[Template:Other uses](/wiki/Template:Other_uses" \o "Template:Other uses) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Use British (Oxford) English](/wiki/Template:Use_British_(Oxford)_English) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Greenland** ([Template:Lang-kl](/wiki/Template:Lang-kl) [Template:IPA-kl](/wiki/Template:IPA-kl); [Template:Lang-da](/wiki/Template:Lang-da) [Template:IPA-da](/wiki/Template:IPA-da)) is an [autonomous](/wiki/Autonomous_administrative_division) [country](/wiki/Constituent_country) within the [Danish Realm](/wiki/Danish_Realm), located between the [Arctic](/wiki/Arctic_Ocean) and [Atlantic](/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean) Oceans, east of the [Canadian Arctic Archipelago](/wiki/Canadian_Arctic_Archipelago). Though [physiographically](/wiki/Physical_geography) a part of the [continent](/wiki/Continent) of [North America](/wiki/North_America), Greenland has been politically and culturally associated with Europe (specifically Norway and Denmark, the [colonial powers](/wiki/Colonialism), as well as the nearby island of [Iceland](/wiki/Iceland)) for more than a [millennium](/wiki/Millennium).<ref name=Brown2000>[The Fate of Greenland's Vikings](http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/greenland/), by Dale Mackenzie Brown, *Archaeological Institute of America*, 28 February 2000</ref> In 2008, the people of Greenland passed a [referendum supporting greater autonomy](/wiki/Greenlandic_self-government_referendum,_2008); 75% of votes cast were in favour. Greenland is the [world's largest island](/wiki/List_of_islands_by_area), although it is smaller than [Australia](/wiki/Australia), which is considered a continent.[[1]](#cite_note-1) Three-quarters of Greenland is covered by the only permanent [ice sheet](/wiki/Greenland_ice_sheet) outside of [Antarctica](/wiki/Antarctica). With a population of about 56,480[[2]](#cite_note-2) (2013), it is the [least densely populated country](/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependent_territories_by_population_density) in the world.[[3]](#cite_note-3) Greenland has been inhabited off and on for at least the last 4,500 years by Arctic peoples whose forebears migrated there from what is now [Canada](/wiki/Canada).[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5) [Norsemen](/wiki/Vikings) settled the uninhabited southern part of Greenland beginning in the 10th century, and [Inuit](/wiki/Inuit) peoples arrived in the 13th century. The Norse colonies disappeared in the late 15th century. Soon after their demise, beginning in 1499, the Portuguese briefly explored and claimed the island, naming it *Terra do Lavrador* (later applied to [Labrador](/wiki/Labrador) in Canada).[[6]](#cite_note-6) In the early 18th century, [Scandinavia](/wiki/Scandinavia) and Greenland came back into contact with each other, and [Denmark-Norway](/wiki/Denmark-Norway) affirmed sovereignty over the island.

Denmark–Norway claimed Greenland for centuries. Greenland was settled by [Norwegians](/wiki/Norwegians) over a thousand years ago, who had previously settled [Iceland](/wiki/Iceland) to escape persecution from the [King of Norway](/wiki/Monarchy_of_Norway) and his central government. It was from Greenland and Iceland that Norwegians would set sail to [discover America for Europeans](/wiki/Leif_Erikson) almost 500 years before [Columbus](/wiki/Christopher_Columbus) and attempt to colonize land. Though under continuous influence of [Norway](/wiki/Norway) and Norwegians, Greenland was not formally under the Norwegian crown until 1262. The Kingdom of Norway was extensive and a military power until the mid-14th century. Norway was dramatically hit with a larger death toll than Denmark by the [Black Death](/wiki/Black_Death), forcing Norway to accept a union in which the central government, university and other fundamental institutions were located in [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen). Thus, the two kingdoms' resources were directed at creating Copenhagen, resulting in Norway becoming the weaker part and losing sovereignty over Greenland in 1814 in the dissolution of the union. Greenland thus became a [Danish colony](/wiki/Danish_colonial_empire) in 1814, and a part of the Danish Realm in 1953 under the [Constitution of Denmark](/wiki/Constitution_of_Denmark).

In 1973, Greenland joined the [European Economic Community](/wiki/European_Economic_Community) with Denmark. However, in a [referendum](/wiki/Greenlandic_European_Economic_Community_membership_referendum,_1982) in 1982, a majority of the population voted for Greenland to withdraw from the [EEC](/wiki/European_Economic_Community) (later expanded into the [EU](/wiki/European_Union)), which was effected in 1985. In 1979, Denmark had granted [home rule](/wiki/Home_rule) to Greenland, and in 2008, Greenlanders voted in favour of the Self-Government Act, which transferred more power from the [Danish royal government](/wiki/Government_of_Denmark) to the local [Greenlandic](/wiki/Politics_of_Greenland) government. Under the new structure, in effect since 21 June 2009,[[7]](#cite_note-7) Greenland can gradually assume responsibility for policing, judicial system, company law, accounting, and auditing; mineral resource activities; aviation; law of legal capacity, family law and succession law; aliens and border controls; the working environment; and [financial regulation](/wiki/Financial_regulation) and supervision, while the Danish government retains control of foreign affairs and defence. It also retains control of monetary policy, providing an initial annual subsidy of [DKK](/wiki/Danish_krone) 3.4 billion, planned to diminish gradually over time as Greenland's economy is strengthened by increased income from the extraction of natural resources.

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

It was the early Norwegian settlers who gave the country the name *Greenland.* In the [Icelandic sagas](/wiki/Sagas_of_Icelanders), it is said that the Norwegian-born Icelander [Erik the Red](/wiki/Erik_the_Red) was exiled from [Iceland](/wiki/Iceland) for manslaughter. Along with his extended family and his [thralls](/wiki/Thrall), he set out in ships to explore icy land known to lie to the northwest. After finding a habitable area and settling there, he named it [*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang) (translated as "Greenland"), supposedly in the hope that the pleasant name would attract settlers.[[8]](#cite_note-8)<ref name = ancientstandard>[How Greenland got its name](http://ancientstandard.com/2010/12/17/how-greenland-got-its-name/). The Ancient Standard. 17 December 2010.</ref><ref name=Grove>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

The name of the country in [Greenlandic](/wiki/Greenlandic_language) (Kalaallisut) is [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) ("land of the Kalaallit").[[9]](#cite_note-9) The [Kalaallit](/wiki/Kalaallit) are the [indigenous](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples) [Greenlandic Inuit people](/wiki/Greenlandic_Inuit_people) who inhabit the country's western region.

