiah see Kütahya
K’ut’aisi Georgia 99 F2
Kutch, Rann of see Kachch, Rann of
Kuujjuarapik Canada 21 E2
Kuujjuaq Canada 21 E2
Kuujjuaq Canada prev. Poste-de-la-Baleine 20 D2
Kuusamo Finland 66 E3
Kuwait country SW Asia 102 C4
Kuwait City capital of Kuwait 102 C4
Kuytun China 108 C2
Kvitoja island Svalbard 65 G1
Kwangju South Korea 111 E4
Kwangtung see Guangdong
Kweichow see Guizhou
Kykládes island group Greece prev. Kikládhes, Eng. Cyclades 87 D6
Kyrenia see Girne
Kyrgyzstan country C Asia var. Kirghizia 105
Kýthira island Greece 87 B6
Kyushu-Palau Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 B1
Kyyiv see Kiev
Kyyiv’ske Vodoskhovyzshche Reservoir Ukraine 91 E1
Kyōto Japan 113 C5
Kyūshū island Japan 113 B6
Kyzylorda Kazakhstan 96 B5
Kunduz see Kondoz
Kunja-Urgench see Köneürgench
Kunlun Mountains see Kunlun Shan
Kunlun Shan mountain range China Eng. Kunlun Mountains 106 B4
Kunming China 111 B6
Kununurra Australia 128 D3
Kupang Indonesia 120 E5
Kür see Kura
Kura river Azerbaijan/Georgia Az. Kür 99 G2
Kurashiki Japan 113 B5
Kurdistan region Turkey 99 F4

L

Laâyoune Western Sahara 52 B3
Labé Guinea 56 C4
Laborca see Laborec
Laborec river Slovakia Hung. Laborca 81 E5
Labrador region Canada 21 F2
Labrador Sea Atlantic Ocean 64 B5
Laccadive Islands see Lakshadweep
La Ceiba Honduras 34 D2
Lachlan River river Australia 131 C6
La Coruña see A Coruña
La Crosse Wisconsin, USA 22 A2
Ladoga, Lake see Ladozhskoye Ozero
Ladozhskoye Ozero lake Russian Federation Eng. Lake Ladoga 92 B3
Ladysmith Wisconsin, USA 22 A2
Lae Papua New Guinea 126 B3
La Esperanza Honduras 34 C2
Lafayette Louisiana, USA 30 B3
Laghouat Algeria 52 D2
Lagos Nigeria 57 F5
Lagos Portugal 74 C4
Lagouira Western Sahara 52 A4
La Grande Oregon, USA 26 C3
La Habana see Havana
Lahore Pakistan 116 C2
Lai Chad 58 C4
Laila see Laylá
Lajes Brazil 44 D3
Lake Charles Louisiana, USA 30 B3
Lake District region England, UK 71 C5
Lakewood Colorado, USA 24 D4
Lakshadweep island group India Eng. Laccadive Islands 114 B2
La Ligua Chile 46 B4
La Louvière Belgium 69 B6
Lambaré Paraguay 44 B3
Lambaréné — Liberia
Lubny Ukraine 91 F2
Lucapa Angola 60 C1
Lucena Philippines 120 E2
Lucenec Slovakia Hung. Losonc, Ger. Losontz 81 D6
Lucerne see Luzern
Luciano Italy 75 D3
Lucia Caribbean Is. 69 D3
Luederitz Namibia 60 C4
Lugano Switzerland 67 B7
Lugo Spain 74 C1
Luhansk`k Ukraine 91 H3
Luleå Sweden 66 D4
Lumsden New Zealand 133 A7
Lüneburg Germany 76 C3
Lunneyts Belarus 89 C6
Luoyang var. Honan, Lo-yang. China 110 C4
Lusaka capital of Zambia 60 D2
Lushnjë Albania 83 D6
Lút, Bahřrat see Dead Sea
Luts`k Ukraine 90 C1
Luxembourg country W Europe 69 D8
Luxembourg capital of Luxembourg 69 D8
Luxe see Al Uqṣur
Luzern Switzerland Fr. Lucerne 77 B7
Luzon island Philippines 121 E1
Luzon Strait sea feature Philippines/Taiwan 107 E3
L`viv Ukraine Rus. L`vov 90 C2
L`vov see L`viv
Lyepeľ` Belarus Rus. Lepel` 89 D5
Lyon France 73 D5
Lyublin see Lublin

M

Ma`an Jordan 101 B6
Maas see Meuse
Maasdonk Netherlands 69 D6
Macao external territory Portugal, E Asia var. Macau 111 C7
Macapá Brazil 43 F1
Macau see Macao
MacDonnell Ranges mountains Australia 130 A4
Macedonia country SE Europe officially Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, abbrev. FYR Macedonia 83
Maceió Brazil 43 H3
Machala Ecuador 40 A5
Mackay Australia 130 D4
Mackay, Lake lake Australia 128 D4
Mackenzie river Canada 19 E4
Mackenzie Bay sea feature Atlantic Ocean 136 D3
Macleod, Lake lake Australia128 A4
Mâcon France 72 D5
Macon Georgia, USA 31 E2
Madagascar country Indian Ocean 61
Madagascar Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5
Madagascar Plateau undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 A6
Madang Papua New Guinea 126 B3
Madeira river Bolivia/Brazil 42 D2
Madeira island group Portugal 52 A2
Madhya Pradesh state India 117 E4
Madison Wisconsin, USA 22 B3
Madiun prev. Madien. Indonesia 120 D5
Madona Latvia Ger. Modohn 88 D3
Madras see Chennai
Madre de Dios river Bolivia/ Peru 42 C3
Madrid capital of Spain 75 E3
Madurai India 114 D3
Magadan Russian Fed. 97 G3
Magallanes see Punta Arenas
Magallanes, Estrecho de de see Magellan, Strait of

Magdalena river Colombia 40 B2
Magdeburg Germany 76 C4
Magelang Indonesia 120 C5
Magellan, Strait of sea feature S South America Sp. Estrecho de Magallanes 47 B8
Maggiore, Lake lake Italy/ Switzerland 78 B2
Mahajanga Madagascar 61 G3
Mahalapye Botswana 60 D4
Mahanādi river India 117 F5
Mahārashtra state India 116 D5
Mahé island Seychelles 61 H1
Mahilyow Belarus Rus. Mogilëv 89 E6
Mährisch-Ostrau see Ostrava
Maicao Colombia 40 C1
Maiduguri Nigeria 57 H4
Maimana see Meymaneh
Maine state USA 23 G1
Maine, Gulf of gulf USA 23 G2
Mainz Germany 77 B5
Maio Island Cape Verde 56 A3
Maiz, Islas del islands Nicaragua 35 E3
Majorca see Mallorca
Majuro island Marshall Islands 126 D1
Makarska Croatia 82 B4
Makarov Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G3
Makassar Indonesia prev. Ujungpandang 121 E4
Makassar Strait strait Indonesia 120 D4
Makeyevka see Makiyivka
Makhachkala Russia Federation 93 B7 96 A4
Makiyivka Ukraine Rus. Makeyevka 91 G5
Makkah Saudi Arabia Eng. Mecca 103 A5
Makkovik Canada 21 F2
Malabo capital of Equatorial Guinea 59 A5
Malacca, Strait of sea feature Indonesia/ Malaysia 106 C4 119 C8 120 B3
<p>| Marquette | Michigan, USA | 22 B1 |
| Marquisas, ïles see Marquesas Islands |
| Marrakech | Morocco Eng. Marrakesh 52 C2 |
| Marrawah | Australia 131 C8 |
| Marree | Australia 131 B5 |
| Marsala | Italy 79 C6 |
| Marseille | France 73 D6 |
| Marshall Islands country Pacific Ocean 126-127 |
| Martin | Slovakia prev. Turčianský Svätý Martin, Ger. Sankt Martin, Hung. Turócszentmárton 81 C5 |
| Martinique external territory France, West Indies 37 |
| Mary | Turkmenistan prev. Merv 104 C3 |
| Maryborough | Australia 131 E5 |
| Maryland state USA 23 F4 |
| Masai Steppe grassland | Tanzania 55 C7 |
| Mascarene Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5 |
| Mascarene Islands island group Indian Ocean 61 H4 |
| Mascarene Plain undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5 |
| Mascarene Plateau undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5 |
| Masere capital of Lesotho 60 D4 |
| Mas-ha Bank 101 D6 |
| Mashhad Iran var. Meshed 100 E3 |
| Masindi | Uganda 55 B6 |
| Maširah, Jazírat Island Oman 103 E6 |
| Maširah, Khalíj bay Oman 103 E6 |
| Mason City Iowa, USA 25 F3 |
| Masqat see Muscat |
| Massachusetts state USA 23 G3 |
| Massawa see Mits’iwa |
| Massif Central upland France 73 C5 |
| Massoukou | Gabon 59 B6 |
| Masterton | New Zealand 133 D5 |
| Matagalpa | Nicaragua 34 D3 |
| Matamoros | Mexico 33 E2 |
| Matanzas | Cuba 36 B2 |
| Matara | Sri Lanka 115 E4 |
| Mataram Indonesia 120 D5 |
| Mataró Spain 75 G2 |
| Mato Grosso upland Brazil 43 E3 |
| Matosinhos Portugal 74 C2 |
| Matsue Japan 113 B5 |
| Matsuyama Japan 113 B5 |
| Matterhorn peak Italy/ Switzerland 77 B7 |
| Maturin Venezuela 41 E1 |
| Maun Botswana 60 D3 |
| Mauritania country W Africa 56 |
| Mauritius country Indian Ocean 61 H4 123 B5 |
| Mawlamyine Myanmar prev. Moulmein 118 B4 |
| Mayagüa island Bahamas 36 D2 |
| Mayfield New Zealand 133 C6 |
| Mayotte external territory France, Indian Ocean 61 G2 |
| Mayyit, Al Bahýr al see Dead Sea |
| Mazār-e Sharīf Afghanistan 104 D3 |
| Mazatlán Mexico 32 C3 |
| Mažeikiai Lithuania 88 B3 |
| Mazury region Poland 80 D3 |
| Mazyr Belarus Rus. Mozyr’ 89 D7 |
| Mbabane capital of Swaziland 61 E4 |
| Mbaké Senegal 56 B3 |
| Mbala Zambia 61 E1 |
| Mbale Uganda 55 C6 |
| Mboya Tanzania 55 B8 |
| McKinley, Mount peak Alaska, USA var. Denali 18 C3 |
| Mead, Lake lake SW USA 28 A1 |
| Mecca see Makkah |
| Mechelen Belgium 69 C5 |
| Mecklenburger Bucht bay Germany 76 C2 |
| Medan Indonesia 120 B3 |
| Medellín Colombia 40 B2 |
| Médenine Tunisia 53 F2 |
| Medford Oregon, USA 26 A4 |
| Medina see Al Madinah |
| Mediterranean Sea Atlantic Ocean 84-B5 |
| Meekatharra Australia 129 B5 |
| Meerut India 116 D3 |
| Megisti island Greece 98 B4 |
| Mek’elé Ethiopia 54 C4 |
| Mekong river SE Asia 106 D3 |
| Mekong, Mouths of the wetlands Vietnam 119 D6 |
| Melanesia region Pacific Ocean 126 C3 |
| Melanesian Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C3 |
| Melbourne Australia 131 C7 |
| Melbourne Florida, USA 31 F4 |
| Melekeok capital of Palau 126 A1 |
| Melghir, Chott Salt lake Algeria 53 E2 |
| Melilla external territory Spain, N Africa 52 C1 |
| Melitopol’ Ukraine 91 F4 |
| Melo Uruguay 44 C4 |
| Melville Island island Australia 128 E2 |
| Melville Island island Canada 19 E2 |
| Memel see Klaipėda |
| Memel see Neman |
| Memphis Tennessee, USA 30 C1 |
| Mendaña Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3 |
| Mende France 73 C6 |
| Mendeleyev Ridge undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G2 |
| Mendocino Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 134 D2 |
| Mendoza Argentina 46 B4 |
| Menengiyn Tal plain Mongolia 109 F2 |
| Menongue Angola 60 C2 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menorca</th>
<th>island</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Eng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minorca</td>
<td>75 H3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metairie</td>
<td>Louisiana, USA 30 C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentawai, Kepuluan island</td>
<td>group Indonesia 120 B4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meppel</td>
<td>Netherlands 68 D2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced</td>
<td>California, USA 27 B6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercedes</td>
<td>Uruguay 44 B5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergui</td>
<td>see Myeik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergui Archipelago island</td>
<td>chain Myanmar 119 B6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>Mexico 33 H3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérica</td>
<td>Spain 74 D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>Venezuela 40 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meridian</td>
<td>Mississippi, USA 30 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merredin</td>
<td>Australia 129 B6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mersin</td>
<td>Turkey var. İçel 98 C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>Kenya 55 C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merv</td>
<td>see Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa</td>
<td>Arizona, USA 28 B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meshed</td>
<td>see Mashhad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messina</td>
<td>Italy 79 D6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messina, Stretto di</td>
<td>sea feature Ionian Sea/Tyrrhenian Sea 79 D7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mestre</td>
<td>Italy 78 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meta river</td>
<td>Colombia/Venezuela 40 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metković</td>
<td>Croatia 82 C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metz</td>
<td>France 72 E3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meuse river</td>
<td>W Europe var. Maas 72 D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexico 32 A1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico country</td>
<td>North America 32-33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>México, Golfo de</td>
<td>see Mexico, Gulf of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, Gulf of sea feature</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean/Caribbean Sea 48 A4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>capital of Mexico Sp. Ciudad de México 33 E4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meymaneh</td>
<td>Afghanistan var. Maimana 104 D4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mezen’ river</td>
<td>Russian Federation 92 D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>Florida, USA 31 F5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Beach</td>
<td>Florida, USA 31 F5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mianyang</td>
<td>China 111 B5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan state</td>
<td>USA 22 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, Lake lake</td>
<td>USA 17 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia country</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean 126 B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia region</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean 126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Atlantic Ridge</td>
<td>undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 B4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middelburg</td>
<td>South Africa 60 D5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Andaman island</td>
<td>India 115 G2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesbrough</td>
<td>England, UK 71 D5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Indian Basin</td>
<td>undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Indian Ridge</td>
<td>undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>Texas, USA 29 E3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Pacific Mountains var.</td>
<td>Mid-Pacific Seamounts Undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 C1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Pacific Seamounts</td>
<td>see Mid-Pacific Mountains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway Islands</td>
<td>US territory Pacific Ocean 134 D2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhaylovka</td>
<td>Russian Federation 93 B6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milagro</td>
<td>Ecuador 40 A4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>see Milano</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milano</td>
<td>Italy Eng. Milan 78 B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildura</td>
<td>Australia 131 C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millennium Island island</td>
<td>Kiribati prev. Caroline Island 127 H3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Australia 131 D5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles City</td>
<td>Montana, USA 24 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford Haven</td>
<td>Wales, UK 71 C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford Sound</td>
<td>New Zealand 133 E6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford Sound inlet</td>
<td>New Zealand 133 A6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milos island</td>
<td>Greece 87 C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>Wisconsin, USA 22 B3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>see Fujian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minatitlán</td>
<td>Mexico 33 G4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minch, The Strait</td>
<td>Scotland, UK 70 C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mindanao island</td>
<td>Philippines 121 F2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mindoro island</td>
<td>Philippines 121 E2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mindoro Strait</td>
<td>sea feature South China Sea/Sulu Sea 121 E2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingachevir</td>
<td>Azerbaijan Rus. Mingechaur 99 G2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingechaur</td>
<td>see Mingachevir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minho river</td>
<td>Portugal/Spain Sp. Miño 74 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minicoy Island island</td>
<td>India 114 C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minnesota, USA 23 F2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota state</td>
<td>USA 25 F2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miño river</td>
<td>Portugal/Spain Port. Minho 74 C1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minorca</td>
<td>see Minorca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minot</td>
<td>North Dakota, USA 24 D1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minsk</td>
<td>capital of Belarus 89 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minto, Lake lake</td>
<td>Canada 20 D2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miranda de Ebro</td>
<td>Spain 75 E1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirim, Lake</td>
<td>see Mirim Lagoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirim Lagoon</td>
<td>lagoon Brazil/ Uruguay var. Mirim, Lake 44 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirtóo Pelagos</td>
<td>sea feature Mediterranean Sea 87 C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miskitos Cayos islands</td>
<td>Nicaragua 35 E2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miskolc</td>
<td>Hungary 81 D6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mişratah</td>
<td>Libya 53 F2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi state</td>
<td>USA 30 C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi river</td>
<td>USA 16 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Delta</td>
<td>wetlands USA 30 C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missoula</td>
<td>Montana, USA 24 B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri state</td>
<td>USA 25 G4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri river</td>
<td>USA 17 C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistassini, Lake lake</td>
<td>Canada 20 D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitau</td>
<td>see Jelgava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell S</td>
<td>Dakota, USA 25 E3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell River</td>
<td>river Australia 130 C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitilini</td>
<td>Greece 86 D4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mito</td>
<td>Japan 112 D4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitrovicë — Moyobamba

