[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox U.S. state](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state) [Template:Infobox U.S. state symbols](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state_symbols) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Carnegiea_gigantea_(3).jpg)[Saguaro](/wiki/Saguaro) cactus flowers and buds after a wet winter. This is Arizona's official state flower. **Arizona** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en)) ([Template:Lang-nv](/wiki/Template:Lang-nv); [O'odham](/wiki/O'odham_language): *Alĭ ṣonak* [ˡaɺi ˡʃonak]) is a [state](/wiki/U.S._state) in the [southwestern region of the United States](/wiki/Southwestern_United_States). It is also part of the [Western United States](/wiki/Western_United_States) and of the [Mountain West](/wiki/Mountain_States) states. It is the [sixth largest](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_area) and the [14th most populous](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_population) of the 50 states. Its [capital](/wiki/Capital_city) and largest city is [Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona). Arizona is one of the [Four Corners](/wiki/Four_Corners) states. It has borders with [New Mexico](/wiki/New_Mexico), [Utah](/wiki/Utah), [Nevada](/wiki/Nevada), [California](/wiki/California), and [Mexico](/wiki/Mexico), and one point in common with the southwestern corner of [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado). Arizona's border with Mexico is 389 miles (626 km) long, on the northern border of the Mexican states of [Sonora](/wiki/Sonora) and [Baja California](/wiki/Baja_California).

Arizona is the 48th state and last of the [contiguous states](/wiki/Contiguous_United_States) to be admitted to the Union, achieving statehood on February 14, 1912. Historically part of the territory of [*Alta California*](/wiki/Alta_California) in [New Spain](/wiki/New_Spain), it became part of independent Mexico in 1821. After being defeated in the [Mexican–American War](/wiki/Mexican–American_War), Mexico ceded much of this territory to the United States in 1848.. The southernmost portion of the state was acquired in 1853 through the [Gadsden Purchase](/wiki/Gadsden_Purchase).

[Southern Arizona](/wiki/Southern_Arizona) is known for its [desert](/wiki/Desert) climate, with very hot summers and mild winters. [Northern Arizona](/wiki/Northern_Arizona) features forests of pine, [Douglas fir](/wiki/Douglas_fir), and [spruce](/wiki/Spruce) trees; the [Colorado Plateau](/wiki/Colorado_Plateau); some mountain ranges (such as the [San Francisco Mountains](/wiki/San_Francisco_Peaks)); as well as large, deep [canyons](/wiki/Canyon), with much more moderate summer temperatures and significant winter snowfalls. There are [ski resorts](/wiki/Skiing) in the areas of [Flagstaff](/wiki/Flagstaff,_Arizona), [Alpine](/wiki/Alpine,_Arizona), and [Tucson](/wiki/Tucson,_Arizona). In addition to the [Grand Canyon National Park](/wiki/Grand_Canyon_National_Park), there are several [national forests](/wiki/U.S._National_Forest), [national parks](/wiki/National_parks_(United_States)), and [national monuments](/wiki/National_parks_(United_States)). About one-quarter of the state[[1]](#cite_note-1) is made up of [Indian reservations](/wiki/List_of_Indian_reservations_in_Arizona) that serve as the home of [27 federally recognized Native American tribes](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_Arizona#Tribal_entities_in_Arizona), including the [Navajo Nation](/wiki/Navajo_Nation), the largest in the state and the United States, with more than 300,000 citizens.

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The name of the state appears to originate from an earlier Spanish name, *Arizonac,* derived from the [O'odham](/wiki/O'odham_language) name *alĭ ṣonak*, meaning "small spring," which initially applied only to an area near the silver mining camp of [Planchas de Plata, Sonora](/wiki/Planchas_de_Plata,_Sonora).[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5) To the European settlers, their pronunciation sounded like "Arissona".[[6]](#cite_note-6) The area is still known as *alĭ ṣonak* in the O'odham language.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Another possible origin is the [Basque](/wiki/Basque_language) phrase *haritz ona* ("the good oak"), as there were numerous Basque sheepherders in the area.[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10) There is a misconception that the state's name originated from the [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language) term for "Arid Zone". The Spanish phrase for "arid zone" would be *zona árida* in Spanish.<ref name=AZC070211>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

## Geography and geology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Arizona map of Köppen climate classification.](/wiki/File:Arizona_map_of_Köppen_climate_classification.svg) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:Grand_Canyon_Horse_Shoe_Bend_MC.jpg) [Horseshoe Bend](/wiki/Horseshoe_Bend_(Arizona)) of the [Colorado River](/wiki/Colorado_River). [thumbnail|West Mitten at](/wiki/File:Monument_Valley_01.jpg) [Monument Valley](/wiki/Monument_Valley) [thumbnail| Blue Mesa at](/wiki/File:Blue_Mesa_Painted_Desert.jpg) [Petrified Forest National Park](/wiki/Petrified_Forest_National_Park) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:USA_09847_Grand_Canyon_Luca_Galuzzi_2007.jpg) [Grand Canyon](/wiki/Grand_Canyon). [thumbnail|](/wiki/File:Bellemont_Arizona_View.jpg)[San Francisco Peaks](/wiki/San_Francisco_Peaks) seen from [Bellemont](/wiki/Bellemont,_Arizona), Arizona [thumbnail|Sonoran Desert at](/wiki/File:Saguaro_National_Park_-_Flickr_-_Joe_Parks.jpg) [Saguaro National Park](/wiki/Saguaro_National_Park) [thumbnail|Cathedral Rock near Red Rock Crossing in](/wiki/File:Cathedral_Rock_Water-27527-1.jpg) [Sedona](/wiki/Sedona,_Arizona)

*See also lists of* [*counties*](/wiki/List_of_counties_in_Arizona)*,* [*islands*](/wiki/List_of_islands_of_Arizona)*,* [*rivers*](/wiki/List_of_rivers_of_Arizona)*,* [*lakes*](/wiki/List_of_lakes_in_Arizona)*,* [*state parks*](/wiki/List_of_Arizona_state_parks)*,* [*national parks*](/wiki/List_of_National_Parks_of_the_United_States)*, and* [*national forests*](/wiki/List_of_U.S._National_Forests)*.*

Arizona is located in the Southwestern United States as one of the [Four Corners](/wiki/Four_Corners) states. Arizona is the sixth [largest state by area](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_area), ranked after [New Mexico](/wiki/New_Mexico) and before [Nevada](/wiki/Nevada). Of the state's [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), approximately 15% is privately owned. The remaining area is public forest and park land, state trust land and Native American reservations.

