

ATLAS

4TH EDITION

+ 33° S

+ 9° 0' W

+ 22° 52' S

+ 69° 33' E

+ 24' N

0° 10' W

+ 151° 10' E

+ 94° 28' W

+ 43° 16' W

+ Mantesh

+ 26° 08' S

ATLAS



LONDON, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE,
MUNICH, AND DELHI



LONDON, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE,
MUNICH, AND DELHI

FOR THE FOURTH EDITION

Cartographic Manager David Roberts

Senior Cartographic Editor Simon Mumford

Cartographers Paul Eames, Encompass Graphics Limited

Designers Nimbus Design **Editors** Ben Hoare, Margaret Parrish,
Cambridge International Reference on Current Affairs (CIRCA)

3D Globes Planetary Visions Ltd., London

Systems Co-ordinator Philip Rowles **Production** Imogen Boase

Art Director Bryn Walls **Publisher** Jonathan Metcalf

Associate Publisher Liz Wheeler

FOR PREVIOUS EDITIONS

Cartographic Director Andrew Heritage

Cartography Roger Bullen, Rob Stokes, Iorwerth Watkins

Project Editor Sam Atkinson **Art Editor** Karen Gregory

First published in Great Britain in 2001 by
Dorling Kindersley Limited, 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL
A Penguin Company
Fourth Edition 2010

Previously published as the Ultimate Pocket Book of the World Atlas & Factfile
Copyright © 1996, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2010
Dorling Kindersley Limited

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system,
or transmitted in any form or by any other means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording
or otherwise, without the written permission of the copyright owner.

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-4053-5039-6

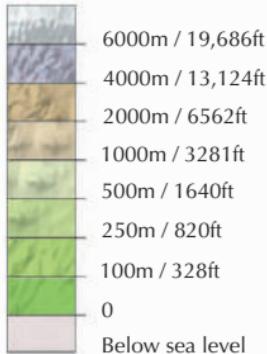
Printed and bound in Singapore by Star Standard

Discover more at

www.dk.com

Key to map symbols

ELEVATION



- ▲ Mountain
- Depression

BORDERS

- Full international
- Disputed *de facto*
- Territorial claim
- Cease-fire line
- Undefined
- State/Province

DRAINAGE FEATURES

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

SETTLEMENTS

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

COMMUNICATIONS

- Major road
- Rail
- ✈ International airport
- ◆ Insight; facts, figures, and amazing information from around the world

Atlas contents

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



North & Central America 16-17

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



South America 38-39

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

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



Africa 50-51

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



Europe 62-63

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

Atlas contents

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



North & West Asia 94-95

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



South & East Asia 106-107

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

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

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



Australasia & Oceania 124-125

The Southwest Pacific	126-127
Western Australia	128-129
Eastern Australia	130-131
New Zealand	132-133
The Pacific Ocean	134-135
Antarctica	136
Arctic	137



Country Factfiles 138-359

See overleaf for contents

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

Factfile contents

A

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

B

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

C

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

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

D

Denmark	204
Djibouti	205
Dominica	206
Dominican Republic	207

E

East Timor	208
Ecuador	209
Egypt	210
El Salvador	211
Equatorial Guinea	212
Eritrea	213
Estonia	214
Ethiopia	215

F

Fiji	216
Finland	217
France	218

G

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

Guatemala	226
Guinea	227
Guinea-Bissau	228
Guyana	229

H

Haiti	230
Honduras	231
Hungary	232

I

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

J

Jamaica	243
Japan	244–245
Jordan	246

K

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

L

Laos	255
Latvia	256
Lebanon	257
Lesotho	258
Liberia	259

Factfile contents

Libya	260
Liechtenstein	261
Lithuania	262
Luxembourg	263
M	
Macedonia	264
Madagascar	265
Malawi	266
Malaysia	267
Maldives	268
Mali	269
Malta	270
Marshall Islands	271
Mauritania	272
Mauritius	273
Mexico	274
Micronesia	275
Moldova	276
Monaco	277
Mongolia	278
Montenegro	279
Morocco	280
Mozambique	281
Myanmar (Burma)	282
N	
Namibia	283
Nauru	284
Nepal	285
Netherlands	286
New Zealand	287
Nicaragua	288
Niger	289
Nigeria	290
Norway	291
O	
Oman	292
P	
Pakistan	293
Palau	294
Panama	295
Papua New Guinea	296
Paraguay	297
Peru	298
Philippines	299
Poland	300
Portugal	301
Q	
Qatar	302
R	
Romania	303
Russian Federation	304-305
Rwanda	306
S	
St. Kitts & Nevis	307
St. Lucia	308
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	309
Samoa	310
San Marino	311
São Tomé & Príncipe	312
Saudi Arabia	313
Senegal	314
Serbia	315
Seychelles	316
Sierra Leone	317
Singapore	318
Slovakia	319
Slovenia	320
Solomon Islands	321
Somalia	322
South Africa	323
Spain	324
Sri Lanka	325
Sudan	326
Suriname	327
Swaziland	328
T	
Taiwan	332
Tajikistan	333
Tanzania	334
Thailand	335
Togo	336
Tonga	337
Trinidad & Tobago	338
Tunisia	339
Turkey	340
Turkmenistan	341
Tuvalu	342
U	
Uganda	343
Ukraine	344
United Arab Emirates	345
United Kingdom	346-347
United States	348-350
Uruguay	351
Uzbekistan	352
V	
Vanuatu	353
Vatican City	354
Venezuela	355
Vietnam	356
Y	
Yemen	357
Z	
Zambia	358
Zimbabwe	359

The Political World

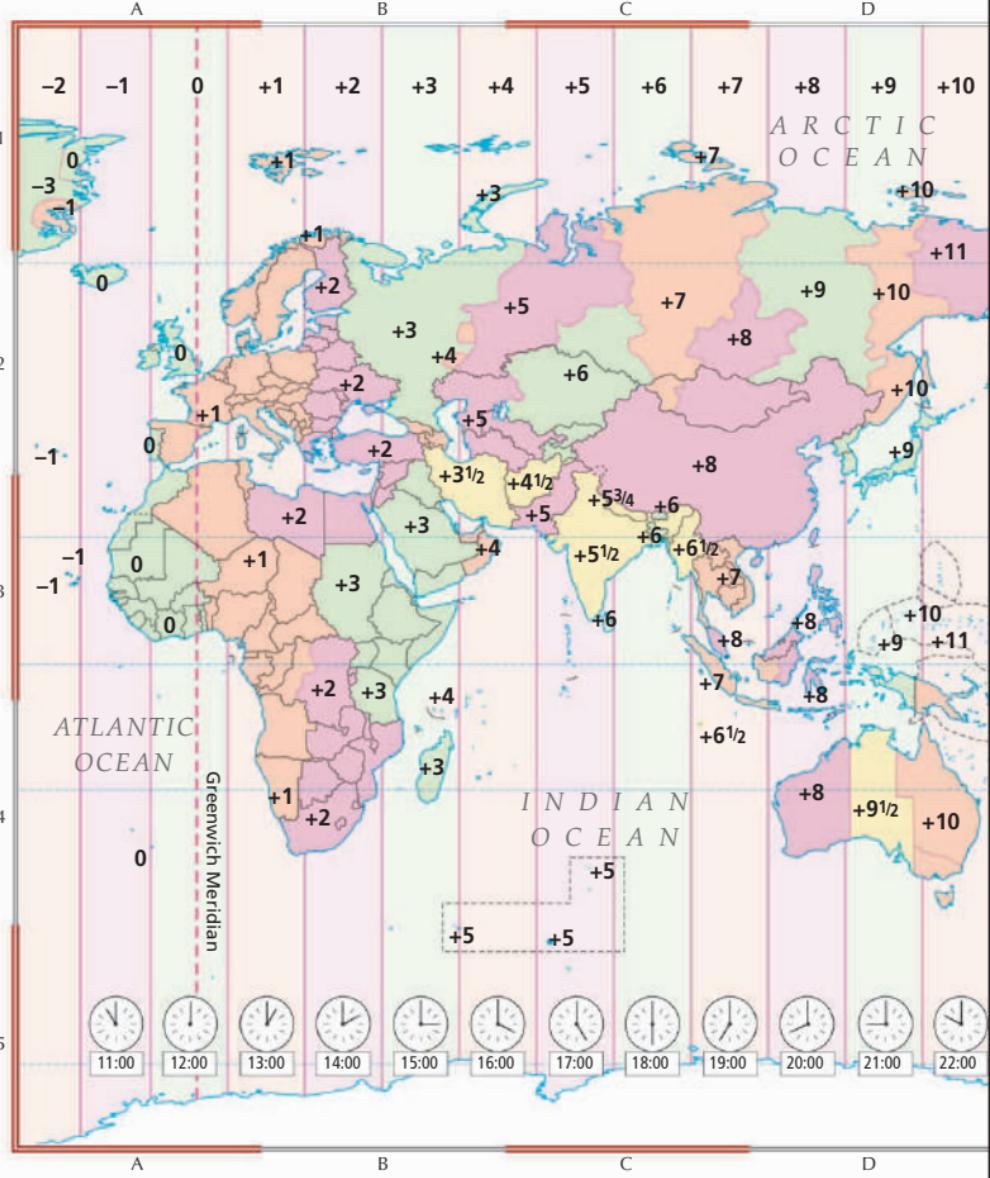


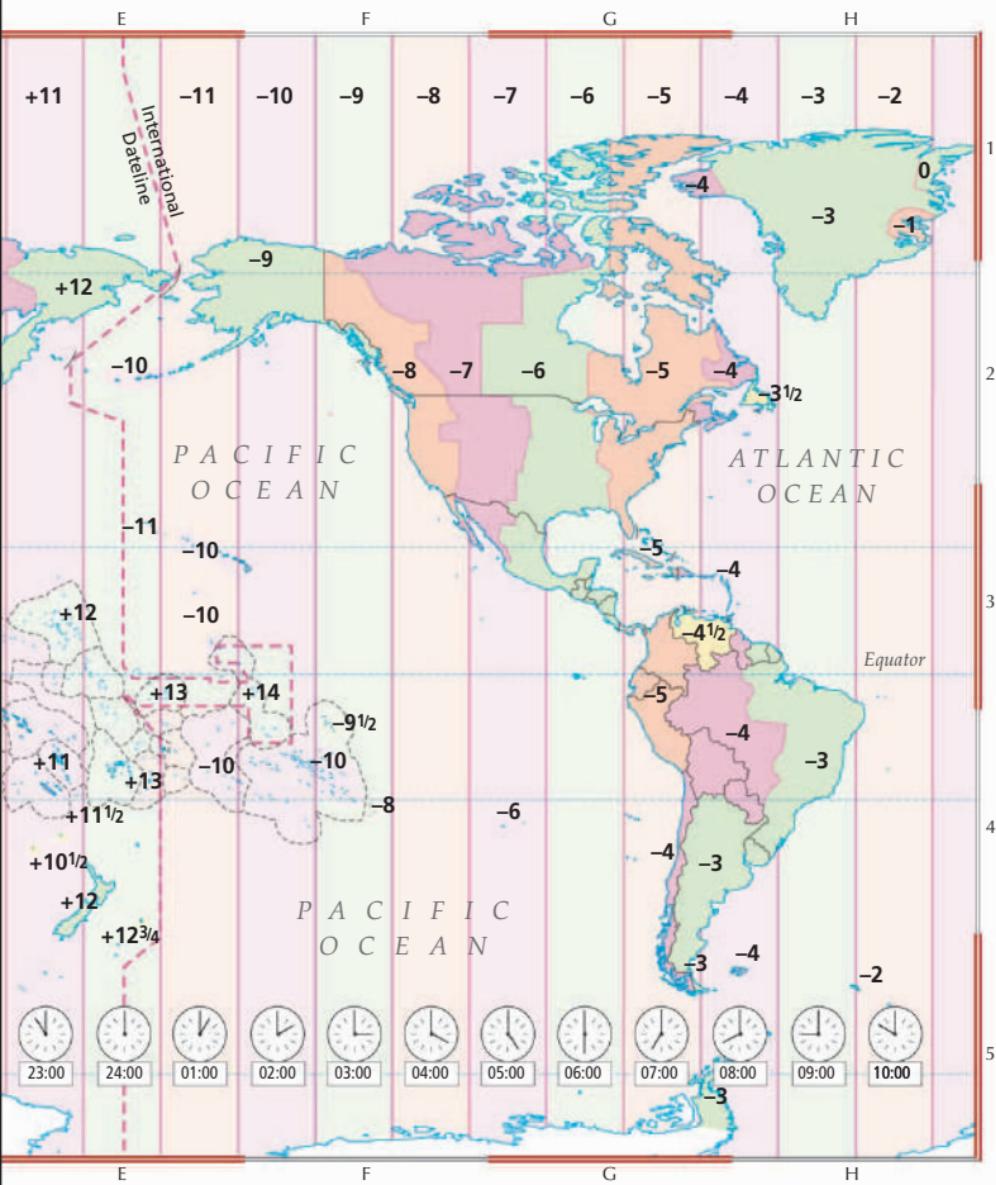
The Physical World





Time Zones





The world's regions



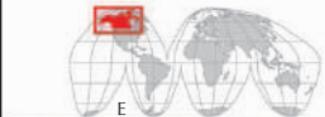


North & Central America





The map illustrates the physical geography of North America, including the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River system, and the Andes mountain range. It also shows the locations of numerous countries and territories across the continent and the surrounding oceans.



NORTH AMERICA

Eastern Canada



NORTH AMERICA

USA: The Northeast

A

8

C

□

20

25

30

C A

The Chicago River originally flowed into Lake Michigan, but was reversed in 1900 by the completion of a canal.

NORTH AMERICA

USA: Central States



NORTH AMERICA

USA: The West



A

E

6

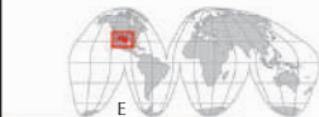
1

The Colorado River has cut down some 6242 ft (2000 m) into the Colorado Plateau to form the Grand Canyon, exposing rock strata over 2 billion years old.

A map of the Sonoran Desert region in the southwestern United States. The map shows the state boundaries of California and Arizona. Key locations labeled include Yuma, Glendale, Phoenix, and Casa Grande. A red diamond marker points to the west of Phoenix, indicating the location of Meteor Crater. A callout box with a blue border contains the following text: "Meteor Crater was formed when a meteor about 150 ft (46 m) across struck the desert at about 40,000 mph (64,372 km/h) creating a bowl-shaped depression 4,150 ft (1,265 m) wide and 570 ft (174 m) deep." The map also features a winding river, mountains, and various desert landscapes.

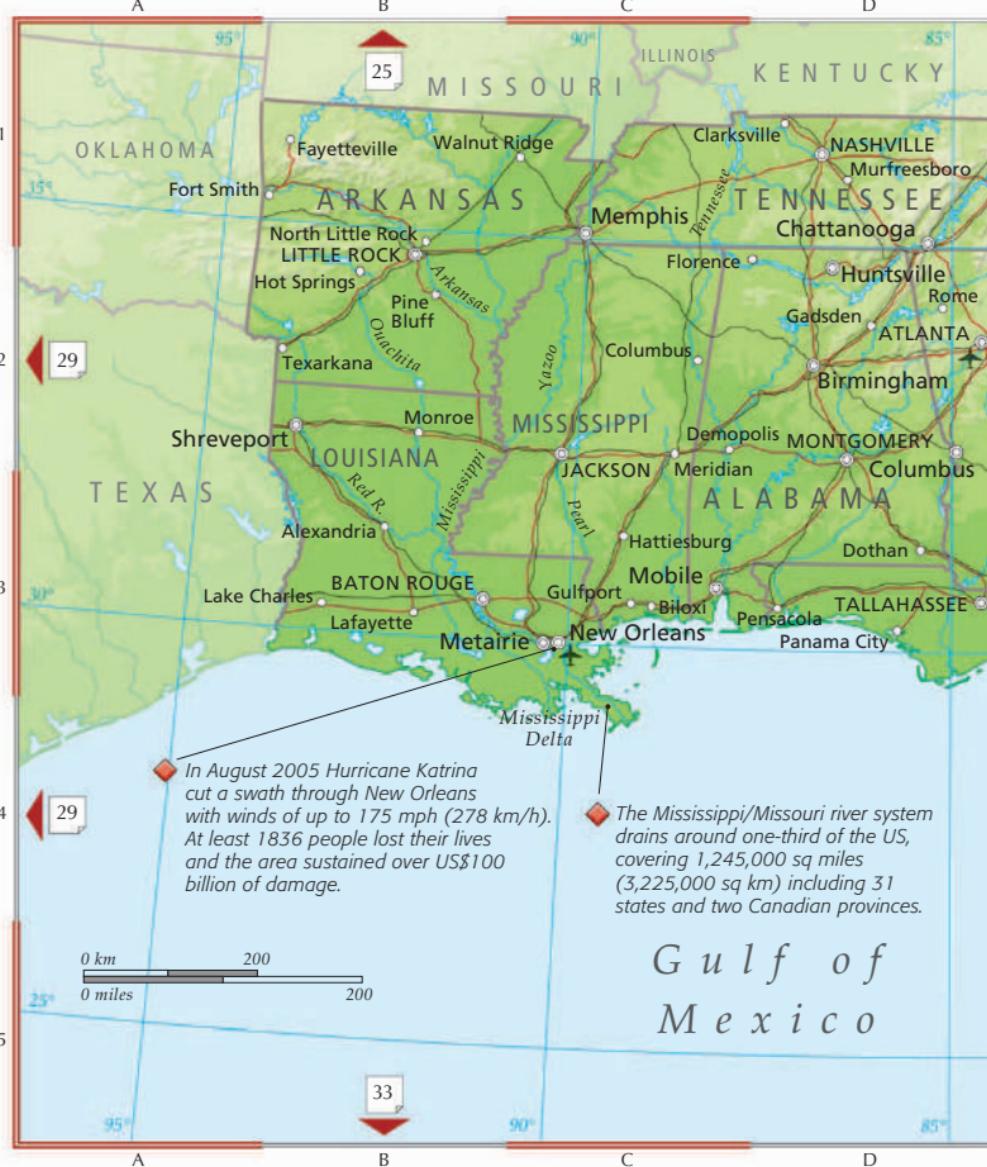
The first atomic bomb was tested at Trinity Site near Alamogordo on July 16, 1945, yielding an explosive force equivalent to 20,000 tons (tonnes) of TNT from around 2.2 lbs (1 kg) of plutonium-239.





NORTH AMERICA

USA: The Southeast





1

F

6

七

1

3

3

1

5

2

4

ATLANTIC OCEAN

► The carnivorous Venus flytrap plant, found only on the wet coastal plains of North and South Carolina, can count. It requires two separate stimuli on trigger hairs before the trap is sprung to avoid "false alarms" caused by raindrops, twigs, etc.

During the Apollo Space Program NASA launched a total of 13 Saturn V rockets from the Kennedy Space Center. Each rocket was 363 ft (111 m) high, weighed around 3000 tons (tonnes) and generated 7,648,000 lbs (34 MN) of thrust at launch.

3

Map of the Southeastern United States and the Bahamas

The map illustrates the coastal regions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, along with the Bahamas to the southeast. Key features include:

- Mountains:** Appalachian Mts. (in Virginia and North Carolina).
- Major Cities:** Kingsport, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, RALE/GH, Fayetteville, Havelock, Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Florence, Wilmington, Cape Fear, Athens, Augusta, Macon, L. Marion, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Albany, Valdosta, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, Orlando, Cape Canaveral, Melbourne, Tampa, Clearwater, St Petersburg, Fort Myers, West Palm Beach, Pompano Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Miami Beach, Miami, The Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Key West, and the Florida Keys.
- Geography:** Roanoke River, Cape Hatteras, Straits of Florida, Grand Bahama I., New Providence, Andros I., and the Bahama Islands.
- Coastal Features:** Cape Fear, Cape Hatteras, and the Florida Keys.
- Latitude/Longitude:** Lines indicating 25°, 30°, and 35° latitude and 75°, 80°, and 85° longitude.
- Information Boxes:**
 - Box 23:** Describes the Venus flytrap plant found in the wet coastal plains of North and South Carolina.
 - Box 48:** Describes the Apollo Space Program rocket launches from Cape Canaveral.
 - Box 36:** Located in the bottom right corner of the map area.



NORTH AMERICA
Central America





E

F

G

H

The Great Blue Hole in Lighthouse Reef, a submerged cave some 1000 ft (303 m) in diameter and 400 ft (120 m) deep, was originally explored by Jacques Cousteau, co-inventor of the aqualung.

• Islas Santanilla
(part of Honduras)

36



G re a t e r
A n t i l l e s
HAITI

Bajo Nuevo
(part of Colombia)

36

Cayos Miskitos

Mosquito Coast

Islas del Maíz
Bluefields

COSTA
RICA

Limón
Cartago

Cordillera de Talamanca

PANAMA
David Penonomé

Golfo de Chiriquí
Santiago
Las Tablas

Colón

PANAMA CITY

Panama Canal

Isla del Rey
Golfo de Panamá

80°

F

G

H

C a r i b b e a n
S e a

• I. de Providencia
(part of Colombia)

• I. de San Andrés
(part of Colombia)

Each chamber at Gatun Locks on the Panama Canal is 110 ft (33 m) wide and 1000 ft (303 m) long. The locks took four years to build and required 2 million cubic yards (1.5 million cu m) of concrete.

40

40



G

75°

G

H

1

2

3

4

5

NORTH AMERICA

The Caribbean





ATLANTIC OCEAN

Turks & Caicos Islands
(UK dependent territory)

Monte Cristi

Puerto Plata
Santiago
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANTO DOMINGO
La Romana
Puerto Rico
(US commonwealth territory)

Virgin Islands
(US unincorporated territory)

Milwaukee Deep, which lies 84 miles (135 km) off the north coast of Puerto Rico, is the deepest point in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 28,231 ft (8605 m), or just over 5 miles (8 km), below sea level.