Mitrovicë Kosovo prev. Kosovska Mitrovica 83 D5
Mits’iwa Eritrea var. Massawa 54 C4
Miyazaki Japan 113 B6
Mjøsa lake Norway 67 B5
Miljat island Croatia 83 C5
Mmabatho South Africa 60 D4
Mo Norway 66 C3
Mobile Alabama, USA 30 C3
Moçambique Mozambique 61 F2
Mocímboa da Praia Mozambique 61 F2
Mocoa Colombia 40 B4
Mocuba Mozambique 61 E3
Modena Italy 78 B3
Modesto California, USA 27 B6
Modohn see Madona
Modrića Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
Mogadiscio see Mogadishu
Mogadishu capital of Somalia Som. Muqdisho, It. Mogadiscio 55 D6
Mogiliëv see Mahilyow
Mo i Rana Norway 66 C3
Mojave California, USA 27 B6
Mojave Desert desert W USA 27 C7
Moldavia see Moldova
Molde Norway 67 A5
Moldova country E Europe var. Moldavia 90
Molodechno see Maladzyehna
Molodeczno see Maladzyehna
Molotov see Perm’
Moluccas see Maluku
Moluca Sea see Maluku, Laut
Mombasa Kenya 55 C7
Monaco country W Europe 73 E6
Monclova Mexico 33 E2
Moncton Canada 21 F4
Mogo Chad 58 C3
Mongolia country NE Asia 108-109
Monroe Louisiana, USA 30 B2
Monrovia capital of Liberia 56 C5
Mons Belgium 69 B6
Montague Seamount undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 45 H1
Montana state USA 24 C2
Montauban France 73 C6
Mont Blanc peak France/Italy 62 D4
Mont-de-Marsan France 72 B6
Monte Cristi Dominican Republic 37 E3
Montego Bay Jamaica 36 C3
Montenegro Country SE Europe 83 D5
Monterey California, USA 27 B6
Montería Colombia 40 B2
Monterey Bolivia 42 D4
Monterrey Mexico 33 E2
Montes Claros Brazil 43 G4
Montevideo capital of Uruguay 44 C5
Montgomery Alabama, USA 30 D2
Monthey Switzerland 77 A7
Montpelier Vermont, USA 23 F2
Montpellier France 73 C6
Montreal Canada 21 E4
Montserrat external territory UK, West Indies 37
Monywa Myanmar 118 A3
Monza Italy 78 B2
Moora Australia 129 B6
Moore, Lake lake Australia 129 B6
Moorhead Minnesota, USA 25 E2
Moosonee Canada 20 C3
Mopti Mali 57 E3
Morava river C Europe 82 E4
Moravská Ostrava see Ostrava
Moray Firth inlet Scotland, UK 70 C3
Moree Australia 131 D5
Morelia Mexico 33 E4
Morena, Sierra mountain range Spain 74 D4
Morghāb river Afghanistan/Turkmenistan 104 D4
Morioka Japan 112 D3
Mornington Abyssal Plain undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 G5
Morocco country N Africa 52
Morogoro Tanzania 55 C7
Mörön Mongolia 108 D2
Morondava Madagascar 61 F3
Moroni capital of Comoros 61 F2
Morotai, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F3
Morova river Poland 80 C6
Morris Jesup, Kap headland Greenland 65 E1
Moscow capital of Russian Federation Rus. Moskva 92 B4 96 B2
Mosel river W Europe Fr. Moselle 77 A5
Moselle river W Europe Ger. Mosel 72 E4
Mosgiel New Zealand 133 B7
Moshi Tanzania 55 C7
Moskva see Moscow
Mosquito Coast coastal region Nicaragua 35 E3
Moss Norway 67 B6
Mossendjo Congo 59 B6
Mossoró Brazil 43 H2
Most Czech Republic Ger. Brüx 80 A4
Mostaganem Algeria 52 D1
Mostar Bosnia & Herz. 82 C4
Mosul see Al Mawṣil
Motril Spain 75 E5
Motueka New Zealand 133 C5
Moulins France 72 C4
Moulmein see Mawlamyine
Moundou Chad 58 C4
Mount Gambier Australia 131 B7
Mount Isa Australia 130 B4
Mount Magnet Australia 129 B5
Mount Vernon Illinois, USA 22 B5
Mouscron Belgium 69 A6
Moyobamba Peru 42 B2
Moyu — Narva Bay

Moyu China 108 B2
Mozambique country SE Africa 61
Mozambique Channel sea feature Indian Ocean 61 F3
Mozyr see Mazyr
Mpika Zambia 61 E2
Mtwara Tanzania 55 C8
Muang Khong Laos 119 D5
Muang Xaignabouri see Xaignabouri
Mudanjiang China 110 E3
Mufulira Zambia 60 D2
Mugla Turkey 98 A4
Mulhouse France 72 E4
Mull island Scotland, UK 70 B3
Muller, Pegunungan mountains Indonesia 120 C3
Multan Pakistan 116 C2
Mumbai India var. Bombay 117 C5
Muenchen Germany Eng. Munich 77 C6
Muncie Indiana, USA 22 C4
Munich see München
Muenster Germany 76 B4
Muqdisho see Mogadishu
Mur river C Europe 77 E7
Murchison River river Australia 129 B5
Murcia Spain 75 F4
Mures river Hungary/Romania 81 D7
Murfreesboro Tennessee, USA 30 D1
Murgab Tajikistan 105 F3
Murgap river Turkmenistan var. Murghab 104 C3
Murghab see Murgap
Muiritz lake Germany 76 D3
Murmansk Russian Federation 92 C2 96 C1
Murray river Australia 131 B6
Murray Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 E2
Murray Ridge Undersea feature Arabian Sea 122 B3
Murwillumbah Australia 131 E5
Murzuq Libya 53 F3
Mus Turkey 99 F3
Muscat capital of Oman Ar. Masqaṭ 103 E5
Musgrave Ranges mountain range Australia 129 D5
Musters, Lago lake Argentina 46 C6
Mu Us Shadi Desert China 109 E3
Mvonioälv river Finland/Sweden 66 D3
Mwalí island Comoros 61 F2
Mwanza Tanzania 55 B6
Myanmar country SE Asia var. Myanmar 118-119
Myeik Myanmar prev. Mergui 119 B5
Mykolayiv Ukraine Rus. Nikolayev 91 E4
Mykonos island Greece 87 D5
Mysore India 114 D2
Mzuzu Malawi 61 E2
Nairobi capital of Kenya 55 C6
Najaf see An Najaf
Najran Saudi Arabia 103 B6
Nakamura Japan 113 B6
Nakhichevan see Naxçivan
Nakhon Ratchasima Thailand 119 C5
Nakhon Sawan Thailand 119 C5
Nakhon Si Thammarat Thailand 119 C6
Nakuru Kenya 55 C6
Nalchik Russian Federation 96 A4
Namangan Uzbekistan 105 E2
Nam Co lake China 108 C4
Nam Dinh Vietnam 118 D3
Namib Desert desert Namibia 60 B3
Namibe Angola 60 B2
Namibia country southern Africa 60
Nampa Idaho, USA 26 C3
Namp‘o North Korea 110 E4
Nampula Mozambique 61 F2
Namur Belgium 69 C6
Nanchang China 111 C5
Nancy France 72 D3
Nanded India 116 D5 114 D1
Nanjing China 111 D5
Nanning China 111 B6
Nanortalik Greenland 64 C5
Nansen Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G4
Nantes France 72 B4
Napier New Zealand 132 E4
Naples see Napoli
Napo Ecuador/Peru 42 B2
Napoli Italy Eng. Naples 79 D5
Narbonne France 73 C6
Nares Strait sea feature Canada/Greenland 64 C1
Narew river Poland 80 E3
Narmada river India 116 D4
Narva Estonia 88 E2
Narva river Estonia/Russian Federation 88 E2
Narva Bay sea feature Gulf of Finland Est. Narva Laht, Rus. Narvskiy Zaliv 88 E2
Narvik Norway 66 C3
Narvik, Norway 66 C3
Narvik see Narva Bay
Narvik Norway 66 C3
Narviksee Norwegian 66 C3
Narvskiy Zap'ya see Narva Bay
Naryn Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
Nashville Tennessee, USA 30 D1
Nasir, Buheiret see Nasser, Lake
Nassau capital of Bahamas 36 C1
Nassau, Lake reservoir Egypt var. Nasir, Buheiret 54 B2
Natal Brazil 43 H3
Natal Basin Undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 A5
Nattinou Benin 57 E4
Naturaliste Plateau Undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
Natzrat Israel Eng. Nazareth 101 A5
Nauru country Pacific Ocean 126 D3
Navapolatsk Belarus Rus. Novopolotsk 89 D5
Navassa Island external territory USA, West Indies 36 D3
Nawoly Uzbekistan Uzb. Nawoly 104 D2
Nawabshah Pakistan 116 B3
Nawoly see Nawoily
Naxcivan Azerbaijan Rus. Nakhichevan’ 99 G3
Naxos island Greece 87 D6
Nay Pyi Taw capital of Myanmar 118 B3
Nazareth see Natzrat
Naza Peru 42 B4
Nazret Ethiopia 55 C5
Naszow Poland 103 E5
N'Dalatando Angola 60 B2
Ndélé Central African Republic 58 C4
N'Djamen capital of Chad 58 B3
Ndola Zambia 60 D2
Neblidag see Balkanabat
Nebraska state USA 24-25 E3
Neches river S USA 29 H3
Neckar river Germany 77 B5
Nechope Argentina 47 D5
Neftezavodsk see Seydi
Negelé Ethiopia 55 C5
Negev see HaNegev
Negro, Rio river Argentina 47 C5
Negro, Rio river Brazil/Uruguay 44 C4
Negro, Rio river N South America 40 C1
Neiva Colombia 40 B3
Nellore India 115 E2
Nemunas see Neman
Nemuro Japan 112 E2
Nepal country S Asia 117
Neris river Belarus/Lithuania Bel. Viliya, Pol. Wilja 88 C4
Ness, Loch lake Scotland, UK 70 C3
Netherlands country W Europe var. Holland 68-69
Netherlands Antilles external territory Netherlands, West Indies prev. Dutch West Indies 37 E5
Netze see Noteć
Neusiedlsee See lake Austria Hungary 77 E6
Neusohl see Banská Bystrica
Neutra see Nitra
Nevada state USA 26-27
Nevshtir Turkey 98 C3
New Amsterdam Guyana 41 G2
Newark New Jersey, USA 23 F3
New Britain island Papua New Guinea 126 B3
New Brunswick province Canada 21 F4
New Caledonia external territory France, Pacific Ocean 126 C5
New Caledonia island Pacific Ocean 124 D3
New Caledonia Basin Undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 D4
Newcastle Australia 131 D6
Newcastle upon Tyne England, UK 70 D4
New Delhi capital of India 116 D3
Newfoundland & Labrador province Canada 21 F2
Newfoundland island Canada 21 G3
Newfoundland Basin Undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 B3
New Georgia Islands island group Solomon Islands 126 C3
New Guinea island Pacific Ocean 126 B3
New Hampshire state USA 23 G2
New Haven Connecticut, USA 23 G3
New Ireland island Papua New Guinea 126 C3
New Jersey state USA 23 F4
Newman Australia 128 B4
New Mexico state USA 28-29
New Orleans Louisiana, USA 30 C3
New Plymouth New Zealand 132 D3
Newport Oregon, USA 26 A3
Newport News Virginia, USA 23 F5
New Providence island Bahamas 36 C1
Newry Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
New Siberian Islands see Novosibirskiy Ostrova
New South Wales state Australia 131 C6
New York state USA 23 F3
New York New York, USA 23 F3
New Zealand country Pacific Ocean 132-133
Neyshabur Iran 102 D3
Ngoundéré Cameroon 58 B4
N’Giva Angola 60 C3
N’Guigmi — Nouakchott