Arizona is well known for its [desert](/wiki/Desert) [Basin and Range](/wiki/Basin_and_Range_Province) region in the southern portions of the state, which is rich in a [landscape](/wiki/Landscape) of [xerophyte](/wiki/Xerophyte) plants such as the [cactus](/wiki/Cactus). The topography of this region was shaped by prehistoric [volcanism](/wiki/Volcanism), followed by the cooling-off and related [subsidence](/wiki/Subsidence). Its climate has exceptionally hot summers and mild winters. The state is less well known for its pine-covered north-central portion of the high country of the [Colorado Plateau](/wiki/Colorado_Plateau) (see [Arizona Mountains forests](/wiki/Arizona_Mountains_forests)).

Like other states of the [Southwest](/wiki/Southwestern_U.S.) United States, Arizona has an abundance of mountains and plateaus. Despite the state's aridity, 27% of Arizona is forest,[[11]](#cite_note-11) a percentage comparable to modern-day France or Germany. The largest stand of [ponderosa pine](/wiki/Ponderosa_pine) trees in the world is contained in Arizona.[[12]](#cite_note-12) The [Mogollon Rim](/wiki/Mogollon_Rim), a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [escarpment](/wiki/Escarpment), cuts across the central section of the state and marks the southwestern edge of the Colorado Plateau. In 2002 this was an area of the [Rodeo–Chediski Fire](/wiki/Rodeo–Chediski_Fire), the worst fire in state history.

Located in northern Arizona, the [Grand Canyon](/wiki/Grand_Canyon) is a colorful, deep, steep-sided gorge, carved by the [Colorado River](/wiki/Colorado_River_(U.S.)). The canyon is one of the [seven natural wonders of the world](/wiki/Seven_Natural_Wonders_of_the_World) and is largely contained in the [Grand Canyon National Park](/wiki/Grand_Canyon_National_Park)—one of the first national parks in the United States. President [Theodore Roosevelt](/wiki/Theodore_Roosevelt) was a major proponent of designating the Grand Canyon area as a National Park, visiting on numerous occasions to hunt [mountain lion](/wiki/Cougar) and enjoy the scenery. The canyon was created by the Colorado River cutting a channel over millions of years, and is about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long, ranges in width from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and attains a depth of more than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Nearly two billion years of the [Earth's](/wiki/Earth) history have been exposed as the Colorado River and its tributaries cut through layer after layer of sediment as the Colorado Plateau uplifted.

Arizona is home to one of the most well-preserved meteorite impact sites in the world. Created around 50,000 years ago, the Barringer Meteorite Crater (better known simply as "[Meteor Crater](/wiki/Meteor_Crater)") is a gigantic hole in the middle of the high plains of the Colorado Plateau, about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) west of [Winslow](/wiki/Winslow,_Arizona). A rim of smashed and jumbled boulders, some of them the size of small houses, rises [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) above the level of the surrounding plain. The crater itself is nearly 1 mile (1.6 km) wide, and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) deep.

Arizona is one of two U.S. states that does not observe [Daylight Saving Time](/wiki/Daylight_Saving_Time) (the other being [Hawaii](/wiki/Hawaii)). The exception is within the large [Navajo Nation](/wiki/Navajo_Nation) (which does observe Daylight Saving Time), located in the northeastern region of the state.

### Earthquakes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

Generally, Arizona is at low risk of earthquakes, except for the southwestern portion which is at moderate risk due to its proximity to Southern California. On the other hand, Northern Arizona is at moderate risk due to numerous faults in the area. The regions near and west of [Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona) have the lowest risk.[[13]](#cite_note-13) The earliest Arizona earthquakes were recorded at [Fort Yuma](/wiki/Fort_Yuma), on the [California](/wiki/California) side of the [Colorado River](/wiki/Colorado_River). They were centered near the Imperial Valley, or [Mexico](/wiki/Mexico), back in the 1800s. In 1887, [Douglas](/wiki/Douglas,_Arizona) felt the shock of a magnitude 7.2 earthquake with an epicenter 40 miles to the south in the Mexican state of [Sonora](/wiki/Sonora).[[14]](#cite_note-14) The first damaging earthquake known to be centered within Arizona's borders occurred on January 25, 1906, also including a series of other earthquakes centered near [Socorro, New Mexico](/wiki/Socorro,_New_Mexico). The shock was violent in Flagstaff.