British Virgin Islands
(UK dependent territory)

Road Town
Charlotte Amalie

BASSETERRE
ST KITTS & NEVIS

Montserrat
(UK dependent territory)

Basse-Terre

ROSEAU
ST LUCIA

ST VINCENT &
THE GRENADINES

KINGSTOWN
GRENADA

ST GEORGE'S
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Tobago
PORT-OF-Spain
San Fernando

Isla de Margarita

VENEZUELA

Aruba
(autonomous part
of Netherlands)

Netherlands Antilles
(autonomous part
of Netherlands)

Oranjestad
Willemstad

E

F

G

H

F

G

H

F

G

H

F

G

H

F

G

H

F

G

H

70°

65°

60°

25°

1

Tropic of Cancer

70°

65°

60°

25°

1

70°

65°

60°

20°

2

70°

65°

60°

15°

3

70°

65°

60°

10°

4

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

5

5

70°

65°

60°

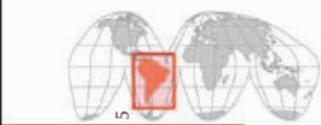
5

<p

SOUTH AMERICA

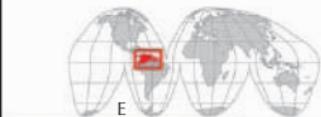
South America





Northern South America





Peru, Bolivia & North Brazil



Paraguay, Uruguay & South Brazil





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

The population of greater São Paulo is close to 22,000,000, over twice the entire population of Portugal, the country that originally colonized Brazil in the 16th century.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Lagoa dos Patos is the largest lagoon in Brazil and the second largest in South America. The lagoon is 180 miles (290 km) long and up to 40 miles (64 km) wide, with an area of more than 3900 sq miles (10,100 sq km).



Southern South America





5

6

7

88

ATLANTIC OCEAN

A group of 150 Welsh settlers arrived in Patagonia on July 28, 1865, seeking a new life away from cultural and religious oppression in the UK. Today the area has one of the largest Welsh populations outside of Wales.

Falkland Islands
(UK dependent territory)

5

Stanley
East

Falkland

Magellan was

Magellan, who

During the first c

in 1520. Of th
at cat out an

112 *Journal of Social*

and can himself

dines.

1

E

8

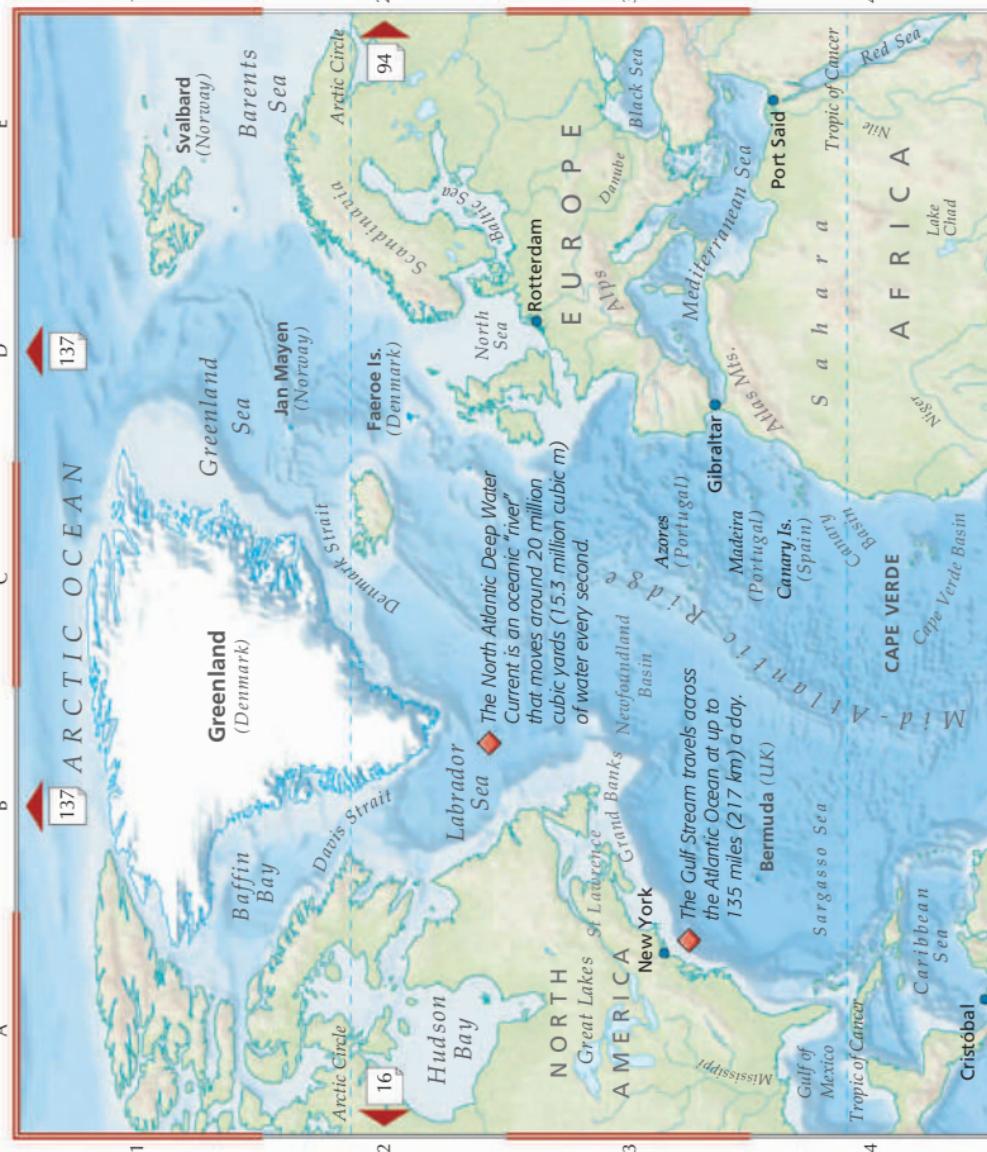
13

1

A map of the southern tip of South America, specifically the Patagonian region, showing the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean. The map highlights several locations where Welsh settlers established communities, including Necochea, Bahía Blanca, Colonia, Rio Negro, Neuquén, Zapala, San Antonio Oeste, San Carlos de Bariloche, Trelew, Rawson, Comodoro Rivadavia, Caleta Olivia, Puerto Deseado, Puerto Montt, Valdivia, Osorno, Temuco, Concepción, Lebu, Isla Chiloe, Castro, Esquel, Chubut, Lago Mitre, Lago Buenos Aires, Chile Chico, Coihaique, Puerto Aisen, Archipiélago de los Chonos, Isla Wellington, and Puerto San Julián. The map also shows the 'Mar del Plata' (Baltic Sea) to the north. A red diamond marker is placed near Rawson, with a callout text box containing the following information:

A group of 150 Welsh settled in Patagonia on July 28, 1865
a new life away from cultural religious oppression in the
Today the area has one of
Welsh populations outside

The Atlantic Ocean



AFRICA

Africa





۶

6

7

88

Ascension I.
(*St Helena*)

St Helena
(UK)

304

10

2

1

4

88

1

11

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Tristan da Cunha
(St Helena)

Gough Island
(Tristan da Cunha)

Cape of
Good Hope

**INDIAN
OCEAN**

0 km
0 miles

136

104

136

136

136

136

Northwest Africa





The hottest place on earth is Al 'Aziziyah, Libya, where on September 13, 1922, an air temperature of 136°F (57°C) was recorded.

Libya has the largest proven oil reserves in Africa, estimated at 41.5 billion barrels in 2008. With production running at around 1.8 million barrels per day, these reserves are expected to last for another 60 years.



West Africa

A

B

C

D



Tropic of Cancer

Mauritania and Madagascar are the only countries in the world not to use a decimal-based currency. The basic unit of currency, the ouguiyal, is divided into five khoums.

WESTERN SAHARA
(disputed territory under Moroccan occupation)

Fdérlik Zouérat

Choûm Atâr

Akjoutj

MAURITANIA

Rkiz Sénégal Aleg

Saint Louis

Kaédi

Nioro

Kiffa

Aoukar

Kayes

Bamako

Ségou

Bougouni

Bani

Bobo-Dioulasso

Odienné

Côte d'Ivoire

Lac de Kossou

Abidjan

Gagnoa

Zwedru

Sassamah

Harper

Erg Iguid

Kâghet

El Hark

Erg

CAPE VERDE

Ilhas de Barlavento
Santo Antão São Vicente
São Nicolau Sal Boa Vista
Santiago Maio Fogo Ilhas de Sotavento

ATLANTIC OCEAN

NOUAKCHOTT

DAKAR

BANJUL

GAMBIA

BISSAU

GUINEA-BISSAU

CONAKRY

FREETOWN

SIERRA LEONE

TUBMANBURG

LIBERIA

MONROVIA

YAMOUSOUKRO

48

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

48

A Rüppell's Vulture collided with a commercial airliner at 37,000 ft (11,277 m) above Côte d'Ivoire to earn the posthumous distinction of the highest flying bird ever recorded.



20°

10°

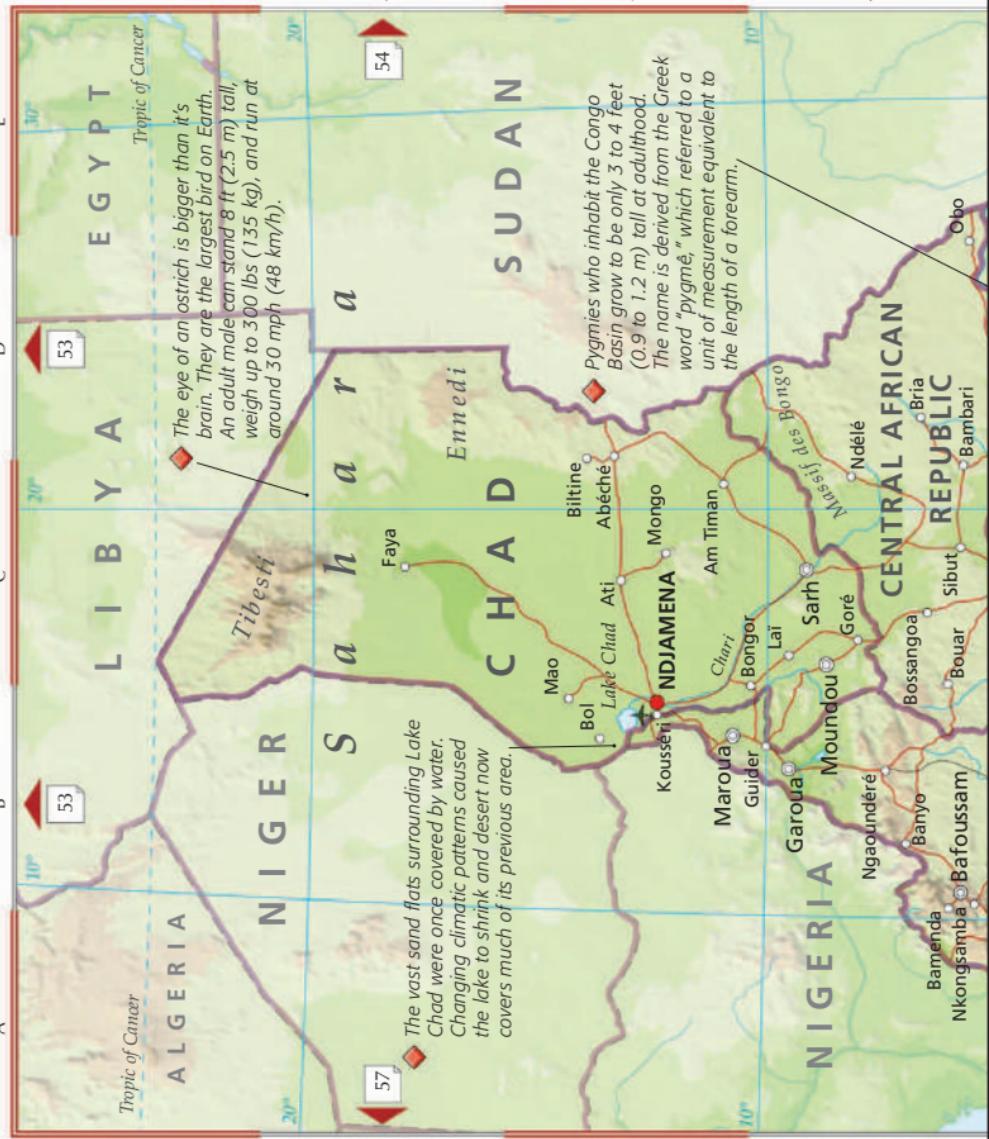
A

B

C

D

Central Africa





Southern Africa

A

8

6

1

0 km

0 miles

400

ATLANTIC OCEAN

The Okavango River pours some 14.4 billion cubic yards (11 billion cu m) of water into the Okavango Delta each year. It drains away through a maze of lagoons, channels, and islands covering around 5800 sq miles (15,000 sq km), before eventually disappearing into the sands of the Kalahari Desert to the south.

Tropic of Capricorn

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

SOUTH AFRICA'S THREE CAPITALS

Tshwane / Pretoria - administrative capital
Cape Town - legislative capital
Bloemfontein - financial capital

136

1

1

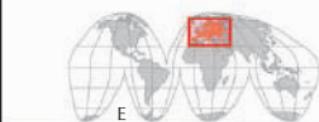
1



EUROPE

Europe





The North Atlantic





Scandinavia & Finland





Detailed description: This is a geographical map of the Baltic Sea area, spanning from Northern Europe down to Southern Germany. The map shows the coastlines of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Russia (Kaliningrad). Major cities are marked with dots and labels, including Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, and Moscow. Infrastructure projects are highlighted with red diamonds and arrows: the Oresund Bridge (linking Sweden and Denmark) and the Kaliningrad Tunnel (linking Russia and Denmark). A legend in the top right corner explains the symbols used for these features.

The Low Countries





Belgium and the Netherlands have an underground boundary that differs from the surface boundary shown on maps. In 1950, the two countries agreed to move the underground boundary so as not to divide coal mines between the two countries.

On August 23, 1914, three weeks after Britain entered World War I, the 70,000 strong British Expeditionary Force encountered the advancing German army for the first time at the battle of Mons.

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

1

The British Isles

1

2

3

4

11

6

18

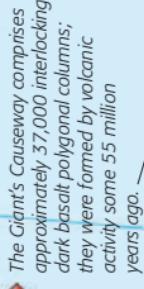
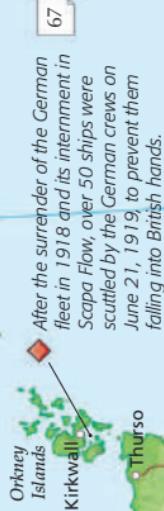
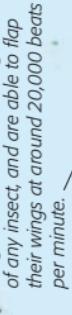
60

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

3

3

1





Leeds Kingston upon Hull

Sligo
Donegal Bay

1

A detailed map of the English Midlands and South East regions. The map highlights several major cities including Hull, Kingston upon Hull, York, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Coventry, Stratford-upon-Avon, Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, and Ipswich. Major rivers depicted include the River Mersey, River Ribble, River Tees, River Trent, River Severn, River Avon, River Thames, and the Wash. The map also shows the location of the Fens and the Lincolnshire Wolds. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the symbols for towns, cities, and major roads.

A map of the southern coast of Ireland, focusing on the Barrow River area. The river flows from west to east, with its mouth at Waterford. Major towns shown include Dublin (marked with a red dot), Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford. The map also shows the locations of the River Liffey and the River Suir.

A map of Ireland with a green hatched area representing the Bog of Allen. A blue lake shape labeled 'Lough Derg' is shown in the center. Towns like Athlone, Tullamore, and Limerick are marked. The city of Cork is also visible. A small inset map shows the location of Ireland relative to Great Britain and continental Europe.

A map of the Dingle Peninsula in Ireland, showing the coastline and major towns. The towns labeled are Lough Corrib, Galway Bay, Ennis, Tralee, and Killarney. The map also shows the location of the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The River Severn has the second highest tidal range in the world, as much as 50 ft (15 m), often giving rise to a tidal bore. In September 1996, one such wave carried a surfer for 5.7 miles (9 km).

A map of the Channel Islands showing Jersey and Guernsey. The islands are depicted in green, while the surrounding sea is blue. The coastline of France is shown to the west. Two towns are marked: St. Peter Port on Jersey and St. Helier on Guernsey. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances up to 72 km.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

*Isles of
Scilly*

48 10°
Lat 44° E Long 5° W

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

74



Bay of Biscay

Massif Central

ANDORRA LA VELLA

Spain

Italy

75

78

84

8

7

6

5

45°

40°

0°

100 miles / 100 km

**Monte Bianco
15,777 ft (4800 m)**

Villeurbanne

Roanne

Lyon

St.-Chamond

Aurillac

Perigueux

Clermont-Ferrand

Grenoble

Le Puy

Limoges

Vichy

Angoulême

Bordeaux

Mont-de-Marsan

Bayonne

Agen

Cahors

Dordogne

Lot

Garonne

Rodez

Montauban

Tarbes

Auch

Albi

Montpellier

Toulouse

Nîmes

Cévennes

Beziers

Perpignan

Carcassonne

Narbonne

ANDORRA LA VELLA

The Tour de France bicycle race is typically held over some 20 day-long stages covering around 2200 miles (3600 km) for the covered yellow jersey.

78

One of history's great leaders, Napoleon Bonaparte, was born on August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio in Corsica.

75

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

84

Corse (Corsica)

Ajaccio

Bastia

Côte d'Azur

Ligurian Sea

Toulon

Îles d'Hyères

Golfe du Lion

Marseille

Arles

Avignon

Provence

Aix-en-Provence

Monaco

Nice

Cannes

78

7

8

84

8

7

6

5

45°

40°

0°

100 miles / 100 km

Mediterranean Sea

Sardinia

Baleric Islands

84

8

7

6

5

45°

40°

0°

100 miles / 100 km

Spain & Portugal

A

B

C

D

0 km
0 miles
100
100

ATLANTIC

OCEAN



◆ Port has been produced in the Duoro Valley under strict regulation since the 1750s. Brandy is added to the grape juice to fortify and strengthen the wine.

◆ Portugal is one of the world's largest producers of cork and has regulations protecting cork trees dating back to 1320.

◆ Gibraltar was seized by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admiral Rooke in 1704. British sovereignty was then formalized in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, and Gibraltar eventually became a British colony in 1830.

52





At 528 ft (161 m) high and containing 768 steps, the spire of Ulm Cathedral is the tallest in the world.

A vertical strip of a map showing the Franconian Way route. The route starts in Bamberg and follows a winding path through several towns: Erlangen, Feucht, Gunzenhausen, and Nürnberg. The path is marked with blue dots and lines, and the towns are labeled in black text.

Kaiserslautern
Saarbrücken

FRANCE

Regensburg
Ingolstadt
Fränkische Schweiz
Stuttgart
Pforzheim

Augsburg Landshut

Freiburg im Breisgau

München
Danube
Schwarzwald
gau

Base

Schaffhausen Lake Constance Bavarian Alps He

Delémont

Innsbruck
Bregenz
Zürich
Zürichsee
ECHTENSTEIN
Zug
Lucerne

Lac de Neuchâtel

BERN Luzern Chur VADUZ Triesen

Verdon 3W
ausanne

Vill
Cenz

Lake
Geneva

Locarno
Berg
Sion
Bav

Matterhorn
14,692 ft (4478 m)

Lugano 1756, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

三

age of five, and at eleven he produced his first score.