N’Guigmi Niger 57 H3
Nha Trang Vietnam 119 E5
Niagara Falls waterfall Canada/USA 23 E3
Niamey capital of Niger 57 F3
Niangay, Lac lake Mali 56 E3
Nias, Pulau island Indonesia 120 B3
Nicaragua country Central America 34-35
Nicaragua, Lago de lake Nicaragua 34 D3
Nice France 73 E6
Nicobar Islands island group India 115 H3
Nicosia capital of Cyprus var. Lefkosia, Turk. Lefkoşa 98 C5
Nicoya, Península de peninsula Costa Rica 34 D4
Niemen see Neman
Nieuw Amsterdam Suriname 41 H2
Nîgde Turkey 98 D4
Niger country W Africa 57
Niger river W Africa 56-57 D3
Niger, Mouths of the delta Nigeria 57 F5
Nigeria country W Africa 57
Niigata Japan 112 C4
Nijmegen Netherlands 68 D4
Nikolayev see Mykolayiv
Nikopol’ Ukraine 91 F3
Nile river N Africa 54 B3
Nile Delta wetlands Egypt 54 B1
Nimes France 73 D6
Nineteen Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ningbo China 111 D5
Ningxia autonomous region China 110-111 B4
Nioro Mali 56 D3
Nipigon, Lake lake Canada 20 B4
Niš Serbia 82 E4
Nitra river Slovakia Ger. Neutra, Hung. Nyitra 81 C6
Niue external territory New Zealand, Pacific Ocean 127 F4
Nizámábād India 114 D1
Nizhnevartovsk Russian Federation 96 D3
Nizhniy Novgorod Russian Federation prev. Gor’kiy 93 C5 96 B3
Nkongsamba Cameroon 58 B4
Norak Cameroon 58 B4
Norfolk Virginia, USA 23 F5
Norfolk Island external territory Australia, Pacific Ocean 124 D4
Nori’lsk Russian Federation 96 D3
Norfolk Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 D4
Norman Oklahoma, USA 28 F2
Normandie region France Eng. Normandy 72 B3
Normandy see Normandie
Normanton Australia 130 C3
Norrköping Sweden 67 C6
Norwegian Sea undersea feature Norwegian Sea 70 B3
Norseman Australia 129 C6
North Albanian Alps mountains Albania Montenegro 83 D5
North America 16-17
North Andaman island India 115 G2
North Atlantic Ocean 64-65
North American Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 124 A2 128 A2
North Bay Canada 20 D4
North Cape coastal feature New Zealand 132 C1
North Cape coastal feature Norway 66 D2
North Carolina state USA 31 F1
North Dakota state USA 24-25 D2
North Fiji Basin undersea feature Coral Sea 124 D3
Northern Cook Islands islands Cook Islands 127 G4
Northern Cyprus, Turkish Republic of disputed region Cyprus 98 C5
Northern Dvina river Russian Federation see Severnaya Dvina 63 G2
Northern Ireland province UK 70-71
Northern Mariana Islands external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 124 C1
Northern Sporades see Vóreies Sporádes
Northern Territory territory Australia 130 A3
North European Plain region N Europe 62 E3
North Frisian Islands islands Denmark/Germany 76 B2
North Island island New Zealand 132 G2
North Korea country E Asia 110
North Little Rock Arkansas, USA 30 B1
North Platte Nebraska, USA 25 E4
North Platte river C USA 24 D3
North Pole ice feature Arctic Ocean 137 G3
North Sea Atlantic Ocean 70 E2
North Siberian Lowland lowlands Russian Federation 94-95
North Taranaki Bight gulf New Zealand 132 D3
North Uist island Scotland, UK 70 B3
Northwest Territories territory Canada 19 E3
Norway country N Europe 66-67
Norwegian Sea Arctic Ocean 137 G5
Norwich England, UK 71 E6
Notči river Poland Ger. Netze 80 C3
Nottingham England, UK 71 D6
Nottingham Island island Hudson Strait 20 D1
Nouâdhībou Mauritania 56 B2
Nouakchott capital of Mauritania 56 B2
Nouméa capital of New Caledonia 126 D5
Nova Gradiška Croatia 82 C3
Nova Iguacu Brazil 43 F5 45 F2
Novara Italy 78 B2
Nova Scotia province Canada 21 F4
Novaya Zemlya islands Russian Federation 137 H4
Novaya Zemlya Trench see East Novaya Zemlya Trench
Novi Sad Serbia 82 D3
Novokuznetsk Russian Federation prev. Stalinsk 96 D4
Novopolotsk see Navapolatsk
Novosibirsk Russian Federation 96 D4
Novosibirskiy Ostrova islands Russian Federation Eng. New Siberian Islands 95 F1
Novo Urgench see Urgench
Novyy Margilan see Farg‘ona
Nsanje Malawi 61 E3
Nsawam Ghana 57 E5
Nubian Desert desert Sudan 54 B3
Nu‘eima West Bank 101 D7
Nuevo Laredo Mexico 33 E2
Nuku‘alofoa capital of Tonga 127 F5
Nukus Uzbekistan 104 C2
Nullarbor Plain region Australia 129 D6
Nunap Isua Island coastal region Greenland var. Uummannaqqasuitsiaq Dan. Kap Farvel 64 C5
Nunavut Territory Canada 19 F3
Nunivak Island island Alaska, USA 18 B2
Nuoro Italy 79 A5
Nuremberg see Nürnberg
Nürnberg Germany Eng. Nuremberg 77 C5
Nusa Tenggara islands East Timor / Indonesia 120 E5
Nuuk Greenland var. Godthab 64 C4
Nyainqêntanglha Shan mountain range China 108 D5
Nyala Sudan 54 A4
Nyasa, Lake lake E Africa 51 D5
Nyeri Kenya 55 C6
Nyima China 108 C4
Nyiregyháza Hungary 81 E6
Nyitra see Nitra
Nyköbing Denmark 67 B8
Nyköping Sweden 67 C6
Nyngan Australia 131 D6
Nyoman see Neman

O

Oakland California, USA 27 B6
Oakley Kansas, USA 25 E4
Oamaru New Zealand 133 B7
Oaxaca Mexico 33 F5
Ob’ river Russian Federation 96 D4
Oban Scotland, UK 70 C4
Obihiro Japan 112 D2
Obó Central African Republic 58 D4
Oceania 124-125
Ocean Island see Banaba
Oceanside California, USA 27 C8
Ochamchira see Och‘amch‘ire
Och‘amch‘ire Georgia Rus. Ochamchira 99 E1
Ödenburg see Sopron
Odense Denmark 67 B7
Oder river C Europe 80 C4
Odesa Ukraine Rus. Odessa 91 E4
Odessia see Odesa
Odessia Texas, USA 29 E3
Odinné Côte d’Ivoire 56 D4
Oesel see Saaremaa
Ofanto river Italy 79 D5
Offenbach Germany 77 B5
Ogaden plateau Ethiopia 55 D5
Ogallala Nebraska, USA 24 D4
Ogbomosho Nigeria 57 F4
Ogdon Utah, USA 24 B3
Ogdensburg New York, USA 23 F2
Oger see Ográ
Ogre Latvia Ger. Oger 88 C3
Ogulin Croatia 82 B3
Ohio state USA 22 D4
Ohio river N USA 22 B5
Ohrid Macedonia 83 D6
Ohrid, Lake lake Albania/ Macedonia 83 D6
Ohře river Czech Republic/ Germany Ger. Eger 81 A5
Öita Japan 113 B6
Okavango river var. Cubango southern Africa 60 C3
Okavango Delta wetland Botswana 60 C3
Okayama Japan 113 B5
Okazaki Japan 113 C5
Okeechobee, Lake lake Florida, USA 31 F4
Okhotsk Russian Federation 97 G3
Okhotsk, Sea of Pacific Ocean 134 C1
Okinawa island Japan 113 A8
Ok- shotó island group Japan 113 B5
Oklahoma state USA 29 F1
Oklahoma City Oklahoma, USA 29 F2
Okushiri-tó island Japan 112 C2
Okāra Pakistan 116 C2
Öland island Sweden 67 C7
Olavarría Argentina 46 D4
Olbia Italy 79 B5
Oldenburg Germany 76 B3
Oleksandriya Ukraine Rus. Aleksandriya 91 E3
Oleněk Russian Federation 97 E3
Őlgyi Mongolia 108 C2
Olhão Portugal 74 C4
Olita see Alytus
Olmaliq see Almalyk
Olmütz see Olomouc
Olomouc Czech Republic Ger. Olmütz B1 C5
Olzszytn Poland Ger. Allenstein 80 D2
Olt river Romania 90 B5
Olympia Washington, USA 26 B2
Omaha — Paeroa

Omaha Nebraska, USA 25 F4
Oman country SW Asia 103 D6
Oman, Gulf of sea feature
Indian Ocean 103 E5, 122 B3
Omdurman Sudan 54 B4
Omsk Russian Federation 96 C4
Onga river Russian Federation 92 C4
Onga, Lake see Onezhskoye Ozero
Onezhskoye Ozero lake
Russian Federation 98 C5
Onega river see Onezhskoye Ozero
Onega, Lake see Onezhskoye Ozero
Onitsha Nigeria 57 F5
Onslow Australia 128 A4
Ontario province Canada 18 B3
Ontario, Lake lake Canada/USA 17 D5
Oostende Belgium Eng. Ostend 69 D2
Opole Poland Ger. Oppeln 80 C4
Opole see Opole
Oradea Romania 90 B3
Oran Algeria 52 D1
Orange River river southern Africa 60 C4
Orangejastad Netherlands Antilles 37 E5
Orantes River Asia 100 B3
Ordu Turkey 98 D2
Orndzhonikidze see Vladikavkaz
Örebro Sweden 67 C6
Oregon state USA 26
Orël Russian Federation 83 A5
Orem Utah, USA 24 B4
Orenburg Russian Federation 93 C6 96 B4
Orense see Ourense
Orestiáda Greece 86 D3
Orinoco river Colombia/Venezuela 41 E3
Oristano Italy 79 A5
Orkney islands Scotland, UK 70 C2
Orlando Florida, USA 31 E4
Orléans France 72 C4
Örnsköldsvik Sweden 67 C5
Orantes river SW Asia 100 B3
Orosíra Rodópis see Rhodope Mountains
Orsha Belarus 89 E5
Orsk Russian Federation 93 D6 96 B4
Oruro Bolivia 42 C4
Ōsaka Japan 113 C5
Osborn Plateau undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ösel see Saaremaa
Osh Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Oshawa Canada 20 D5
Oshkosh Wisconsin, USA 22 B2
Osijek Croatia 82 C3
Oslo capital of Norway 67 B6
Osmaniye Turkey 98 D4
Osnabrück Germany 76 B3
Osorno Chile 47 B5
Oss Netherlands 68 D4
Ossora Russian Federation 97 H2
Ostend see Oostende
Östersund Sweden 67 C5
Ostrava Czech Republic Ger. Mährisch-Ostrau, prev. Moravská Ostrava 81 C5
Ostrołęka Poland 80 D3
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski Poland 80 D4
Ōsumi-shotō island group Japan 113 A7
Otago Peninsula peninsula New Zealand 133 B7
Otaro Japan 112 D2
Oti river Africa 57 E4
Otranto, Strait of sea feature Albania/Italy 79 E5
Ottawa capital of Canada 20 D4
Ottawa river Canada 20 D4
Ou river Laos 118 C3
Ouachita river SE USA 30 B2
Ouagadougou capital of Burkina 57 E3
Ouarâne desert Mauritania 56 D2
Ouargla Algeria 53 E2
Ouessant, Île d' island France 72 A3
Ouésso Congo 59 C5
Oujda Morocco 52 D2
Oulu Finland 66 D4
Oulu river Finland 66 D4
Oulujärvi lake Finland 66 E4
Ounasjoki river Finland 66 D3
Our river W Europe 69 E7
Ourense Spain Cast. Orense 74 C2
Ourinhos Brazil 44 D2
Ourthe river Belgium 69 D6
Outer Hebrides island group UK var. Western Isles 70 B3
Outer Islands island group Seychelles 61 H2
Ouyen Australia 131 C6
Oviedo Spain 74 D1
Owando Congo 59 C6
Owen Fracture Zone tectonic feature Arabian Sea 122 B3
Owensboro Kentucky, USA 22 B5
Oxford England, UK 71 D6
Oxnard California, USA 29 C7
Oyem Gabon 59 B5
Oyo Nigeria 57 F4
Ozark Plateau plain Arkansas/Missouri, USA 25 G5
Özd Hungary 81 D6

P

Paamiut Greenland 64 B4
Pachuca Mexico 33 E4
Pacific-Antarctic Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 136 B5
Pacific Ocean 134-135
Padang Indonesia 120 B4
Paderborn Germany 76 B4
Padova Italy Eng. Padua 78 C2
Padre Island island Texas, USA 29 G5
Padua see Padova
Paducah Kentucky, USA 22 B5
Paeroa Waikato, New Zealand 132 D3
País Valenciano

Pakistan

Paihia

Painted Desert

Palagruza

Pafos

Pago Pago capital of American Samoa 127 F4

Palembang

Palencia

Palma

Palm Springs

Palmyra

Palermo

Palu

Palikir

Pamir

Palawan Passage

Palawan

Palembang

Palermo Italy

Palikir capital of Micronesia

Paliouri, Akrotirio coastal feature

Palk Strait

Palliser, Cape headland New Zealand

Palm Springs California, USA

Palma Spain

Palmer Land physical region Antarctica

Palmerston North New Zealand

Palmyra see Tudmir

Palmyra Atoll external territory USA, Pacific Ocean

Paliouri, Akrotirio coastal feature

Palawan Passage

Palawan

Palermo Italy

Palikir capital of Micronesia

Paliouri, Akrotirio coastal feature

Palk Strait

Palliser, Cape headland New Zealand

Palm Springs California, USA

Palma Spain

Palmer Land physical region Antarctica

Palmerston North New Zealand

Palmyra see Tudmir

Palmyra Atoll external territory USA, Pacific Ocean
Pelopónnisos peninsular Greece
Eng. Peloponnese 87 B5
Pelotas Brazil 44 C4
Pelotas river Brazil 44 C3
Pemba island Tanzania 51 E5
Pendleton Oregon, USA 26 C2
Pennines hills England, UK 70 D4
Pennsylvania state USA 23 E3
Penong Australia 131 A6
Penonomé 86 C3
Penrhyn atoll Cook Islands 125 F3
Penrhyn Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 E2
Pensacola Florida, USA 30 D3
Penza Russia Federation 93 B5
Penza Russia Federation prev. Molotov 93 D5 96 B3
Pernau see Pärnu
Pernik Bulgaria prev. Dimitrovo 86 C2
Pernov see Pärnu
Perpignan France 73 C6
Persian Gulf sea feature Arabian Sea var. The Gulf 122 B2
Perth Australia 129 B6
Perth Scotland, UK 70 C3
Perth Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
Peru C South America 42
Peru-Chile Trench undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3
Perugia Italy 78 C4
Pescara Italy 78 D4
Peshawar Pakistan 116 C1
Petah Tikva Israel 101 A5
Peterborough England, UK 71 E6
Peterborough Canada 20 D5
Peter the First Island island Antarctica 136 A4
Petra see Wadi Músá
Petrich Bulgaria 86 C3
Petroaleksandrovsk see To‘rtko‘l
Petrograd see St Petersburg
Petropavlovsk Russian Federation 96 C4
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Russian Federation 97 H3
Petrozavodsk Russian Federation 92 B3
Pevek Russian Federation 97 G1
Pforzheim Germany 77 B6
Phangan, Ko island Thailand 119 C6
Philadelphia Pennsylvania, USA 23 F4
Philippine Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 B1
Philippine Trench undersea feature Philippine Sea 124 A2
Philippines country Asia 121
Philippine Sea Pacific Ocean 121 F1 124 A1
Philippopolis see Plovdiv
Phnom Penh capital of Cambodia 119 D6
Phoenix Arizona, USA 28 B2
Phoenix Islands island group Kiribati 127 F3
Phongsali Laos 118 C3
Phuket Thailand 119 B7
Phuket, Ko island Thailand 119 B7
Phumí Sàmràøng Cambodia 119 D5
Piacenza Italy 78 B2
Piatra-Neamţ Romania 90 C3
Piave river Italy 78 C2
Picton New Zealand 133 C5
Pielinen lake Finland 66 E4
Pierre South Dakota, USA 25 E3
Piešťany Slovakia Ger. Pístyan, Hung. Pöstyén 81 C6
Pietermaritzburg South Africa 60 D4
Piłka Poland Ger. Schneidemühl 80 C3
Pilar Paraguay 44 B3
Pilchilemu Chile 46 B4
Pilcomayo river C South America 44 B2 46 D2
Pilsen see Pilsen
Pinar del Río Cuba 36 A2
Pindos mountains Greece Eng. Pindus Mountains 86 A4
Pindus Mountains see Pindos
Pine Bluff Arkansas, USA 30 B2
Pine Creek Australia 128 E2
Pinega river Russian Federation 92 C3
Pineíos river Greece 86 B4
Pines, Akrotíri coastal feature Greece 86 C4
Ping, Mae Nam river Thailand 118 C4
Pinsk Belarus Pol. Pińsk 89 B4
Piraeus see Peiraías
Piráievs see Peiraías
Pisa Italy 78 B3
Pisco Peru 42 B4
Pishpek see Bishkek
Pistyan see Piešťany
Pitcairn Islands external territory UK, Pacific Ocean 125 G4
Piteå Sweden 66 D4
Piteşti Romania 90 C4
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4
Piura Peru 42 A2
Pivdennyi Bug river Ukraine 91 E3
Plasencia Spain 74 D3
Plata, Río de la river Argentina/Uruguay var. River Plate 44 B5 46 D4
Plate, River see Plata, Río de la
Platte river C USA 25 E4
Plattensee see Balaton
Plenty, Bay of bay New Zealand 132 E3
Pleven Bulgaria 86 C1
Plock Poland 80 D3
Ploiești Romania 90 C4
Plovdiv — Principe