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

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### Early Paleo-Eskimo cultures[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

In [prehistoric times](/wiki/Prehistory), Greenland was home to several successive [Paleo-Eskimo](/wiki/Paleo-Eskimo) cultures known primarily through archaeological finds. The earliest entry of the Paleo-Eskimo into Greenland is thought to have occurred about 2500 BC. From around 2500 BC to 800 BC, southern and western Greenland was inhabited by the [Saqqaq culture](/wiki/Saqqaq_culture). Most finds of Saqqaq-period archaeological remains have been around [Disko Bay](/wiki/Disko_Bay), including the site of Saqqaq after which the culture is named.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11) From 2400 BC to 1300 BC, the [Independence I culture](/wiki/Independence_I_culture) existed in northern Greenland. It was a part of the [Arctic small tool tradition](/wiki/Arctic_small_tool_tradition).[[12]](#cite_note-12)[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[14]](#cite_note-14) Towns, including [Deltaterrasserne](/wiki/Deltaterrasserne), started to appear.

Around 800 BC, the Saqqaq culture disappeared and the Early [Dorset culture](/wiki/Dorset_culture) emerged in western Greenland and the [Independence II culture](/wiki/Independence_II_culture) in northern Greenland.[[15]](#cite_note-15) The Dorset culture was the first culture to extend throughout the Greenlandic coastal areas, both on the west and east coasts, and it lasted until the total onset of the [Thule culture](/wiki/Thule_people) in 1500 AD. The Dorset culture population lived primarily from hunting of [whales](/wiki/Aboriginal_whaling) and [caribou](/wiki/Caribou).[[16]](#cite_note-16)[[17]](#cite_note-17)[[18]](#cite_note-18)[[19]](#cite_note-19)

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

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Gron-rune-kingigtorssuaq.jpg)[Kingittorsuaq Runestone](/wiki/Kingittorsuaq_Runestone) from [Kingittorsuaq Island](/wiki/Kingittorsuaq_Island) ([Middle ages](/wiki/Middle_ages)). From 986, Greenland's west coast was settled by [Icelanders](/wiki/Icelanders) and [Norwegians](/wiki/Norwegians), through a contingent of 14 boats led by [Erik the Red](/wiki/Erik_the_Red). These settlers formed three settlements—known as the [Eastern Settlement](/wiki/Eastern_Settlement), the [Western Settlement](/wiki/Western_Settlement) and the [Middle Settlement](/wiki/Ivittuut)—on [fjords](/wiki/Fjord) near the southwestern-most tip of the island.[[20]](#cite_note-20)[[21]](#cite_note-21) They shared the island with the late [Dorset culture](/wiki/Dorset_culture) inhabitants who occupied the northern and western parts, and later with the [Thule culture](/wiki/Thule_culture) arriving from the north. Norse Greenlanders submitted to Norwegian rule in the 13th century under the [Norwegian Empire](/wiki/Norwegian_Empire), and later the [Kingdom of Norway](/wiki/Kingdom_of_Norway) entered into a personal union with Denmark in 1380, and from 1397 was a part of the [Kalmar Union](/wiki/Kalmar_Union).[[22]](#cite_note-22) The settlements, such as [Brattahlíð](/wiki/Brattahlíð), thrived for centuries but disappeared sometime in the 15th century, perhaps at the onset of the [Little Ice Age](/wiki/Little_Ice_Age).[[23]](#cite_note-23) Apart from some [runic](/wiki/Runic) inscriptions, no contemporary records or [historiography](/wiki/Historiography) survives from the Norse settlements. Medieval Norwegian sagas and historical works mention Greenland's economy as well as the bishops of [Gardar](/wiki/Gardar) and the collection of tithes. A chapter in the [Konungs skuggsjá](/wiki/Konungs_skuggsjá) (The King's Mirror) describes Norse Greenland's exports and imports as well as grain cultivation. Icelandic saga accounts of life in Greenland were composed in the 13th century and later, and do not constitute primary sources for the history of early Norse Greenland.<ref name=Grove/> Modern understanding therefore mostly depends on the physical data. Interpretation of [ice core](/wiki/Ice_core) and [clam](/wiki/Clam) shell data suggests that between 800 and 1300, the regions around the fjords of southern Greenland experienced a relatively mild climate several degrees Celsius higher than usual in the North Atlantic,<ref name=Arnold>Arnold C. (June 2010) "Cold did in the Norse". *Earth Magazine*. p. 9.</ref> with trees and [herbaceous plants](/wiki/Herbaceous_plant) growing and livestock being farmed. [Barley](/wiki/Barley) was grown as a crop up to the 70th parallel.[[24]](#cite_note-24) What is verifiable is that the ice cores indicate Greenland has experienced dramatic temperature shifts many times over the past 100,000 years.[[25]](#cite_note-25) Similarly the [Icelandic Book of Settlements](/wiki/Landnámabók) records [famines](/wiki/Famine) during the winters in which "the old and helpless were killed and thrown over cliffs".<ref name=Arnold/>