When it
comes

*is completed in 2017, the
of
Venezia*

35.5 mil
lenontir

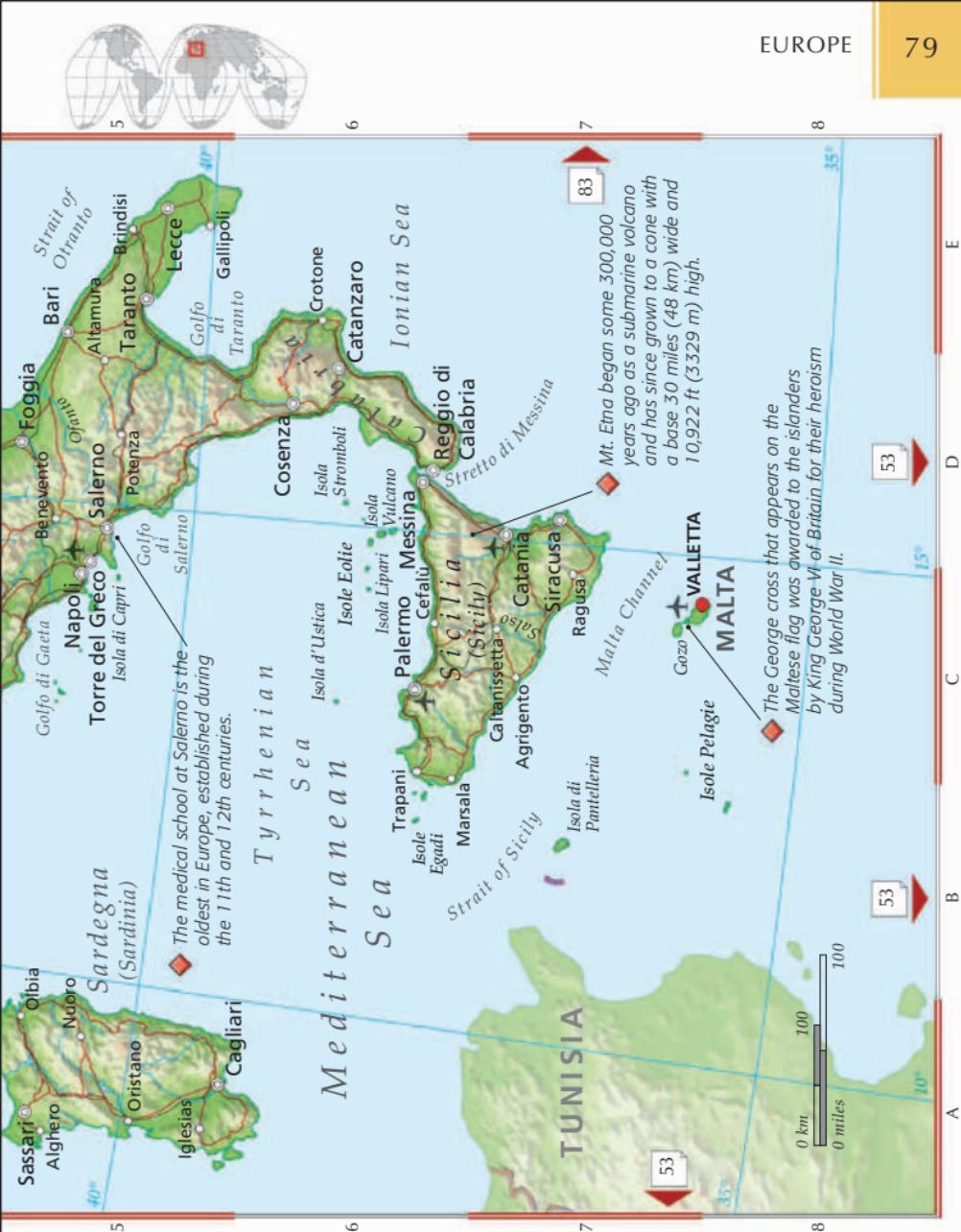
The acrylic glass roof over the  The acrylic glass roof over the

longest

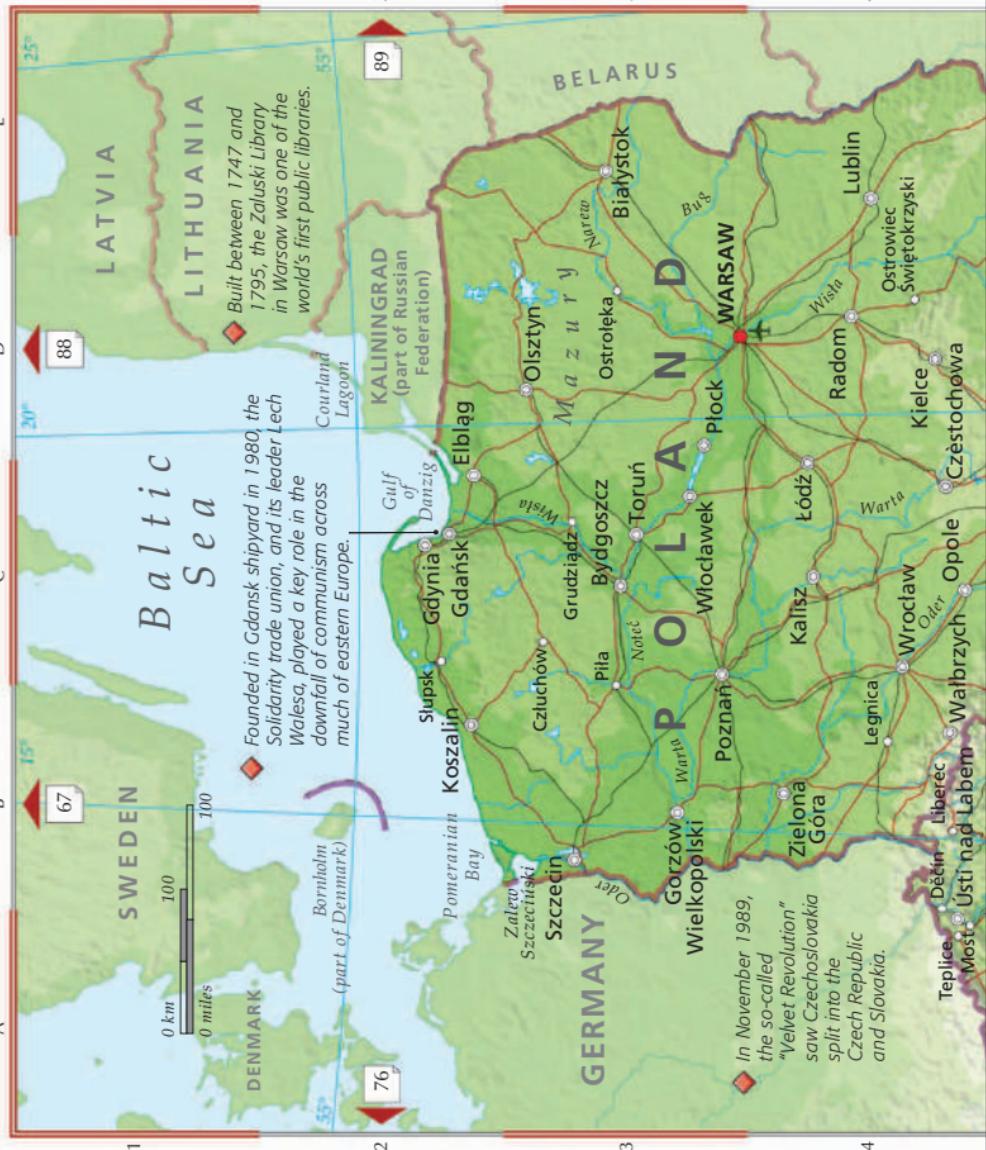
it the biggest structure of its kind in the world.

10

8



Central Europe





The Great Hungarian Plain (Alfold)

The Great Hungarian Plain (Alfold) stretches south from Budapest to the borders of Croatia and Serbia and east to Ukraine and Romania. It covers an area of 20,000 sq miles (51,800 sq km) and is almost completely flat.

With a surface area of around 231sq mi (598 sq km), Lake Balaton has an average depth of only 11 ft (3.25 m).

Southeast Europe



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

Under an extreme communist regime between 1944 and 1991, Albania was for many years the only officially atheist state in the world where all forms of religion were banned by law.

In February 2008, Kosovo (a UN Protectorate within Serbia since 1999) declared independence. Although recognized by several countries, Kosovo's decision has proved controversial with other states wary of setting a precedent for separatist groups within their own borders. It is therefore likely to be some time before Kosovo becomes universally recognized.

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

Ionian Sea

87

79

A scale bar with two horizontal lines. The left line is labeled "0 km" and the right line is labeled "0 miles". Between them are two tick marks. The first tick mark is labeled "100" above the line. The second tick mark is labeled "100" above the line.

The Mediterranean





Bulgaria & Greece



Sofia's skyline is dominated by the gold domes of the Alexander Nevski Memorial Church, which took craftsmen and artists some thirty years to build between 1882 and 1912.

83

1

2

3

4

1

2

3

4

E

D

C

B

A

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?



Ukraine, Moldova & Romania





F

G

H

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

93

Chernihiv
Chornobyl'
Kyiv's'ke Vdskh.
KIEV
Bila Tserkva
A I N E
Cherkasy
Kremenchuk's'ke Vdskh.
Oleksandriya
Kirovohrad
Dnipropetrovsk
Kryvyi Rih
Mykolaiv
Kherson
Odesa
Karkinit's'ka Zatoka
Kryms'kyi Pivostrov
Yevpatoriya
Simferopol'
Sevastopol'
Yalta

Shostka
Sumy
Lubny

Kharkiv
Donets
Slov'yans'k
Pavlohrad
Horlivka
Makiivka
Donets'k
Zaporizhzhya
Mariupol'
Berdyansk'

Sea of Azov
Kakhovs'ka Vdskh.
Dniper
Kakhovka
Melitopol'
Kerch
Black Sea

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

98

Odesa was one of the major flashpoints in the Russian Revolution of 1905, and was the scene of the mutiny on the warship Potemkin, when sailors protesting against the serving of rotten meat eventually killed several of the ship's officers.



1

2

3

4

5

5

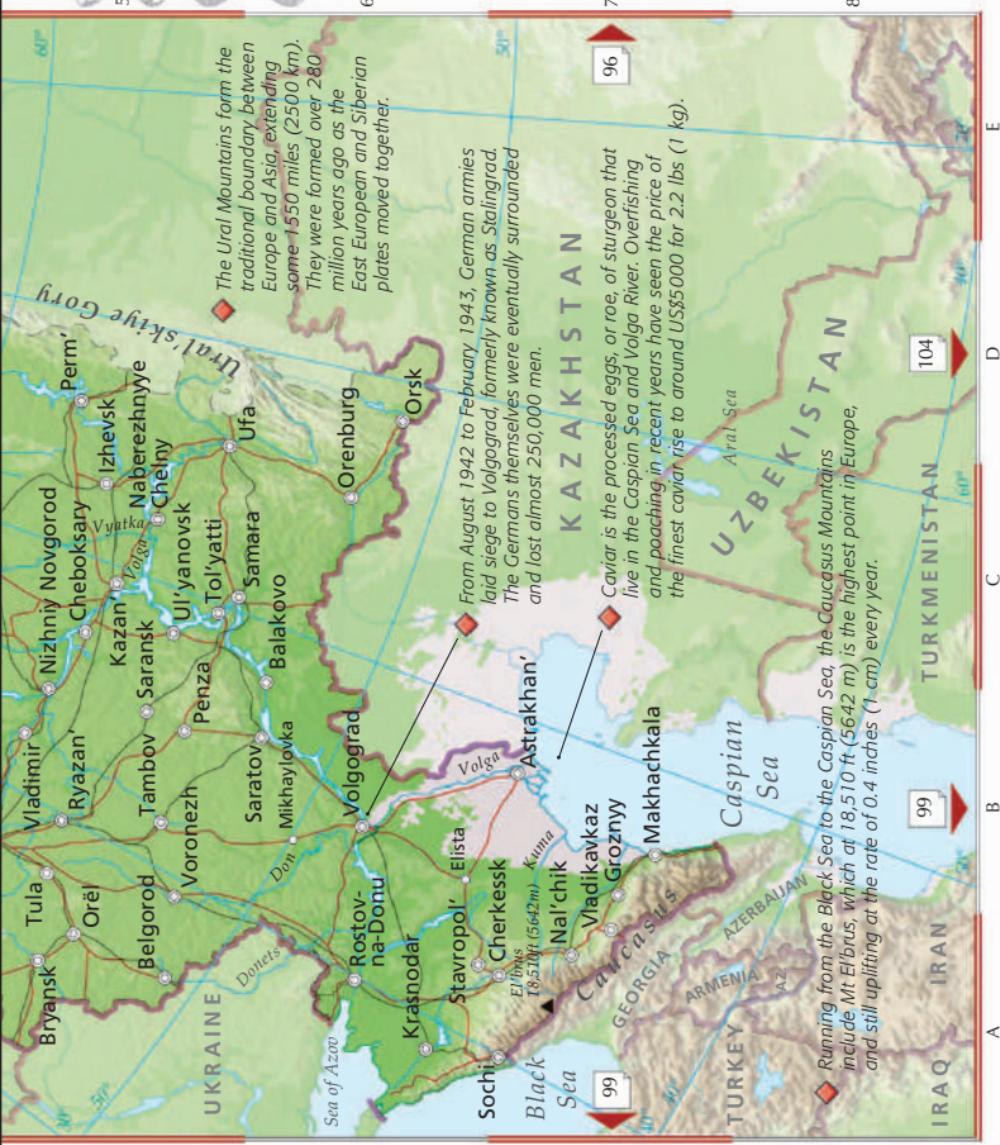
35°

G

H

European Russia





North & West Asia





Russia & Kazakhstan





Turkey & the Caucasus





The Near East

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

T U R Lebanon has only one permanent river, the Nahr el Litani, which runs for 110 miles (175 km).

0 km
0 miles

87

A map of the Mediterranean region. It features a green-shaded area representing Cyprus. To the west is a yellow-shaded area representing Lebanon. The map also includes labels for "Al Lâdhiqiyah", "Tr", "L", and "BEIRUT". A blue line labeled "Mediterranean Sea" runs horizontally across the map.

DAMA
Al Qunaytirah
Latakia
Salda
Golan Heights
Sour

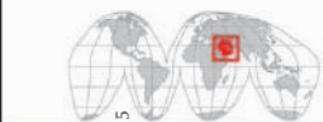
Syrian

Al Qunayṭirah

Manufactured by a secret process, Damascus steel was much prized in the preindustrial era as an extremely hard metal used for high quality sword blades.

IRAQ

TURKEY



A

8

1

1

Since 1960, the Aral Sea has shrunk by 90 percent, becoming extremely saline and consequently losing all but one of its once-abundant fish species.

1

Caspian Sea

TURKMENISTAN

Aba
ASGA

1

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

IRAN

AFGHANISTAN

The Kara Kum (Garagum) Canal, the world's longest irrigation canal, stretches some 850 miles (1375 km) and is known as the "River of Life," since it irrigates large areas of arid land.

8

1

1

10

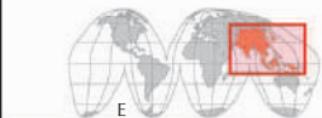
1

1



South & East Asia







ERATION

OLIA

Dalandza

Mayn N

卷之三

W

1

5

XINING

N

1

10

SICHUA

F

G

上

10

F

6

上

97 
The name Gobi Desert is derived from Mongolian, meaning "waterless place." Bare rock rather than sand dunes typify the cold desert landscape that stretches for some 500,000 sq miles (1,295,000 sq km).

Having started in the 7th century BCE, work on the 3700 mile (6000 km) long Great Wall of China continued for hundreds of years. A major renovation begun in 1386 took 200 years to complete.

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

- Despite a population of 1.3 billion, China has only about 200 family names.

Eastern China & Korea

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

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

Tiananmen Square in Beijing is the largest public square in the world, covering an area of 100 acres (40.5 hectares). -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Amur (Heilong Jiang)
Xiao

Tangshan, China, suffered the deadliest earthquake of the 20th century on July 28, 1976. One-quarter of the population was killed or seriously injured, with an estimated death toll of 242,000 people.

CHANGCHUN Muqānjlāng

Ch'ǒngjin

Sea of

Japan
(East)

KOREA Sea

Hamhung

YONGYANG

SOUTH
KOREA

Taegu

Pusa

44

15

卷之三

三

卷之三

14

卷之三

卷之三

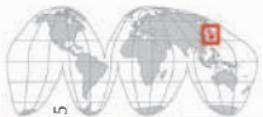


Key Features and Facts from the Map:

- Mountains:** Yulong Jiang, Sichuan, Hengduan Shan, Wuliang Shan, Mekong, Salween.
- Rivers:** Yellow River, Yangtze River, Jinsha Jiang, Hengduan Shan, Salween, Mekong, Red River.
- Islands:** Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands.
- Straits:** Qiongzhou Strait, Taiwan Strait, Luzon Strait, Bashi Channel.
- Geopolitical Notes:**
 - The map shows overlapping claims between China and Taiwan over the South China Sea.
 - The Tropic of Cancer passes through northern Vietnam, Laos, and southern China.
 - The map includes labels for the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea.
- Scale:** 0 km / 0 miles.

Japan





The same family has occupied the Imperial Throne of Japan for the last 1300 years. The present-day emperor, Akihito, is the 125th in succession.

* On August 12, 1930, *Typhoon Winona*, combined with the summer vacation rush, created the longest traffic jam in Japan's history, an 84-mile long tailback involving about 15,000 vehicles.

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

Philippines

S e a
P A C I F I C
O C E A N

0 km 200 miles

*East China
Sea*

A small map of the Ryukyu Islands region, showing the locations of Tokuno-shima, Amami-O-shima, Okinawa, and Naha.

Ōsumi-shotō •  Yaku-shima

A map of Japan illustrating the path of Typhoon Wipha in August 1990. The typhoon moved from the Sea of Japan across the northern part of the country, then down the western coast through the Inland Sea and into the Pacific Ocean near Kyushu. Major cities labeled include Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Wakayama, Shingū, Hamamatsu, Izu-s-hoto, Hachijō, Aga-s-hoto, Tottori, Matsue, Matsuyama, Kōchi, Ōita, Nakamura, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Iki, Kitakyūshū, Yamaguchi, Kurashiki, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Tsurumi. A red diamond marker indicates the point of landfall near Amakusa-nada on August 12, 1990. A legend at the bottom left shows the typhoon's path as a purple line and its intensity as a purple circle with concentric rings.

Southern India & Sri Lanka

A

B

C

D

116

 The Mumbai (Bombay) movie industry, known as Bollywood, makes around 900 films each year, compared to Hollywood's 100, making it the most prolific film-producing country in the world.

A r a b i a n

S e a

103

10°

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

Lakshadweep
(part of India)

Amindivi Is.

Lakshadweep
(part of India)

Kozhikode / Calicut

Kavaratti I.

Coimbatore

Tiruchchirappalli

Kalpeni I.

Kochi / Cochin

Thiruvananthapuram /

Minicoy I.

Tivandrum

Nagercoil

Gulf of

Mannar

Ihavananthapuram Atoll

MALE'

MALDIVES

55

 There are over 1300 islands in the Maldives but only about 200 are inhabited. All the islands are low-lying, none rising more than 6 ft (1.8m) above sea level.

0 km

300

0 miles

300

Equator

123

Kolhumadulu Atoll

Huvadhu Atoll

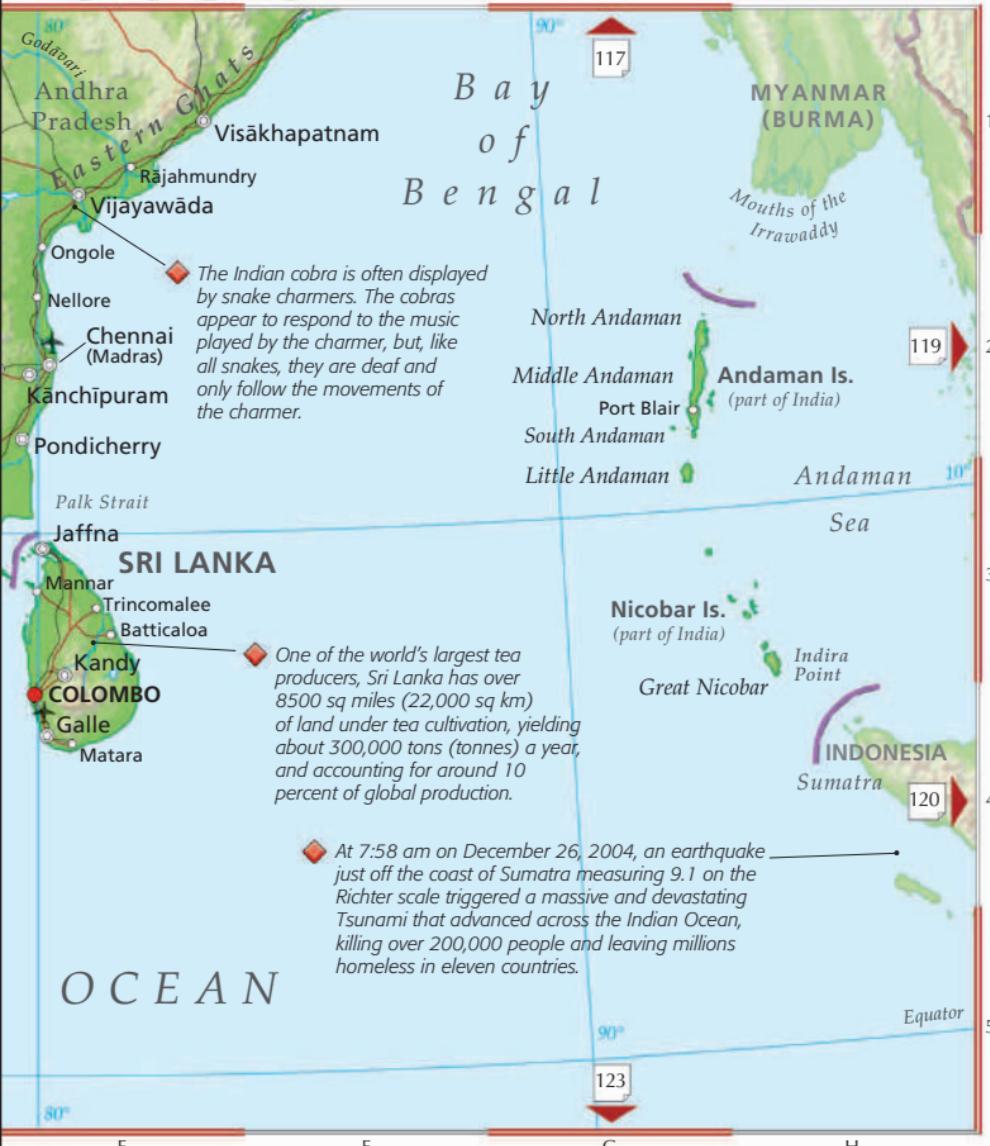
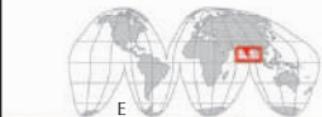
C

D

70°

A

B



North India & Pakistan



Mainland Southeast Asia

Around 60 percent of Myanmar's cultivated land is given over to growing rice, producing almost 20 million tons (tonnes) each year.

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





Bangkok has some of the worst traffic jams in the world. In July 1992, after a monsoon storm, it took 11 hours for one jam to clear.

10

Anandaman Sea

6

*Nicobar Islands
(part of India)*

1

The world's smallest mammal is the bumblebee bat of Thailand, weighing less than 0.09 oz (2.5 g).

1

A vertical map of southern Thailand, showing the coast and major cities. Labeled locations from north to south are Phuket, Tang, Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, and Hat Yai. The map also shows the Andaman Sea to the west and the Gulf of Thailand to the east.

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

The world's smallest mammal is the bumblebee bat of Thailand, weighing less than 0.09 oz (2.5 g).

The deepest point in the world is the Marianas Trench.

Maritime Southeast Asia





1

F

1

1

A map of the northern part of the island of Luzon, showing the Manila Bay area. Key locations labeled include Manila, Lucena, Cabanatuan, Angeles, Dagupan, Aguiro, Ilagan, Tuguergarao, Babuyan Channel, and the Luzon Strait. The map also shows the coastline and some internal river systems.

A detailed map of the central and southern Philippines, showing the Visayas and Mindanao regions. Major cities like Roxas City, Iloilo, Bacolod, Cadiz, Cebu, Iligan, Davao, and Butuan are marked with circles. The map also shows the Sulu Sea, Bohol Sea, and parts of the Mindanao Sea. The island of Mindoro is partially visible in the upper left. The label 'PH' is in the top right corner.