Plovdiv Bulgaria Gk. 
Philipopolis 86 C2
Plungė Lithuania 88 B4
Plymouth capital of Montserrat
37 G3
Plymouth England, UK
71 C7
Plzeň Czech Republic Ger.
Pilsen 81 A5
Po river Italy 78 B2
Pocatello Idaho, USA 26 E4
Po Delta wetland Italy 78 C3
Podgorica Montenegro 83 C5
Pohnpei Island Micronesia 126 C2
Pointe-Noire Congo 59 B6
Poitiers France 72 B4
Poland country E Europe 80-81
Polatsk Belarus 89 D5
Pol-e Khomri Afghanistan
105 E4
Poltava Ukraine 91 F2
Poltoratsk see Aşgabat
Polynesia region Pacific Ocean
127
Pomeranian Bay bay Germany/Poland 80 B2
Pompano Beach Florida, USA
31 F5
Ponca City Oklahoma, USA
29 G1
Pondicherry India 115 E2
Ponta Grossa Brazil 44 D2
Pontevedra Spain 74 C1
Pontianak Indonesia 120 C4
Poona see Pune
Poopó, Lake lake Bolivia 42 C5
Popayán Colombia 40 B3
Poprad Slovakia Ger.
Deutschendorf 81 D5
Porbandar India 116 B4
Pori Finland 67 D5
Porsgrunn Norway 67 B6
Portalegre Portugal 74 C3
Port Angeles Washington, USA
26 A1
Port Arthur Texas, USA 29 H4
Port Augusta Australia
131 B6
Port-au-Prince capital of Haiti
36 D3
Port Blair India 115 G2
Port Douglas Australia 130 D3
Port Elizabeth South Africa
60 D5
Port-Gentil Gabon 59 A6
Port Harcourt Nigeria 57 F5
Port Hardy Canada 18 D5
Port Harrison see Inukjuak
Port Hedland Australia 128 B4
Portland Australia 131 B7
Portland Maine, USA 23 G2
Portland Oregon, USA 26 B2
Port Lincoln Australia 131 A6
Port Louis capital of Mauritius
61 H4
Port Macquarie Australia
131 E6
Port Moresby capital of Papua New Guinea 126 B3
Porto Portugal Eng. Oporto
74 C2
Porto Alegre Sao Tome and Principe 44 D4
Port-of-Spain capital of Trinidad & Tobago 37 G5
Porto-Novó capital of Benin
57 F5
Porto Velho Brazil 42 C3
Portoviejo Ecuador 40 A4
Port Said see Būr Sa‘īd
Portsmouth England, UK
71 D7
Port Sudan Sudan 54 C3
Portugal country SW Europe 74
Port-Vila capital of Vanuatu
126 D5
Porvéneír Chile 47 B7
Posadas Argentina 46 E3
Posen see Poznań
Poste-de-la-Baleine see Kuujjuarapik
Pōstýén see Piešťany
Potenza S Italy 79 D5
P‘ot‘i Georgia 99 E2
Potosí Bolivia 42 C5
Potsdam Germany 76 D4
Póvoa de Varzim Portugal
74 C2
Powder river N USA 24 C2
Powell, Lake lake SW USA
24 B5
Poza Rica Mexico 33 F4
Poznań Poland Ger. Posen
80 C3
Pozo Colorado Paraguay 44 B2
Pozsony see Bratislava
Prag see Prague
Prague capital of Czech Republic Cz. Praha, Ger. Prag
81 B5
Praha see Prague
Praia capital of Cape Verde
56 A3
Prato Italy 78 B3
Pratt Kansas, USA 25 E5
Preschau see Prešov
Prescott Arizona, USA 28 B2
Presidente Prudente Brazil
44 D2
Prešov Slovakia Ger. Eperies, var. Preschau, Hung. Eperjes
81 D5
Prespa, Lake lake SE Europe
83 D6 86 A3
Presque Isle Maine, USA
23 G1
Pressburg see Bratislava
Preston England, UK 71 D5
Pretoria capital of South Africa see Tshwane 60 D4
Préveza Greece 86 A4
Prijedor Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 B3
Prilep Macedonia 83 E5
Prince Albert Canada 19 F5
Prince Edward Island province Canada 21 F4
Prince Edward Islands island group South Africa 123 A7
Prince George Canada 19 E5
Prince of Wales Island island Canada 19 F2
Prince Rupert Canada 18 D4
Princess Charlotte Bay bay Australia 130 C2
Princess Elizabeth Land region
Antarctica 136 C3
Príncipe island Sao Tome & Principe 59 A5
Pripyat river Belarus/Ukraine 90 C1
Pripyat Marshes wetlands Belarus/Ukraine 90 C1
 Priština capital of Kosovo 83 D5
Prizren Kosovo 83 D5
Prome see Pyay
Prossnitz see Prostějov
Prostějov Czech Republic Ger. Prossnitz 81 C5
Provence region France 73 D6
Providence Rhode Island, USA 23 G3
Providencia, Isla de island Colombia 35 E3
Provo Utah, USA 24 B4
Prudhoe Bay Alaska, USA 18 D2
Przheval’sk see Karakol
Pskov Russian Federation 92 A4
Pskovskoye Ozero see Pskov, Lake
Ptich’ see Ptich
Ptich river Belarus Rus. Ptich’ 89 D6
Pucallpa Peru 42 B3
Puebla Mexico 33 F4
Pueblo Colorado, USA 22 D4
Puerto Aisén Chile 47 B6
Puerto Barrios Guatemala 34 C2
Puerto Carreño Colombia 40 D2
Puerto Cortés Honduras 34 C2
Puerto Deseado Argentina 47 C6
Puerto Maldonado Peru 42 C4
Puerto Montt Chile 47 B5
Puerto Natales Chile 47 B7
Puerto Plata Dominican Republic 37 E3
Puerto Princesa Philippines 120 E2
Puerto Rico external territory USA, West Indies 37 F3
Puerto San Julián Argentina 47 C7
Puerto Suárez Bolivia 42 D4
Puerto Vallarta Mexico 32 D4
Pula Croatia 82 A3
Pune India prev. Poona 114 C1
Puno Peru 42 C4
Punta Arenas Chile prev. Magallanes 47 B7
Puntarenas Costa Rica 34 D4
Purmerend Netherlands 68 C3
Purus river Brazil/Peru 42 C3
Pusan South Korea 110 E4
Putrajaya capital of Malaysia 120 B3
Putumayo river SW South America 38 B3
Pyapon Myanmar 118 B4
Pyarri see Pärnu
Pyay Myanmar prev. Prome 118 A4
Pyongyang capital of North Korea 110 E4
Pyramid Lake lake Nevada, USA 27 C5
Pyrenees mountain range SW Europe 62 C4

Q

Qaanaaq Greenland var. Thule 64 D1
Qābatīya West Bank 101 D7
Qaidam Pendi basin China 108 D4
Qalqilya West Bank 101 D7
Qamdo China 108 D5
Qandahār see Kandahār
Qaqortoq Greenland 64 C4
Qara Qum see Karakumy
Qarshi see Karshi
Qasigiannguit Greenland 64 C3
Qatar country SW Asia 103 D5
Qattara Depression see Qaṭṭārah, Munkhafāḍ al basin Egypt Eng. Qattara Depression 54 A1
Qeqertasuaq Greenland 64 B3
Qeqertasuaq island Greenland 64 B3
Qian see Guizhou
Qilian Shan mountain range China 108 A4
Qimussersuaq bay Greenland 64 C2
Qinā Egypt 54 B2
Qingdao China 110 D4
Qinghai province China var. Chinghai, Koko Nor, Qing, Tsinghai 108 D4
Qinghai Hu lake China var. Koko Nor 108 D4
Qingzang Gaoyuan plateau China Eng. Plateau of Tibet 110 A4
Qiong see Hainan
Qiqihar China 110 D3
Qira China 108 B4
Qitai China 108 C3
Qom Iran var. Kum 102 C3
Qondūz river Afghanistan 105 E4
Qondūz see Kondoz
Qo’qon Uzbekistan prev. Kokand, var. Khokand, 105 E2
Quba Azerbaijan Rus. Kuba 99 H2
Québec Canada 21 E4
Québec province Canada 20 D3
Queen Charlotte Islands islands Canada 18 D4
Queen Charlotte Sound see feature Canada 18 D5
Queen Elizabeth Islands islands Canada 19 F1
Queensland state Australia 130 C4
Queenstown New Zealand 133 B6
Quelimane Mozambique 61 E3
Querétaro Mexico 33 E4
Quetta Pakistan 116 B2
Quezaltenango Guatemala 34 B2
Quibdó Colombia 40 B2
Quimper France 72 A3
Quy Nhơn Vietnam 119 E5
Qing see Qinghai
Quito capital of Ecuador 40 A4
Qūrghonteppa Tajikistan Rus.
Kurgan–Tyne 105 E3
Qyteti Stalin see Kučové

Rába see Győr
Raab see Rába
Rába river Austria/Hungary
Ger. Raab 81 C7
Rabat capital of Morocco
52 C2
Race, Cape coastal feature
Canada 21 H4
Rach Gia Vietnam 119 D6
Radom Poland 80 D4
Radviliškis Lithuania 88 C4
Ragusa Italy 79 D7
Rahim Yar Khan Pakistan
116 C3
Raipur India 117 E5
Rajahmundry India 115 E1
Rajasthān state India 116 C3
Rājkot India 116 C4
Rājshāhi Bangladesh 117 G4
Rakaia river New Zealand
133 C6
Rakvere Estonia Ger.
Wiesenbug 88 D2
Raleigh North Carolina, USA
31 F1
Raliq Chain islands Marshall
Islands 126 D1
Râmnucu Vâlcea Romania prev.
Rimnuc Vilea 90 B4
Ramallah West Bank 101 D7
Ramree Island island Myanmar
118 A3
Rancagua Chile 46 B4
Rānchi India 117 F4
Randers Denmark 67 A7
Rangiora New Zealand 133 C6
Rangitīkei river New Zealand
132 D4
Rangoon see Yangon
Rankin Inlet Canada 19 G3
Rapid City South Dakota, USA
24 D3
Rarotonga island Cook Islands
127 G5
Rasht Iran 102 C3
Ratak Chain islands Marshall
Islands 126 D1
Ratchaburi Thailand 119 C5
Rat Islands island group
Alaska, USA 18 A2
Raukumara Range mountain
range New Zealand 132 E3
Rauma Finland 67 D5
Ravenna Italy 78 C3
Rāwalpindi Pakistan 116 C1
Rawson Argentina 47 C6
Razgrad Bulgaria 86 D1
Reading England, UK 71 D6
Rebecca, Lake lake Australia
129 C6
Rebun-tō island Japan 112 D1
Rechytsa Belarus 89 D7
Recife Brazil 43 H3
Recklinghausen Germany
76 G4
Red Deer Canada 19 E5
Redding California, USA
27 B5
Red River river S USA 30 B3
Red River river China/ Vietnam
118
Red Sea Indian Ocean 122 A3
Reefton New Zealand 133 C5
Regensburg Germany 77 C5
Reggane Algeria 52 D3
Reggio di Calabria Italy 79 D6
Reggio nell’Emilia Italy 78 B3
Regina Canada 19 F5
Rehoboth Namibia 60 C4
Reichenberg see Liberec
Reid Australia 129 D6
Reims France Eng. Rheims
72 D3
Reindeer Lake lake Canada
17 C4
Rení Ukraine 90 D4
Rennes France 72 B3
Reno Nevada, USA 27 B5
Resistencia Argentina 46 D3
Reşită Romania 90 B4
Resolute Canada 19 F4
Réunion external territory
France, Indian Ocean 123 B5
Reus Spain 75 G2
Reutlingen Germany 77 B6
Reval see Tallinn
Revel see Tallinn
Revlagigedo, Islas island
Mexico 32 B4
Rey, Isla del island Panama
35 F5
Reykjavik capital of Iceland
65 E5
Reynosa Mexico 33 E2
Rēzekne Latvia Ger. Rositten,
Rus. Rezhitsa 88 D4
Rezhitsa see Rēzekne
Reims see Reims
Rhine river W Europe 62 D3
Rhode Island state USA 23 G3
Rhodes see Ródos
Rhodope Mountains mountain
range Bulgaria/Greece Gk.
Orosirá Rodópis, Bul.
Despoto Planina 86 C3
Rhône river France/Switzerland
62 C4
Ribeirão Preto Brazil 45 E1
Riberalta Bolivia 42 C3
Ribniţa Moldova 90 D3
Richfield Utah, USA 24 B4
Richland Washington, USA
24 C2
Richmond Kentucky, USA 22 C5
Richmond New Zealand 133 C5
Richmond Virginia, USA 23 E5
Richmond Range mountain
range New Zealand 133 C5
Ricobayo, Embalse de reservoir
Spain 74 D2
Riga capital of Latvia Latv. Riga
88 C3
Riga, Gulf of sea feature
Baltic Sea 88 C3
Riihimäki Finland 67 D5
Rijeka Croatia lt. Fiume 82 A3
Rimah, Wādī ar dry
watercourse Saudi Arabia
103 B5
Rimini Italy 78 C3
Rîmnicu Vîlcea see Râmnicu Vâlcea
Riobamba Ecuador 40 A4
Rio Branco Brazil 42 C3
Rio Cuarto Argentina 46 C4
Rio de Janeiro Brazil 45 F2
Rio Gallegos Argentina 47 C7
Rio Grande Brazil 44 D4
Rio Grande river N America 16 B6
Rio Grande Rise undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 C6
Rio Verde Mexico 33 E3
Rishiri-tô island Japan 112 D1
Rivas Nicaragua 34 D3
Rivera Uruguay 44 C4
Riverside California, USA 27 C8
Riverton New Zealand 133 A7
Rivne Ukraine Rus. Rovno 90 C2
Riyadh capital of Saudi Arabia Ar. Ar Riyâd 103 C5
Rize Turkey 99 E2
Rkîz Mauritania 56 C3
Road Town capital of British Virgin Islands 37 F3
Roanne France 73 D5
Roanoke Virginia, USA 23 E5
Roanoke river SE USA 31 G1
Robinson Range mountain range Australia 129 B5
Rochester Minnesota, USA 25 F3
Rochester New York, USA 23 E3
Rockford Illinois, USA 22 B3
Rockhampton Australia 130 D4
Rock Island Illinois, USA 22 B3
Rock Springs Wyoming, USA 24 C3
Rockstone Guyana 41 G2
Rocky Mountains mountain range Canada/USA 18-19 D4
Rodez France 73 C6
Ródhos see Ródos
Ródos island Greece var. Ródhos, Eng. Rhodes 87 E6
Ródos Greece Eng. Rhodes 87 E6
Rodosto see Tekirdağ
Roeselare Belgium 69 A5
Roma Australia 131 D5
Roma see Rome
Romania country SE Europe 90
Rome capital of Italy It. Roma 78 C4
Rome Georgia, USA 30 D2
Ronne Denmark 67 B8
Ronne Ice Shelf ice feature Antarctica 136 B3
Roosendaal Netherlands 68 C4
Rosario Argentina 46 D4
Roseau capital of Dominica 37 G4
Rosenau see Rožňava
Rositten see Rēzekne
Ross Ice Shelf ice feature Antarctica 136 B4
Ross Sea Antarctica 136 B4
Rostak see Ar Rustaq
Rostock Germany 76 C2
Rostov-na-Donu Russian Federation 96 A3
Roswell New Mexico, USA 28 D2
Rotorua New Zealand 132 D3
Rotorua, Lake lake New Zealand 132 D3
Rotterdam Netherlands 68 C4
Rouen France 72 C3
Rovaniemi Finland 66 D3
Rovno see Rivne
Rovuma river Mozambique/Tanzania 61 F2
Roxas City Philippines 121 E2
Rožňava Slovakia Ger. Rosenau, Hung. Rozsný 81 D6
Rozsnýo see Rožňava
Ruatoria New Zealand 132 E3
Ruawai New Zealand 132 D2
Rudny Kazakhstan 96 C4
Rudolf, Lake see Lake Turkana
Rügen headland Germany 76 D2
Rukwa, Lake lake Tanzania 55 B7
Rumbek Sudan 55 B5
Rundu Namibia 60 C3
Ruoqiang China 108 C3
Ruse Bulgaria 86 D1
Russian Federation country Europe/Asia 92-93 96-97
Rust’avi Georgia 99 F2
Rutland Vermont, USA 23 F2
Rutog China 108 B4
Rwanda country C Africa 55
Ryazan’ Russian Federation 93 B5 96 B3
Rybinskoye Vodokhranilišche Reservoir Russian Federation Eng. Rybinsk Reservoir 92 B4
Rybnik Poland 81 C5
Ryûkyû-rettô island group Japan 113 A8
Ryukyu Trench Undersea feature East China Sea 134 B2
Rzeszów Poland 81 E5
Saale river Germany 76 C4