[thumb|left|One of the last contemporary written mentions of the](/wiki/File:Hvalsey_Church.jpg) [Norse Greenlanders](/wiki/Norsemen) records a marriage which took place in 1408 in the [church of Hvalsey](/wiki/Church_of_Hvalsey)—today the best-preserved Nordic ruins in Greenland. These [Icelandic settlements](/wiki/Norse_colonization_of_Greenland) vanished during the 14th and early 15th centuries.[[26]](#cite_note-26) The demise of the Western Settlement coincides with a decrease in summer and winter temperatures. A study of North Atlantic seasonal temperature variability showed a significant decrease in maximum summer temperatures beginning in the late 13th century to early 14th century—as much as 6–8 °C lower than modern summer temperatures.[[27]](#cite_note-27) In 1979 the glacier tongues came to an end – according to the extent and height of the glacier nourishing area – between [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [above sea level](/wiki/Above_sea_level). The pertinent climatic glacier- snowline (ELA) ran at c. [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in height. The snowline of the oldest (VII) of the three Holocene glacier stages (V – VII) ran c. [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) deeper, i.e. at c. [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in height.<ref name=K1983>Kuhle, M. (1983): Postglacial Glacier Stades of Nugssuaq Peninsula, Westgreenland (70° 03'- 70° 10'N). In: Schroeder-Lanz, H. (ed.): Colloquium Trier 15.-17.5.1980: Late- and Postglacial Oscillations of Glaciers: Glacial and Periglacial Forms, Rotterdam: 325–355 (Im memoriam Hans Kinzl).</ref> The four youngest glacier stages (IV-I) are of a Historical age. They have to be classified as belonging to the global glacier advances in the years 1811 to 1850 and 1880 to 1900 ("Little Ice Age"), 1910 to 1930, 1948 and 1953.[[68]](#cite_note-68) Their snowlines rose step by step up to the level of 1979. The current snowline (Stage 0) runs nearly unchanged. During the oldest Postglacial Stage VII an ice-stream-network from valley glaciers joining each other, has completely covered the landscape. Its nourishing areas consisted of high-lying plateau-glaciers and local ice caps. Due to the uplift of the snowline about that c. [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) – what corresponds to a warming about c. [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) –, since 1979 there exists a plateau- glaciation with small glacier tongues hanging down on the margins that nearly did not reach the main valley bottoms any more.[[69]](#cite_note-69)

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

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:Greenland-musk-ox_hg.jpg) [musk ox](/wiki/Musk_ox) is the largest land mammal in Greenland

There are approximately 700 known species of insects in Greenland, which is low compared with other countries (over one million species have been described worldwide). The sea is rich in fish and invertebrates, especially in the milder [West Greenland Current](/wiki/West_Greenland_Current), and a large part of the Greenland fauna associated with marine production, including large colonies of seabirds. The few native land mammals in Greenland include the [polar bear](/wiki/Polar_bear), [arctic fox](/wiki/Arctic_fox), [reindeer](/wiki/Reindeer_hunting_in_Greenland#Three_subspecies_in_Greenland), [arctic hare](/wiki/Arctic_hare), [musk ox](/wiki/Musk_ox), [collared lemming](/wiki/Northern_collared_lemming), [ermine](/wiki/Ermine), and [arctic wolf](/wiki/Arctic_wolf). The last four are found naturally only in [East Greenland](/wiki/East_Greenland), having immigrated from [Ellesmere Island](/wiki/Ellesmere_Island). There are dozens of species of [seals](/wiki/Pinniped) and [whales](/wiki/Whale) along the coast. Land fauna consists predominantly of animals that has spread from North America or for a lot of birds and insects coming from Europe. There are no native or free-living reptiles or amphibians on the island.[[70]](#cite_note-70) [Phytogeographically](/wiki/Phytogeography), Greenland belongs to the Arctic province of the [Circumboreal Region](/wiki/Circumboreal_Region) within the [Boreal Kingdom](/wiki/Boreal_Kingdom). The island is sparsely populated in vegetation; plant life consists mainly of grassland and small bushes, which is regularly grazed by livestock. The most common tree native to Greenland is the European white birch ([*Betula pubescens*](/wiki/Betula_pubescens)) along with gray-leaf willow ([*Salix glauca*](/wiki/Salix_glauca)), rowans ([*Sorbus aucuparia*](/wiki/Sorbus_aucuparia)), common junipers ([*Juniperus communis*](/wiki/Juniperus_communis)) and other smaller trees, mainly willows.

Greenland's flora comprises about 500 species of higher plants, i.e. [flowering plants](/wiki/Flowering_plant), [ferns](/wiki/Fern), [horsetails](/wiki/Horsetail) and [lycopodiophyta](/wiki/Lycopodiophyta). Of the other groups, the [lichens](/wiki/Lichen) are the largest with about 950 species; of major fungal species are known 600–700; [mosses](/wiki/Moss) and [algae](/wiki/Algae) anything less. Most of Greenland's higher plants are widespread, particularly in arctic and alpine regions, and only a dozen species of particular [saxifrage](/wiki/Saxifrage) and [hawkweed](/wiki/Hawkweed) is endemic. A few species were introduced by the Norsemen, such as [cow vetch](/wiki/Vicia_cracca).

The animals of Greenland include the [dogs](/wiki/Greenland_dog), which were introduced by the [Inuit](/wiki/Inuit), as well as [European](/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Europe)-introduced species such as [Greenlandic sheep](/wiki/Greenlandic_sheep), [goats](/wiki/Goat), [cattle](/wiki/Cattle), [reindeer](/wiki/Reindeer), [horse](/wiki/Horse), [chicken](/wiki/Chicken) and [sheepdog](/wiki/Sheepdog), all descendants of animals imported by Europeans. [Marine mammals](/wiki/Marine_mammals) include the [hooded seal](/wiki/Hooded_seal) (*Cystophora cristata*) as well as the [grey seal](/wiki/Grey_seal) (*Halichoerus grypus*).[[71]](#cite_note-71) [Whales](/wiki/Whale) frequently pass very close to Greenlandic shores in the late summer and early autumn. Species represented include the [beluga whale](/wiki/Beluga_whale), [blue whale](/wiki/Blue_whale), [Greenland whale](/wiki/Bowhead_whale), [fin whale](/wiki/Fin_whale), [humpback whale](/wiki/Humpback_whale), [minke whale](/wiki/Minke_whale), [narwhal](/wiki/Narwhal), [pilot whale](/wiki/Pilot_whale), [sperm whale](/wiki/Sperm_whale).[[72]](#cite_note-72) Approximately 225 species of fish are known from the waters surrounding Greenland, and the [fishing industry](/wiki/Fishing_industry) is a major part of Greenland's economy, accounting for approximately the majority of the country's total exports.