In September 1910, a series of fifty-two earthquakes caused a construction crew near Flagstaff to leave the area. In 1912, the year Arizona achieved statehood, on August 18, an earthquake caused a 50-mile crack in the [San Francisco Range](/wiki/San_Francisco_Peaks). In early January 1935, the state experienced a series of earthquakes, in the [Yuma area](/wiki/Yuma,_Arizona) and near the [Grand Canyon](/wiki/Grand_Canyon). Arizona experienced its largest earthquake in 1959, with a tremor of a magnitude 5.6. It was centered near [Fredonia](/wiki/Fredonia,_Arizona), in the northwestern part of the state near the border with [Utah](/wiki/Utah). The tremor was felt across the border in the neighboring states of [Nevada](/wiki/Nevada) and Utah.[[14]](#cite_note-14)

## Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Due to its large area and variations in elevation, the state has a wide variety of localized climate conditions. In the lower elevations, the climate is primarily desert, with mild winters and extremely hot summers. Typically, from late fall to early spring, the weather is mild, averaging a minimum of 60 °F (16 °C). November through February are the coldest months, with temperatures typically ranging from 40 to 75 °F (4 to 24 °C), with occasional frosts.[[15]](#cite_note-15) About midway through February, the temperatures start to rise again, with warm days, and cool, breezy nights. The summer months of June through September bring a dry heat ranging from 90–120 °F (32–49 °C), with occasional high temperatures exceeding 125 °F having been observed in the desert area.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Arizona's all-time record high is 128 °F (53 °C) recorded at [Lake Havasu City](/wiki/Lake_Havasu_City,_Arizona) on June 29, 1994, and July 5, 2007; the all-time record low of -40° was recorded at [Hawley Lake](/wiki/Hawley_Lake,_Arizona) on January 7, 1971.

Due to the primarily dry climate, large diurnal temperature variations occur in less-developed areas of the desert above 2,500 feet. The swings can be as large as 50 °F (28 °C) in the summer months. In the state's urban centers, the effects of [local warming](/wiki/Urban_heat_island) result in much higher measured night-time lows than in the recent past.

Arizona has an average annual rainfall of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert),[[16]](#cite_note-16) which comes during two rainy seasons, with [cold fronts](/wiki/Cold_front) coming from the Pacific Ocean during the winter and a [monsoon](/wiki/North_American_Monsoon) in the summer.<ref name=USGShyd>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The monsoon season occurs towards the end of summer. In July or August, the [dewpoint](/wiki/Dewpoint) rises dramatically for a brief period. During this time, the air contains large amounts of [water vapor](/wiki/Water_vapor). Dewpoints as high as 81 °F (27 °C)[[17]](#cite_note-17) have been recorded during the [Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona) monsoon season. This hot moisture brings [lightning](/wiki/Lightning), [thunderstorms](/wiki/Thunderstorm), wind, and torrential, if usually brief, downpours. These downpours often cause [flash floods](/wiki/Flash_flood), which can turn deadly. In an attempt to deter drivers from crossing flooding streams, the [Arizona Legislature](/wiki/Arizona_Legislature) enacted the [Stupid Motorist Law](/wiki/Stupid_Motorist_Law). It is rare for [tornadoes](/wiki/Tornado) or [hurricanes](/wiki/List_of_Arizona_hurricanes) to occur in Arizona.

The northern third of Arizona is a [plateau](/wiki/Plateau) at significantly higher altitudes than the lower desert, and has an appreciably cooler climate, with cold winters and mild summers, though the climate remains semiarid to arid. Extremely cold temperatures are not unknown; cold air systems from the northern states and Canada occasionally push into the state, bringing temperatures below [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) to the northern parts of the state.

Indicative of the variation in climate, Arizona is the state which has both the metropolitan area with the most days over 100 °F ([Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona)), and the metropolitan area in the lower 48 states with the most days with a low temperature below freezing ([Flagstaff](/wiki/Flagstaff,_Arizona)).[[18]](#cite_note-18)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for selected cities in Arizona[[19]](#cite_note-19) | | | | |
| **Location** | **July (°F)** | **July (°C)** | **December (°F)** | **December (°C)** |
| [Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona) | 106/83 | 41/28 | 66/45 | 19/7 |
| [Tucson](/wiki/Tucson,_Arizona) | 100/74 | 38/23 | 65/39 | 18/4 |
| [Yuma](/wiki/Yuma,_Arizona) | 107/82 | 41/28 | 68/46 | 20/8 |
| [Flagstaff](/wiki/Flagstaff,_Arizona) | 81/51 | 27/11 | 42/17 | 5/–8 |
| [Prescott](/wiki/Prescott,_Arizona) | 89/60 | 31/15 | 51/23 | 11/–4 |
| [Kingman](/wiki/Kingman,_Arizona) | 98/66 | 36/19 | 56/32 | 13/0 |

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The North Rim of the](/wiki/File:North_Rim_of_Grand_Canyon,_Arizona_2005.jpg) [Grand Canyon](/wiki/Grand_Canyon).

For thousands of years before the modern era, Arizona was home to numerous [Native American](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) Tribes. [Hohokam](/wiki/Hohokam), [Mogollon](/wiki/Mogollon_culture) and [Ancestral Puebloan](/wiki/Ancestral_Puebloans) cultures were among the many that flourished throughout the entire state.

The first European contact by native peoples was with [Marcos de Niza](/wiki/Marcos_de_Niza), a Spanish [Franciscan](/wiki/Franciscan), in 1539. He explored parts of the state and made contact with [native](/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) inhabitants, probably the [Sobaipuri](/wiki/Sobaipuri). The expedition of Spanish explorer [Coronado](/wiki/Francisco_Vásquez_de_Coronado) entered the area in 1540–1542 during its search for [Cíbola](/wiki/Quivira_and_Cíbola). [Father Kino](/wiki/Eusebio_Kino) was the next European in the region. A member of the [Society of Jesus](/wiki/Society_of_Jesus), he led the development of a chain of missions in the region. He converted many of the Indians to Christianity in the [Pimería Alta](/wiki/Pimería_Alta) (now southern Arizona and northern [Sonora](/wiki/Sonora)) in the 1690s and early 18th century. Spain founded *presidios* ("fortified towns") at Tubac in 1752 and Tucson in 1775.