S

Saarbrücken Germany 77 A5
Saare see Saaremaa
Saaremaa island Estonia var. Saare, Saarema, Ger. Õsel, var. Oesel 88 C2
Šabac Serbia 82 C3
Sabadell Spain 75 G2
Sabah cultural region Borneo 120 D3
Sab‘atayn, Ramlat as desert Yemen 103 C7
Sabhá Libya 53 F3
Sabzavār Iran 102 D3
Sacramento California, USA 27 B6
Ṣa‘dah Yemen 103 B6
Sado island Japan 112 C4
Safi Morocco 52 B2
Saginaw Michigan, USA 22 C3
Sahara desert N Africa 50 B3
Sahel region W Africa 50 B3
Saïda Lebanon anc. Sidon 100 B4
Saidpur Bangladesh 117 G3
Saigon see Hồ Chí Minh
Saimaa lake Finland 67 E5
Saint-Brieuc France 72 A3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country/Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saint Catherines</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Chamond</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Christopher &amp; Nevis</td>
<td>see St Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Cloud</td>
<td>Minnesota, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St-Denis</td>
<td>capital of Reunion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saintes</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Étienne</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint George</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. George’s capital of Grenada</td>
<td>37 G5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helena</td>
<td>external territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helier</td>
<td>capital Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Jean</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint John</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John’s country capital</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint John’s Canada</td>
<td>21 H3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td>country West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St.-Laurent-du-Maroni</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence, Gulf of sea</td>
<td>feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Alaska</td>
<td>USA, Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Lô</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Louis</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Louis</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>country West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Malo</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Nazaire</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Paul</td>
<td>Minnesota, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St-Paul, Île island</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern and Antarctic Territories</td>
<td>123 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter Port</td>
<td>capital of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>71 D8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Petersburg</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation</td>
<td>Rus. Sankt-Petersburg, prev. Leningrad, Petrograd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Petersburg Florida</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Pierre &amp; Miquelon</td>
<td>external territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Vincent, Cape</td>
<td>see São Vicente, Cabo de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Vincent &amp; The Grenadines</td>
<td>country West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saipan</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Marianas Islands</td>
<td>124 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakakah</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakakawea, Lake</td>
<td>lake North Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakarya</td>
<td>see Adapazari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal island</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salado</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salado</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salekhard</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salerno</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salerno, Golfo di</td>
<td>sea feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>79 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salihorsk</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soligorsk</td>
<td>Rus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salina</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury Island</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20 D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salonica</td>
<td>see Thessaloniki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salso</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>79 C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>see As</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salta</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>Utah, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salton Sea</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzwgitter</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samarinda</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samarkand</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambre</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>69 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>country Pacific Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence, Gulf of sea</td>
<td>feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>119 G6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San river</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos de Bariloche</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Clemente Island</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>27 C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Cristóbal</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwich Island</td>
<td>see Efate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Fernando</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Fernando de Noronha</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>43 H2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>121 F3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table contains a list of place names and their respective locations.*
San Ignacio — Saurimo

San Ignacio  —  Saurimo

San Ignacio Belize 34 C1
San Joaquin Valley  valley W USA 27 B6
San José  capital of Costa Rica 34 D4
San Jose California, USA 27 B6
San José del Guaviare  Colombia 40 C3
San Juan Argentina 46 B3
San Juan river  Costa Rica  Nicaragua 34 D4
San Juan capital of Puerto Rico 37 F3
San Juan Bautista Paraguay 44 B3
San Juan de los Morros Venezuela 40 D1
Sankt Martin see Martin
Sankt-Peterburg see St Petersburg
Sankt Pölten Austria 77 E6
Şanlıurfa Turkey prev. Urfa 98 E4
San Lorenzo Honduras 34 C3
San Luis Potosí Mexico 33 E3
San Marino country S Europe 78 C3
San Matias, Golfo  sea feature  Argentina 39 C6
San Miguel El Salvador 34 C3
San Miguel de Tucumán  Argentina 46 C3
San Nicolas Island  island W USA 27 B8
San Pedro Sula Honduras 34 C2
San Remo Italy 78 A3
San Salvador capital of El Salvador 34 C3
San Salvador de Jujuy  Argentina 46 C2
San Sebastián Spain Bas. Donostia 75 E1
Santa Ana El Salvador 34 B2
Santa Ana California, USA 27 C8
Santa Barbara California, USA 27 B7
Santa Catalina Island  island W USA 27 C8
Santa Clara Cuba 36 B2
Santa Cruz Bolivia 42 D4
Santa Cruz California, USA 27 B6
Santa Cruz Islands island group Solomon Islands 126 C4
Santa Fe Argentina 46 D3
Santa Fe New Mexico, USA 28 D2
Santa Maria Brazil 44 C4
Santa Marta Colombia 40 C1
Santander Spain 75 E1
Santanilla, Islas  islands Honduras 35 E1
Santarém Brazil 43 E2
Santarcípolis France 72 D4
São Paulo Brazil 43 F5 45 E2
São Tomé capital of Sao Tome & Principe 59 A5
São Tomé island Sao Tome & Principe 59 A5
Sao Tome & Principe country W Africa 59
São Vicente island Cape Verde 56 A2
São Vicente, Cabo de coastal feature Portugal Eng. Cape St Vincent 74 B4
Sapele Nigeria 57 F5
Sapporo Japan 112 D2
Saragossa see Zaragoza
Sarajevo capital of Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
Sarandë Albania 83 D6
Saransk Russian Federation 93 B5
Saratov Russian Federation 93 B6
Sarawak state Malaysia 120 D3
Sardegna island Italy Eng. Sardinia 79 A5
Sardinia see Sardegna
Sarea see Saaremaa
Sargasso Sea Atlantic Ocean 48 B4
Sargodha Pakistan 116 C2
Sarh Chad 58 C4
Sari Iran 102 D3
Saruhun see Manisa
Sasebo Japan 113 A6
Saskatchewan province Canada 19 F5
Saskatchewan river Canada 19 F5
Saskatoon Canada 19 F5
Sassandria River Côte d’Ivoire 56 D5
Sassari Italy 79 A5
Satu Mare Romania 90 B3
Saudi Arabia country SW Asia 102-103
Sault Sainte Marie Canada 20 C4
Sault Sainte Marie Michigan, USA 22 C1
Saurimo Angola 60 C2
Savannah Georgia, USA
Savannah river SE USA 31 E2
Savina Italy 78 A3
Savona Italy 78 C2
Gyzyylarbat, prev. Kizyl-Arvat 106 B2
Sayt Turkmenistan 104 D3
Sayhūt Yemen 103 D7
Saynshand Mongolia 109 E2
Say ‘ūn Yemen 103 C6
Scandinavia geophysical region
Europe 48 D2
Schaffhausen Switzerland 77 B6
Schaulen see Šiauliai
Schepenisse Canada 21 E2
Scheltt river W Europe 69 B5
Schiermonnikoog island Netherlands 68 D1
Schneidemühl see Pila
Schwäbische Alb mountains
Germany 77 B6
Schwarzwald Forested mountain region Germany Eng. Black Forest 77 B6
Schwerin Germany 76 C3
Scilly, Isles of islands UK 71 B7
Scotland national region UK 70
Scranton Pennsylvania, USA 23 C3
Scuttari, Lake lake Albania/
Montenegro 83 C5
Seddon New Zealand 133 C5
Seattle Washington, USA 26 B2
Ségou Mali 56 D3
Segovia Spain 75 E2
Segura river Spain 75 E4
Seikan Tunnel tunnel Japan 112 D3
Seinäjoki Finland 67 D5
Seine river France 72 C3
Selfoss Iceland 65 E5
Semara see Smara
Semarang Indonesia 120 D4
Semipalatinsk Kazakhstan 96 D4
Sendai Japan 112 D4
Senegal country W Africa 56
Senegal river Africa 56 C3
Sén, Støeng river Cambodia 119 D5
Seoul capital of South Korea
Kor. Sŏul 110 E4
Sept-Iles Canada 21 F3
Seraing Belgium 69 D6
Seram, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F4
Serbia country SE Europe 82 D3
Serdar Turkmenistan prev.
Gyzylarbat, prev. Kizyl-Arvat 104 B2
Serhetabat Turkmenistan prev.
Gushgy, Kushka 104 C4
Serov Russian Federation 96 C3
Serpent’s Mouth, The sea feature
Trinidad & Tobago/
Venezuela Sp. Boca de la Serpiente 41 F1
Serra do Mar mountains Brazil 44 D3
Sérres Greece 86 C3
Setesdal valley Norway 67 A6
Sétif Algeria 53 E1
Setúbal Portugal 74 C4
Seul, Lake lake Canada 20 A3
Sevana Lich lake Armenia 99 G2
Sevastopol’ Ukraine 91 F5
Severn river Canada 20 B3
Severn river England/Wales, UK 71 D6
Severna Dvina river Russian Federation Eng. Northern Dvina 92 C3
Severna Zemlya island group
Russian Federation 137 H3
Sevilla Spain Eng. Seville 74 D4
Seville see Sevilla
Seychelles country Indian Ocean 61 122 B4
Seydhisfjörður Iceland 65 E4
Seýdi Turkmenistan prev.
Neftezavodsk 104 D2
Seyhan see Adana
Sfax Tunisia 53 F2
’s-Gravenhage capital of
Netherlands Eng. The Hague 68 B3
Shaan see Shaanxi
Shaanxi province China var.
Shaan, Shan-hsi, Shaanxi
Sheng, Shenshi, Shensi 111 C5
Shaanxi Sheng see Shaanxi
Shakhtar Ukraine 71 B5
Shan Plateau upland Myanmar 118 B3
Shantou China 111 D6
Shantung see Shandong
Sharjah see Ash Sharqiah
Shawnee Oklahoma, USA 29 G2
Shdanov see Mariupol’
Shebeli river Ethiopia/Somalia 55 D5
Sheberghān Afghanistan 104 D3
Sheffield England, UK 71 D5
Shengking see Liaoning
Shenking see Liaoning
Shenshi see Shaanxi
Shensi see Shaanxi
Shenyang China 110 D3
Sherbrooke Canada 21 E4
Sheridan Wyoming, USA 22 C2
’s-Hertogenbosch Netherlands 68 C4
Shetland islands Scotland, UK 70 D1
Shevchenko see Aktau
Shihezi China 108 C2
Shijiazhuang China 110 C4
Shikoku island Japan 113 B6
Shikoku Basin — Sodankylä