A map of the Indonesian archipelago highlighting East Timor. The map shows the Sunda Shelf to the west, Flores Sea, Nusa Tenggara, Savu Sea, and the Timor Sea to the east. East Timor is shown as a purple-shaded area with its capital, Dili, marked by a red dot. The map also labels the Wetar Strait, Kepulauan Alor, Kepulauan Leta, and Kepulauan Solor. Major cities like Makassar, Bandung, Kupang, and Dili are indicated. The island of Sumba is labeled "Selat Sumba".

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines take their name from Philip II of Spain, who was king when the islands were colonized during the 16th century.

2

Northern
Mariana
Islands
(to US)

Guam (to US)

12

1

10

MICRONESIA

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, with over 17,500 islands stretching 3100 miles (5000 km) between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Equation

12

PAPUA
NEW
GUINEA

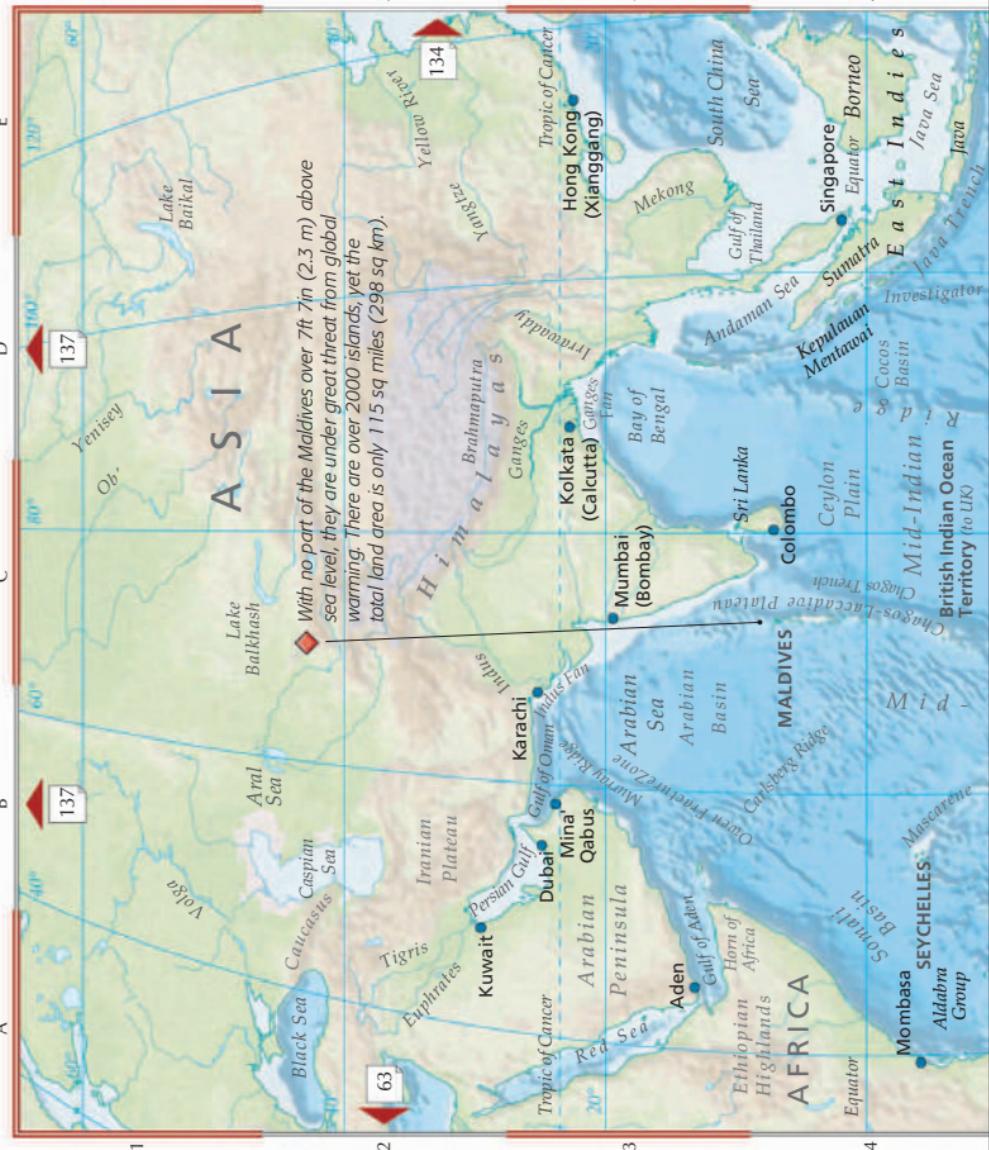
Arafura Sea Torres Strait

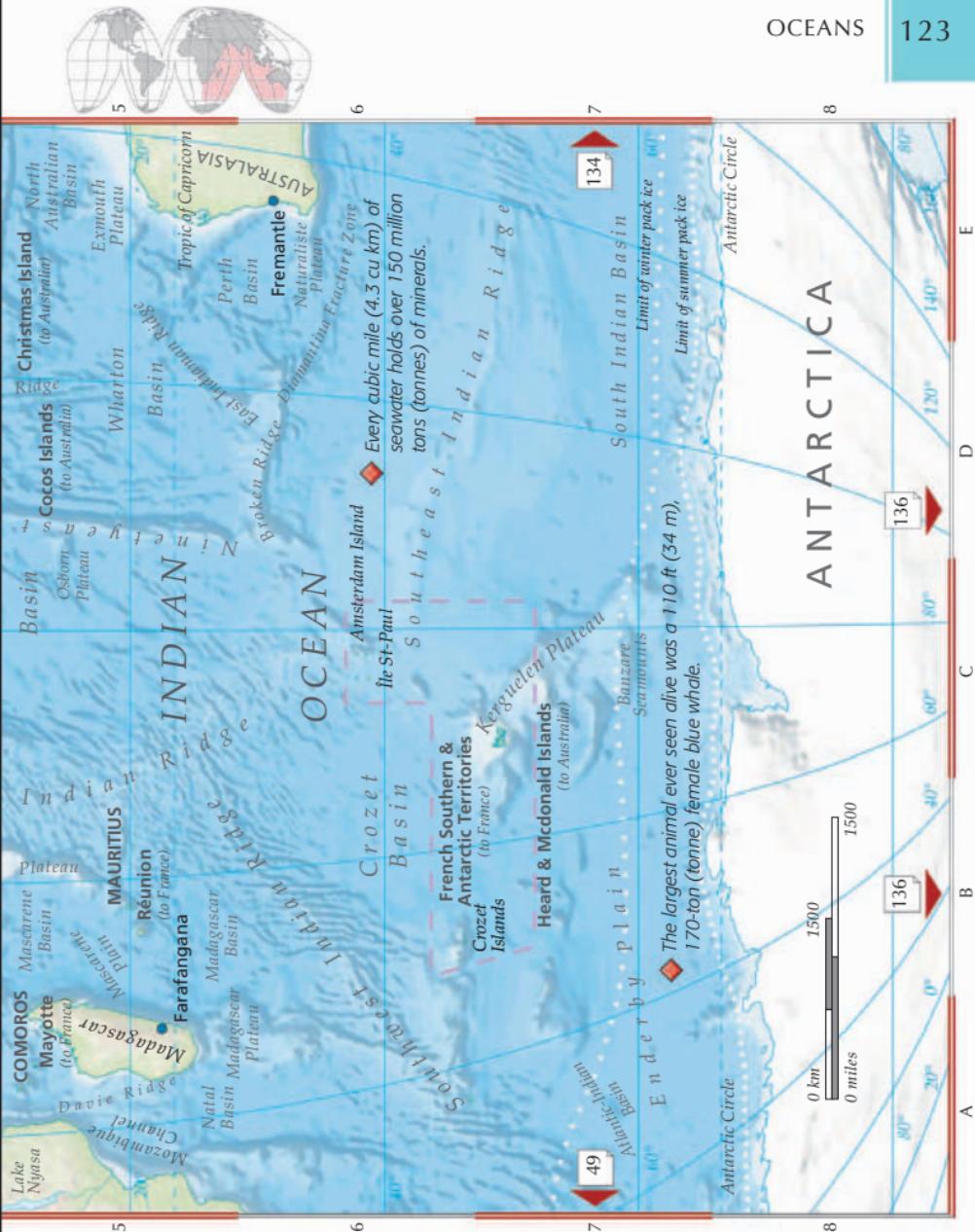
30

5

七

The Indian Ocean





Australasia & Oceania





The Southwest Pacific





F

G

H

PACIFIC OCEAN

In 1995, the International Date Line was repositioned around Kiribati territory, bringing Millennium Island 14 hours ahead of GMT, making it the first landfall for sunrise at the dawn of the new millennium.

International Dateline

Kingman Reef

(administered by US)

Palmyra Atoll

(administered by US)

Baker & Howland Is.

(administered by US)

Jarvis I.

(administered by US)

Teraina

Tabuaeran

Kiritimati

10°

135

1

Gilbert Islands
(Tungaru)

KIRIBATI

KIRIBATI

TUVALU

FONGAFALE

Phoenix Islands

Tokelau

(NZ dependent territory)

American Samoa

(US unincorporated territory)

Northern Cook Is.

FIJI

Wallis

& Futuna
(French overseas territory)

P

O

I

y

n

e

s

i

a

Cook Islands

(in free assoc.)

with NZ)

Niue

(in free assoc.)

with NZ)

ALOFI

Southern Cook Is.

AVARUA

Rarotonga

Equator

135

2

Islands

International Dateline

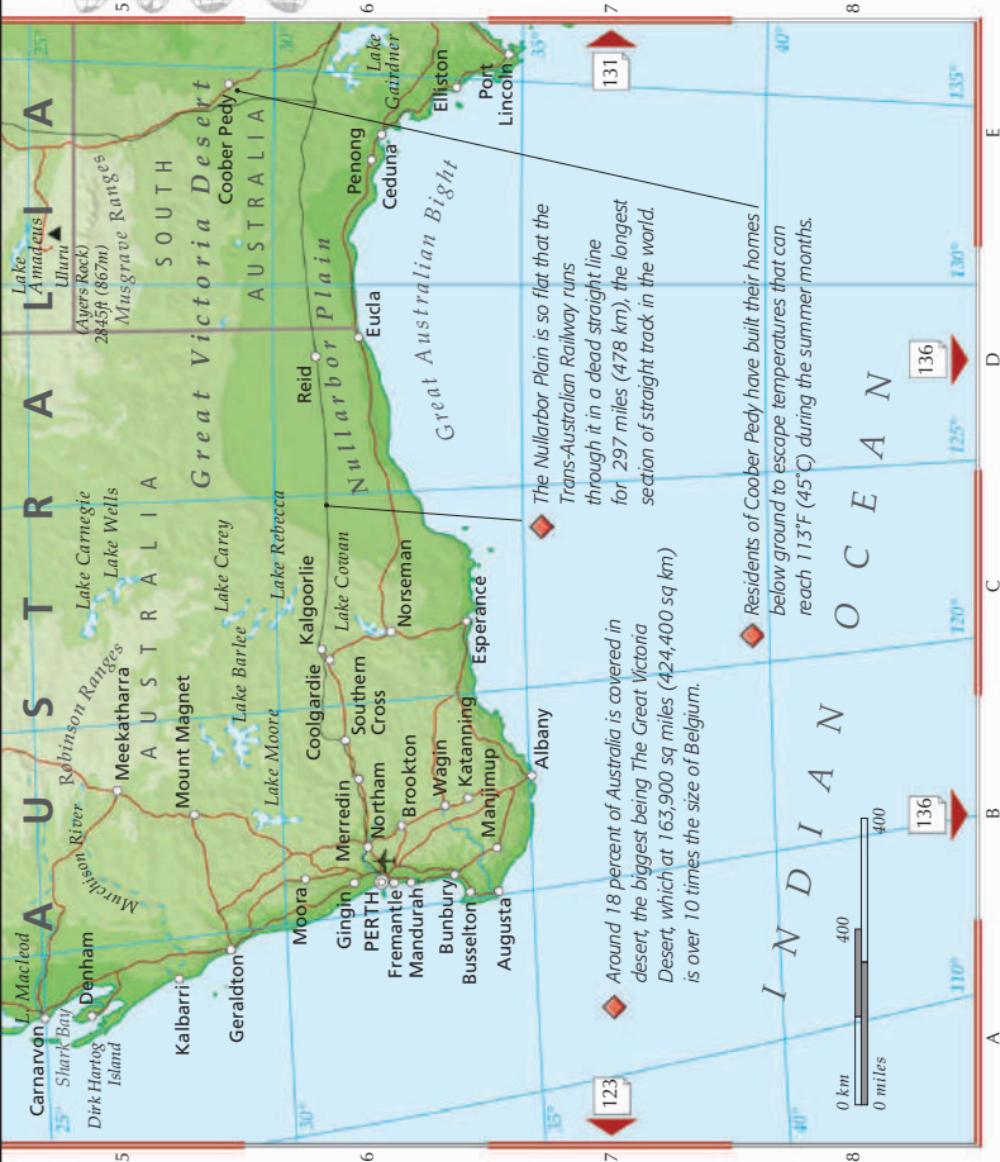
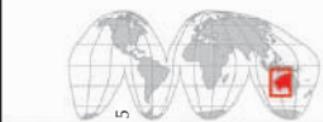
135

3

Islands

Western Australia





E

D

C

B

A

T a s m a n

Three Kings Islands

S e a

North Cape

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

The lizard-like tuatara is found on some of the island's and rocky stacks off New Zealand. It is the sole remaining representative of the reptilian order Sphenodontia, which first evolved before the dinosaurs. It has a third "eye" on the top of its head, which is sensitive to light.

127

1

2

131

Around 130 CE, something in the order of 33 billion tons (tonnes) of pumice was ejected in a massive volcanic eruption that left a 20,000 sq mile (51,800 sq km) debris field and created an enormous caldera that subsequently became Lake Taupo.

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

NEW ZEALAND

4

Te Kao Great Exhibition Bay Kaitaia

Ruawai Northland Warkworth Hauraki Gulf Takapuna Auckland Waiuku Hamilton Cambridge Rotorua Te Kuiti North Taranaki Bight New Plymouth

Paihia Whangarei

Whitianga Manurewa Paeroa Tauranga Lake Whakatane Rotorua

Tauranga Bay of Plenty East Cape

Rotorua Rawhiti Gisborne Lake Taupo Wairoa Hastings Waipa

Stratford Taihape Napier Hawke Bay Palmerston North Woodville Levin Paraparaumu Masterton

Taumarunui South Taranaki Bight Wanganui Hastings

Cape Farewell Tasman Bay

Cape Turnagain Bay

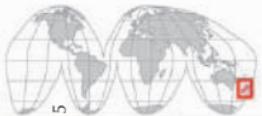
4

1

2

3

4



A vertical map of the Wellingrove Peninsula. It shows several locations: Motueka, Picton, Richmond, Seddonville, Karamea Bight, and Lower Hutt. A red dot marks the location of Lower Hutt. The map also shows the Cooloola Range and the coastline.

Though still the highest peak in New Zealand, at 12,316 ft (3754 m), a massive rock fall in 1991 reduced the height of Aoraki (Mount Cook) by 33 ft (10 m). ▶

Fox Glacier Haast

A detailed map of the South Island of New Zealand. The map shows the coastline, major rivers like the Waitaki, Clutha, and Rakaia, and several lakes including Wanaka, Wakatipu, and Taupo. Major cities marked with dots include Ashburton, Canterbury Bight, Timaru, Studholme, Oamaru, Dunedin, Balclutha, Invercargill, Riverton, Gore, Lumsden, Mosgiel, Alexandra, Queenstown, Wanaka, Fairlie, and Waynedale. A red diamond marker is placed near the northern tip of the island. A legend in the top right corner identifies symbols for 'Water', 'Road', 'Major Road', 'State Highway', 'Minor Road', 'Reserve', 'State Reserve', 'State Forest Reserve', and 'Forest Reserve'.

The Kakapo is a rare bird found on Stewart Island. It is listed as 'Endangered' because it is still being hunted.

dogs, cats, rats, and ferrets that were introduced in the 19th century. Consequently, it is in danger of extinction; in 2009 there were only 125 birds left in the wild.

136

168° 170° 172°

New Zealand has always been a leader in progressive social legislation. In 1893, it was the first country to grant women the right to vote.

outh Island

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

P A C I F I C
O C E A N

A flightless parrot that lives in burrows. Its form of defense is to remain perfectly still, camouflaged in its burrow, until predators such as the

dogs, cats, rats, a century. Consequently there were only

The Pacific Ocean





POLAR REGIONS

Antarctica



The world factfiles





NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

North & Central America





1

10

7

88

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

- 1 -

Sargasso Sea

Virgin Islands (US)

Gulf of Mexico

11

10

GUATEMALA • BELIZE

EL SALVADOR • TEGUCIGALPA
ALVADOB

COSTA RICA

PANAMA

三

AMERICA

卷之三

110

POLITICAL FACTFILE

TOTAL AREA:
116,571 sq miles
1,021,940 sq km

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:

TOTAL POPULATION:
361 million

**LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:
Mexico City, Mexico 22.9 million**

**COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST
POPULATION DENSITY:**
Barbados 1542 people per sq mile

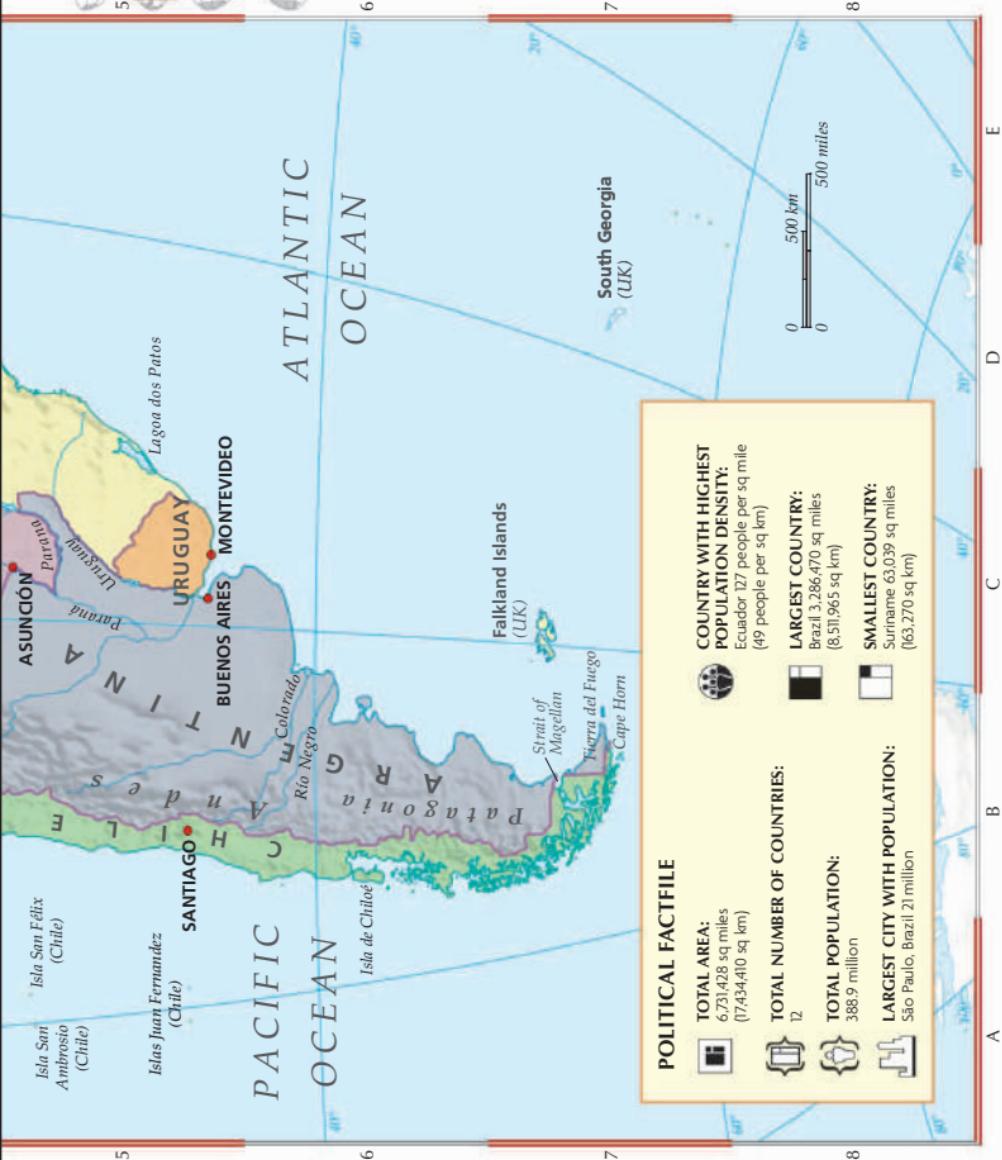
LARGEST COUNTRY:
Canada 3,855,171 sq miles
(9,984,670 km²)

SMALLEST COUNTRY:
St. Kitts & Nevis 101 sq miles
(261 sq km)

SOUTH AMERICA

South America





POLITICAL FACTFILE

COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:

Ecuador (177 people per sq mile)
(49 people per sq km)

LARGEST COUNTRY:
Brazil 3,286,470 sq miles
(8,519,965 sq km)

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

TOTAL AREA:

6,734,288 sq miles
(17,434,410 sq km)

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:

12

TOTAL POPULATION:

388.9 million

LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:

São Paulo, Brazil 21 million





POLITICAL FACTFILE

TOTAL AREA:
11,437.866 sq miles
(29,624,290 sq km)

COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY: Mauritius 1794 people per sq mile

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:

1

TOTAL POPULATION:
1008.4 million

TOTAL POPU
1008.4 million

LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:
Cairo, Egypt 14.8 million

LARGEST CITY WITH
Cairo, Egypt 14.8 million

EUROPE

Europe

A

B

C

D

POLITICAL FACTFILE



TOTAL AREA:
3,739,678 sq miles
(9,685,756 sq km)



TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:
46



TOTAL POPULATION:
717.8 million



LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:
Moscow, European Russia 13.5 million



COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:
Monaco 42,667 people per sq mile
(16,410 people per sq km)



LARGEST COUNTRY:
European Russia 1,527,341 sq miles
(3,955,818 sq km)



SMALLEST COUNTRY:
Vatican City, Italy 0.17 sq miles
(0.44 sq km)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Madeira
(Portugal)

Canary Islands
(Spain)

PORTUGAL

LISBON

Guadalquivir

Ceuta
(Spain)

Melilla
(Spain)

SPAIN

MADRID

Ebro

Gibraltar

VATICA

NICAN

CITY

ROM

A F R I C A

REYKJAVIK

ICELAND

Faeroe Islands
(Denmark)

Shetland Islands

Outer
Hebrides

British
Isles

IRELAND

DUBLIN

UNITED
KINGDOM

LONDON

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS

LUXEMBOURG

PARIS

BERN

MONACO

ANDORRA

SAN MARINO

CORSICA

VALETTA

MALTA

A

B

C

D

Arctic Circle

Norwegian Sea

North Sea

Orkney Islands

Channel Is.
(UK)

Elbe

AMSTERDAM

NETH.