When Mexico achieved its independence from [Spain](/wiki/Spanish_Empire) in 1821, what is now Arizona became part of the Territory of *Nueva California*, also known as [*Alta California*](/wiki/Alta_California).[[20]](#cite_note-20)[left|thumb|](/wiki/File:Mexico_1824_(equirectangular_projection).png)[Mexico](/wiki/First_Mexican_Republic) in 1824. [Alta California](/wiki/Alta_California) is the northwestern-most state. In the [Mexican–American War](/wiki/Mexican–American_War) (1847), the US occupied Mexico City and pursued its claim to much of northern Mexico, including what later became Arizona. The [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo](/wiki/Treaty_of_Guadalupe_Hidalgo) (1848) specified that, in addition to language and cultural rights of the existing inhabitants being considered as inviolable, the sum of [US$](/wiki/US$)15 million in compensation (equivalent to about $[Template:Format price](/wiki/Template:Format_price) today[Template:Inflation-fn](/wiki/Template:Inflation-fn)) be paid to the Republic of Mexico.[[21]](#cite_note-21) In 1853, the US acquired the land below the [Gila River](/wiki/Gila_River) from Mexico in the [Gadsden Purchase](/wiki/Gadsden_Purchase). Arizona was administered as part of the [Territory of New Mexico](/wiki/Territory_of_New_Mexico) until southern New Mexico Territory seceded[[22]](#cite_note-22) from the Union as the [Confederate Territory of Arizona](/wiki/Arizona_Territory_(CSA)) on March 16, 1861. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Apache_chieff_Geronimo_(right)_and_his_warriors_in_1886.jpg)[Geronimo](/wiki/Geronimo) and his [Apache](/wiki/Apache) warriors raided and fought against both Mexicans and American settlers Arizona was recognized as a [Confederate](/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) Territory by presidential proclamation of [Jefferson Davis](/wiki/Jefferson_Davis) on February 14, 1862. This is the first official use of the name. Arizona supported the Confederate cause with men, horses, and supplies. Formed in 1862, [Arizona Scout Companies](/wiki/Company_A,_Arizona_Rangers) fought with the Confederate Army throughout the war. Arizona has the westernmost recorded engagement of the war, the [Battle of Picacho Pass](/wiki/Battle_of_Picacho_Pass). A new [Arizona Territory](/wiki/Arizona_Territory) consisting of the western half of New Mexico Territory, was declared in Washington, D.C., on February 24, 1863. The new boundaries would later form the basis of the state.

Although names including "Gadsonia", "Pimeria", "Montezuma", and "Arizuma" had been considered for the territory,[[23]](#cite_note-23) when [President Lincoln](/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) signed the final bill, it read "Arizona," and the name became permanent. ([Montezuma](/wiki/Montezuma_(mythology)) was not derived from the [Aztec](/wiki/Aztec) emperor, but was the sacred name of a divine hero to the [Pima people](/wiki/Pima_people) of the [Gila River Valley](/wiki/Gila_River_Valley). It was probably considered—and rejected—for its sentimental value before Congress settled on the name "Arizona.")

[Brigham Young](/wiki/Brigham_Young) sent [Mormons](/wiki/Mormons) to Arizona in the mid- to late 19th century. They founded [Mesa](/wiki/Mesa,_Arizona), [Snowflake](/wiki/Snowflake,_Arizona), [Heber](/wiki/Heber-Overgaard,_Arizona), [Safford](/wiki/Safford,_Arizona), and other towns. They also settled in the [Phoenix Valley](/wiki/Phoenix_Valley) (or "Valley of the Sun"), [Tempe](/wiki/Tempe,_Arizona), [Prescott](/wiki/Prescott,_Arizona), and other areas. The Mormons settled what became [northern Arizona](/wiki/Northern_Arizona) and northern New Mexico, but these areas were located in a part of the former [New Mexico Territory](/wiki/New_Mexico_Territory).

[thumb|Children of the](/wiki/File:DorotheaLangeMigrantWorkersChildren.jpg) [Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression)-era migrant workers, Pinal County, 1937 During the [Mexican Revolution](/wiki/Mexican_Revolution) from 1910 to 1920, several battles were fought in the Mexican towns just across the border from Arizonan border settlements. Throughout the revolution, numerous Arizonans enlisted in one of the several armies fighting in Mexico. Only two significant engagements took place on US soil between US and Mexican forces: Pancho Villa's 1916 Columbus Raid in New Mexico, and the [Battle of Ambos Nogales](/wiki/Battle_of_Ambos_Nogales) in 1918 in Arizona. The Americans won the latter.

After US soldiers were fired on by Mexican federal troops, the American garrison launched an assault into Nogales, Mexico. The Mexicans eventually surrendered after both sides sustained heavy casualties. A few months earlier, just west of Nogales, an Indian War battle had occurred, considered the last engagement in the [American Indian Wars](/wiki/American_Indian_Wars), which lasted from 1775 to 1918. US soldiers stationed on the border confronted [Yaqui Indians](/wiki/Yaqui_Indians) who were using Arizona as a base to raid the nearby Mexican settlements, as part of their wars against Mexico.