Birds, especially seabirds, are an important part of Greenland's animal life. On steep mountainsides breed large colonies of [auks](/wiki/Auk), [puffins](/wiki/Puffin), [skuas](/wiki/Skua), and [kittiwakes](/wiki/Kittiwake). By common ducks include [eiders](/wiki/Eider), [long-tailed ducks](/wiki/Long-tailed_duck) and the [king eider](/wiki/King_eider) and in West Greenland [white-fronted goose](/wiki/White-fronted_goose) and in East Greenland [pink-footed goose](/wiki/Pink-footed_goose) and [barnacle goose](/wiki/Barnacle_goose). Breeding migratory birds are also including [snow bunting](/wiki/Snow_bunting), [lapland bunting](/wiki/Lapland_bunting), [ringed plover](/wiki/Ringed_plover), [red-throated loon](/wiki/Red-throated_loon) and [red-necked phalarope](/wiki/Red-necked_phalarope). Of land birds that are usually sedentary, can be highlighted [arctic redpoll](/wiki/Arctic_redpoll), [ptarmigan](/wiki/Rock_ptarmigan), [short-eared owl](/wiki/Short-eared_owl), [snowy owl](/wiki/Snowy_owl), [gyrfalcon](/wiki/Gyrfalcon) and in West Greenland the [white-tailed eagle](/wiki/White-tailed_eagle).[[70]](#cite_note-70)

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

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) [thumb|right|Map of the European Union in the world with overseas countries and territories and outermost regions](/wiki/File:EU_OCT_and_OMR_map_en.png) The Kingdom of Denmark is a [constitutional monarchy](/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy), in which [Queen Margrethe II](/wiki/Margrethe_II_of_Denmark) is the head of state. The monarch officially retains [executive power](/wiki/Executive_(government)) and presides over the [Council of State](/wiki/Danish_Council_of_State) ([privy council](/wiki/Privy_council)).[[73]](#cite_note-73)[[74]](#cite_note-74) However, following the introduction of a [parliamentary system](/wiki/Parliamentary_system) of government, the duties of the monarch have since become strictly representative and [ceremonial](/wiki/Ceremonial),[[75]](#cite_note-75) such as the formal appointment and dismissal of the [Prime Minister](/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Denmark) and other ministers in the executive government. The monarch is not answerable for his or her actions, and the monarch's person is sacrosanct.[[76]](#cite_note-76)

### Political system[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

The party system is currently dominated by the social democratic [Forward](/wiki/Forward_(Greenland)) Party (14 MPs), and the democratic socialist [Inuit Community](/wiki/Inuit_Community) Party (11 MPs), both of which broadly argue for greater independence from Denmark. While the [2009 election](/wiki/Greenlandic_parliamentary_election,_2009) saw the unionist—and largely Danish—[Democrat](/wiki/Democrats_(Greenland)) Party (2 MPs) decline greatly, the [2013 election](/wiki/Greenlandic_parliamentary_election,_2013) consolidated the power of the two main parties at the expense of the smaller groups, and saw the far-left [Inuit Party](/wiki/Inuit_Party) (2 MPs) elected to the [Parliament](/wiki/Parliament_of_Greenland) for the first time.

The non-binding [2008 referendum on self-governance](/wiki/Greenlandic_self-government_referendum,_2008) favoured increased self-governance 21,355 votes to 6,663.

In 1985, [Greenland left the European Economic Community](/wiki/Greenland–European_Union_relations) (EEC), unlike Denmark, which remains a member. The EEC later became the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) (EU, it was renamed and expanded in scope in 1992). Greenland retains some ties with the EU via Denmark. However, EU law largely does not apply to Greenland except in the area of trade.

### Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

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

Greenland's [head of state](/wiki/Head_of_state) is [Margrethe II](/wiki/Margrethe_II_of_Denmark), [Queen regnant](/wiki/Queen_regnant) of Denmark. The Queen's [government in Denmark](/wiki/Politics_of_Denmark) appoints a [High Commissioner](/wiki/List_of_Danish_High_Commissioners_in_Greenland) (*Rigsombudsmand*) to represent it on the island. The current commissioner is [Mikaela Engell](/wiki/Mikaela_Engell).

Greenlanders elect two representatives to the [Folketing](/wiki/Folketing), Denmark's parliament, out of a total of 179. The current representatives are [Aleqa Hammond](/wiki/Aleqa_Hammond) of the [Siumut](/wiki/Siumut) Party and [Aaja Chemnitz Larsen](/wiki/Aaja_Chemnitz_Larsen) of the [Inuit Community](/wiki/Inuit_Community) Party.[[77]](#cite_note-77) Greenland also has its own [Parliament](/wiki/Parliament_of_Greenland), which has 31 members. The government is the [Naalakkersuisut](/wiki/Naalakkersuisut) whose members are appointed by the Prime Minister. The [head of government](/wiki/Head_of_government) is the [Prime Minister](/wiki/List_of_Prime_Ministers_of_Greenland), usually the leader of the majority party in Parliament. The current Prime Minister is [Kim Kielsen](/wiki/Kim_Kielsen) of the Siumut Party.

### Administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[thumb|upright|Municipalities of Greenland](/wiki/File:Greenland-municipalities-2009.svg) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Although it is largely unpopulated, Greenland abolished its three counties in 2009 and has since been divided into four territories known as "municipalities": [Sermersooq](/wiki/Sermersooq) ("Much Ice") around the capital [Nuuk](/wiki/Nuuk); [Kujalleq](/wiki/Kujalleq) ("South") around [Cape Farewell](/wiki/Cape_Farewell,_Greenland); [Qeqqata](/wiki/Qeqqata) ("Centre") north of the capital along the [Davis Strait](/wiki/Davis_Strait); and [Qaasuitsup](/wiki/Qaasuitsup) ("Darkness") in the northwest. The northeast of the island composes the unincorporated [Northeast Greenland National Park](/wiki/Northeast_Greenland_National_Park). [Thule Air Base](/wiki/Thule_Air_Base) is also unincorporated, an enclave within Qaaquitsup municipality administered by the [United States Air Force](/wiki/United_States_Air_Force). During its construction, there were as many as 12,000 American residents but in recent years the number has been below 1,000. [left|thumb|Tasiilaq is a town in the](/wiki/File:Tasiilaq.jpg) [Sermersooq](/wiki/Sermersooq) municipality in southeastern Greenland.