THE HAGUE

BERLIN

GERMANY

PRAGUE

CZECH REPUBLIC

LIECH.

BRATISLAVA

VIENNA

AUSTRIA

SLOVENIA

LJUBLJANA

ZAGREB

CROATIA

SARAJEVO

BOSNIA & HERZ.

ITALY

Sardinia

Sicily

VALLETTA

MALTA

A

B

C

D

A F R I C A







Australasia & Oceania





F

G

H

POLITICAL FACTFILE

TOTAL AREA:
3,244,632 sq miles (8,403,608 sq km)

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:
14

TOTAL POPULATION:
34.5 million

LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:
Sydney, Australia 4.4 million

COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:
Nauru 1210 people per sq mile
(467 people per sq km)

LARGEST COUNTRY:
Australia 2,967,893 sq miles
(7,686,850 sq km)

SMALLEST COUNTRY:
Nauru 8.1 sq miles (21 sq km)

International Date Line



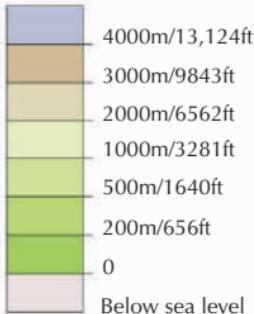
Key to factfile maps

FOREWORD

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

KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

ELEVATION



BORDERS

- Full international
- Disputed de facto
- Territorial claim
- Cease-fire line
- State/Province

DRAINAGE FEATURES

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

SYMBOLS

- Capital city
- Major town
- ▲ International airport
- ▲ Mountain

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

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

The area figure denotes total land area



Afghanistan

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic State of Afghanistan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1919

CAPITAL: Kabul

POPULATION: 28.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 250,000 sq. miles (647,500 sq. km)

DENSITY: 112 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Pashtu*, Dari*, Tajik, other

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 84%,

Shi'a Muslim 15%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Hazara 19%, Uzbek, Turkmen, other 18%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Afghani = 100 puls

Albania



Lying at the southeastern end of the Adriatic Sea, Albania was the last east European country to liberalize its economy. The regional strife of the 1990s has left a difficult legacy.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: The Albanians' name for their country, *Shqipërië*, means "Land of the Eagles"



THE ECONOMY

Oil and natural gas reserves have potential to offset rudimentary infrastructure and lack of foreign investment. Organized crime problem.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Albania

DATE OF FORMATION: 1912

CAPITAL: Tirana

POPULATION: 3.16 million

TOTAL AREA: 11,100 sq. miles

(28,748 sq. km)

DENSITY: 298 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Albanian*, Greek

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 70%, Orthodox Christian 20%, Roman Catholic 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Albanian 93%, Greek 5%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Lek = 100 qindarka (qintars)



Algeria

Africa's second-largest country, Algeria won independence from France in 1962. Today, national reconciliation is key to recovery from a conflict launched by Islamic extremists in 1992.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

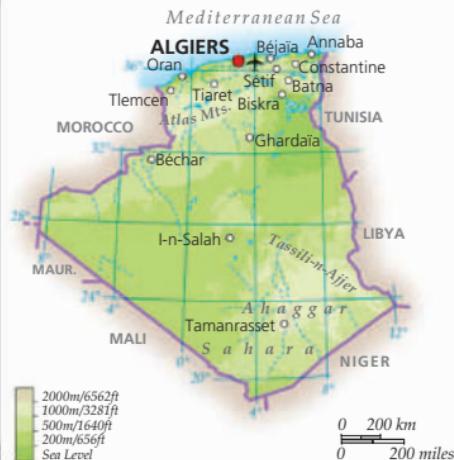


THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Algiers

POPULATION: 34.9 million

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

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Tamazight, French

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 99%,

Christian and Jewish 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 75%, Berber 24%,

European and Jewish 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Algerian dinar = 100 centimes

Andorra



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

Tourism and duty-free sales dominate the economy. Banking secrecy laws and low consumer taxes promote investment and commerce. France and Spain effectively decide economic policy. Dependence on imported food and raw materials.



FACTFILE

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

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Catalan*, French, Portuguese

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 94%, other 6%

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Angola

Located in southwest Africa, Angola suffered a civil war following independence from Portugal in 1975, until a 2002 peace deal. Hundreds of thousands of people died.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Angola

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Luanda

POPULATION: 18.5 million

TOTAL AREA: 481,351 sq. miles
(1,246,700 sq. km)

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Portuguese*, Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 50%, other 30%, Protestant 20%

ETHNIC MIX: Ovimbundu 37%, other 25%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Readjusted kwanza = 100 lwei

Antarctica



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

GEOGRAPHY

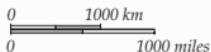
The bulk of Antarctica's ice is contained in the Greater Antarctic Ice Sheet – a huge dome that rises steeply from the coast and flattens to a plateau in the interior.

CLIMATE

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

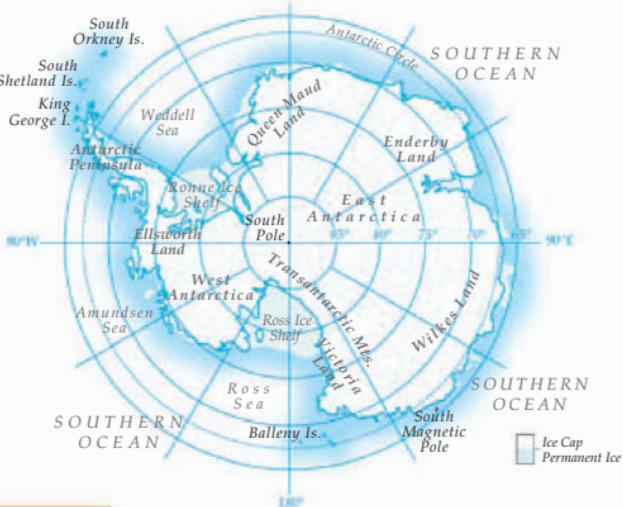
PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



Territorial Claims:

- Chilean claim
- Argentinian claim
- Brazilian zone of interest
- British claim
- Norwegian undefined limit
- Australian claim
- French claim
- New Zealand claim



The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 holds all territorial claims in abeyance in the interest of international cooperation

FACTFILE

DATE OF FORMATION: 1961

TOTAL AREA: 5,405,000 sq. miles
(14,000,000 sq. km)

INSIGHT: If the ice sheets of Antarctica were to melt, the world's oceans would rise by as much as 200–210 ft (60–65 m)



Antigua & Barbuda

A former colony of Spain, France, and the UK, Antigua and Barbuda lies at the outer edge of the Leeward Islands group in the Caribbean, and includes the uninhabited islet of Redonda.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: In 1865, Redonda was "claimed" by an eccentric Englishman as a kingdom for his son



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Antigua and Barbuda

DATE OF FORMATION: 1981

CAPITAL: St. John's

POPULATION: 82,800

TOTAL AREA: 170 sq. miles

(442 sq. km)

DENSITY: 487 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, English patois

RELIGIONS: Anglican 45%, other Protestant 42%, Roman Catholic 10%, other 2%, Rastafarian 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Black African 95%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: E. Caribbean \$ = 100 cents

Argentina



Argentina occupies most of southern South America.

After 30 years of intermittent military rule, democracy returned in 1983. Economy has slowed since its recovery from 2001 crash.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Argentina

DATE OF FORMATION: 1816

CAPITAL: Buenos Aires

POPULATION: 40.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 1,068,296 sq. miles
(2,766,890 sq. km)

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Italian, Amerindian languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 90%, other 6%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Indo-European 83%, Mestizo 14%, Jewish 2%, Amerindian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Argentine peso = 100 centavos



Armenia



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Armenia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Yerevan

POPULATION: 3.08 million

TOTAL AREA: 11,506 sq. miles

(29,800 sq. km)

DENSITY: 268 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



LANGUAGES: Armenian*, Azeri, Russian

RELIGIONS: Armenian Apostolic Church (Orthodox) 88%, Armenian Catholic Church 6%, other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Armenian 98%, Yezidi 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Dram = 100 luma

Australia



An island continent in its own right, Australia is the world's sixth-largest country. European settlement began over 200 years ago. Most Australians now live in cities along the coast.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Commonwealth of Australia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1901

CAPITAL: Canberra

POPULATION: 21.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 2,967,893 sq. miles
(7,686,850 sq. km)

DENSITY: 7 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Cantonese, other

RELIGIONS: Various Protestant 38%, other 36%, Roman Catholic 26%

ETHNIC MIX: European 90%, Asian 7%, Aboriginal 2%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Australian dollar = 100 cents

\$

THE ECONOMY

 Efficient mining and agriculture: particular success in viticulture. Large resource base: coal, iron ore, bauxite, and most other minerals. Protectionism abandoned to open up Australian markets. Concentration on trade with Asia: China's expanding demand for minerals spurred a return to strong economic growth after the 1997

Asian financial crisis. China now rivals Japan as Australia's major trading partner. Upward trend in Asian visitor arrivals has strengthened tourism.



Austria



Bordering eight countries in the heart of Europe, Austria was created in 1918 after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire. Neutral after World War II, it joined the EU in 1995.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Many of the world's great composers were Austrian, including Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, and Strauss



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Austria
DATE OF FORMATION: 1918
CAPITAL: Vienna
POPULATION: 8.36 million
TOTAL AREA: 32,378 sq. miles (83,858 sq. km)
DENSITY: 262 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: German*, Croatian, Slovenian, Hungarian (Magyar)

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 78%, nonreligious 9%, other 8%, Protestant 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Austrian 93%, Croat, Slovene, and Hungarian 6%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Azerbaijan



Situated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, it was the first Soviet republic to declare independence in 1991. Territorial disputes with Armenia have dominated politics since.



GEOGRAPHY

Caucasus Mountains in west, including Naxçıvan enclave south of Armenia. Flat, low-lying terrain on the coast of the Caspian Sea.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: *The fire-worshipping Zoroastrian faith originated in Azerbaijan in the 6th century BCE*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Azerbaijan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Baku

POPULATION: 8.83 million

TOTAL AREA: 33,436 sq. miles

(86,600 sq. km)

DENSITY: 264 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Azeri*, Russian

RELIGIONS: Shi'a Muslim 68%, Sunni Muslim 26%, Russian Orthodox 3%, Armenian Orthodox 2%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Azeri 91%, other 3%, Lazi 2%, Russian 2%, Armenian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: New manat = 100 gopik

Bahamas



Located off the Florida coast in the western Atlantic, the Bahamas comprises an archipelago of some 700 islands and 2400 cays, only around 30 of which are inhabited.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: *The country's extensive merchant fleet consists mainly of "flag-of-convenience" vessels registered by foreign owners*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Commonwealth of the Bahamas

DATE OF FORMATION: 1973

CAPITAL: Nassau

POPULATION: 341,700

TOTAL AREA: 5382 sq. miles
(13,940 sq. km)

DENSITY: 88 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, English Creole, French Creole

RELIGIONS: Baptist 32%, other 29%,

Anglican 20%, Roman Catholic 19%

ETHNIC MIX: Black African 85%, other 15%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Bahamian dollar = 100 cents



Bahrain

Bahrain is an archipelago of 49 islands between the Qatar peninsula and the Saudi Arabian mainland. Only three of the islands are inhabited. It was the first Gulf emirate to export oil.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

INSIGHT: The 16 Hawar Islands were awarded to Bahrain in 2001 after a lengthy dispute with Qatar

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Bahrain

DATE OF FORMATION: 1971

CAPITAL: Manama

POPULATION: 791,500

TOTAL AREA: 239 sq. miles

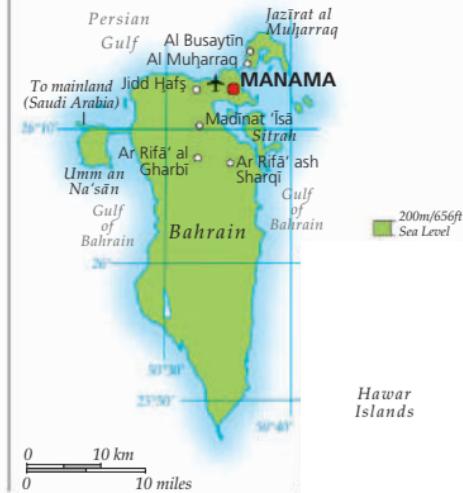
(620 sq. km)

DENSITY: 2899 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



LANGUAGES: Arabic*

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Shi'a) 99%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Bahraini 70%, Iranian, Indian, and Pakistani 24%, other 6%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed monarchical-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Bahraini dinar = 1000 fils

Bangladesh



Bangladesh lies at the north end of the Bay of Bengal and frequently suffers devastating flood, cyclones, and famine. It seceded from Pakistan in 1971.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: People's Republic of Bangladesh

DATE OF FORMATION: 1971

CAPITAL: Dhaka

POPULATION: 162 million

TOTAL AREA: 55,598 sq. miles
(144,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 3138 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bengali*, Urdu, Chakma, Marma, Garo, Khasi, Santhali, Tripuri, Mro

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 87%, Hindu 12%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Bengali 98%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Taka = 100 poisha



Barbados

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands. Once solely inhabited by the native Arawak, Barbados was first colonized by British settlers in the 1620s.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Barbados retains a strong British influence and is referred to by its neighbors as "Little England"



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Barbados

DATE OF FORMATION: 1966

CAPITAL: Bridgetown

POPULATION: 255,900

TOTAL AREA: 166 sq. miles

(430 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1542 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bajan (Barbadian English), English*

RELIGIONS: Anglican 40%, other 24%, nonreligious 17%, Pentecostal 8%, Methodist 7%, Roman Catholic 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Black African 92%, other 8%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Barbados dollar = 100 cents

Belarus



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

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

LANGUAGES: Belarussian*, Russian*

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 60%, other (including Muslim, Jewish, and Protestant) 32%, Roman Catholic 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Belarussian 81%, Russian 11%, Polish 4%, Ukrainian 2%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Belarussian rouble = 100 kopeks



Belgium

Belgium lies in northwestern Europe. Its history has been marked by tensions between the majority Dutch-speaking (Flemish) and minority French-speaking (Walloon) communities.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Belgium

DATE OF FORMATION: 1830

CAPITAL: Brussels

POPULATION: 10.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 11,780 sq. miles

(30,510 sq. km)

DENSITY: 840 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Dutch*, French*, German*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%, other 10%, Muslim 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Flemish 58%, Walloon 33%, other 6%, Italian 2%, Moroccan 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Belize



Belize lies on the eastern shore of the Yucatan Peninsula. Formerly called British Honduras, Belize was the last Central American country to gain its independence, in 1981.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

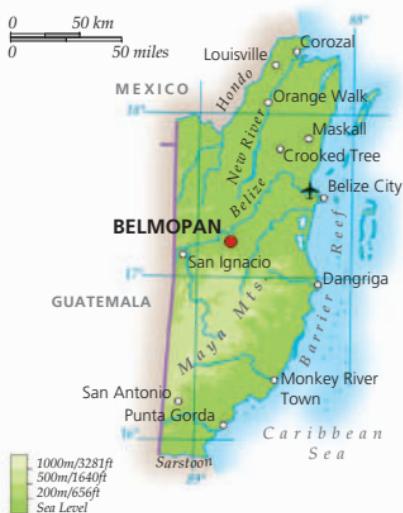


INSIGHT: Belize's barrier reef is the second-largest in the world



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Belize

DATE OF FORMATION: 1981

CAPITAL: Belmopan

POPULATION: 306,800

TOTAL AREA: 8867 sq. miles
(22,966 sq. km)

DENSITY: 35 people per sq. mile

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Belizean dollar = 100 cents



Benin



Benin stretches north from the west African coast.

In 1990, Benin became one of the pioneers of African democratization, ending 17 years of one-party Marxist-Leninist rule.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT:
Voodoo is thought to have originated in Benin, and was taken to Haiti by slaves

500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level

0 100 km
0 100 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Benin

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Porto-Novo

POPULATION: 8.94 million

TOTAL AREA: 43,483 sq. miles

(112,620 sq. km)

DENSITY: 209 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Fon, Bariba, Yoruba, Adja, Houeda, Somba, French*

RELIGIONS: 50%, Muslim 30%, Christian 20%

ETHNIC MIX: Fon 41%, other 21%, Adja 16%, Yoruba 12%, Bariba 10%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Bhutan



Perched in the eastern Himalayas between India and China lies the landlocked Kingdom of Bhutan. It is largely closed to the outside world to protect its culture; TV was banned until 1999.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

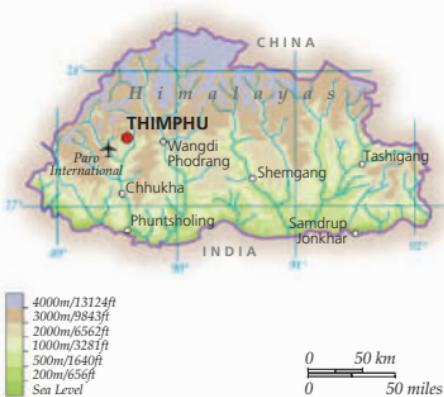


THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: In 2004 Bhutan became the first country in the world to ban smoking and the sale of tobacco



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Bhutan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1656

CAPITAL: Thimphu

POPULATION: 697,300

TOTAL AREA: 18,147 sq. miles
(47,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Dzongkha*, Nepali

RELIGIONS: Mahayana Buddhist 70%, Hindu 24%, other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Bhute 50%, other 25%, Nepalese 25%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed monarchical-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Ngultrum = 100 chetrum



Landlocked high in central South America, Bolivia is one of the region's poorest countries. La Paz is the world's highest capital city: 13,385 feet (3631 m) above sea level.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Between 1825 and 1982 Bolivia averaged more than one armed coup a year

Bolivia



THE ECONOMY

Gold, silver, zinc, tin, oil, natural gas: all vulnerable to world price fluctuations. Social issues and nationalization of natural gas sector deter investors. Major coca producer. Lack of manufacturing. Rich eastern provinces want autonomy.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Bolivia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1825

CAPITAL: La Paz (administrative);

Sucre (judicial)

POPULATION: 9.86 million

TOTAL AREA: 424,162 sq. miles

(1,098,580 sq. km)

DENSITY: 24 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Aymara*, Quechua*, Spanish*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%, other 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Quechua 37%, Aymara 32%, mixed 13%, European 10%, other 8%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Boliviano = 100 centavos

Bosnia & Herzegovina



Perched in the highlands of southeast Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina was the focus of the bitter ethnic conflict which accompanied the early 1990s dissolution of the Yugoslav state.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

Continental. Hot summers and cold, often snowy winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Bosnia and Herzegovina

DATE OF FORMATION: 1992

CAPITAL: Sarajevo

POPULATION: 3.77 million

TOTAL AREA: 19,741 sq. miles
(51,129 sq. km)

DENSITY: 191 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bosnian*, Serbian*, Croatian*

RELIGIONS: Muslim 40%, Orthodox Christian 31%, Catholic 15%, other 14%

ETHNIC MIX: Bosniak 44%, Serb 31%, Croat 17%, other 8%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Marka = 100 pfeninga



Botswana



Landlocked in the heart of southern Africa, Botswana boasts the world's largest inland river delta. Diamonds provide potential wealth, but the country is crippled by HIV/AIDS.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Botswana

DATE OF FORMATION: 1966

CAPITAL: Gaborone

POPULATION: 1.95 million

TOTAL AREA: 231,803 sq. miles (600,370 sq. km)

DENSITY: 9 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Setswana, English*, Shona, San, Khoikhoi, isiNdebele

RELIGIONS: Traditional beliefs 50%, Christian (mainly Protestant) 30%, other (including Muslim) 20%

ETHNIC MIX: Tswana 98%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Pula = 100 thebe

Brazil



Covering almost half of South America, Brazil is the site of the world's largest and ecologically most important rainforest. The country has immense natural and economic resources.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Dominant regional economy. Huge potential for growth based on abundant natural resources. A leading exporter of coffee, sugar, and orange juice. Social tension threatens stability. Infrastructure needs investment.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federative Rep. of Brazil

DATE OF FORMATION: 1822

CAPITAL: Brasília

POPULATION: 194 million

TOTAL AREA: 3,286,470 sq. miles
(8,511,965 sq. km)

DENSITY: 59 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Portuguese*, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Japanese, other

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 15%, atheist 7%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: White 54%, Mixed race 38%, Black 6%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Real = 100 centavos

 **INSIGHT:** Since 1900, a third of Brazil's indigenous Amerindian groups have become extinct due to disease, starvation, or the forceful taking of land by miners, loggers, and settlers



Brunei



Lying on the northern coast of the island of Borneo, Brunei is surrounded and divided in two by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. It has been independent since 1984.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: The sultan spent US\$350 million building the world's largest palace at Bandar Seri Begawan



THE ECONOMY

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

1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Sultanate of Brunei

DATE OF FORMATION: 1984

CAPITAL: Bandar Seri Begawan

POPULATION: 399,700

TOTAL AREA: 2228 sq. miles

(5770 sq. km)