Shikoku Basin undersea feature Philippine Sea
Shikotan island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed)
Shikarpur Pakistan
Shimonoseki Japan
Shinano-gawa river Japan
Shingu Japan
Shinyanga Tanzania
Shiquanhe China
Shkodër Albania
Shostka Ukraine
Shreveport USA
Shymkent Kazakhstan
Sibiu Romania
Sibolga Indonesia
Sibu Malaysia
Sibut Central African Republic
Sibuyan Sea sea Philippines
Sichuan province China
Sichuan Pendi depression China
Sicilia island Italy
Sicily, Strait of sea feature Mediterranean Sea
Sicily see Sicilia
Sidi Bel Abbes Algeria
Sidon see Sidon
Siedesibirskoye Ploskogor’ye plateau Russian Federation
Siegen Germany
Sierra Leone country W Africa
Sierra Madre del Sur mountain range Mexico
Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range Mexico var.
Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range Mexico var.
Sierra Nevada mountain range Spain
Sierra Nevada mountain range W USA
Sighişoara Romania
Siglufjörður Iceland
Siguiri Guinea
Siirt Turkey
Siling Co China
Simpson Desert
Simpson Desert mountain range
Simpson Desert var.
Sinai desert Egypt
Sincélejo Colombia
Sines Portugal
Singapore country SE Asia
Singapore capital of Singapore
Sinking see Xinjiang
Sinnamary French Guiana
Sinop Turkey
Sint-Niklaas Belgium
Sintra Portugal
Sion Switzerland
Sioux City USA
Sioux Falls South Dakota
Siracusá Italy
Sirkit Reservoir Thailand
Sirte, Gulf of see Surt
Sisak Croatia
Sisimiut Greenland
Sittoung river Myanmar
Sittwe Myanmar prev.
Sivas Turkey
Sjælland island Denmark
Skagerrak see feature Denmark/Norway
Skellefteå Sweden
Skopje capital of Macedonia
Skövde Sweden
Skovorodino Russian Federation
Skye island Scotland
Slavonski Brod Croatia
Slióga Ireland
Slovenia
Slovakia
Smara Western Sahara
Smederevo Serbia
Smolensk Russia
Smyrna see İzmir
Snake river NW USA
Snowdonia mountains Wales
Sochi Russia
Sobradinho, Represa de Reservoir Brazil
Société, Îles de la islands French Polynesia
Society Islands see Société, Îles de la
Socotra see Suqūtrā
Sodankylä Finland
Sofia capital of Bulgaria var. Sofija, Bul. Sofiya 86 C2
Sofija see Sofia
Sofiya see Sofia
Sognefjorden inlet Norway 67 A5
Sohâg see Sawhâj
Sokhumi Georgia Rus. Sukhumi 99 E1
Sokoto Nigeria 57 F3
Sokoto river Nigeria 57 F3
Solgrup India 116 D5 114 D1
Sol, Costa del coastal region Spain 75 E5
Soligorsk see Salihorsk
Solomon Islands country Pacific Ocean 126
Solomon Islands island group PNG/Solomon Islands 124 C3
Solomon Sea Pacific Ocean 126 B3
Somalia country E Africa 54-55
Somali Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 A4
Somaliland Disputed territory E Africa 55 D5
Sombor Serbia 82 C3
Somerset Island island Canada 19 F2
Somm river France 72 C3
Somoto Nicaragua 34 D3
Songea Tanzania 55 C8
Songkhla Thailand 119 C7
Sonoran Desert see Altar, Desierto de
Sopron Hungary Ger. Ödenburg 81 B6
Soria Spain 75 E2
Sorocaba Brazil 43 F5 45 E2
Sorong Indonesia 124 G4
Sotavento, Ilhas de island group Cape Verde var.
Leeward Islands 56 A3
Sûr Lebanon anc. Tyre 100 A4
Sousse Tunisia 53 F1
South Africa country southern Africa 60-61
South America 38-39
Southampton England, UK 71 D7
Southampton Island island Canada 17 G3
South Andaman island India 115 G2
South Australia state Australia 131 A5
South Australian Basin undersea feature Southern Ocean 124 B5
South Bend Indiana, USA 22 C3
South Carolina state USA 31 F2
South Carpathians see Carpații Meridionali
South China Sea Pacific Ocean 119 E7
South Dakota state USA 24-25 E3
South East Point coastal feature Australia 131 C7
Southeast Indian Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
Southeast Pacific Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 E5
Southend-on-Sea England, UK 71 E6
Southern Alps mountain range New Zealand 133 B6
Southern Cook Islands islands Cook Islands 127 G5
Southern Cross Australia 129 B6
Southern Ocean ocean 123 D7
Southern Upland mountain range Scotland, UK 70 C4
South Fiji Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 D4
South Geomagnetic Pole pole Antarctica 136 C3
South Georgia external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 136 A1
South Indian Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 E7
South Island island New Zealand 133 D5
South Korea country E Asia 110-111
South Orkney Islands islands Antarctica 136 A2
South Pole ice feature Antarctica 136 B3
South Sandwich Islands external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 136 A1
South Shetland Islands islands Antarctica 136 A2
South Taranaki Bight bight New Zealand 132 C4
South Uist island UK 70 B3
South West Cape headland New Zealand 133 A8
Southwest Indian Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B6
Southwest Pacific Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 F4
Soweto South Africa 60 D4
Spain country SW Europe 74-75
Sparks Nevada, USA 27 B5
Sparta see Spárτi
Spartanburg South Carolina, USA 31 E2
Spárτi Greece Eng. Sparta 87 B6
Spencer Gulf gulf Australia 131 B6
Spitsbergen island Svalbard 65 F2
Split Croatia 82 B4
Spokane Washington, USA 26 C2
Spratly Islands islands South China Sea 120 D2
Spree river Germany 76 D4
Springfield Illinois, USA 22 B4
Springfield Massachusetts, USA 23 G3
Springfield Missouri, USA 26 A3
Srîbrenica Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
mountain range Russian Federation 97 E3
Sri Lanka country S Asia prev. Ceylon 115
Srinagarind Reservoir — Swaziland

Srinagarind Reservoir Reservoir
Thailand 119 C5
Srpska, Republika republic
Bosnia and Herzegovina
82 C3
Ssu-ch'üan see Sichuan
Stalinabad see Dushanbe
Stalingrad see Volgograd
Stalin Peak see Communism Peak
Stalinsk see Novokuznetsk
Stambul see Istanbul
Stanley capital of Falkland Islands
47 D7
Stanleyville see Kisangani
Stara Planina see Balkan Mountains
Stara Zagora Bulgaria
86 D2
Starbuck Island island Kiribati
125 F2
Stavanger Norway
67 A6
Stavropol* Russian Federation
93 A7 96 A3
Steinamanger see Szombathely
Steinkjer Norway
66 B4
Stepanakert see Xankandi
Stettin see Szczecin
Stewart Island island New Zealand
133 A8
Štip Macedonia
83 E5
Stirling Scotland
70 C4
Stockholm capital of Sweden
67 C6
Stockton California, USA
27 B6
Støten Nordland
119 D5
Stoke-on-Trent England, UK
71 D6
Stolp see Slupsk
Storfjorden fjord Norway
65 F2
Stornoway Scotland
70 B2
Stralsund Germany
76 D2
Stranraer Scotland
70 C4
Strasbourg France
72 E4
Stratford New Zealand
132 D4
Stratford-upon-Avon England,
UK
71 D6
Stratonic Czech Republic
81 A5
Stromboli island Italy
79 D6
Struma see Stymonas
Strumica Macedonia
83 E5
Strymonas river Bulgaria
Greece var. Struma
86 C3
Studholme New Zealand
133 B6
Stuhlweissenburg see
Szekesfehérvar
Stuttgart Germany
77 B6
Subotica Serbia
82 D2
Sucava Romania
90 C3
Sucre capital of Bolivia
42 C5
Sudan country NE Africa
54-55
Sudbury Canada
20 C4
Sudd region Sudan
55 B5
Sudeten mountains Central
Europe var. Sudetes, Sudetic
Mountains, Cz./Pol. Sudety
81 B5
Sudetes see Sudeten
Sudetic Mountains see Sudeten
Sudety see Sudeten
Suez see As Suways
Suez, Gulf of sea feature
Red Sea
101 A8
Suez Canal canal Egypt Ar.
Qanat as Suways
54 B1
Şuḩār Oman
103 D5
Sūẖbaatar Mongolia
109 E1
Suhl Germany
76 C5
Sukabumi Indonesia
120 C5
Sukhumi see Sokhumi
Sukkur Pakistan
116 B3
Sula, Kepulauan island group
Indonesia
121 F4
Sulawesi island Indonesia
Eng. Celebes
121 E4
Sulu Archipelago island group
Philippines
121 E3
Sûlûkü see Sulyuka
Sulu Sea Pacific Ocean
121 E2
Sûlyuka Kyrgyzstan Kir.
Sûlûkü 105 E2
Sumatra island Indonesia
120 B4
Sumba, Selat island Indonesia
121 E5
Sumbawanga Tanzania
55 B7
Sumbe Angola
60 B2
Sumgait see Sumqayit
Suqmâyit Azerbaijan Rus.
Sumgait
99 H2
Sumy Ukraine
91 F1
Sunda, Selat strait Indonesia
120 D5
Sunderland England, UK
70 D4
Sundsvall Sweden
67 C5
Suntar Russian Federation
97 F3
Sunyani Ghana
57 E4
Superior Wisconsin, USA
22 A1
Superior, Lake lake Canada/
USA
16 C5
Suqţrâ island Yemen var.
Socotra
103 D7 122 B3
Şûr Oman
103 E5
Surabaya Indonesia
120 D5
Surakarta Indonesia
120 D5
Sûrât India
116 C5
Surat Thani Thailand
119 C6
Sûre river W Europe
69 D7
Surfers Paradise Australia
131 E5
Surinam see Suriname
Suriname country NE South
America var. Surinam
41
Surkhob river Tajikistan
105 E3
Surt Libya var. Sidra
53 G2
Surt, Khâlij sea feature
Mediterranean Sea
Eng. Gulf of Sirte, Gulf of Sidra
85 E4
Surtey island S Iceland
65 E5
Susanville California, USA
27 B5
Suways, Qanâţ as see Suez Canal
Suva capital of Fiji
127 E4
Svalbard external territory
Norway, Arctic Ocean
65 G2
Svay Riêng Cambodia
119 D6
Sverdlovsk see Yekaterinburg
Svetlogorsk see Svetlahorsk
Svyataya Anna Trough
undersea feature Kara Sea
137 H4
Svyetlahorsk Belarus Rus.
Svetlogorsk
89 D6
Swakopmund Namibia
60 B3
Swansea Wales, UK
71 C6
Swaziland country southern
Africa 61
Sweden — Tarbes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country/Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarcoola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Târgovişte</td>
<td>Romania prev. Târgovişt 90 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Târgu Mureş</td>
<td>Romania prev. Târgu Mureş 90 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarifa</td>
<td>Bolivia 42 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarim Basin</td>
<td>China 108 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarim He</td>
<td>river China 108 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarn</td>
<td>river France 73 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarnów</td>
<td>Poland 81 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragona</td>
<td>Spain 75 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarsus</td>
<td>Turkey 98 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashkent</td>
<td>capital of Uzbekistan var. Taškent, Uzb. Toshkent 105 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashkent see</td>
<td>Daşoguz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Bay</td>
<td>inlet New Zealand 132 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>state Australia 131 C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Basin</td>
<td>undersea feature Tasman Sea 124 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Plateau</td>
<td>undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Sea</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean 134 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassili-n-Ajjer</td>
<td>desert plateau Algeria 53 E4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatabánya</td>
<td>Hungary 81 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatar Pazardzhik</td>
<td>see Pazardzhik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taubaté</td>
<td>Brazil 43 F5 45 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taumarunui</td>
<td>New Zealand 132 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunggyi</td>
<td>Myanmar 118 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunton</td>
<td>England, UK 71 D7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taupo</td>
<td>New Zealand 132 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taupo, Lake</td>
<td>lake New Zealand 132 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauragė</td>
<td>Lithuania 88 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga</td>
<td>New Zealand 132 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurus Mountains</td>
<td>mountain range Turkey see Toros Dağlıarşı 94 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavoy</td>
<td>see Dawei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>Malaysia 120 D3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country/Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taymyr, Ozero lake</td>
<td>Russian Federation 97 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taymyr, Poluostrov peninsula</td>
<td>Russian Federation Eng. Taymyr Peninsula 97 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taymyr Peninsula</td>
<td>see Taymyr, Poluostrov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbilisi capital of</td>
<td>Georgia Geor. T'bilisi, prev. Tiflis 99 F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Anau</td>
<td>New Zealand 133 A7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Anau, Lake lake</td>
<td>New Zealand 133 A7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedžhen</td>
<td>see Tejen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teheran</td>
<td>see Tehrān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran capital of</td>
<td>Iran prev. Teheran 102 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehuacán</td>
<td>Mexico 33 F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehuantepec, Golfo de</td>
<td>sea feature Mexico 33 G5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejen</td>
<td>Turkmenistan prev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejo</td>
<td>see Tagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Kao</td>
<td>New Zealand 131 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekirdağ</td>
<td>Turkey lt. Rodosto 98 A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Kuiti</td>
<td>Waikato, New Zealand 132 D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel Aviv-Yafo</td>
<td>Israel 101 A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teles Pires river</td>
<td>Brazil 43 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell Atlas plateau</td>
<td>Africa 84 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telschen</td>
<td>see Telsiai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telšia</td>
<td>Lithuania Ger. Telschen 88 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temuco</td>
<td>Chile 47 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ténéré physical region</td>
<td>Niger 57 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenerife island</td>
<td>Spain 52 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennant Creek</td>
<td>Australia 130 A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee state USA</td>
<td>30 D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee river SE</td>
<td>USA 31 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepelenë</td>
<td>Albania 83 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepic</td>
<td>Mexico 32 D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teplice</td>
<td>Czech Republic Ger. Teplitz, prev. Teplitz-Šanov, Ger. Teplitz-Schönau 80 A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teplice-Šanov</td>
<td>see Teplitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teplitz</td>
<td>see Teplitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teplitz-Schönau</td>
<td>see Teplice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teraina island</td>
<td>Kiribati 127 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teresina</td>
<td>Brazil 43 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termez</td>
<td>Uzbekistan 105 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terneuzen</td>
<td>Netherlands 69 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terni</td>
<td>Italy 78 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternopil’</td>
<td>Ukraine Rus. Ternopol’ 90 C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternopol’ see</td>
<td>Ternopil’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrassa</td>
<td>Spain 75 G2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terre Haute</td>
<td>Indiana, USA 22 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terres Australes et</td>
<td>Antarctiques Françaises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarktis</td>
<td>see French Southern and Antarctic Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terschelling island</td>
<td>Netherlands 68 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teruel</td>
<td>Spain 75 F3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teseney</td>
<td>Eritrea 54 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessalit</td>
<td>Mali 57 E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tete</td>
<td>Mozambique 61 E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tétouan</td>
<td>Morocco 52 C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetovo</td>
<td>Macedonia 83 D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetschen</td>
<td>see Dëçin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tevere river</td>
<td>Italy 78 C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas state USA</td>
<td>28-29 F3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texarkana</td>
<td>Arkansas, USA 30 A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas City</td>
<td>Texas, USA 29 G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texel island</td>
<td>Netherlands 68 C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand country</td>
<td>SE Asia 118-119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand, Gulf of</td>
<td>sea feature South China Sea 119 C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames river</td>
<td>England, UK 71 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thar Desert</td>
<td>desert India/Pakistan 116 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharthār, Buḥayrat</td>
<td>ath lake Iraq 102 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thássos island</td>
<td>Greece 86 C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaton</td>
<td>Greece 118 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theiss</td>
<td>see Tisza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermaic Gulf</td>
<td>see Thermaikós Kőlpos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermaikós Kőlpos</td>
<td>sea feature Greece Eng. Thermaic Gulf 86 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thessaloníki</td>
<td>Greece var. Salonica 86 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Valley</td>
<td>dependent territory capital Anguilla 37 G5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The list includes various geographical locations, their countries and regions, and their associated names and features.*
Thimphu capital of Bhutan 117 G3
Thionville France 72 E3
Thiruvananthapuram India see Trivandum 114 D3
Thompson Canada 19 F4
Thorn see Torun
Thorshavn see Tórshavn
Thracian Sea see Tórshavn
Tibrakí Pelagos 86 D3
Three Kings Islands island group New Zealand 132 C1
Thule see Qaanaaq
Thunder Bay Canada 20 B4
Thuner See Switzerland 77 B7
Thurso Scotland, UK 70 C2
Tianjin China var. Tientsin 110 D4
Tiberias, Lake lake Israel var. Sea of Galilee, Heb. Yam Kinneret, Ar. Bahrat Tabariya 101 B5
Tibesti mountains Chad/Libya 50 C3
Tibet autonomous region China Chin. Xizang 108 C5
Tibet, Plateau of see Qingzang Gaoyuan
Tienen Belgium 69 C6
Tien Shan mountain range C Asia 105 G2
Tientsin see Tianjin
Tierra del Fuego island Argentina/Chile 47 C8
Tiflis see Tbilisi
Tighina Moldova prev. Bendery 90 D4
Tigris river SW Asia 94 B4
Tijuana Mexico 32 A1
Tiki Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 E3
Tiksi Russian Federation 97 F2
Tilburg Netherlands 68 C4
Timaru New Zealand 133 B6
Timisoara Romania 90 A4
Timmins Canada 20 C4
Timor island Indonesia 121 F5
Timor Sea Indian Ocean 121 F5
Tindouf Algeria 52 B3
Tinos island Greece 87 D5
Tirana capital of Albania 83 D6
Tiraspol Moldova 90 D4
Târgoviște see Târgoviște
Târgu Mureș see Târgu Mureș
Tirol region Austria var. Tyrol 77 C7
Tiruchchirâppalli India 114 D3
Tisa see Tisza
Tiszâ râiver E Europe Ger. Theiss, Cz./Rom./Scr. Tisa 81 D6
Titicaca, Lake lake Bolivia/Peru 42 C4
Tlemcen Algeria 52 D2
Toamasina Madagascar 61 G3
Toba, Danau lake Indonesia 120 B3
Tobago island Trinidad and Tobago 37 G5
Toba Kākar Range mountains Pakistan 116 B2
Tobruk see Tərbruk
Tocantins river Brazil 43 F3
Tocopilla Chile 46 B2
Togo country W Africa 57 E4
Tokat Turkey 98 D3
Tokelau external territory New Zealand, Pacific Ocean 127 F3
Tokmak Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Tokuno-shima island Japan 113 A8
Tokushima Japan 113 B5
Tokyo capital of Japan 113 D5
Toledo Spain 75 E3
Toledo Ohio, USA 22 C3
Toledo Bend Reservoir Reservoir S USA 29 H3
Toliara Madagascar 61 E3
Tol'yatti prev. Stavropol' Russian Federation 93 C5
Tomakomai Japan 112 D2
Tombouctou Mali 57 E3
Tombua Angola 60 B2
Tomi, Gulf of sea feature Indonesia 121 E4
Tomsk Russian Federation 96 D4
Tong country Pacific Ocean 127
Tongatapu island Tonga 125 E3
Tongking, Gulf of sea feature South China Sea var. Gulf of Tonkin 111 B7
Tongliao China 109 G2
Tongtian He river China 108 C4
Tonkin, Gulf of see Tongking, Gulf of
Tônle Sông river Cambodia/ Vietnam 118 E5
Tônlé Sap lake Cambodia 119 D5
Tonopah Nevada, USA 27 C6
Toowoomba Australia 131 D5
Topeka Kansas, USA 25 F4
Top Springs Australia 130 A3
Torino Italy Eng. Turin 78 A2
Tornio Finland 66 D4
Tornionjoki river Finland/ Sweden 66 D3
Toronto Canada 20 D5
Toros Dağları mountain range Turkey Eng. Taurus Mountains 98 C4
Torre del Greco Italy 79 D5
Torrens, Lake lake Australia 131 B5
Torreón Mexico 32 D2
Torres Strait sea feature Arafura Sea/Coral Sea 126 B4
Torrington Wyoming, USA 24 D3
Tórshavn capital of Faeroe Islands Dan. Thorshavn 65 F5
To’rtko’i Uzbekistan prev. Petroaleksandravsk, prev. Turktül’, Uzb. Türkül 104 C2
Tortoise Islands see Galapagos Islands
Tortosa Spain 75 F2
Toruń Poland Ger. Thorn 80 C3
Toscana region Italy Eng. Tuscany 78 B3
Toscano, Archipelago island group Italy 78 B4
Toshkent see Tashkent
Tottori Japan 113 B5
Touggourt — Turku