Arizona became a US state on February 14, 1912. Arizona was the 48th state admitted to the US and the last of the [contiguous states](/wiki/Contiguous_United_States) to be admitted. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Eleanor_Roosevelt_at_Gila_River,_Arizona_at_Japanese,American_Internment_Center_-_NARA_-_197094.jpg)[Eleanor Roosevelt](/wiki/Eleanor_Roosevelt) at the Gila River relocation center, April 23, 1943 Cotton farming and copper mining, two of Arizona's most important statewide industries, suffered heavily during the [Great Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression). But during the 1920s and even the 1930s, tourism began to develop as the important Arizonan industry it is today. Dude ranches, such as the K L Bar and Remuda in Wickenburg, along with the Flying V and Tanque Verde in Tucson, gave tourists the chance to take part in the flavor and activities of the "Old West". Several upscale hotels and resorts opened during this period, some of which are still top tourist draws. They include the [Arizona Biltmore Hotel](/wiki/Arizona_Biltmore_Hotel) in central Phoenix (opened 1929) and the Wigwam Resort on the west side of the Phoenix area (opened 1936).

Arizona was the site of German [POW](/wiki/POW) camps during World War II and [Japanese-American](/wiki/Japanese_American) internment camps. Because of wartime fears of Japanese invasion of the West Coast and racial discrimination, the government authorized the removal of all Japanese-American residents from western Washington, western Oregon, all of California, and western Arizona. From 1942 to 1945, they were forced to reside in the war camps built in the interior of the country. Many lost their homes and businesses in the process. The camps were abolished after World War II. The Phoenix area German POW site was purchased after the war by the [Maytag](/wiki/Maytag) family (of major [home appliance](/wiki/Home_appliance) fame). It was developed as the site of the [Phoenix Zoo](/wiki/Phoenix_Zoo). A [Japanese-American internment](/wiki/Japanese_American_internment) camp was located on [Mount Lemmon](/wiki/Mount_Lemmon), just outside the state's southeastern city of Tucson. Another [POW camp](/wiki/POW_camp) was located near the [Gila River](/wiki/Gila_River) in eastern [Yuma County](/wiki/Yuma_County,_Arizona).

Arizona was also home to the [Phoenix Indian School](/wiki/Steele_Indian_School_Park), one of several federal boarding institutions designed to assimilate Native American children into Anglo-American culture. Children were often enrolled into these schools against the wishes of their parents and families. Attempts to suppress native identities included forcing the children to cut their hair, to take and use English names, to speak only English, and to practice Christianity rather than their native religions.[[24]](#cite_note-24) Arizona's population grew tremendously after World War II, aided by the development of [air conditioning](/wiki/Air_conditioning), which made the intense summers more comfortable. According to the *Arizona Blue Book* (published by the [Arizona Secretary of State's](/wiki/Arizona_Secretary_of_State) office each year), the state population in 1910 was 294,353. By 1970, it was 1,752,122. The percentage growth each decade averaged about 20% in the earlier decades, and about 60% each decade thereafter.

In the 1960s, [retirement communities](/wiki/Retirement_communities) were developed. These were special age-restricted subdivisions catering exclusively to the needs of senior citizens; they attracted many retirees who wanted to escape the harsh winters of the [Midwest](/wiki/Midwest) and the [Northeast](/wiki/Northeastern_United_States). [Sun City](/wiki/Sun_City,_Arizona), established by developer [Del Webb](/wiki/Del_Webb) and opened in 1960, was one of the first such communities. [Green Valley](/wiki/Green_Valley,_Arizona), south of Tucson, was another such community, designed as a retirement subdivision for Arizona's teachers. Many senior citizens from across the U.S. and [Canada](/wiki/Canada) come to Arizona each winter and stay only during the winter months; they are referred to as [snowbirds](/wiki/Snowbird_(people)).

In March 2000, Arizona was the site of the first legally binding election ever held over the internet to nominate a candidate for public office.[[25]](#cite_note-25) In the 2000 Arizona Democratic Primary, under worldwide attention, [Al Gore](/wiki/Al_Gore) defeated [Bill Bradley](/wiki/Bill_Bradley), and voter turnout increased more than 500% over the 1996 primary.

Three ships named [USS *Arizona*](/wiki/USS_Arizona) have been christened in honor of the state, although only [USS *Arizona* (BB-39)](/wiki/USS_Arizona_(BB-39)) was so named after statehood was achieved.

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[thumb|350px|A population density map of Arizona.](/wiki/File:Arizona_population_map.png)

[Template:US Census population](/wiki/Template:US_Census_population) The [United States Census Bureau](/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) estimates that the population of Arizona was 6,828,065 on July 1, 2015, a 6.82% increase since the [2010 United States Census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census).[[26]](#cite_note-26) Arizona remained sparsely settled for most of the 19th century.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The 1860 census reported the population of "Arizona County" to be 6,482, of whom 4,040 were listed as "Indians", 21 as "free colored", and 2,421 as "white".[[28]](#cite_note-28)[[29]](#cite_note-29) Arizona's continued [population growth](/wiki/Population_growth) puts an enormous stress on the state's water supply.[[30]](#cite_note-30) As of 2011, 61.3% of Arizona's children under the age of 1 belonged to minority groups.[[31]](#cite_note-31) The population of metropolitan Phoenix increased by 45.3% from 1991 through 2001, helping to make Arizona the second fastest-growing state in the U.S. in the 1990s (the fastest was [Nevada](/wiki/Nevada)).[[32]](#cite_note-32) As of January 2012, the population of the Phoenix area is estimated to be over 4.3 million.

According to the 2010 United States Census, Arizona had a population of 6,392,017. In 2010, [illegal immigrants](/wiki/Illegal_immigration) constituted an estimated 7.9% of the population. This was the second highest percentage of any state in the U.S.[[33]](#cite_note-33)[[34]](#cite_note-34) Metropolitan Phoenix (4.3 million) and Tucson (1 million) are home to about five-sixths of Arizona's people (as of the 2010 census). Metro Phoenix alone accounts for two-thirds of the state's population.