DENSITY: 196 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Malay*, English, Chinese

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 66%, Buddhist 14%, other 10%, Christian 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Malay 67%, Chinese 16%, other 11%, indigenous 6%

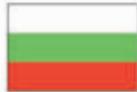
GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Brunei dollar = 100 cents



Bulgaria

Located in southeastern Europe, Bulgaria was under communist rule from 1947 to 1989. Political and economic reform since then enabled it to join the EU in 2007.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Bulgaria

DATE OF FORMATION: 1908

CAPITAL: Sofia

POPULATION: 7.54 million

TOTAL AREA: 42,822 sq. miles

(110,910 sq. km)

DENSITY: 177 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bulgarian*, Turkish, Romani

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 83%, Muslim 12%, other 4%, Catholic 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Bulgarian 84%, Turkish 9%,

Roma 5%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Lev = 100 stotinki

Burkina



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Burkina Faso

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Ouagadougou

POPULATION: 15.8 million

TOTAL AREA: 105,869 sq. miles
(274,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 149 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Mossi, Fulani, French*, Tuareg, Dyula, Songhai

RELIGIONS: Muslim 55%, Traditional beliefs 35%, Roman Catholic 9%, other Christian 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Other 52%, Mossi 48%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Burundi

Small, densely populated and landlocked, Burundi lies just south of the equator, on the Nile–Congo watershed in central Africa. Its people have the world's lowest per capita income.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

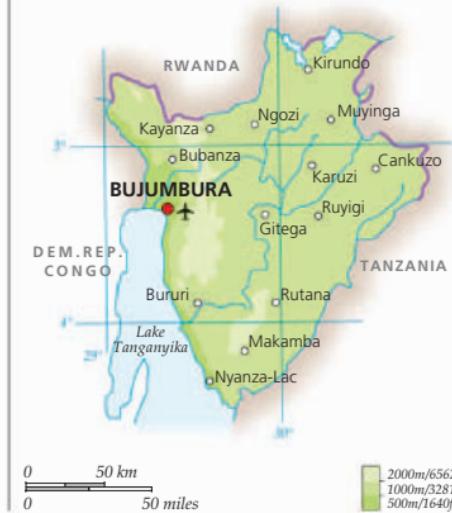


INSIGHT: Burundi's fertility rate is one of the highest in Africa. On average, women have seven children



THE ECONOMY

Overwhelmingly agricultural economy, mostly subsistence. Small quantities of gold and tungsten. Potential of oil in Lake Tanganyika. Little prospect of lasting stability.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Burundi

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Bujumbura

POPULATION: 8.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 10,745 sq. miles
(27,830 sq. km)

DENSITY: 838 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kirundi*, French*, Kiswahili

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Burundi franc = 100 centimes

Cambodia



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Cambodia has many impressive temples, dating from when the country was the center of the Khmer Empire



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Cambodia
DATE OF FORMATION: 1953
CAPITAL: Phnom Penh
POPULATION: 14.8 million
TOTAL AREA: 69,900 sq. miles (181,040 sq. km)
DENSITY: 217 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Khmer*, French, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cham

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 93%, Muslim 6%, Christian 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Khmer 90%, other 5%, Vietnamese 4%, Chinese 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Riel = 100 sen



Cameroon



Situated in the corner of the Gulf of Guinea, Cameroon was effectively a one-party state for 30 years. Multiparty elections, since 1992, regularly return that same party to power.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Cameroon's name derives from the Portuguese word *camarões*, after the shrimp fished by the early European explorers

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Cameroon

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Yaoundé

POPULATION: 19.5 million

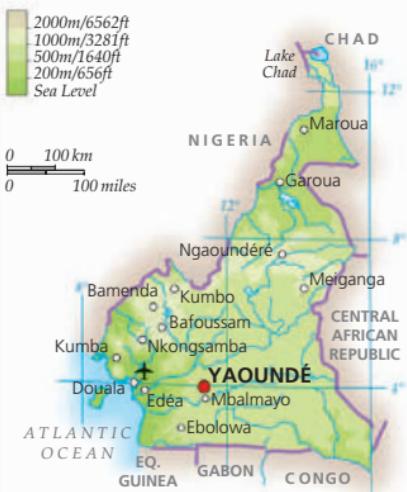
TOTAL AREA: 183,567 sq. miles
(475,400 sq. km)

DENSITY: 109 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Oil reserves. Very diversified agricultural economy – timber, cocoa, bananas, coffee. Fuel smuggling from Nigeria undermines refinery profits. Corruption. Port for Chad and CAR.



LANGUAGES: Bamileke, Fang, Fulani, French*, English*

RELIGIONS: Catholic 35%, traditional beliefs 25%, Muslim 22%, Protestant 18%

ETHNIC MIX: Highlanders 31%, other 39%, equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Canada



Canada extends from the Arctic to its US border along the 49th parallel. Unified under British rule from 1763, its development and expansion attracted large-scale immigration.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Two-thirds of the population live in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence lowlands, fostering some shared cultural values with the neighboring US. Important differences, however, include wider welfare provision and Commonwealth membership. The French-speaking Québécois wish to preserve their culture and language from further Anglicization, and demand to be recognized as a "distinct society." The government welcomes ethnic diversity among immigrants, promoting a policy that encourages each group to maintain its own culture. Land claims made by the indigenous peoples are being redressed. Nunavut, an Inuit-governed territory that covers nearly a quarter of Canada's land area, was created from a portion of the Northwest Territories in 1999. Women are well represented at most levels of business and government.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Canada

DATE OF FORMATION: 1867

CAPITAL: Ottawa

POPULATION: 33.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 3,855,171 sq. miles
(9,984,670 sq. km)

DENSITY: 9 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, French*, other

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 44%, Protestant 29%, other 27%

ETHNIC ORIGIN: British, French, and other European 87%, Asian 9%, Amerindian, Métis, and Inuit 4%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

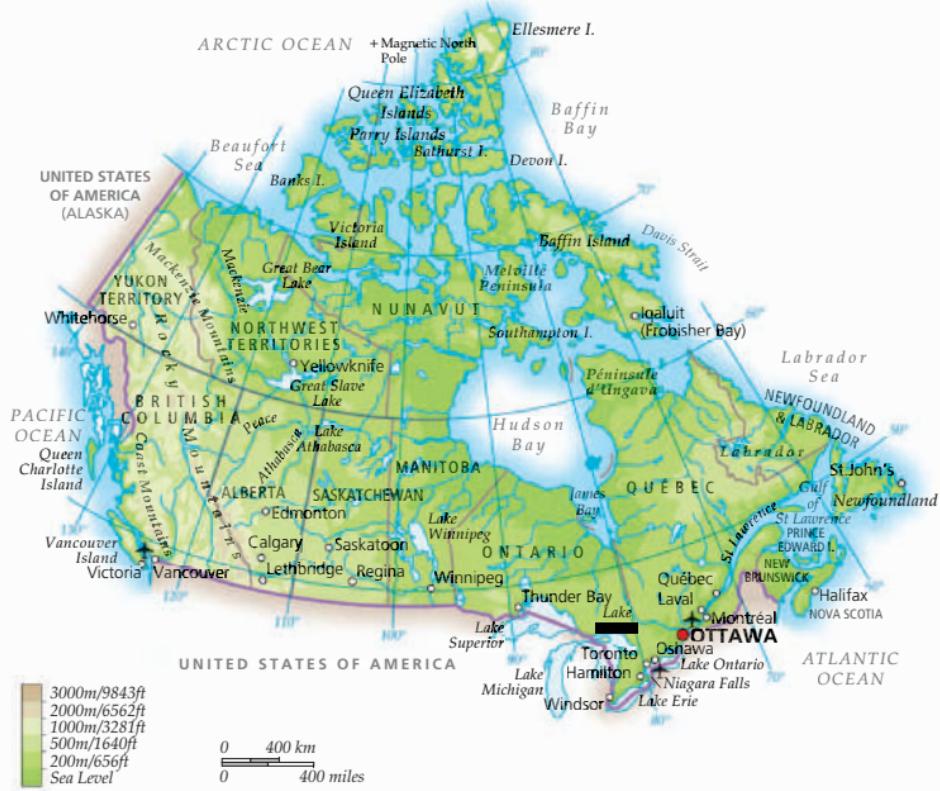
CURRENCY: Canadian dollar = 100 cents

\$

THE ECONOMY

 Wide-ranging resources, providing exports, cheap energy, and raw materials for manufacturing, underpin a high standard of living, with smaller wealth disparities than in the US. Prices for primary exports fluctuate, but the high oil price has encouraged development of Alberta's vast oil fields. Manufactured exports have flourished under growing global

competition, especially since the creation of the NAFTA free trade area, but reliance on the US market makes the Canadian economy vulnerable to US slowdowns. Unemployment rose during the 2009 recession.



Cape Verde



Off the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, lies the group of islands that make up Cape Verde, a Portuguese colony until it gained independence in 1975.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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

0 50 km
0 50 miles

2000m/6562ft
1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Cape Verde

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Praia

POPULATION: 505,600

TOTAL AREA: 1557 sq. miles
(4033 sq. km)

DENSITY: 325 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Creole, Portuguese*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%, other 2%, Protestant 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestiço 60%, African 30%, other 10%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: C.V. escudo = 100 centavos



Central African Republic

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: "Emperor" Bokassa's eccentric rule from 1965 to 1979 was followed by military dictatorship until democracy was restored in 1993



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Central African Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Bangui

POPULATION: 4.42 million

TOTAL AREA: 240,534 sq. miles
(622,984 sq. km)

DENSITY: 18 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Sango, Banda, Gbaya, French*

RELIGIONS: Traditional beliefs 60%, Christian 35%, Muslim 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Baya 34%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 21%, Sara 10%, other 8%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Chad



Landlocked in north-central Africa, Chad has had a turbulent history since independence from France in 1960. Intermittent periods of civil war followed a military coup in 1975.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

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



THE ECONOMY

The discovery of oil, and the opening of a pipeline to the coast via Cameroon, are transforming Chad's economy, though the new wealth is unlikely to reach most people.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Chad

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: N'djamena

POPULATION: 11.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 495,752 sq. miles
(1,284,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 23 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French*, Sara, Arabic*, Maba

RELIGIONS: Muslim 55%, traditional beliefs 35%, Christian 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Other 30%, Sara 28%,

Mayo-Kebbi 12%, Arab 12%,

Ouaddai 9%, Kanem-Bornou 9%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Chile extends in a ribbon down the west coast of South America. It returned to elected civilian rule in 1989 after a referendum forced out military dictator General Pinochet.



GEOGRAPHY

Fertile valleys in the center between the coast and the Andes. Atacama Desert in north. Deep-sea channels, lakes, and fjords in south.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT:
Chile's Atacama Desert is the driest place on Earth



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Chile

DATE OF FORMATION: 1818

CAPITAL: Santiago

POPULATION: 17 million

TOTAL AREA: 292,258 sq. miles

(756,950 sq. km)

DENSITY: 59 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Amerindian languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 80%, other and nonreligious 20%

ETHNIC MIX: Mixed and European 90%, other Amerindian 9%, Mapuche 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Chilean peso = 100 centavos



Covering a vast area of eastern Asia, China is bordered by 14 countries. A one-party Communist state since 1949, it has recently become a dominant force in global manufacturing.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE



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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: People's Rep. of China

DATE OF FORMATION: 960

CAPITAL: Beijing

POPULATION: 1.35 billion

TOTAL AREA: 3,705,386 sq. miles
(9,596,960 sq. km)

DENSITY: 374 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Mandarin*, other

RELIGIONS: Nonreligious 59%, traditional beliefs 20%, other 13%, Buddhist 6%, Muslim 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Han 92%, other 4%, Hui 1%, Miao 1%, Manchu 1%, Zhuang 1%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Yuan = 10 jiao = 100 fen



THE ECONOMY

China has shifted from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy; liberalization has gone furthest in the south where the emerging business class is based. The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001–2005) emphasized rapid development; the Eleventh Plan aims to reduce wealth disparities. Exports led sustained GDP growth from 2003; China has become the world's third-largest

economy. Faced with a global downturn from 2008, Chinese stimulus packages have boosted domestic spending. The buying power of China's huge market for raw materials and consumer goods could drive global recovery.

INSIGHT: China has the world's oldest continuous civilization. Its recorded history began 4000 years ago, with the Shang dynasty



Colombia



Lying in northwest South America, Colombia has coastlines on both the Caribbean and the Pacific. It is primarily noted for its coffee, emeralds, gold, and cocaine trafficking.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Over 50% of the world's cocaine is produced in Colombia



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Colombia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1819

CAPITAL: Bogotá

POPULATION: 45.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 439,733 sq. miles
(1,138,910 sq. km)

DENSITY: 114 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Wayuu, Páez, other Amerindian languages

RELIGIONS: Catholic 95%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 58%, White 20%, European-African 14%, African 4%, African-Amerindian 3%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Col. peso = 100 centavos



Comoros

Off the east African coast, between Mozambique and Madagascar, lies the archipelago republic of the Comoros, comprising three main islands and a number of smaller islets.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Union of the Comoros

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Moroni

POPULATION: 676,000

TOTAL AREA: 838 sq. miles

(2170 sq. km)

DENSITY: 785 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Comoran*, French*

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

ETHNIC MIX: Comoran 97%, other 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Comoros franc = 100 centimes

Congo



Astride the equator in west-central Africa, this former French colony emerged from 20 years of Marxist-Leninist rule in 1990. Democracy was soon overshadowed by years of violence.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

One of the most tribally conscious and heavily urbanized countries in Africa, with most people living in the Brazzaville–Pointe-Noire region. Main tensions are between the Bakongo in the north and the Mbochi in the south. Relative peace was secured in 1999, and “ninja” rebels in the Pool region, around Brazzaville, signed a peace deal in 2003.



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Congo

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Brazzaville

POPULATION: 3.68 million

TOTAL AREA: 132,046 sq. miles
(342,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 28 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kongo, Teke, Lingala, French*

RELIGIONS: Traditional 50%, Catholic 25%, Protestant 23%, Muslim 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Bakongo 51%, Teke 17%,

other 16%, Mbochi 11%, Mbédé 5%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Lying in east-central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of Africa's largest countries, and the scene of one of its worst regional wars.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic Republic of the Congo

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Kinshasa

POPULATION: 66 million

TOTAL AREA: 905,563 sq. miles (2,345,410 sq. km)

DENSITY: 75 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kiswahili, Tshiluba, French*

RELIGIONS: Christian 70%, Kimbanguist 10%, traditional beliefs 10%, Muslim 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Other 55%, Mongo, Luba, Kongo, and Mangbetu-Azande 45%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Congolese franc = 100 centimes

Costa Rica



Costa Rica, Central America's most stable country, is rich in pristine scenery and exotic wildlife. Its neutrality in foreign affairs is long-standing, but it has strong ties with the US.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Costa Rica's 1949 constitution bans a national army



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Costa Rica

DATE OF FORMATION: 1838

CAPITAL: San José

POPULATION: 4.58 million

TOTAL AREA: 19,730 sq. miles
(51,100 sq. km)

DENSITY: 232 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, English Creole, Bri bri, Cabecar

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 76%, other (including Protestant) 24%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo and European 96%, Black 2%, Chinese 1%, Amerindian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: C.R. colón = 100 céntimos





Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

One of the larger nations along the coast of west Africa,

Côte d'Ivoire is the world's biggest cocoa producer.

An image of stability was rocked by civil war in 2002–2005.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level

0 100 km
0 100 miles

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Yamoussoukro

POPULATION: 21.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 124,502 sq. miles
(322,460 sq. km)

DENSITY: 172 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Akan, French*, Krou, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim 38%, Christian 31%, traditional beliefs 25%, other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Akan 42%, Voltaïque 18%, Mandé du Nord 17%, Krou 11%, other 12%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Croatia



Though it was controlled by Hungary from medieval times and was a part of the Yugoslav state for much of the 20th century, Croatia has a very strong national identity.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

The war cost the economy an estimated \$50 billion. Unemployment has been persistently high. Corruption deters foreign investment. Tourism is mainly on the Dalmatian coast.

0 50 km
0 50 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Croatia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Zagreb

POPULATION: 4.42 million

TOTAL AREA: 21,831 sq. miles

(56,542 sq. km)

DENSITY: 202 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Croatian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%, other 7%, Orthodox Christian 4%, Muslim 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Croat 90%, other 5%, Serb 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Kuna = 100 lipa





Cuba

A former Spanish colony, Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean. It became the only communist country in the Americas after Fidel Castro seized power in 1959.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Cuba

DATE OF FORMATION: 1902

CAPITAL: Havana

POPULATION: 11.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 42,803 sq. miles
(110,860 sq. km)

DENSITY: 262 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Nonreligious 49%, Roman Catholic 40%, atheist 6%, other 4%, Protestant 1%

ETHNIC MIX: White 66%,

European–African 22%, Black 12%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Cuban peso = 100 centavos

Cyprus



Cyprus lies south of Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean. Since 1974, it has been partitioned between the Turkish-occupied north and the Greek-Cypriot south.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Financial services and tourism. Eurozone member with best economic performance and lowest unemployment in 2009 downturn. North suffers from lack of investment and lower wages.



INSIGHT: *The Green Line, which separates north from south, was opened for the first time in 2003*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Cyprus

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Nicosia

POPULATION: 871,000

TOTAL AREA: 3571 sq. miles
(9250 sq. km)

DENSITY: 244 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Greek*, Turkish*

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 78%, Muslim 18%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Greek 81%, Turkish 11%, other 8%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential systems

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents
(new Turkish lira in TRNC = 100 kurus)



Czech Republic



Once part of Czechoslovakia, a central European communist state in 1948–1989, the Czech Republic peacefully dissolved its union with Slovakia in 1993. It joined the EU in 2004.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Charles University in Prague was founded in the 13th century



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Czech Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1993

CAPITAL: Prague

POPULATION: 10.4 million

TOTAL AREA: 30,450 sq. miles
(78,866 sq. km)

DENSITY: 341 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Czech*, Slovak, Hungarian

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

ETHNIC MIX: Czech 90%, other 4%,

Moravian 4%, Slovak 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Czech koruna = 100 haleru

Denmark



Denmark occupies the Jutland peninsula and over 400 islands in southern Scandinavia. Greenland and the Faeroe Islands are self-governing associated territories.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Denmark

DATE OF FORMATION: 950

CAPITAL: Copenhagen

POPULATION: 5.47 million

TOTAL AREA: 16,639 sq. miles
(43,094 sq. km)

DENSITY: 334 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Danish

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Danish krone = 100 øre



Djibouti

A city-state with a desert hinterland, Djibouti lies in northeast Africa on the Red Sea. Once known as the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, independence came in 1977.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Djibouti's major assets are its ports in a key Red Sea location.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Djibouti

DATE OF FORMATION: 1977

CAPITAL: Djibouti

POPULATION: 864,200

TOTAL AREA: 8494 sq. miles

(22,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 97 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Somali, Afar, French*, Arabic*

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 94%, Christian 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Issa 60%, Afar 35%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Djibouti franc = 100 centimes

Dominica



Dominica is renowned as the Caribbean island that resisted European colonization until the 18th century. It achieved independence from the UK in 1978.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

THE ECONOMY

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

INSIGHT: Dominica is known as "Nature Island," due to its spectacular flora and fauna



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Commonwealth of Dominica

DATE OF FORMATION: 1978

CAPITAL: Roseau

POPULATION: 70,400

TOTAL AREA: 291 sq. miles (754 sq. km)

DENSITY: 243 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French Creole, English*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 77%,

Protestant 15%, other 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 87%, Mixed race 9%,

Carib 3%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents



Dominican Republic

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Santo Domingo is the oldest city in the Americas. It was founded in 1496 by the brother of Christopher Columbus



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Dominican Republic
DATE OF FORMATION: 1865
CAPITAL: Santo Domingo
POPULATION: 10.1 million
TOTAL AREA: 18,679 sq. miles (48,380 sq. km)
DENSITY: 540 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, French Creole

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 92%, other and nonreligious 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Mixed race 75%, White 15%, Black 10%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Dominican Republic peso = 100 centavos

East Timor



East Timor occupies the once Portuguese-owned eastern half of the island of Timor. Invaded by Indonesia in 1975, it became independent in 2002 following a long struggle.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. The Timorese are a mix of Malay and Papuan peoples, and many indigenous Papuan tribes survive. There is an urban Chinese minority, and ethnic Indonesian settlers became numerous after annexation in 1975.

Preindependence violence in 1999 was politically rather than ethnically motivated. Women do not have access to the professions and levels of domestic violence are notably high. Living standards are low.

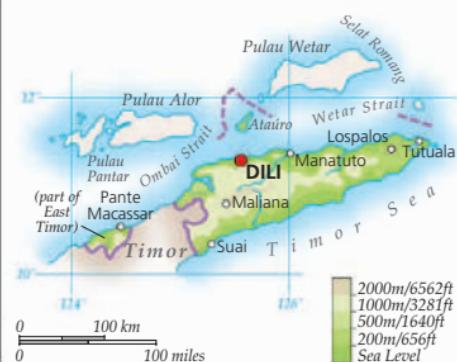


THE ECONOMY

Widespread poverty. Violence in 1999 damaged infrastructure. Riots in 2006 undermined stability, further deterring foreign investment. Agreement with Australia on division of oil revenue from the Timor Sea.