Touggourt Algeria 53 E2
Toulon France 73 D6
Toulouse France 73 B6
Toungoo Myanmar 118 B4
Tournaï Belgium 69 B6
Tours France 72 C4
Townsville Australia 130 D3
Toyama Japan 112 C4
Tozeur Tunisia 53 E2
Trábols see Tripoli, Lebanon
Trabzon Turkey Eng. Trebizond 99 E2
Tralee Ireland 71 A6
Trang Thailand 119 C7
Transantarctic Mountains mountain range Antarctica 136 B3
Transylvania region Romania 90 B3
Transylvanian Alps see Carpații Meridionali
Trapani Italy 79 C6
Traralgon Australia 131 C7
Trasimeno, Lago Lake Italy 78 C4
Traverse City Michigan, USA 22 C2
Travis, Lake lake Texas, USA 29 F4
Trebinje Bosnia & Herzegovina 83 C5
Trebizond see Trabzon
Trelaw Argentinia 47 C6
Trencín Slovakia Ger. Trentschin Hung. Trenčín 81 C6
Trencsén see Trenčín
Trento Italy Ger. Trient 78 C2
Trenton New Jersey, USA 23 F4
Trentschin see Trenčín
Tres Arroyos Argentinia 47 D5
Treviso Italy 78 C2
Trient see Trento
Trieste Italy 78 D2
Trikala Greece 86 B4
Trincomalee Sri Lanka 115 E3
Trindade external territory Brazil, Atlantic Ocean 49 C6
Trinidad Bolivia 42 C4
Trinidad Uruguay 44 B5
Trinidad island Trinidad & Tobago 38 C2
Trinidad & Tobago country West Indies 37 G5
Tripoli Greece 87 B5
Tripoli Lebanon var. Trâblous, Țărăbălus 100 B4
Tripoli capital of Libya Ar. Țărăbălus al-Gharb 53 F2
Tristan da Cunha external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Trivandrum India see Thiruvananthapuram 114 D3
Trnava Slovakia Ger. Tyrnau, Hung. Nagyszombat 81 C6
Trois-Rivières Canada 21 E4
Trollhättan Sweden 67 B6
Tromsø Norway 66 C2
Trondheim Norway 66 B4
Trondheimsfjorden inlet Norway 66 B4
Troyes France 72 D4
Trujillo Honduras 34 D2
Trujillo Peru 42 A3
Tsarigrad see Istanbul
Tschenschau see Częstochowa
Tselinograd see Astana
Tssetserleg Mongolia 108 D2
Tshwane capital of South Africa see Pretoria 60 D4
Tsinhau see Qinghai
Tsumeb Namibia 60 C3
Tsushima island Japan 113 A5
Tuamotu Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 H3
Tuamotu Islands island group French Polynesia 125 G3
Tubmanburg Liberia 56 C4
Ţbruq Libya Eng. Tobruk 53 H2
Tucson Arizona, USA 28 B3
Tucupita Venezuela 41 F1
Tucuruí, Represa de Reservoir Brazil 43 F2
Tudmur Syria var. Tadmur, Eng. Palmyra 100 C3
Tuguegarao Philippines 121 E1
Tuktoyaktuk Canada 137 E2
Tula Russian Federation 93 B5 96 A3
Tulancingo Mexico 33 E4
Tulcán Ecuador 40 B4
Tulcea Romania 90 D4
Tulkarm West Bank 101 D7
Tully Australia 130 D3
Tulsa Oklahoma, USA 29 G1
Tundzha river Bulgaria 86 D2
Tungaru island group Kiribati prev. Gilbert Islands 127 E2
Tunis capital of Tunisia 53 F1
Tunisia country N Africa 53 F2
Tunja Colombia 40 C2
Tupiza Bolivia 42 C5
Turan Lowland lowland Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan var. Turan Plain, Rus. ‘Turanskaya Nizmennost’ 104 C2
Turan Plain see Turan Lowland
Turanskaya Nizmennost’ see Turan Lowland
Turčianský Svätý Martin see Martin
Turin see Torino
Turkana, Lake lake Ethiopia/Kenia var. Lake Rudolf 50 D4 55 C5
Turkey country SW Asia 98-99
Türkmenbasy Turkmenistan prev. Krasnovodsk 104 A2
Turkmenistan country C Asia 104
Turks & Caicos Islands external territory UK, West Indies 37
Turku Finland 67 D5
Turnagain, Cape *headland* New Zealand 132 E4
Turnhout Belgium 69 C5
Turnu Severin see Drobeta-Turnu Severin
Turócszentmárton see Martin
Turpan China 108 C3
Turtkül see To‘rtko‘l
Türktüll see To‘rtko‘l
Tuscany see Toscana
Tuvalu *country* Pacific Ocean 127
Tuxtla Mexico 33 G5
Tuz Gölü *lake* Turkey 98 C3
Tuzla Bosnia & Herz. 82 C3
Tver Russia 92 B4
Twin Falls Idaho, USA 26 D4
Tyler Texas, USA 29 G3
Tyre see Sour
Tyrnau see Trnava
Tyrol see Tirol
Tyrrhenian Sea *Mediterranean Sea* 78 C6
Tyup Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
Tziá *island* Greece prev. Kéa 87 C5

U

Ubangi *river* C Africa 59 C5
Uberaba Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
Uberlândia Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
Ubon Ratchathani Thailand 119 D5
Uçayali *river* Peru 42 B3
Uchkuduk Uzbekistan Uzb. 92 D4
Uchquduq see Uchkuduk
Udine Italy 78 C2
Udon Thani Thailand 118 C4
Ufa Russian Federation 96 B3
Uganda *country* E Africa 55
Uíge Angola 60 B1
Ujungpandang see Makassar
Ukhta Russian Federation 92 D4
Ukiah California, USA 27 A5
Ukmergė Lithuania 88 C4
Ukraine *country* E Europe 90-91
Ulaanbaatar see Ulan Bator
Ulaangom Mongolia 108 C2
Ulan Bator *capital of Mongolia* var. Ulaanbaatar 109 E2
Ulanhad see Chifeng
Ulan Qab China var. Jining 109 F3
Ulan-Ude Russian Federation 97 E4
Ullapool Scotland, UK 70 C3
Ulm Germany 77 C6
Ulster *region* Ireland/UK 71 B5
Ulunğur Hu *lake* China 108 C2
Uluru peak Australia var. Ayers Rock 129 E5
Ul’yanovsk Russian Federation 93 C5
Umeå Sweden 66 D4
Umnak Island *island* Alaska, USA 18 B3
Una *river* Bosnia & Herzegovina/Croatia 82 B3
Unalaska Island *island* Alaska, USA 18 B3
Ungava, Péninsule d’*peninsula* Canada 20 D1
Ungava Bay *sea feature* Canada 21 E1
United Arab Emirates *country* SW Asia 103 D5
United Kingdom *country* NW Europe 70-71
United States of America *country* North America 16-17
Uppsala Sweden 67 C6
Ural *river* Kazakhstan/Russian Federation 96 B4
Ural Mountains *mountain range* Russian Federation var. Ural’skiy Khrebet, Ural’skiye Gory 92-93
Ural’sk Kazakhstan 96 B3
Ural’skiy Khrebet see Ural Mountains
Ural’skiye Gory see Ural Mountains
Urfa see Şanlıurfa
Urganch see Urgench
Urgench Uzbekistan prev. Novo Urgench, Uzb. Urganch 104 C2
Urosevac see Ferizaj
Újpest Hungary 105 E2
Uruapan Mexico 33 E4
Uruguaiana Brazil 44 B4
Uruguay *country* SE South America 44
Uruguay *river* S South America 46 D3
Urumchi see Ürümqi
Ürümqi China prev. Urumchi 108 C3
Usa *river* Russian Federation 92 D3
Uşak Turkey prev. Uşak 98 B3
Uşak see Uşak
Ushuaia Argentina 47 C8
Ust’-Chaun Russian Federation 97 G1
Ustica, Isola de *island* Italy 79 C6
Ústi nad Labem Czech Republic Ger. Aussig 80 A4
Ust’-Kamchatsk Russian Federation 97 H2
Ust’-Kamenogorsk Kazakhstan 96 D5
Ustyurt Plateau *upland* Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan 104 B1
Usumacinta *river* Guatemala/Mexico 34 B1
Usumbura see Bujumbura
Utah *state* USA 24 B4
Utina Lithuania 88 C4
Utica New York, USA 23 F2
Utrecht Netherlands 68 C3
Uttar Pradesh *state* India 117 E3
Uummannarsuaq see Nunap Isua
Uvs Nuur *lake* Mongolia 108 C2
Uyo Nigeria 57 G5
Uyuni Bolivia 43 C5
Uzbekistan country C Asia 104-105
Uzhgorod see Uzhhorod
Uzhhorod Ukraine Rus. Uzhgorod 90 B2

Vaal river South Africa 60 D4
Vaasa Finland 67 D5
Vadodara India 116 C4
Vaduz capital of Liechtenstein 77 B7
Vág see Váh
Váh river Slovakia Ger. Waag, Hung. Vág 81 C6
Valdés, Peninsula peninsula Argentina 47 C5
Valdez Alaska, USA 18 D3
Valdivia Chile 47 B5
Valdosta Georgia, USA 31 E3
Valence France 73 D5
Valencia Spain 75 F3
Valencia Venezuela 40 D1
Valencia region Spain 75 F3
Valera Venezuela 40 C1
Valga Estonia Ger. Walk 88 D3
Valladolid Spain 74 D2
Valledupar Colombia 40 C1
Vallenar Chile 46 B3
Valletta capital of Malta 79 C8
Valley, The capital of Anguilla 37 G3
Valmiera Latvia Ger. Wolmar 88 C3
Valparaíso Chile 46 B4
Van Turkey 99 F3
Van, Lake see Van Gölü
Vanadzor Armenia prev. Kirovakan 99 F2
Vancouver Canada 19 E5
Vancouver Washington, USA 26 B2
Vancouver Island island Canada 18 D5
Väner lake Sweden 67 B6
Van Gölü lake Turkey Eng. Lake Van 99 F3
Vantaa Finland 67 D5
Vanua Levu island Fiji 127 E4
Vanuatu country Pacific Ocean 134
Värānasi India 117 E3
Varaždin Croatia 82 B2
Vardar river Greece/Macedonia prev. Axios 83 E6
Vardø Norway 66 E2
Varkaus Finland 67 E5
Varna Bulgaria 86 E2
Västerås Sweden 67 C6
Vatican City country S Europe 78 C4
Vättern lake Sweden 67 B6
Vava'u Group island group Tonga 127 F4
Vawkavysk Belarus Rus. Volkovysk, Pol. Wołkowysk 89 B5
Växjö Sweden 67 C7
Vaygach, Ostrov island Russian Federation 92 E3
Veles Macedonia 83 E5
Velikaya river Russian Federation 95 G2
Velikiye Luki Russian Federation 92 B4 96 B2
Velikiy Novgorod Russian Federation 92 B4 96 B2
Velingrad Bulgaria 86 C2
Vellore India 114 D2
Venezia Italy Eng. Venice 78 C2
Venezuela country N South America 40-41
Venezuela, Gulf of sea feature Caribbean Sea 40 C1
Venice see Venezia
Venice, Gulf of sea feature Adriatic Sea 78 C2
Venlo Netherlands 69 D5
Venta river Latvia/Lithuania 88 B3
Ventspils Latvia Ger. Windau 88 B3
Vera Argentina 46 D3