### Race and ethnicity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

In 1980, the Census Bureau reported Arizona's population as 16.2% Hispanic, 5.6% Native American, and 74.5% non-Hispanic white.[[35]](#cite_note-35) In 2010, the racial makeup of the state was:

* 73.0% [White](/wiki/White_American)
* 4.6% [Native American](/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) and Alaska Native
* 4.1% Black or [African American](/wiki/African_American)
* 2.8% [Asian](/wiki/Asian_American)
* 0.2% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
* 11.9% from Some Other Race
* 3.4% from Two or More Races.

[Hispanics](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) or Latinos of any race made up 29.6% of the state's population. Non-Hispanic whites formed 57.8% of the total population.[[36]](#cite_note-36)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Arizona Racial Breakdown of Population** | | | | |
| **Racial composition** | **1970**[**[37]**](#cite_note-37) | **1990**[**[37]**](#cite_note-37) | **2000**[**[38]**](#cite_note-38) | **2010**[**[39]**](#cite_note-39) |
| [White](/wiki/White_American) | 90.6% | 80.8% | 75.5% | 73.0% |
| [Native](/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) | 5.4% | 5.5% | 5.0% | 4.6% |
| [Black](/wiki/African_American) | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.1% | 4.1% |
| [Asian](/wiki/Asian_American) | 0.5% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 2.8% |
| [Native Hawaiian](/wiki/Native_Hawaiian) and  [other Pacific Islander](/wiki/Pacific_Islander) | – | – | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| [Other race](/wiki/Race_and_ethnicity_in_the_United_States_Census) | 0.5% | 9.1% | 11.6% | 11.9% |
| [Two or more races](/wiki/Multiracial_American) | – | – | 2.9% | 3.4% |

Arizona's five largest ancestry groups, as of 2009, were:[[40]](#cite_note-40)# [Mexican](/wiki/Mexican_American) (27.4%);

1. [German](/wiki/German_American) (16.0%);
2. [Irish](/wiki/Irish_American) (10.8%);
3. [English](/wiki/English_Americans) (10.1%);
4. [Italian](/wiki/Italian_American) (4.6%).

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Top 10 non-English languages spoken in Arizona** | |
| **Language** | **Percentage of population** [**Template:Small**](/wiki/Template:Small)[**[41]**](#cite_note-41) |
| [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language) | 20.80% |
| [Navajo](/wiki/Navajo_language) | 1.48% |
| [German](/wiki/German_language) | 0.39% |
| [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_language) (including [Mandarin](/wiki/Standard_Chinese)) | 0.39% |
| [Tagalog](/wiki/Tagalog_language) | 0.33% |
| [Vietnamese](/wiki/Vietnamese_language) | 0.30% |
| [Other North American Indigenous Languages](/wiki/Indigenous_languages_of_the_Americas#North_America) (especially [Native American Languages of Arizona](/wiki/Native_American_Languages_of_Arizona)) | 0.27% |
| [French](/wiki/French_language) | 0.26% |
| [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic_language) | 0.24% |
| [Apache](/wiki/Apache_language) | 0.18% |
| [Korean](/wiki/Korean_language) | 0.17% |

[thumb|Extension of the Spanish language in the state of Arizona](/wiki/File:Extension_spanish_arizona.png) As of 2010, 72.90% (4,215,749) of Arizona residents age 5 and older spoke [English](/wiki/English_language) at home as a [primary language](/wiki/Primary_language), while 20.80% (1,202,638) spoke [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language), 1.48% (85,602) [Navajo](/wiki/Navajo_language), 0.39% (22,592) [German](/wiki/German_language), 0.39% (22,426) [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_language) (which includes [Mandarin](/wiki/Standard_Chinese),) 0.33% (19,015) [Tagalog](/wiki/Tagalog_language), 0.30% (17,603) [Vietnamese](/wiki/Vietnamese_language), 0.27% (15,707) [Other North American Indigenous Languages](/wiki/Indigenous_languages_of_the_Americas#North_America) (especially [Native American Languages of Arizona](/wiki/Native_American_Languages_of_Arizona)), and [French](/wiki/French_language) was spoken as a [main language](/wiki/Main_language) by 0.26% (15,062) of the population over the age of five. In total, 27.10% (1,567,548) of Arizona's population age 5 and older spoke a [mother language](/wiki/Mother_language) other than English.[[41]](#cite_note-41) Arizona is home to the largest number of speakers of [Native American languages](/wiki/Indigenous_languages_of_the_Americas) in the 48 contiguous states, as over 85,000 individuals reported speaking [Navajo](/wiki/Navajo_language),[[42]](#cite_note-42) and 10,403 people reported [Apache](/wiki/Western_Apache_language), as a language spoken at home in 2005.[[42]](#cite_note-42) Arizona's [Apache County](/wiki/Apache_County,_Arizona) has the highest concentration of speakers of Native American Indian languages in the United States.[[43]](#cite_note-43)

### Important cities and towns[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[thumb|right|View of suburban development in](/wiki/File:Scottsdale_cityscape4.jpg) [Scottsdale](/wiki/Scottsdale,_Arizona), 2006 [thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Cochise_County_Courthouse_Bisbee_Arizona_ArtDecoDoors.jpg)[Art Deco](/wiki/Art_Deco) doors, [Cochise County](/wiki/Cochise_County) Courthouse, Bisbee, AZ [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

[Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona), located in [Maricopa County](/wiki/Maricopa_County,_Arizona), is the largest city in Arizona and also the capital. Other prominent cities in the Phoenix metro area include [Mesa](/wiki/Mesa,_Arizona) (the third largest city in Arizona), [Glendale](/wiki/Glendale,_Arizona), [Peoria](/wiki/Peoria,_Arizona), [Chandler](/wiki/Chandler,_Arizona), [Buckeye](/wiki/Buckeye,_Arizona), [Sun City](/wiki/Sun_City,_Arizona), [Sun City West](/wiki/Sun_City_West,_Arizona), [Fountain Hills](/wiki/Fountain_Hills,_Arizona), [Surprise](/wiki/Surprise,_Arizona), [Gilbert](/wiki/Gilbert,_Arizona), [El Mirage](/wiki/El_Mirage,_Arizona), [Avondale](/wiki/Avondale,_Arizona), [Tempe](/wiki/Tempe,_Arizona), [Tolleson](/wiki/Tolleson,_Arizona) and [Scottsdale](/wiki/Scottsdale,_Arizona), with a total metropolitan population of just over 4.3 million.[[44]](#cite_note-44) It has an average July high temperature of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), one of the highest of any metropolitan area in the United States, offset by an average January high temperature of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), the source of its winter appeal.