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Akamalik-royal-greenland-sisimiut-port.jpg)[Royal Greenland](/wiki/Royal_Greenland) fishing vessel "Akamalik", anchored at [Sisimiut port](/wiki/Sisimiut_port) [thumb|Graphical depiction of Greenland's product exports in 28 colour-coded categories](/wiki/File:Greenland_Export_Treemap.jpg) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Greenland today is dependent on fishing and fish exports. The [shrimp](/wiki/Shrimp) and [fish](/wiki/Fish) industry is by far the largest income earner.[[78]](#cite_note-78) Despite resumption[Template:When](/wiki/Template:When) of several [hydrocarbon](/wiki/Hydrocarbon) and mineral exploration activities, it will take several years before hydrocarbon production can materialize. The state oil company [Nunaoil](/wiki/Nunaoil) was created to help develop the hydrocarbon industry in Greenland. The state company Nunamineral has been launched on the [Copenhagen Stock Exchange](/wiki/Copenhagen_Stock_Exchange) to raise more capital to increase the production of gold, started in 2007.

Mining of [ruby](/wiki/Ruby) deposits began in 2007. Other mineral prospects are improving as prices are increasing. These include iron, [uranium](/wiki/Uranium), aluminium, nickel, [platinum](/wiki/Platinum), [tungsten](/wiki/Tungsten), [titanium](/wiki/Titanium), and copper.

Electricity has traditionally been generated by oil or diesel power plants, even if there is a large surplus of potential [hydropower](/wiki/Hydropower). Because of rising oil prices, there is a programme to build hydro power plants. The first, and still the largest, is [Buksefjord hydroelectric power plant](/wiki/Buksefjord_hydroelectric_power_plant).

There are also plans to build a large aluminium smelter, using hydropower to create an exportable product. It is expected that much of the labour needed will be imported.[[79]](#cite_note-79) The [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) has urged Greenland to restrict People's Republic of China development of [rare-earth](/wiki/Rare_earth_element) projects, as China accounts for 95 percent of the world's current supply. In early 2013, the Greenland government said that it had no plans to impose such restrictions.[[80]](#cite_note-80) The public sector, including publicly owned enterprises and the municipalities, plays a dominant role in Greenland's economy. About half the government revenues come from grants from the Danish government, an important supplement to the gross domestic product (GDP). Gross domestic product per capita is equivalent to that of the average economies of Europe.

Greenland suffered an economic contraction in the early 1990s. But, since 1993, the economy has improved. The Greenland Home Rule Government (GHRG) has pursued a tight fiscal policy since the late 1980s, which has helped create surpluses in the public budget and low inflation. Since 1990, Greenland has registered a foreign trade deficit following the closure of the last remaining lead and [zinc](/wiki/Zinc) mine that year. More recently,[Template:When](/wiki/Template:When) new sources of [ruby](/wiki/Ruby) in Greenland have been discovered, promising to bring new industry and a new export to the country. (See [Gemstone industry in Greenland](/wiki/Gemstone_industry_in_Greenland)).

### Economics and business[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Unreferenced section](/wiki/Template:Unreferenced_section) About half of public spending on Greenland is funded by block grants from Denmark which in 2007 totalled over 3.2 billion kr. Additional proceeds from the sale of fishing licences and the annual compensation from the EU represents 280 million DKK per year. Greenland's economy is based on a narrow professional basis with the fishing industry as the dominant sector with some 90% of its exports. In a few years, quarrying and tourism could complement the fisheries that depend on the changing prices of fish and fishing opportunities. The long distances and lack of roads divides the domestic market into many small units that have high operating costs. Most of the [fish factories](/wiki/Fish_factory) are owned by [Royal Greenland](/wiki/Royal_Greenland).

### Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:AirGreenland_Airbus_(11832722805).jpg)[Air Greenland](/wiki/Air_Greenland) Airbus [A330-200](/wiki/A330-200) in-flight

Air transportation exists both within Greenland and between the island and other nations. There is also scheduled boat traffic, but the long distances lead to long travel times and low frequency. There are no roads between cities because the coast has many fjords that would require ferry service to connect a road network.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) In addition, the lack of agriculture, forestry and similar countryside activities has meant that very few countryside roads have been built.

All civil aviation matters are handled by the [Civil Aviation Administration Denmark](/wiki/Civil_Aviation_Administration_Denmark). Most airports including [Nuuk Airport](/wiki/Nuuk_Airport) have short runways and can only be served by special fairly small aircraft on fairly short flights. [Kangerlussuaq Airport](/wiki/Kangerlussuaq_Airport) around 100 km (60 miles) inland from the west coast is the major airport of Greenland and the hub for domestic flights. Intercontinental flights connect mainly to [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen). Travel between international destinations (except Iceland) and any city in Greenland requires a plane change.

[Air Iceland](/wiki/Air_Iceland) operates flights from Reykjavik to a number of airports in Greenland. Otherwise flights are handled by the domestic airline [Air Greenland](/wiki/Air_Greenland).

There are no flights directly to USA or Canada, although there have been flights Kangerlussuaq – [Baltimore](/wiki/Baltimore),[[81]](#cite_note-81) and Nuuk – [Iqaluit](/wiki/Iqaluit).,[[82]](#cite_note-82) which were cancelled because of too few passengers and financial losses.[[83]](#cite_note-83) An alternative between Greenland and USA/Canada is Air Iceland/[Icelandair](/wiki/Icelandair) with a plane change in Iceland.

Sea [passenger](/wiki/Passenger) and [freight](/wiki/Cargo) transport is served by the coastal ferries operated by [Arctic Umiaq Line](/wiki/Arctic_Umiaq_Line). It makes a single round trip per week, taking 80 hours each direction.