INSIGHT: Once dependent on sandalwood, the economy is being transformed by oil under the Timor Sea



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

DATE OF FORMATION: 2002

CAPITAL: Dili

POPULATION: 1.13 million

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

DENSITY: 201 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Tetum*, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese*

RELIGIONS: Catholic 95%, other 5%

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents



Ecuador



Once part of the Inca heartland, Ecuador lies on the western coast of South America. Its territory includes the fascinating Galápagos Islands, 610 miles (970 km) to the west.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Darwin's study on the Galápagos Islands in 1856 played a major part in his theory of evolution



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Ecuador

DATE OF FORMATION: 1830

CAPITAL: Quito

POPULATION: 13.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 109,483 sq. miles
(283,560 sq. km)

DENSITY: 127 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Quechua, other Amerindian languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%; Protestant, Jewish, and other 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 55%, Amerindian 25%, White 10%, Black 10%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents

Egypt



Occupying the northeast corner of Africa, Egypt is divided by the highly fertile Nile Valley. Its essentially pro-Western, military-backed regime is being challenged by Islamic fundamentalists.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

Oil and gas. Cotton. Tolls from the Suez Canal. Successful tourist industry, in spite of terrorist attacks. High birth-rate and rural poverty.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Arab Republic of Egypt

DATE OF FORMATION: 1936

CAPITAL: Cairo

POPULATION: 83 million

TOTAL AREA: 386,660 sq. miles
(1,001,450 sq. km)

DENSITY: 216 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French, English, Berber

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 94%, Coptic Christian and other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Egyptian 99%, other (Nubian, Armenian, Greek, Berber) 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Egyptian pound = 100 piastres



El Salvador

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Coffee, sugar. Garment industry. Remittances from overseas. Frequent natural disasters damage infrastructure and homes and deepen country's reliance on aid. Five-year anti-poverty program for north from 2007.



INSIGHT: *Independent since 1841, El Salvador is named after Jesus Christ, "the savior" of Christians*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of El Salvador

DATE OF FORMATION: 1841

CAPITAL: San Salvador

POPULATION: 6.16 million

TOTAL AREA: 8124 sq. miles

(21,040 sq. km)

DENSITY: 770 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 80%,

Evangelical 18%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 94%, Amerindian 5%,

White 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Salvadorean colón

= 100 centavos; US dollar = 100 cents

Equatorial Guinea



Comprising the mainland territory of Río Muni and five islands on the west coast of central Africa, Equatorial Guinea, despite its name, lies just north of the equator.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1968

CAPITAL: Malabo

POPULATION: 676,300

TOTAL AREA: 10,830 sq. miles (28,051 sq. km)

DENSITY: 62 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Fang, Bubi, French*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Fang 85%, other 11%, Bubi 4%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Eritrea



Lying along the southwest shore of the Red Sea, Eritrea won a long war for independence from Ethiopia in 1993. The two neighbors fought a bitter border war in 1998–2000.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Eritrea is the only country to secede successfully in postcolonial Africa



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: State of Eritrea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1993

CAPITAL: Asmara

POPULATION: 5.07 million

TOTAL AREA: 46,842 sq. miles
(121,320 sq. km)

DENSITY: 112 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Tigrinya*, English*, Tigre, Afar, Arabic*, Bilen, Kunama, other

RELIGIONS: Christian 45%, Muslim 45%, other 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Tigray 50%, Tigre 31%, other 9%, Saho 5%, Afar 5%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Nakfa = 100 cents

Estonia



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Timber and oil shale. Currency pegged to euro: hopes to join in 2011. Good productivity. Strong growth accompanied EU accession, but first EU country to enter recession in 2008.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Estonia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Tallinn

POPULATION: 1.34 million

TOTAL AREA: 17,462 sq. miles
(45,226 sq. km)

DENSITY: 77 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Estonian*, Russian

RELIGIONS: Evangelical Lutheran 56%, Orthodox Christian 25%, other 19%

ETHNIC MIX: Estonian 68%, Russian 26%, other 4%, Ukrainian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Kroon = 100 senti





Ethiopia



The former empire of Ethiopia once dominated northeast Africa. A Marxist regime in 1974–1991, now a free-market democracy, it has suffered economic, civil, and natural crises.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba are said to have founded the Kingdom of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) c. 1000 BCE

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1896

CAPITAL: Addis Ababa

POPULATION: 82.8 million

TOTAL AREA: 435,184 sq. miles (1,127,127 sq. km)



THE ECONOMY

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

0 200 km
0 200 miles



DENSITY: 193 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Amharic*, Tigrinya, other

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 40%, Muslim 40%, traditional 15%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Oromo 32%, Amhara 30%, other 26%, Tigray 6%, Somali 6%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Ethiopian birr = 100 cents

Fiji



A volcanic archipelago in the South Pacific, with two large islands and 880 islets. Tensions between native Fijians and the Indian minority have sparked a succession of coups.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Both Fijians and Indians practice fire-walking; Indians walk on hot embers, Fijians on heated stones

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Fiji Islands

DATE OF FORMATION: 1970

CAPITAL: Suva

POPULATION: 849,200

TOTAL AREA: 7054 sq. miles

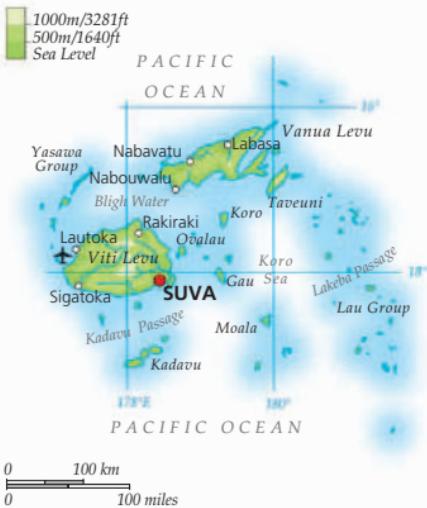
(18,270 sq. km)

DENSITY: 120 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



LANGUAGES: Fijian, English*, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu

RELIGIONS: Hindu 38%, Methodist 37%, Catholic 9%, Muslim 8%, other 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian (Fijian) 51%, Indian 44%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Fiji dollar = 100 cents



Finland

Finland's language and national identity have been influenced by both its Scandinavian and Russian neighbors. Once aligned with the USSR, Finland is now a member of the EU.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Finland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1917

CAPITAL: Helsinki

POPULATION: 5.33 million

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

DENSITY: 45 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Finland has Europe's largest inland waterway system



LANGUAGES: Finnish*, Swedish*, Sámi

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

France



Stretching across western Europe, from the English Channel (*la Manche*) to the Mediterranean Sea, France was Europe's first modern republic, and is still a leading industrial power.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: French Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 987

CAPITAL: Paris

POPULATION: 62.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 211,208 sq. miles
(547,030 sq. km)

DENSITY: 294 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Chemicals, electronics, heavy engineering, cars, and aircraft typify a strong and diversified export sector. World leader in cosmetics, perfumes, and quality wines. Modernized agriculture.



LANGUAGES: French*, Provençal, other

RELIGIONS: Catholic 88%, Muslim 8%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Buddhist 1%

ETHNIC MIX: French 90%, North African 6%, German 2%, Breton 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Gabon

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Gabonese Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Libreville

POPULATION: 1.47 million

TOTAL AREA: 103,346 sq. miles
(267,667 sq. km)

DENSITY: 15 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Fang, French*, Punu, other

RELIGIONS: Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 55%, traditional beliefs 40%, other 4%, Muslim 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Fang 26%, Shira-punu 24%, other 24%, foreign 15%, Nzabi-duma 11%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Gambia



Gambia is a riverbank state on the west coast of Africa, almost entirely surrounded by Senegal. It was renowned for its stability until its government was overthrown in a coup in 1994.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

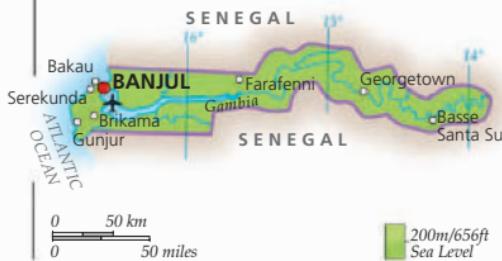


THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Overfishing in the waters off Gambia and Senegal, mainly by foreign vessels, is a growing problem



FACTFILE

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Dalasi = 100 butut



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Western Georgia was the land of the legendary Golden Fleece of Greek mythology



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Georgia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Tbilisi

POPULATION: 4.26 million

TOTAL AREA: 26,911 sq. miles (69,700 sq. km)

DENSITY: 158 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Georgian*, Russian, other

RELIGIONS: Georgian Orthodox 65%, Muslim 11%, Russian Orthodox 10%, Armenian Orthodox 8%, other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Georgian 84%, Armenian 6%, Azeri 6%, Russian 2%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Lari = 100 tetri

Germany



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Germany's rivers and canals carry as much freight as its busy highways



THE ECONOMY

Major exporter of electronics, heavy engineering, chemicals, and cars. Worst recession for 60 years in 2008–2009. Aging population.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Republic of Germany
DATE OF FORMATION: 1871
CAPITAL: Berlin
POPULATION: 82.2 million
TOTAL AREA: 137,846 sq. miles (357,021 sq. km)

DENSITY: 609 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: German*, Turkish

RELIGIONS: Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 33%, other 30%, Muslim 3%

ETHNIC MIX: German 92%, other 3%, other European 3%, Turkish 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



The heartland of the ancient Ashanti kingdom, Ghana in west Africa was once known as the Gold Coast. It has experienced intermittent periods of military rule since independence in 1957.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

Ghana



THE ECONOMY

World's second-largest cocoa producer. Oil discovered in 2007: on stream in 2011. Hardwood trees such as maple and sapele. Gold mining.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Ghana

DATE OF FORMATION: 1957

CAPITAL: Accra

POPULATION: 23.8 million

TOTAL AREA: 92,100 sq. miles
(238,540 sq. km)

DENSITY: 268 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Twi, Fanti, Ewe, Ga, Adangbe, Gurma, Dagomba, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 69%, Muslim 16%, traditional beliefs 9%, other 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Akan 49%, Mole-Dagbani 17%, Ewe 13%, other 13%, Ga 8%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Cedi = 100 pesewas

Greece



The Balkan state of Greece is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Ionian seas. It has a strong seafaring tradition, with some of the world's richest shipowners.



GEOGRAPHY

 Mountainous peninsula and over 2000 islands. Large plain along the mainland's Aegean coast.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



 **INSIGHT:** The modern Olympics, first held in Athens in 1896, evolved from Olympia's ancient Greek games



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Hellenic Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1829

CAPITAL: Athens

POPULATION: 11.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 50,942 sq. miles

(131,940 sq. km)

DENSITY: 221 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Greek*, Turkish, Macedonian, Albanian

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 98%, Muslim 1%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Greek 98%,
other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system



Grenada

The southernmost of the Windward Islands, Grenada made world headlines in 1983 when the US and Caribbean allies mounted an invasion to sever links with Castro's Cuba.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Known as "the spice island of the Caribbean," it is the world's second-largest nutmeg producer



THE ECONOMY

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

0 8 km
0 8 miles



500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Grenada

DATE OF FORMATION: 1974

CAPITAL: St. George's

POPULATION: 103,900

TOTAL AREA: 131 sq. miles

(340 sq. km)

DENSITY: 793 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, English Creole

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 68%,

Anglican 17%, other 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Black African 82%,

Mixed race 13%, East Indian 3%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

Guatemala



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



GEOGRAPHY

Narrow Pacific coastal plain. Central highlands with volcanoes. Short coast on the Caribbean Sea. Tropical rainforests in the north.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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

FACTFILE

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



THE ECONOMY

Coffee, sugar, and bananas are top exports. Tourism. Damage from natural disasters. Marked wealth inequalities inhibit domestic market.



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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Quetzal = 100 centavos



Guinea

Located on the west coast of Africa, Guinea became the first French colony in Africa to gain independence, in 1958. The country was under military rule from 1984 to 1995.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Substantial gold, diamond, and especially bauxite reserves. Cash crops: bananas, coffee, pineapples, palm oil. Poor infrastructure. Instability.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Guinea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1958

CAPITAL: Conakry

POPULATION: 10.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 94,925 sq. miles

(245,857 sq. km)

DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Pulaar, Malinké, Soussou, French*

RELIGIONS: Muslim 65%, traditional beliefs 33%, Christian 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Peul 39%, Malinké 23%, other 21%, Soussou 11%, Kissi 6%

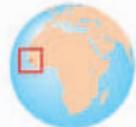
GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Guinea franc = 100 centimes

Guinea-Bissau



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Rep. of Guinea-Bissau

DATE OF FORMATION: 1974

CAPITAL: Bissau

POPULATION: 1.61 million

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

DENSITY: 148 people per sq. mile

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Guyana

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

Amerindian subsistence farmers are the poorest people in society and have little representation.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

DATE OF FORMATION: 1966

CAPITAL: Georgetown

POPULATION: 762,500

TOTAL AREA: 83,000 sq. miles
(214,970 sq. km)



THE ECONOMY

Diverse exports: gold, sugar, fish, bauxite, rice, timber, diamonds. Debt relief granted. Narcotics transit zone.



INSIGHT: Guyana means "land of many waters," reflecting its dense network of rivers



DENSITY: 10 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Creole, Hindi, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 57%, Hindu 33%, Muslim 9%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: East Indian 43%, Black African 30%, other 18%, Amerindian 9%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Guyanese dollar = 100 cents

Haiti



Formerly a French colony, Haiti shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. At independence in 1804, it became the world's first black republic.



GEOGRAPHY

Predominantly mountainous, with forests and fertile plains.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: A slave rebellion headed by Toussaint Louverture in 1791 led to Haiti's independence



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Haiti
DATE OF FORMATION: 1804
CAPITAL: Port-au-Prince
POPULATION: 10 million
TOTAL AREA: 10,714 sq. miles (27,750 sq. km)
DENSITY: 943 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French Creole*, French

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Gourde = 100 centimes



Honduras

Straddling the Central American isthmus, Honduras returned to democratic rule in 1984, after a period of military government. Hurricane Mitch devastated the country in 1998.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Garments, coffee, bananas, and shellfish are exported. Remittances account for a fifth of GDP. Debt relief from 2005. Mineral potential. High underemployment and corruption.



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

0 100 km
0 100 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Honduras

DATE OF FORMATION: 1838

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa

POPULATION: 7.47 million

TOTAL AREA: 43,278 sq. miles

(112,090 sq. km)

DENSITY: 173 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Garífunas, English Creole

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 90%, Black African 5%, Amerindian 4%, White 1%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Lempira = 100 centavos

Hungary



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Strong industrial base. Hard-hit in 2007–2008 "global downturn." Currency plummeted, \$25 billion from IMF to avoid meltdown. Tough spending cuts needed to keep on path to join euro.



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



FACTFILE

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

LANGUAGES: Hungarian*

RELIGIONS: Catholic 52%, Calvinist 16%, other 15%, nonreligious 14%, Lutheran 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Magyar 94%, other 5%, Roma 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Forint = 100 fillér



Iceland

Europe's westernmost country, Iceland's strategic ocean location straddles the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Its spectacular landscape is largely uninhabited, aside from coastal towns.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Once reliant on fish. Aluminum smelting. Tourism. Banks overexposed in 2007–2008 "global downturn." Nation bankrupt, króna depreciated 90%.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Iceland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1944

CAPITAL: Reykjavík

POPULATION: 322,700

TOTAL AREA: 39,768 sq. miles

(103,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 8 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Icelandic*

RELIGIONS: Evangelical Lutheran 93%, nonreligious 6%, other (mostly Christian) 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Icelandic 94%, other 5%, Danish 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Icelandic króna = 100 aurar



India is the world's second most populous country and largest democracy. Despite some success in reducing the birth rate, its population will probably overtake China's by 2035.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of India

DATE OF FORMATION: 1947

CAPITAL: New Delhi

POPULATION: 1.2 billion

TOTAL AREA: 1,269,338 sq. miles
(3,287,590 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1044 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hindi*, English*, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, other

RELIGIONS: Hindu 81%, Muslim 13%, Christian 2%, Sikh 2%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

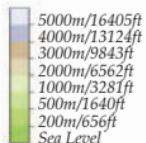
CURRENCY: Indian rupee = 100 paise



THE ECONOMY

One of Asia's fastest-growing economies. Protectionism has given way to free-market economics. Tea, gems,

textiles exported. High-tech industries, outsourcing center. Success of "Bollywood" films. Cheap labor. Huge market, held back by poverty.



A 'line of control' was agreed between India and Pakistan in 1972



INSIGHT: India's national animal, the tiger, was depicted as early as 4000 years ago by the Mohenjo-Daro civilization



Indonesia



Formerly called the Dutch East Indies, Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, with 18,108 islands scattered across 3000 miles (5000 km). It is the world's fourth most populous nation.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The basic Melanesian–Malay ethnic division disguises a diverse society. Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, coexists with at least 250 other spoken languages or dialects. Attempts by the Javanese



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Indonesia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1949

CAPITAL: Jakarta

POPULATION: 230 million

TOTAL AREA: 741,096 sq. miles
(1,919,440 sq. km)

DENSITY: 332 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Bahasa Indonesia*, Dutch

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 87%, Christian 9%, Hindu 2%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Javanese 42%, other 31%, Sundanese 15%, coastal Malays 12%

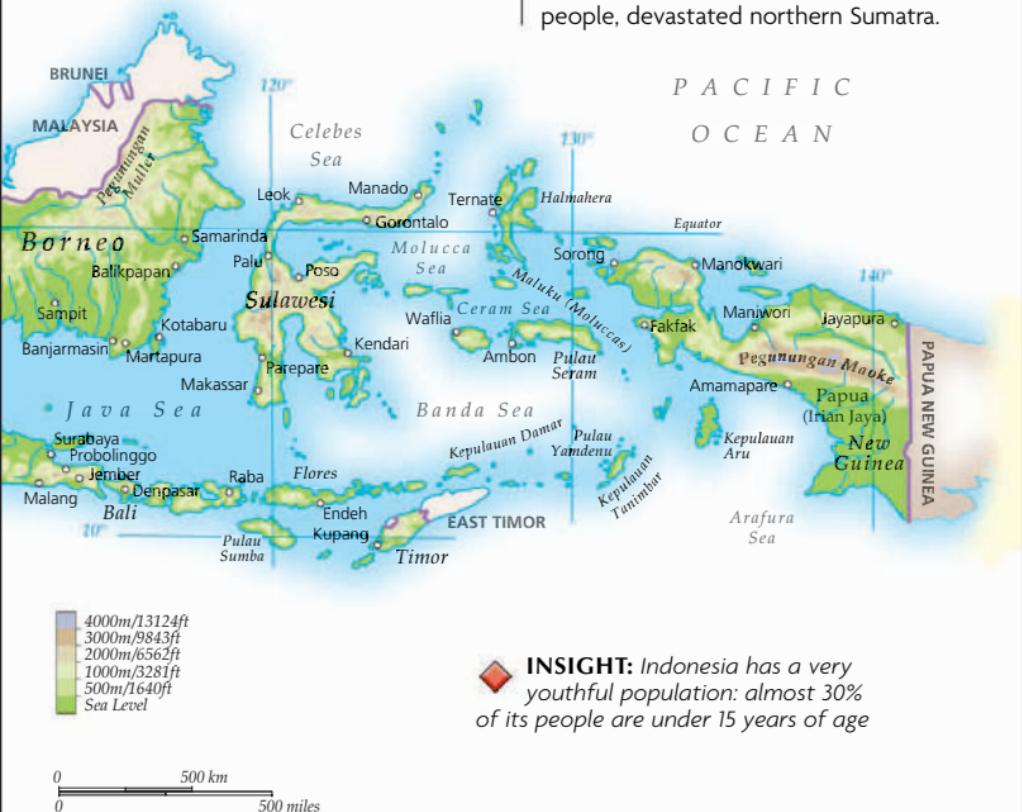
GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Rupiah = 100 sen

political elite to suppress local cultures have been vigorously opposed, especially by the Acehs of northern Sumatra, and the Papuans. Religious and interethnic hostility is a problem, with clashes between Christians and Muslims in many areas, and discrimination against ethnic Chinese leading to mob attacks on their businesses. Gender equality is enshrined in law; women are active in public life.

 THE ECONOMY

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



Iran



Since the 1979 Islamic fundamentalist revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini, the Middle Eastern country of Iran has been the world's largest theocracy.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: More than a hundred offenses carry the death penalty



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Republic of Iran

DATE OF FORMATION: 1502

CAPITAL: Tehran

POPULATION: 74.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 636,293 sq. miles
(1,648,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 117 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Farsi*, Azeri, Luri, Gilaki, Mazanderani, Kurdish, Turkmen, Arabic

RELIGIONS: Shi'a Muslim 93%,

Sunni Muslim 6%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Persian 50%, Azari 24%,

other 10%, Kurd 8%, Lur and Bakhtiari 8%

GOVERNMENT: Islamic theocracy

CURRENCY: Iranian rial = 100 dinars



Iraq



Oil-rich Iraq is situated in the central Middle East. The last 50 years have been dominated by dictatorship, war, and civil strife. A US-led Coalition ousted Saddam Hussein in April 2003.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: As Mesopotamia, Iraq was the site where the Sumerians established the world's first civilization

0 100 km
0 100 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Iraq

DATE OF FORMATION: 1932

CAPITAL: Baghdad

POPULATION: 30.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 168,753 sq. miles (437,072 sq. km)

DENSITY: 182 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Kurdish,

Turkic languages, Armenian, Assyrian

RELIGIONS: Shi'a Muslim 60%, Sunni Muslim 35%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 80%, Kurdish 15%, Turkmen 3%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: New Iraqi dinar = 1000 fils

Ireland



In the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Britain, the Irish Republic governs about 85% of the island of Ireland, with the remainder (Northern Ireland) being part of the UK.

GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Though homogeneous in ethnicity and Roman Catholic by religion, society has undergone a major generational change, liberalizing birth control, divorce, abortion, and general attitudes.

Traditionally an emigrant nation, there is now net immigration. The Good Friday peace agreement over Northern Ireland was reached in 1998.

INSIGHT: About 40% of Irish people can speak Irish Gaelic

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Ireland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1922

CAPITAL: Dublin

POPULATION: 4.52 million

TOTAL AREA: 27,135 sq. miles
(70,280 sq. km)

DENSITY: 170 people per sq. mile

THE ECONOMY

Strong growth until 2008, when housing bubble burst and banks faltered. Struggling to cut budget deficit. Skilled workforce. Efficient agriculture, food-processing, and electronics industries.