With a metro population of just over one million, [Tucson](/wiki/Tucson,_Arizona) is the state's second-largest city. It is located in [Pima County](/wiki/Pima_County,_Arizona), approximately [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) southeast of Phoenix. Tucson was incorporated in 1877, making it the oldest incorporated city in Arizona. It is home to the [University of Arizona](/wiki/University_of_Arizona). Major incorporated suburbs of Tucson include [Oro Valley](/wiki/Oro_Valley,_Arizona) and [Marana](/wiki/Marana,_Arizona) northwest of the city, [Sahuarita](/wiki/Sahuarita,_Arizona) south of the city, and [South Tucson](/wiki/South_Tucson,_Arizona) in an enclave south of downtown. It has an average July temperature of 100 °F (38 °C) and winter temperatures averaging 65 °F (18 °C). [Saguaro National Park](/wiki/Saguaro_National_Park), just west of the city in the [Tucson Mountains](/wiki/Tucson_Mountains), is the locale of the largest collection of [Saguaro](/wiki/Saguaro) cacti in the world.

The [Prescott](/wiki/Prescott,_Arizona) metropolitan area includes the cities of Prescott, [Cottonwood](/wiki/Cottonwood,_Arizona), [Camp Verde](/wiki/Camp_Verde,_Arizona) and numerous other towns spread out over the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of [Yavapai County](/wiki/Yavapai_County) area. With 212,635 residents, this cluster of towns forms the third largest metropolitan area in the state. The city of Prescott (population 41,528) lies approximately [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) northwest of the Phoenix metropolitan area. Situated in pine tree forests at an elevation of about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), Prescott enjoys a much cooler climate than Phoenix, with average summer highs around [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and winter temperatures averaging [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).

[Yuma](/wiki/Yuma,_Arizona) is center of the fourth-largest metropolitan area in Arizona. Located in [Yuma County](/wiki/Yuma_County,_Arizona), it is near the borders of California and Mexico. It is one of the hottest cities in the United States, with an average July high of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). (The same month's average in [Death Valley](/wiki/Death_Valley) is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).) The city also features sunny days about 90% of the year. The Yuma [Metropolitan Statistical Area](/wiki/Metropolitan_Statistical_Area) has a population of 160,000. Yuma attracts many winter visitors from all over the United States.

[Flagstaff](/wiki/Flagstaff,_Arizona), in [Coconino County](/wiki/Coconino_County,_Arizona), is the largest city in northern Arizona, and is at an elevation of nearly [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). With its large Ponderosa pine forests, snowy winter weather and picturesque mountains, it is a stark contrast to the desert regions typically associated with Arizona. It is sited at the base of the [San Francisco Peaks](/wiki/San_Francisco_Peaks), the highest mountain range in the state of Arizona, which contain [Humphreys Peak](/wiki/Humphreys_Peak), the highest point in Arizona at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Flagstaff has a strong tourism sector, due to its proximity to numerous tourist attractions including: [Grand Canyon National Park](/wiki/Grand_Canyon_National_Park), [Sedona](/wiki/Sedona,_Arizona), and [Oak Creek Canyon](/wiki/Oak_Creek_Canyon). Historic [U.S. Route 66](/wiki/U.S._Route_66) is the main east-west street in the town. The Flagstaff metropolitan area is home to 134,421 residents and the main campus of [Northern Arizona University](/wiki/Northern_Arizona_University).

[Lake Havasu City](/wiki/Lake_Havasu_City,_Arizona), in [Mohave County](/wiki/Mohave_County,_Arizona), known as "Arizona's playground," was developed on the Colorado River and is named after Lake Havasu. Lake Havasu City has a population of about 53,000 people. It is famous for huge spring break parties, sunsets and the [London Bridge](/wiki/London_Bridge), relocated from London, England. Lake Havasu City was founded by real estate developer [Robert P. McCulloch](/wiki/Robert_P._McCulloch) in 1963.[[45]](#cite_note-45) It has two colleges, [Mohave Community College](/wiki/Mohave_Community_College) and ASU Colleges in Lake Havasu City.[[46]](#cite_note-46)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[thumb|The Spanish mission of](/wiki/File:Exterior_of_the_Mission_Xavier_del_Bac.jpg) [San Xavier del Bac](/wiki/Mission_San_Xavier_del_Bac), founded in 1700. As of the year 2010, the Association of Religion Data Archives reported that the three largest denominational groups in Arizona were the Catholic Church, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and non-denominational Evangelical Protestants. The Catholic Church has the highest number of adherents in Arizona (at 930,001), followed by [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](/wiki/The_Church_of_Jesus_Christ_of_Latter-day_Saints) with 410,263 members reported[[47]](#cite_note-47) and then non-denominational Evangelical Protestants, reporting 281,105 adherents.[[48]](#cite_note-48) The religious body with the largest number of congregations is The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (with 836 congregations[[49]](#cite_note-49)) followed by the [Southern Baptist Convention](/wiki/Southern_Baptist_Convention) (with 323 congregations).