## Population[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Significant minority groups** | |
| **Nationality** | **Population (2014)** |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 197 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 164 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 137 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 97 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 74 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 59 |

### Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Greenland has a population of 56,370 (January 2013 estimate),[[2]](#cite_note-2) of whom 88% are [Greenlandic Inuit](/wiki/Greenlandic_Inuit) (including [mixed](/wiki/Mixed_race) persons). The remaining 12% are of [European](/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Europe) descent, mainly [Greenland Danes](/wiki/Danish_people_in_Greenland). Several thousand [Greenlandic Inuit reside in Denmark proper](/wiki/Greenlandic_people_in_Denmark). The majority of the population is [Lutheran](/wiki/Church_of_Denmark). Nearly all Greenlanders live along the fjords in the south-west of the main island, which has a relatively mild climate.[[84]](#cite_note-84) Over 16,000 people reside in Nuuk, the capital city.

[Template:Largest cities of Greenland](/wiki/Template:Largest_cities_of_Greenland)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[thumb|A bilingual sign in Nuuk, displaying the Danish and Kalaallisut for "Parking forbidden for all vehicles".](/wiki/File:Parkverbot_Grönland.jpg) Both [Greenlandic](/wiki/Greenlandic_language) and [Danish](/wiki/Danish_language) have been used in public affairs since the establishment of home rule in 1979; the majority of the population can speak both languages. Kalaallisut (Greenlandic) became the sole official language in June 2009.[[85]](#cite_note-85) In practice, Danish is still widely used in the administration and in higher education, as well as remaining the first or only language for some Danish immigrants in Nuuk and other larger towns. A debate about the role of Kalaallisut (Greenlandic) and Danish in future society is ongoing. The orthography of Kalaallisut (Greenlandic) was established in 1851[[86]](#cite_note-86) and [revised](/wiki/Kalaallisut_orthography) in 1973, and the country has a 100% literacy rate.[[78]](#cite_note-78) A majority of the population speak Kalaallisut (West Greenlandic), most of them bilingually. It is spoken by about 50,000 people, making it the most populous of the [Eskimo–Aleut](/wiki/Eskimo–Aleut_languages) language family, spoken by more people than all the other languages of the family combined.

Kalaallisut (West Greenlandic), is the [Inuit](/wiki/Inuit_languages) dialect of West Greenland, which has long been the most populous area of the island. This has led to its de facto status as the official "Greenlandic" language, although the northern dialect [Inuktun](/wiki/Inuktun_language) remains spoken by 1,000 or so people around [Qaanaaq](/wiki/Qaanaaq) and the eastern dialect [Tunumiisut](/wiki/Tunumiit_language) by around 3000.[[87]](#cite_note-87) Each of these dialects is almost unintelligible to the speakers of the other, and are considered by some linguists to be separate languages.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) A [UNESCO](/wiki/UNESCO) report has labelled the other dialects as endangered and measures are now being considered to protect the East Greenlandic dialects.[[88]](#cite_note-88) About 12% of the population speaks Danish as a first or sole language, particularly Danish immigrants in Greenland, many of whom fill positions such as administrators, professionals, academics, or skilled tradesmen. While Kalaallisut (Greenlandic) is dominant in all smaller settlements, a part of the population of Inuit or mixed ancestry, especially in towns, speaks Danish. Most of the Inuit population speaks Danish as a second language. In larger towns, especially Nuuk and in the higher social strata, this is still a large group. While one strategy aims at promoting Greenlandic in public life and education, developing its vocabulary and suitability for all complex contexts, this approach is labelled "Greenlandization" by opponents who do not wish to aim at Greenlandic becoming the sole national language.

English is another important language for Greenland, taught in schools from the first school year.[[89]](#cite_note-89)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|Most Greenlandic villages, including](/wiki/File:Nanortalik_church.jpg) [Nanortalik](/wiki/Nanortalik), have their own church.

The nomadic [Inuit people](/wiki/Inuit_people) were traditionally [shamanistic](/wiki/Shamanism_among_Eskimo_peoples), with a well-developed [mythology](/wiki/Inuit_mythology) primarily concerned with appeasing a vengeful and [fingerless sea goddess](/wiki/Sedna_(mythology)) who controlled the success of the [seal](/wiki/Seal_hunting) and [whale hunts](/wiki/Whaling).

The first [Norse colonists](/wiki/Norse_colonization_of_Greenland) were [pagan](/wiki/Norse_religion), but [Erik the Red's](/wiki/Erik_the_Red) son [Leif](/wiki/Leif_Ericson) was converted to Christianity by [King](/wiki/List_of_Norwegian_monarchs) [Olaf Trygvesson](/wiki/Olaf_Trygvesson) on a trip to Norway in 999 and sent missionaries back to Greenland. These swiftly established sixteen parishes, some monasteries, and a bishopric at [Garðar](/wiki/Garðar,_Greenland).

Rediscovering these colonists and spreading the [Protestant Reformation](/wiki/Danish_Reformation) among them was one of the primary reasons for the [Danish recolonization](/wiki/Danish_colonization_of_Greenland) in the 18th century. Under the patronage of the [Royal Mission College](/wiki/Royal_Mission_College) in Copenhagen, Norwegian and Danish [Lutherans](/wiki/Church_of_Denmark) and German [Moravian missionaries](/wiki/Moravian_missions_in_Greenland) searched for the missing Norse settlements, but no Norse were found, and instead they began preaching to the Inuit. The principal figures in the [Christianization](/wiki/Christianization) of Greenland were [Hans](/wiki/Hans_Egede) and [Poul Egede](/wiki/Poul_Egede) and [Matthias Stach](/wiki/Matthias_Stach). The [New Testament](/wiki/New_Testament) was translated piecemeal from the time of the very first settlement on Kangeq Island, but the first translation of the whole Bible was not completed until 1900. An improved translation using the [modern orthography](/wiki/Kalaallisut_orthography) was completed in 2000.[[90]](#cite_note-90) Today, the major religion is [Protestant Christianity](/wiki/Protestant_Christianity), predominantly the Lutheran [Church of Denmark](/wiki/Church_of_Denmark). While there are no official census data on religion in Greenland, the Lutheran [Bishop of Greenland](/wiki/Bishop_of_Greenland) [Sofie Petersen](/wiki/Sofie_Petersen)[[91]](#cite_note-91) estimates that 85% of the Greenlandic population are members of her congregation.[[92]](#cite_note-92) The Catholic minority is pastorally served by the [Roman Catholic Diocese of Copenhagen](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Diocese_of_Copenhagen), like the Danish mother country. There are still Christian missionaries on the island, but mainly from [charismatic movements](/wiki/Charismatic_Christianity) [proselytizing](/wiki/Proselytism) fellow Christians[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) [[93]](#cite_note-93)[[94]](#cite_note-94)[[95]](#cite_note-95)[[96]](#cite_note-96)