Veracruz Mexico 33 F4
Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet mountain range Russian Federation Eng. Verkhoyansk Range 97 F3
Verhoyansk Range see Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet
Vermont state USA 23 F2
Vernon Texas, USA 29 F2
Véroia Greece 86 B3
Verona Italy 78 C2
Versailles France 72 C3
Verviers Belgium 69 D6
Vesoul France 72 D4
Veszprém Hungary Ger. Veszprim 81 C7
Veszprim see Veszprém
Viana do Castelo Portugal 74 C2
Viareggio Italy 78 B3
Vicenza Italy 78 C2
Vichy France 73 C5
Victoria state Australia 131 C7
Victoria Canada 18 D5
Victoria capital of Seychelles 61 H1
Victoria Texas, USA 29 G4
Victoria river Australia 128 D3
Victoria, Lake lake E Africa var. Victoria Nyanza 55 B6
Victoria Falls waterfall Zambia/Zimbabwe 51 C6
Victoria Island island Canada 19 F2
Victoria Land region Antarctica 137 C4
Victoria Nyanza see Victoria, Lake
Vidin Bulgaria 86 B1
Viedma Argentina 47 C5
Vienna capital of Austria Ger. Wien 77 E6
Vientiane capital of Laos 118 C4
Vietnam country SE Asia 118-119
Vigo Spain 74 C2
Vijayawāda India 115 E1
Vila Nova de Gaia Portugal 74 C2
Vila Real — Walla Walla

Vila Real Portugal 74 C2
Viliya see Nerus
Viljandi Estonia Ger. Fellin
Villach Austria 77 D7
Villahermosa Mexico 33 G4
Villa Mercedes Argentina
46 C4
Villarrica peak Chile 39 B6
Villavicencio Colombia 40 C3
Villeurbanne France 73 D5
Vilna see Vilnius
Vilnius capital of Lithuania Pol.
Wilno, Ger. Wilna, Rus. Vilna
89 C5
Viña del Mar Chile 46 B4
Vinh Vietnam 118 D4
Vinnitsa see Vinnytsya
Vinnytsya Ukraine Rus.
Vinnitsa 90 D2
Virgin Islands external territory
USA, West Indies 37 F3
Virginia Minnesota, USA 25 F2
Virginia state USA 22-23
Virovitica Croatia 82 C3
Virtu Estonia Ger. Werder
88 C2
Visakhapatnam India 117 E5
Visalia California, USA 27 C7
Visby Sweden 67 C7
Viscount Melville Sound sea
feature Arctic Ocean 19 F2
Viseu Portugal 74 C3
Vistula see Wisła
Vitebsk see Vitsyebsk
Viterbo Italy 78 C4
Viti Levu island Fiji 127 E4
Vitim river Russian Federation
95 E3
Vitória Brazil 43 G5 45 G1
Vitória da Conquista Brazil
43 G4
Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain 75 E1
Vitsyebsk Belarus Rus. Vitebsk
88 E5
Vjosa, Lumi i river Albania
83 D6
Vladikavkaz Russian Federation
prev. Ordzhonikidze,
Dzaudzhikau 93 B7
Vladimir Russian Federation
93 B5
Vladimirovka see
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Vladivostok Russian Federation
97 G5
Vlieland island Netherlands
68 C1
Vlissingen Netherlands
Eng. Flushing 69 B5
Volóres Albania 83 D6
Vojvodina region Serbia
82 D3
Volga river Russian Federation
96 A3
Volgograd Russian Federation
prev. Stalingrad 93 B6, 96 A3
Volkovsk see Vawkavsk
Vologda Russian Federation
96 B2
Vólos Greece 86 B4
Volta river Ghana 57 E4
Volta, Lake lake Ghana 57 E4
Volta Redonda Brazil 45 E2
Vóreies Sporádes island group
Greece Eng. Northern
Sporades 86 C4
Vorkuta Russian Federation
92 E3 96 C2
Vormsi island Estonia Ger.
Worms, Swed. Ormsö
88 C2
Voronezh Russian Federation
93 B5
Võru Estonia Ger. Werro 88 D3
Vosges mountain range France
72 E4
Vostochno-Sibirskoye More
Arctic Ocean Eng. East
Siberian Sea 137 G2
Vostok Island island Kiribati
127 H4
Vrangel'ya, Ostrov island
Russian Federation Eng.
Wrangel Island 97 G1
Vratsa Bulgaria 86 C2
Vršac Serbia 82 D3
Vukovar Croatia 82 C3
Vulcano, Isola island Italy
79 D6
Vyatka river Russian Federation
93 C5

W

Wa Ghana 57 E4
Waal river Netherlands 68 D4
Wabash river C USA 22 B4
Waco Texas, USA 29 G3
Waddenilanden island group
Netherlands Eng. West
Frisian Islands 68 C1
Waddenzee sea feature
Netherlands 68 D1
Wadi Halfa Sudan 54 B3
Wådå Muså Jordan var. Petra
101 B6
Wad Medani Sudan 54 B4
Wagga Wagga Australia
131 C6
Wagin Australia 129 B6
Wahai Indonesia 121 F4
Wahibah, Ramlat Ál Desert
Oman 103 E5
Waiai river New Zealand
133 A7
Waipawa New Zealand
132 E4
Wairau river New Zealand
133 C5
Wairoa New Zealand 132 E3
Waitaki river New Zealand
133 B6
Waiuku New Zealand 132 D3
Wakatipu, Lake lake New
Zealand 133 D7
Wakayama Japan 113 C5
Wake Island atoll Pacific Ocean
124 D1
Wake Island US unincorporated
territory Pacific Ocean
134 C2
Wakkananai Japan 112 D1
Walbrzych Poland Ger.
Waldenburg 80 B4
Waldenburg see Walbrzych
Wales national region UK Wel.
Cymru 71
Walgett Australia 131 D5
Walk see Valga
Walla Walla Washington, USA
26 C2
Wallis & Futuna — Windorah

Wallis & Futuna external territory France, Pacific Ocean 127 E4
Walnut Ridge Arkansas, USA 30 B1
Walvis Bay Namibia 60 B4
Walvis Ridge undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Wan see Anhui
Wanaka New Zealand 133 B6
Wanaka, Lake lake New Zealand 133 B6
Wandel Sea Arctic Ocean 137 G4
Wanganui New Zealand 132 D4
Wanlaweyn Somalia 55 D6
Warangal India 117 E5
Warkworth New Zealand D2
Warrnambool Australia 131 C7
Warsaw capital of Poland Pol. Warszawa, Ger. Warschau 80 D3
Warschau see Warsaw
Warszawa see Warsaw
Warta river Poland Ger. Warthe 80 C4
Warthe see Warta
Wash, The inlet England, UK 71 E5
Washington state USA 26
Washington, D.C. capital of USA 23 E4
Waterford Ireland 71 B6
Watertown New York, USA 23 E2
Watertown South Dakota, USA 25 E2
Wau Sudan 55 B5
Waukegan Illinois, USA 22 B3
Wawa Canada 20 C4
Weddell Plain undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 136 B2
Weddell Sea Antarctica 136 A2
Weichsel see Wisła
Weissenstein see Paide
Wellesley Islands island group Australia 130 B3
Wellington capital of New Zealand 133 D5
Wellington, Isla island Chile 47 B7
Wells, Lake lake Australia 129 C5
Wels Austria 77 D6
Wenden see Cēsis
Wenzhou China 111 D6
Werder see Virtu
Werro see Võru
Wesenberg see Rakvere
Weser river Germany 76 B3
Wessel Islands island group Australia 130 B2
West Antarctica region Antarctica 134 B3
West Bank disputed territory SW Asia 101 A5
West Bengal state India 117 F4
Western Australia state Australia 128-129
Zapadnaya Dvina 88 C4
Western Ghats mountain range India 106 B3, 114 C1
Western Isles see Outer Hebrides
Western Sahara region occupied by Morocco N Africa 52 A3
Western Sierra Madre see Sierra Madre Occidental
Westerschelde inlet Netherlands 69 B5
West Falkland island Falkland Islands 47 D7
West Frisian Islands see Waddeneilanden
West Indies island group North America 48 A4
West Indies island group North America 48 A4
West Palm Beach Florida, USA 31 F4
Westport New Zealand 133 C5
West Siberian Plain see Zapadno-Sibirskaia Ravnina
West Virginia state USA 22-23
Wetar Strait sea feature Indonesia 121 F5
Wexford Ireland 71 B6
Whakatane New Zealand 132 E3
Whangarei New Zealand 132 D2
Wharton Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 D5
Wheeling Ohio, USA 22 D4
Whitehorse Canada 18 D4
White Nile river Sudan 55 B5
White Sea see Beloye More
White Volta river Burkina / Ghana 57 E4
Whitianga New Zealand 132 E3
Whitney, Mount peak W USA 27 C6
Whitsunday Group island group Australia 130 D3
Whyalla Australia 131 B6
Wichita Kansas, USA 25 E5
Wichita Falls Texas, USA 29 F2
Wicklow Mountains mountains Ireland 71 B5
Wien see Vienna
Wiener Neustadt Austria 77 E6
Wiesbaden Germany 77 B5
Wight, Isle of island England, UK 71 D7
Wilcannia Australia 131 C6
Wilhelm, Mount peak Papua New Guinea 126 B3
Wilja see Neris
Wilkes Land region Antarctica 137 C4
Willemstad Netherlands Antilles 37 E5
Williamsport Pennsylvania, USA 23 E3
Wilmington North Carolina, USA 31 G2
Wilmington Delaware, USA 23 F4
Wilmington North Carolina, USA 31 G2
Wilna see Vilnius
Wilno see Vilnius
Windau see Ventspils
Windhoek capital of Namibia 60 C3
Windorah Australia 130 C4
Windsor — Yuba City

X

Xaignabouli Laos prev. Muang Xainabouri 118 C3
Xalapa Mexico var. Jalapa 118 C3
Xai-Xai Mozambique 61 E4
Xalapa Mexico 33 F4
Xam Nua Laos 118 D3
Xankändi Aserbaijan Rus. Khankendy, prev. Stepanakert 99 G2
Xánthi Greece 86 C3
Xiamen China 111 D6
Xi'an China 111 B5
Xiang see Hunan
Xianggang see Hong Kong
Xiao Hinggan Ling mountain range China 110 D2
Xilinhot China 109 F2
Xingu river Brazil 43 E2
Xingxingxia China 110 C4
Xixón see Gijon
Xinxiang China 110 D5

Y

Yafran Libya 53 F2
Yakima Washington, USA 26 B2
Yaku-shima island Japan 113 B7
Yakutsk Russian Federation 97 F3
Yala Thailand 119 C7
Yalong Jiang river China 111 A5
Yalta Ukraine 91 F5
Yamaguchi Japan 113 B5
Yambio Sudan 55 B5
Yambol Bulgaria 86 D2
Yamdena, Pulau island Indonesia 121 G5
Yamoussoukro capital of Côte d'Ivoire 56 D5
Yamuna river India 117 E3
Yana river Russian Federation 95 F2
Yangon Myanmar Eng. Rangoon 118 B4
Yangtze see Chang Jiang
Yaoundé capital of Cameroon 59 B5
Yap island Micronesia 126 A1
Yap Trench undersea feature Philippine Sea 124 B2
Yaqi river Mexico 32 B2
Yarmouth Canada 21 F4
Yaroslavl' Russian Federation prev. Sverdlovsk 96 C3
Yelisavetpol see Gâncă
Yellowknife Canada 19 E4
Yellow River see Huang He
Yellow Sea Pacific Ocean 110-111
Yellowstone river NW USA 24 C2
Yemen country SW Asia 103 C7
Yenakiyeve Ukraine 91 G3
Yengisar China 108 A3
Yenisey river Russian Federation prev. Sverdlovsk 96 D3
Yerevan capital of Armenia var. Erevan, Jerevan, Eng. Erivan 99 F2
Yevpatoriya Ukraine 91 F4
Yinchuan China 110 B4
Yining China 108 B2
Yogyakarta Indonesia 120 D5
Yokohama Japan 113 D5
Yopal Colombia 40 C2
York England, UK 71 D5
York, Cape headland Australia 130 C1
Yorkton Canada 19 F5
Youngstown Ohio, USA 22 D3
Ypres see Ieper
Yu see Henan
Yuba City California, USA 27 B5
Yucatan Channel
Caribbean Sea 36 A2
Yucatan Peninsula peninsula
Mexico 33 H4
Yue see Guangdong
Yueyang China 33 H4
Yueyang see Yue
Yukon river Canada/USA 18 C2
Yukon Territory territory
Canada 18 D3
Yuma Arizona, USA 28 A3
Yun see Yunnan
Yunnan province China var.
Yun-nan see Yun
Yurev see Tartu
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Russian Federation var.
Vladimirovka 97 H4
Yverdon Switzerland 77 A7

Z
Zacapa Guatemala 34 C2
Zacatecas Mexico 32 D3
Zadar Croatia 82 A4
Zagreb capital of Croatia 80 B3
Zagros, Kuhhā-ye mountain range Iran/Iraq 102 D4
Zāhedān Iran 102 E4
Zahlé Lebanon 100 B4
Zaire country see Dem. Rep. Congo
Zaire river see Congo
Zaječar Serbia 82 E4
Zákinthos see Zákynthos
Zákynthos island Greece prev. Zákynthos 87 A5
Zalaegerszeg Hungary 81 B7
Zambezi Zambia 60 D2
Zambezi river southern Africa 60 D3
Zambia country southern Africa 60-61
Zamboanga Philippines 120 E3
Zamora Spain 74 D2
Zanda Xizang Zizhiqu, W China 108 B4
Zanjān Iran 102 C3
Zanzibar Tanzania 55 C7
Zāozhuang China 111 D5
Zapadnaya Dvina see Western Dvina
Zapadno-Sibirskaya Ravina Eng. West Siberian Plain. Plain Russian Federation 96 C3
Zapala Argentina 47 B5
Zaporizhzhya Ukraine Rus.
Zaporozh’ye 91 F3
Zaporozh’ye see Zaporizhzhya
Zarafshon Uzbekistan 104 D2
Zaragoza Spain Eng. Saragossa 75 F2
Zaranj Afghanistan 104 C5
Zaria Nigeria 57 G4
Zaysan, Ozero lake Kazakhstan 94 D3
Zeebrugge Belgium 69 A5
Zenica Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
Zeravshan river C Asia 105 E3
Zeya river Russian Federation 95 F3
Zhambyl see Taraz
Zhdanov see Mariupol’
Zhe see Zhejiang
Zhejiang province China var.
Che-chiang, Chekiang, Zhe 111 D5
Zhengzhou China 111 C5
Zhezkazgan Kazakhstan prev. Zdhezkazgan 96 C4
Zhitomir see Zhytomyr
Zhlobin Belarus 89 D6
Zhodzina Belarus 89 D5
Zhytomyr Ukraine Rus.
Zhitomir 90 D2
Zibo China 110 D4
Zielona Góra Poland Ger.
Grünberg in Schlesien 80 B5
Zigong China 111 B6
Zilina Slovakia Hung. Zsolna, Ger. Sillein 81 C5
Zimbabwe country southern Africa 60-61
Zinder Niger 57 C3
Zoetermeer Netherlands 68 C4
Zomba Malawi 61 E2