According to 2014 data of the [Pew Research Center](/wiki/Pew_Research_Center), the religious affiliation of the people of Arizona was as follows:

{| class="wikitable sortable" font-size:80%;" |+ style="font-size:100%" | Religious affiliation in Arizona (2014)[[50]](#cite_note-50)|- ! Affiliation ! colspan="2"|% of Arizona population |- | [Christian](/wiki/Christianity) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Protestant](/wiki/Protestant) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:30px;"| [Evangelical Protestant](/wiki/Evangelical_Protestant) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:30px;"| [Mainline Protestant](/wiki/Mainline_Protestant) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:30px;"| [Black church](/wiki/Black_church) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Catholic](/wiki/Catholic) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Mormon](/wiki/Mormon) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Jehovah's Witnesses](/wiki/Jehovah's_Witnesses) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Eastern Orthodox](/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| Other Christian |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | [Unaffiliated](/wiki/Irreligion) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| Nothing in particular |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Agnostic](/wiki/Agnosticism) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Atheist](/wiki/Atheism) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | Non-Christian faiths |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Jewish](/wiki/Jewish) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Muslim](/wiki/Muslim) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Buddhist](/wiki/Buddhist) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| [Hindu](/wiki/Hindu) |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | style="text-align:left; text-indent:15px;"| Other Non-Christian faiths |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | Don't know/refused answer |align=right| [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |- | **Total** || [**Template:Bartable**](/wiki/Template:Bartable) |}

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|Arizona's](/wiki/File:Barringer_Crater_aerial_photo_by_USGS.jpg) [Meteor Crater](/wiki/Meteor_Crater) is a tourist attraction. [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) The 2011 total [gross state product](/wiki/Gross_state_product) was $259 billion. This figure gives Arizona a larger economy than such countries as [Ireland](/wiki/Ireland), [Finland](/wiki/Finland), and [New Zealand](/wiki/New_Zealand). The composition of the state's economy is moderately diverse; although health care, transportation and the government remain the largest sectors.

The state's per capita income is $40,828, ranking 39th in the U.S. The state had a [median household income](/wiki/Median_household_income) of $50,448, making it 22nd in the country and just below the U.S. national mean.[[51]](#cite_note-51) Early in its history, Arizona's economy relied on the "five C's": copper (see [*Copper mining in Arizona*](/wiki/Copper_mining_in_Arizona)), cotton, cattle, [citrus](/wiki/Citrus), and [climate](/wiki/Climate) (tourism). Copper is still extensively mined from many expansive open-pit and underground mines, accounting for two-thirds of the nation's output.

### Employment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

The state government is Arizona's largest employer, while [Banner Health](/wiki/Banner_Health) is the state's largest private employer, with over 39,000 employees (2016). As of March 2016, the state's unemployment rate was 5.4%.[[52]](#cite_note-52)\* Arizona state flag: [Flag of the State of Arizona](/wiki/Flag_of_the_State_of_Arizona)

* Arizona state flower: [saguaro blossom](/wiki/Saguaro) (*Carnegiea gigantea*)
* Arizona state fossil: [petrified wood](/wiki/Petrified_wood)
* Arizona state gemstone: [turquoise](/wiki/Turquoise)
* Arizona state mammal: [ring-tailed cat](/wiki/Ring-tailed_cat) (*Bassariscus astutus*)
* Arizona state motto: [*Ditat Deus*](/wiki/Ditat_Deus) ([Latin](/wiki/Latin_language) God enriches)
* Arizona state neckwear: [bolo tie](/wiki/Bolo_tie)
* Arizona state reptile: [Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake](/wiki/Arizona_ridge-nosed_rattlesnake) (*Crotalus willardi*)
* Arizona state seal: [Great Seal of the State of Arizona](/wiki/Great_Seal_of_the_State_of_Arizona)
* Arizona state slogan: Grand Canyon State
* Arizona state songs: "Arizona March Song" (by Margaret Rowe Clifford) and "Arizona" (by Rex Allen, Jr.)[[86]](#cite_note-86)\* Arizona state tree: [palo verde](/wiki/Parkinsonia) (*Parkinsonia*)
* Arizona state gun: [Colt Single Action Army revolver](/wiki/Colt_Single_Action_Army)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Outline of Arizona](/wiki/Outline_of_Arizona) – organized list of topics about Arizona
* [Index of Arizona-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Arizona-related_articles)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

Official state government website

* [Official Website of the State of Arizona](http://www.az.gov/)

Other reference links

* [Arizona State Guide, from the Library of Congress](http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/states/arizona/index.html)
* [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)
* [Arizona Demographic Data from FedStats](http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/states/04000.html)
* [Arizona USDA State Fact Sheet](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/state-data.aspx?StateFIPS=04&StateName=Arizona#.U8Q5bfldUeo)
* [Arizona Indicators, state's central resource for information on a wide range of topics](http://www.arizonaindicators.org/)
* [Energy Data & Statistics for Arizona](http://www.eia.gov/state/state-energy-profiles.cfm?sid=AZ)
* [Arizona State Databases](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/Arizona) – Annotated list of searchable databases produced by Arizona state agencies and compiled by the Government Documents Roundtable of the American Library Association.
* [Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records](http://www.lib.az.us/)
* [Template:Ballotpedia](/wiki/Template:Ballotpedia)
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)

Tourism information links

* [Official Arizona Office of Tourism](http://www.arizonaguide.com/)
* [Arizona Game & Fish Department (Hunting, Boating & Fishing)](http://www.azgfd.gov/)
* [Arizona State Parks](http://azstateparks.com/index.html)
* [American Southwest, a National Park Service *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itinerary](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/amsw/)
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)

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[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

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