### Social issues[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

The rate of [suicide in Greenland](/wiki/Suicide_in_Greenland) is very high. According to a 2010 census, Greenland holds [the highest suicide rate in the world](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_suicide_rate).[[97]](#cite_note-97)[[98]](#cite_note-98) Other significant social issues faced by Greenland are high rates of unemployment, alcoholism and HIV/AIDS.[[99]](#cite_note-99) Alcohol consumption rates in Greenland reached their height in the 1980s when it was twice as high as in Denmark, and had by 2010 fallen slightly below the average level of consumption in Denmark (which is the twelfth highest in the world). But at the same time alcohol prices are much higher, meaning that consumption has a high social impact.[[100]](#cite_note-100)[[101]](#cite_note-101)

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

There is a 10-year compulsory schooling for children. [Secondary education](/wiki/Secondary_education) is available in several places in the country. There are many higher schools in Greenland, including the [University of Greenland](/wiki/University_of_Greenland) in Nuuk. Traditionally many Greenlanders have received higher education in Denmark.

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[thumb|Inuk Silis Høegh – Sumé – The Sound of a Revolution – WOMEX 15](/wiki/File:Inuk_Silis_Høegh,_Tommi_Kainulainen_-_WOMEX_15,_Budapest,_2015.10.22_(1).JPG) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Greenland's culture began with settlement in the second millennium BC by the [Dorset Culture](/wiki/Dorset_culture), shortly after the end of the ice age.

In the 10th century, Icelandic and Norwegian Vikings settled in the southern part of the island, while the [Thule](/wiki/Thule) Inuit culture was introduced in the north of the island and expanded southward.

Inuit culture dominated the island from the end of the Middle Ages to the recolonization in the early 18th century, where European culture was reintroduced.

Today Greenlandic culture is a blending of traditional Inuit ([Kalaallit](/wiki/Kalaallit)) and Scandinavian culture. Inuit, or Kalaallit, culture has a strong artistic tradition, dating back thousands of years. The Kalaallit are known for an art form of figures called [*tupilak*](/wiki/Tupilak) or a "spirit object." Traditional art-making practices thrive in the *Ammassalik*.<ref name=ingo20>[Hessel](/wiki/#Hessel), p. 20</ref> [Sperm whale](/wiki/Sperm_whale) ivory remains a valued medium for carving.[[102]](#cite_note-102) Greenland also has a successful, albeit small, music culture. Some popular [Greenlandic](/wiki/Greenlandic_language) bands and artists include [Sume](/wiki/Sume_(band)) (classic rock), [Chilly Friday](/wiki/Chilly_Friday) (rock), [Siissisoq](/wiki/Siissisoq) (rock), [Nuuk Posse](/wiki/Nuuk_Posse) (hip hop) and [Rasmus Lyberth](/wiki/Rasmus_Lyberth) (folk), who performed in the [Danish Eurovision Song Contest 1979](/wiki/Denmark_in_the_Eurovision_Song_Contest_1979), performing in Greenlandic. The singer-songwriter [Simon Lynge](/wiki/Simon_Lynge) is the first musical artist from Greenland to have an album released across the United Kingdom, and to perform at the UK's [Glastonbury Festival](/wiki/Glastonbury_Festival). The music culture of Greenland also includes traditional [Inuit music](/wiki/Inuit_music), largely revolving around singing and drums.

### Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

Sport is an important part of Greenlandic culture, as the population is generally quite active.[[103]](#cite_note-103) The main traditional sport in Greenland is [*Arctic sports*](/wiki/Arctic_sports), a form of [wrestling](/wiki/Wrestling) thought to have originated in medieval times.

Popular sports include [association football](/wiki/Association_football), [track and field](/wiki/Track_and_field), [handball](/wiki/Team_handball) and [skiing](/wiki/Skiing). Handball is often referred to as the national sport,<ref name=handball>[Wilcox and Latif](/wiki/#Wilcox), p. 110</ref> and [Greenland's men's national team](/wiki/Greenland_national_handball_team) was ranked among the top 20 in the world in 2001. Greenlandic women excel at football relative to the size of the country.

Greenland has excellent conditions for [skiing](/wiki/Skiing), [fishing](/wiki/Fishing), [snowboarding](/wiki/Snowboarding), [ice climbing](/wiki/Ice_climbing) and [rock climbing](/wiki/Rock_climbing), although [mountain climbing](/wiki/Mountain_climbing) and [hiking](/wiki/Hiking) are preferred by the general public. Although the country's environment is generally ill-suited for golf, there are nevertheless golf courses in the island. Greenland hosts a biennial international the world's largest multisport and cultural event for young people of the Arctic for the second time in 2016.<ref name = w111>[Wilcox and Latif](/wiki/#Wilcox), p. 111</ref>

Association football is the national sport of Greenland. The governing body, the [Football Association of Greenland](/wiki/Football_Association_of_Greenland) (*Kalaallit Nunaanni Arsaattartut Kattuffiat*), is not yet a member of [FIFA](/wiki/FIFA) because of ongoing disagreements with FIFA leadership and an inability to grow grass for regulation grass pitches.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) However, it is the 17th member of the [N.F.-Board](/wiki/N.F.-Board).

The oldest sport association in Greenland is the Greenland Ski Federation (GIF), founded in 1969. This happened when the then-President of the GIF Daniel Switching took the initiative to found federations and institute reforms. Greenland Ski Federation is further divided into Alpine and cross-country selection committees. The federation is not a member of the [International Ski Federation](/wiki/International_Ski_Federation) (FIS), but Greenland skiers participated in the Olympics and World Championships under the Danish flag at the 1968, 1994, 1998 and 2014 Games.[[104]](#cite_note-104) In January 2007, Greenland took part in the [World Men's Handball Championship](/wiki/World_Men's_Handball_Championship) in Germany, finishing 22nd in a field of 24 national teams.

Greenland competes in the biennial [Island Games](/wiki/International_Island_Games_Association), as well as the biennial [Arctic Winter Games](/wiki/Arctic_Winter_Games) (AWG). In 2002, Nuuk hosted the AWG in conjunction with [Iqaluit](/wiki/Iqaluit), [Nunavut](/wiki/Nunavut).[[105]](#cite_note-105) In 1994 and again in 2002, they won the [Hodgson Trophy](/wiki/Stuart_Milton_Hodgson) for fair play.[[106]](#cite_note-106)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

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

* [Unity of the Realm](/wiki/Unity_of_the_Realm)
  + [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark)
  + [Faroe Islands](/wiki/Faroe_Islands)
* [Greenland and the EU](/wiki/Greenland–European_Union_relations)
* [Outline of Greenland](/wiki/Outline_of_Greenland)
* [Index of Greenland-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Greenland-related_articles)
* [Greenlandic independence](/wiki/Greenlandic_independence)
* [List of Greenlanders](/wiki/List_of_Greenlanders)
* [Military of Greenland](/wiki/Military_of_Greenland)
* [University of Greenland](/wiki/University_of_Greenland)

**History:**

* [History of Denmark](/wiki/History_of_Denmark)

**Political:**

* [List of Ministers for Greenland](/wiki/List_of_Ministers_for_Greenland)
* [Foreign relations of Greenland](/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_Greenland)
* [Arctic policy of Denmark](/wiki/Arctic_policy_of_Denmark)

**Geography:**

* [Sigguk Block oilfield](/wiki/Sigguk_Block)
* [Telecommunications in Greenland](/wiki/Telecommunications_in_Greenland)
* [Mountain peaks of Greenland](/wiki/Mountain_peaks_of_Greenland)
  + [List of mountains in Greenland](/wiki/List_of_mountains_in_Greenland)
    - [List of Ultras of Greenland](/wiki/List_of_Ultras_of_Greenland)

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## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

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

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

### Footnotes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

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

### Bibliography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

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* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)

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

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

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

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

### Overviews and data[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

* [Greenland](http://denmark.dk/en/society/greenland-the-faroes-and-the-german-minority/greenland) entry at *Denmark.dk*.
* [Template:CIA World Factbook link](/wiki/Template:CIA_World_Factbook_link)
* [Greenland](http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/245261/Greenland) entry at [*Encyclopædia Britannica*](/wiki/Encyclopædia_Britannica).
* [A guide to Greenlandic Culture](http://www.culture.gl/uk/guide.htm) at *culture.gl*.
* [Greenland](http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/greenland.htm) at *UCB Libraries GovPubs*.
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Daily updated satellite images from Greenland](http://ocean.dmi.dk/arctic/modis.uk.php)
* [Greenland profile](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18249474) from the [BBC News](/wiki/BBC_News)
* [Key Development Forecasts for the Kingdom of Denmark](http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=DK) from [International Futures](/wiki/International_Futures)
* [Population in Greenland](http://www.stat.gl/dialog/topmain.asp?lang=en&subject=Population&sc=BE)
* [Official statistical information about Greenland](http://www.stat.gl) from *stat.gl*.

### Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

* [Government Offices of Greenland](http://naalakkersuisut.gl/en/Naalakkersuisut/Departments)
* [Greenlandic Government Information Center](http://naalakkersuisut.gl/en), the official English-language online portal (administered by the Greenland [Ministry for Foreign Affairs](/wiki/Ministry_for_Foreign_Affairs_(Greenland)))
* [Departement of Foreign Affairs of Greenland](http://naalakkersuisut.gl/en/Naalakkersuisut/Departments/Udenrigsdirektoratet)
* [Greenland represented with the Kingdom of Denmark Embassies](http://um.dk/en/about-us/organisation/find-us-abroad/)
* [Summary vital statistics about Greenland](http://www.stat.gl/dialog/main.asp?lang=en&version=201303&sc=SA&subthemecode=o5&colcode=o) from *Naatsorsueqqissaartarfik*.

### Maps[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Satellite image of Greenland](http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/Wegener/wegener_3.php) at the [NASA Earth Observatory](/wiki/NASA_Earth_Observatory).

### News and media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

* [Oil and Minerals Greenland](http://arcticjournal.com/oil-minerals) at *The Arctic Journal*
* [Google news Greenland](https://news.google.com/news?hl=en&ned=us&ie=UTF-8&q=Greenland%2F&btnG=Search)
* [History of Greenland: Primary Documents](http://arktiskinstitut.dk/en/collections/document-archive/)
* [Geological maps of Greenland](http://www.geus.dk/program-areas/raw-materials-greenl-map/greenland/gr-map/kostart-uk.htm)

### Trade[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

* [World Bank Summary Trade Statistics Greenland](http://wits.worldbank.org/CountrySnapshot/en/GRL)

### Travel[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

* [Visit Greenland](http://www.greenland.com/) – the official [Greenlandic Tourist Board](/wiki/Tourism_in_Greenland)
* [A Photographer's View of Greenland](http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/magazine/150213-ngm-greenland-timelapse) Documentary produced by Murray Fredericks

### Other[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

* [The Norse in the North Atlantic: Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage](http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/norse.html) [Memorial University of Newfoundland](/wiki/Memorial_University_of_Newfoundland).
* [Vifanord.de](http://www.vifanord.de/index.php?id=1&L=1&rd=243343734) – library of scientific information on the Nordic and Baltic countries.
* [NAPA – Nordic Institute of Greenland](https://www.napa.gl)

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[be:Востраў Грэнландыя](/wiki/Be:Востраў_Грэнландыя) [pnb:گرین لینڈ](/wiki/Pnb:گرین_لینڈ)