LANGUAGES: English*, Irish Gaelic*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%, other and nonreligious 9%, Anglican 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Irish 99%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Israel

Created as a new state in 1948, Israel lies on the eastern Mediterranean. The current phase of the Palestinian intifada (armed struggle) against Israeli occupation began in 2000.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: State of Israel

DATE OF FORMATION: 1948

CAPITAL: Jerusalem (unrecognized by UN)

POPULATION: 7.17 million

TOTAL AREA: 8019 sq. miles

(20,770 sq. km)

DENSITY: 913 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: All Jews worldwide have the right to Israeli citizenship



LANGUAGES: Hebrew*, Arabic*, Yiddish, German, Russian, Polish, other

RELIGIONS: Jewish 76%, Muslim (mainly Sunni) 16%, other 6%, Christian 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Jewish 76%, other (mostly Arab) 24%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Shekel = 100 agorot

Italy



The Italian peninsula was home to the Roman Empire, one of the greatest ancient civilizations. The south has two famous volcanoes, Vesuvius and Etna.

GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Italian Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1861

CAPITAL: Rome

POPULATION: 59.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 116,305 sq. miles
(301,230 sq. km)

DENSITY: 527 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

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



LANGUAGES: Italian*, German, French, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 85%, other and nonreligious 13%, Muslim 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Italian 94%, other 4%, Sardinian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents





First colonized by the Spanish and then by the English, the Caribbean island of Jamaica achieved independence in 1962. It remains an influential force in Caribbean politics.



GEOGRAPHY

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

CLIMATE

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

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

THE ECONOMY

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

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Jamaica

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Kingston

POPULATION: 2.72 million

TOTAL AREA: 4243 sq. miles

(10,990 sq. km)

DENSITY: 650 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English Creole, English*

RELIGIONS: Protestant 55%, other and nonreligious 45%

ETHNIC MIX: Black African 92%, Mulatto 6%, European and Chinese 1%, East Indian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Jamaican dollar = 100 cents

Japan



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Japan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1590

CAPITAL: Tokyo

POPULATION: 127 million

TOTAL AREA: 145,882 sq. miles
(377,835 sq. km)

DENSITY: 875 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Japanese*, Korean, Chinese

RELIGIONS: Shinto and Buddhist 76%, Buddhist 16%, other (including Christian) 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Japanese 99%, other (mainly Korean) 1%

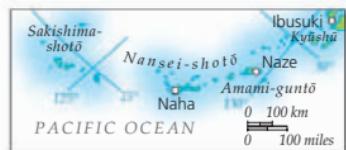
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Yen = 100 sen

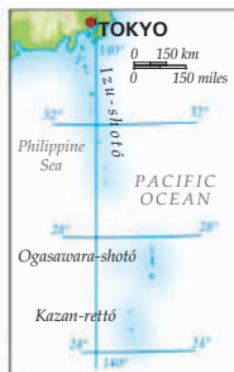


THE ECONOMY

World's second-largest economy. Established market leader in high-tech electronic goods and cars. Talent for developing ideas from abroad. Global spread of business – especially to EU, US. Once-revolutionary management and production methods. Long-term research and development. Largest coal importer. Trade surplus causes international tension. Protectionism in domestic economy. Much-needed reform of financial sector has been obstructed by traditional economic power brokers. Significant aid donor.



INSIGHT: The Japanese are among the world's most avid newspaper readers, with daily sales exceeding 70 million copies



Jordan



The Kingdom of Jordan lies east of Israel, and borders the Palestinian West Bank. Its relations with its Arab neighbors are troubled by its relatively close ties to the US.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly desert plateaus, with occasional salt pans. Lowest parts lie along the eastern shores of the Dead Sea and the Jordan River.



CLIMATE

Hot, dry summers. Cool, wet winters. Areas below sea level very hot in summer, and warm in winter.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Jordan is predominantly Muslim with a strong national identity, but its people have Bedouin roots. There is a Christian minority, while Palestinians who have emigrated from Israeli-occupied territory make up a third of the population. Jordan ceded its claim to the West Bank to the aspiring Palestinian state in 1988. The monarchy's power base lies among the rural tribes, which also provide the backbone of the military.



THE ECONOMY

Lack of water. Exports garments, potash, fertilizers, and phosphates. Tourism hit by regional instability.



INSIGHT: The Nabataean ruins of the ancient city of Petra attract thousands of tourists every year



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1946

CAPITAL: Amman

POPULATION: 6.32 million

TOTAL AREA: 35,637 sq. miles (92,300 sq. km)

DENSITY: 184 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 92%, other (mostly Christian) 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Jordanian dinar = 1000 fils



Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan was the last of the former Soviet republics to declare independence. Foreign investment in the oil and natural gas sector is strengthening its regional power.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly steppe. Volga Delta and Caspian Sea in the west. Central plateau. inhospitable Altai Mountains in the east. Semidesert in the south.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

Vast mineral resources: natural gas, oil, bismuth, uranium, and cadmium. Oil pipelines to China and Black Sea. Many Western investors. Wheat exported. Sale of farmland only legal since 2003.



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Kazakhstan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Astana

POPULATION: 15.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 1,049,150 sq. miles
(2,717,300 sq. km)

DENSITY: 15 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kazakh*, Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, Uzbek, Uighur, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 47%, Orthodox Christian 44%, other 9%

ETHNIC MIX: Kazakh 57%, Russian 27%, other 10%, Ukrainian 3%, Uzbek 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Tenge = 100 tiyn

Kenya



Kenya straddles the equator on Africa's east coast. After nearly 40 years in power, the KANU party was soundly defeated in elections in 2002. Corruption is a serious issue.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



INSIGHT: Kenya has more than 50 game reserves, national parks, and marine reservations



THE ECONOMY

Tourism: image damaged by 2008 post-election violence. Flowers, tea, and coffee are cash crops. Needs food aid. Diversified manufacturing sector. Sizable informal economy.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Kenya
DATE OF FORMATION: 1963
CAPITAL: Nairobi
POPULATION: 39.8 million
TOTAL AREA: 224,961 sq. miles (582,650 sq. km)
DENSITY: 182 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kiswahili*, English*, other

RELIGIONS: Christian 60%, traditional beliefs 25%, other 9%, Muslim 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Other 42%, Kikuyu 20%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 11%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Kenya shilling = 100 cents



Kiribati

Situated in the mid-Pacific, the islands adopted the name Kiribati (pronounced “Keer-ee-bus,” a corruption of their former name “Gilberts”) upon independence from Britain in 1979.



GEOGRAPHY

Kiribati consists of three groups of tiny, very low-lying coral atolls scattered across 1,930,000 sq. miles (5 million sq. km) of ocean. Most of the 33 atolls have central lagoons.



CLIMATE

Central islands have a maritime equatorial climate. Those to north and south are tropical, with constant high temperatures. There is little rainfall.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Officially I-Kiribati, many local people still refer to themselves as Gilbertese. Almost all are Micronesian, apart from the inhabitants of the island of Banaba, who employed anthropologists to establish their racial distinction. Most people are poor subsistence farmers and many travel abroad to work. The islands are effectively ruled by traditional chiefs.



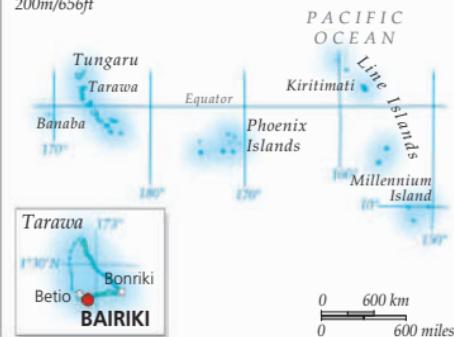
THE ECONOMY

Since exhaustion of Banaba's phosphate deposits in 1980, copra (dried coconut) and fish have become the main exports. Foreign aid and remittances are vital to compensate for Kiribati's isolation and lack of resources.



INSIGHT: In 1981, the UK paid A\$10 million to Banabans for the destruction of their island by mining

All land under
200m/656ft



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Kiribati

DATE OF FORMATION: 1979

CAPITAL: Bairiki (Tarawa Atoll)

POPULATION: 99,000

TOTAL AREA: 277 sq. miles

(717 sq. km)

DENSITY: 361 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Kiribati

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 53%,
Kiribati Protestant Church 39%,
other 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Micronesian 99%,
other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system

CURRENCY: Australian dollar = 100 cents

North Korea



Separated from the democratic South by the world's most heavily defended border, the Stalinist North Korean state has been isolated from the outside world since 1948.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly mountainous, with fertile plains in the southwest.



CLIMATE

Continental. Warm summers and cold winters, especially in the north, where snow is common.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Life is heavily regulated. Cult of personality is more powerful than the state-controlled religions, which include Korea's own Chondogyo. Women are expected to work and to run the home. Children are looked after in state-run crèches. The Korean Worker's Party is the sole party. Its elite have a privileged lifestyle. Globally condemned for its nuclear weapons development, its grip on power perpetuates its pariah status.



INSIGHT: Only the political elite are allowed phones and private cars

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1948

CAPITAL: Pyongyang

POPULATION: 23.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 46,540 sq. miles
(120,540 sq. km)



THE ECONOMY

Minerals are only resource. Vital aid streams lost with global collapse of communism after 1989. Decades of economic mismanagement have led to chronic food shortages. Lack of fuel. Disproportionate defense budget.



DENSITY: 514 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Korean*, Chinese

RELIGIONS: Government-controlled religions include Chondogyo, Buddhism, and Christianity

ETHNIC MIX: Korean 100%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: N. Korean won = 100 chon





South Korea

South Korea occupies the southern half of the Korean peninsula. Under US sponsorship, it was separated from the communist North in 1948 and is now a capitalist economy.



GEOGRAPHY

Over 80% is mountainous and two-thirds is forested. The flattest and most populous parts lie along the west coast and in the extreme south.



CLIMATE

There are four distinct seasons. Winters are dry, and bitterly cold. Summers are hot and humid.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Inhabited for the last 2000 years by a single ethnic group. The nuclear family is replacing traditional extended households. Since the 1953 armistice, the Koreas have remained technically at war. Reunification is the ultimate goal, but in 2009 the South became less conciliatory and the North retaliated by ending its offer of cooperation.



INSIGHT: Half of all Koreans are named Kim, Lee, Park, or Choi



THE ECONOMY

World's biggest shipbuilder. High-tech goods and cars: rising demand from China. Strong regional competition. Aging population.

0 50 km
0 50 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Korea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1948

CAPITAL: Seoul

POPULATION: 48.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 38,023 sq. miles

(98,480 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1268 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Korean*, Chinese

RELIGIONS: Mahayana Buddhist 47%, Protestant 38%, Roman Catholic 11%, Confucianist 3%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Korean 100%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: South Korean won = 100 chon

KOSOVO



Once part of the former Yugoslav state, Kosovo seceded from Serbia in 2008. International recognition, mainly from Western countries, is strongly opposed by Serbia and Russia.



GEOGRAPHY

Landlocked and mountainous, with two plains in the east and west.



CLIMATE

Continental, with warm, sunny summers and cold, snowy winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The balance of Albanians to Serbs in Kosovo has changed dramatically over centuries, both groups suffering interethnic violence at various times. Attacks against Albanians in the late 1990s caused a million to flee. After NATO stepped in, many Serbs left: Albanians now form a 92% majority. Most Albanians are Muslim. Serbs dominate three northern provinces, which have threatened to secede.



INSIGHT: The UN administered Kosovo in 1999–2008 after NATO intervention to stop Serb ethnic cleansing



THE ECONOMY

One of the two poorest countries in Europe. Aid and remittances cover a large trade deficit. Organized crime: smuggling of fuel, cigarettes, and cement. Uncertain status deters foreign investors. High unemployment. Use of euro has kept inflation low. Lignite deposits. Inefficient agriculture.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Kosovo

DATE OF FORMATION: 2008

CAPITAL: Pristina

POPULATION: 2.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 4212 sq. miles
(10,908 sq. km)

DENSITY: 499 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Albanian*, Serbian*, Bosniak, Gorani, Roma, Turkish

RELIGIONS: Muslim 92%, Roman Catholic 4%, Orthodox Christian 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Albanian 92%, Serb 4%, Bosniak and Gorani 2%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Kuwait



Kuwait lies at the northwest tip of the Gulf, dwarfed by its neighbors Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. It was a British protectorate until 1961, when full independence was granted.



GEOGRAPHY

Terrain is low-lying desert. The lowest land is in the north. Cultivation is only possible along the coast.



CLIMATE

Summers are very hot and dry. Winters are cooler, with some rain and occasional frost at night.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Oil-rich monarchy, ruled by the al-Sabah family. It is a conservative Sunni Muslim society, but women are relatively free. Nonetheless, a 1999 decree giving women the vote was blocked for six years in parliament by Islamic traditionalists. Immigrant workers, from other Arab states, India, and Pakistan, now outnumber native citizens. US-led forces rescued Kuwait after the 1990 Iraqi invasion, and later used it as a launchpad for the 2003 invasion to oust Saddam Hussein.



THE ECONOMY

Oil and natural gas dominate the economy. Skilled workforce, raw materials, and food are imported. High standard of living. Financial services: stock market lost 40% of value in 2008.



INSIGHT: During the 1991 Gulf War, Iraq deliberately set fire to 800 of Kuwait's 950 oil wells



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: State of Kuwait

DATE OF FORMATION: 1961

CAPITAL: Kuwait City

POPULATION: 2.99 million

TOTAL AREA: 6880 sq. miles

(17,820 sq. km)

DENSITY: 434 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, English

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 45%, Shi'a Muslim 40%, Christian, Hindu, and other 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, other 11%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Kuwaiti dinar = 1000 fils

Kyrgyzstan



A small and mountainous landlocked state in central Asia, Kyrgyzstan is one of the least urbanized ex-Soviet republics, and was slow to develop its own sense of cultural identity.



GEOGRAPHY

The mountainous spurs of the Tien Shan range contain glaciers, alpine meadows, forests, and narrow valleys. Semidesert in the west.



CLIMATE

Varies from permanent snow and cold deserts at high altitudes, to hot deserts in low regions.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Ethnic Kyrgyz have only been in the majority since the late 1980s – due to a high birth rate and the emigration of ethnic Russians. Wary of losing skills vital to the economy, the government has attempted to deter Russians from leaving; concessions include making Russian an official language. There are some tensions between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, and a trend toward greater Islamization, particularly in the poorer south.



THE ECONOMY

Mainly still under state control; corruption issues. Agriculture employs half of the labor force. Cotton, wool, meat, and tobacco exports. Mercury, gold, and antimony are mined. Great potential for hydroelectric power.



INSIGHT: Kyrgyz folklore is based around the 1000-year-old poem, *Manas*, which takes a week to recite



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kyrgyz Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Bishkek

POPULATION: 5.48 million

TOTAL AREA: 76,641 sq. miles
(198,500 sq. km)

DENSITY: 72 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kyrgyz*, Russian*, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 70%, Orthodox Christian 30%

ETHNIC MIX: Kyrgyz 65%, Uzbek 14%, Russian 13%, other 6%, Dungan 1%, Ukrainian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Som = 100 tyiyn



Laos



A French colony prior to 1953, Laos lies landlocked in southeast Asia. Heavily bombed during the Vietnam War, it fell in 1975 to communist insurgents, whose regime remains in power.



GEOGRAPHY

Largely forested mountains, broadening in the north to a plateau. Lowlands along the Mekong Valley.



CLIMATE

Monsoon rains September–May. The rest of the year is hot and dry.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

There are over 60 ethnic groups. Lowland Laotians (Lao Loum) live along the Mekong River and are rice farmers. Upland and highland Laotians (Lao Theung and Lao Soung) traditionally employ environmentally damaging slash-and-burn farming, and grow illegal cash crops (notably opium). Government efforts to reform these practices are resisted.



INSIGHT: Three small Laotian kingdoms were unified under French control in 1899



THE ECONOMY

One of world's least developed nations. Poor infrastructure. Gold, copper, electricity, timber, garments, and coffee are exported. Levels of foreign investment are rising.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Lao People's Democratic Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1953

CAPITAL: Vientiane

POPULATION: 6.32 million

TOTAL AREA: 91,428 sq. miles (236,800 sq. km)

DENSITY: 71 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Lao*, Mon-Khmer, other

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 85%, other (including animist) 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Lao Loum 66%, Lao Theung 30%, Lao Soung 2%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: New kip = 100 at

Latvia



Latvia lies on the east coast of the Baltic Sea. Like its Baltic neighbors, it regained independence from Moscow in 1991, and joined the EU and NATO in 2004.



GEOGRAPHY

A flat coastal plain which is deeply indented by the Gulf of Riga. Poor drainage creates many bogs and swamps in the forested interior.



CLIMATE

Temperate, with warm summers and cold winters. There is steady rainfall throughout the year.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Latvians make up just over half of the population and are mostly Lutheran. They have been officially favored by the state since 1991 over the largely Orthodox Christian Russian minority. Latvian was declared the only official language in 2000 and has been used exclusively in schools since 2004. This discrimination has strained relations with neighboring Russia. Women enjoy full equality. The divorce rate is high.



THE ECONOMY

Services sector now accounts for over 70% of GDP. EU's fastest-growing economy in 2004–2006. High inflation has delayed prospect of joining euro. Global credit crunch brought Latvia to verge of bankruptcy in 2008: banks were bailed out and severe recession followed.



INSIGHT: Ethnic Latvians are outnumbered by Russians in Riga



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Latvia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Riga

POPULATION: 2.25 million

TOTAL AREA: 24,938 sq. miles
(64,589 sq. km)

DENSITY: 90 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Latvian*, Russian

RELIGIONS: Lutheran 55%, Catholic 24%, other 12%, Orthodox Christian 9%

ETHNIC MIX: Latvian 59%, Russian 29%, Belarussian 4%, Ukrainian 3%, Polish 3%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Lats = 100 santimi





Lebanon

Once a vibrant cultural hotspot, Lebanon suffered badly from years of civil war and occupation until a 1989 peace deal. Reconstruction was reversed by Israeli bombardment in 2006.



GEOGRAPHY

Behind a narrow Mediterranean coastal plain, two parallel mountain ranges run the length of the country, separated by the fertile Beqaa Valley.



CLIMATE

Winters are mild and summers are hot, with high coastal humidity. Snow falls on high ground in winter.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Politics has long been dominated by divisions between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims and the traditional ruling Maronite Christians. Power-sharing ended 14 years of civil war in 1989. Syria acted as power broker until made to withdraw in 2005. Israel attacked in 2006 in a botched bid to crush Iranian-backed Hezbollah militants. A huge gulf exists between the poor and a small, immensely rich elite. Lebanon hosts 420,000 Palestinian refugees.



THE ECONOMY

Much infrastructure destroyed. Instability undermines Beirut's role as regional financial center. Wine and fruit production. High public debt.



INSIGHT: *The Cedar of Lebanon has been the nation's symbol for more than 2000 years*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Lebanon

DATE OF FORMATION: 1941

CAPITAL: Beirut

POPULATION: 4.22 million

TOTAL AREA: 4015 sq. miles

(10,400 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1069 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French, Armenian, Assyrian

RELIGIONS: Muslim 70%, Christian 30%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 94%, Armenian 4%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Lebanese pound = 100 piastres

Lesotho



The landlocked Kingdom of Lesotho is entirely surrounded by – and economically dependent on – South Africa, which even sent in troops to restore calm after rioting in 1998.



GEOGRAPHY

A high mountainous plateau, cut by valleys and ravines. The Maluti Range runs through the center. The Drakensberg Range lies to the east.



CLIMATE

Temperate. Summers are hot with torrential rain storms. Snow is frequent in the mountains in winter.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The overwhelming majority of people are Sotho, though there are some South Asians, Europeans, and Chinese. A strong sense of national identity has tended to minimize ethnic tensions. Many men work as migrant laborers in South Africa, leaving women to run households.

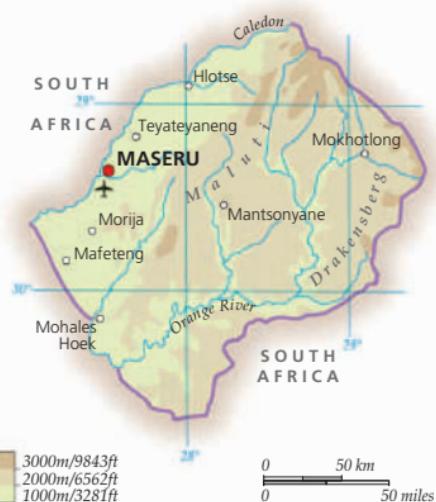


INSIGHT: Lesotho has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa – but one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS too



THE ECONOMY

Dependent on South Africa. Water and energy exported from new Highlands Water Scheme. Subsistence farming. Garment exports struggle to compete. HIV/AIDS is depleting workforce.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Lesotho

DATE OF FORMATION: 1966

CAPITAL: Maseru

POPULATION: 2.07 million

TOTAL AREA: 11,720 sq. miles

(30,355 sq. km)

DENSITY: 176 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Sesotho*, isiZulu

RELIGIONS: Christian 90%, traditional beliefs 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Sotho 97%, European and Asian 3%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Loti = 100 lisente



Liberia

Liberia, on Africa's Atlantic coast, was founded as a republic of freed slaves. A brutal coup in 1980 and years of civil war have left gang violence and looting widespread.



GEOGRAPHY

A coastline of beaches and mangrove swamps rises to forested plateaus and highlands inland.



CLIMATE

High temperatures. There is only one wet season, from May to October, except in the extreme southeast.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The key social distinction used to be between Americo-Liberians – descendants of freed slaves – and the indigenous tribal peoples. However, political assimilation and intermarriage have eased tensions. Intertribal tension is now a much more serious problem, fueling the civil war which ravaged the country from 1990 to 2003.



INSIGHT: Liberia is named after the people liberated from slavery who arrived from the US in the 1800s

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Liberia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1847

CAPITAL: Monrovia

POPULATION: 3.96 million

TOTAL AREA: 43,000 sq. miles
(111,370 sq. km)

DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

War caused economic collapse. Rubber is key export. Bans now lifted on timber and diamond exports. Revenue from merchant shipping licenses. Debt burden. Income well below prewar levels. Vast iron ore reserves.



LANGUAGES: Kpelle, Vai, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Kissi, Gola, Loma, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 68%, traditional beliefs 18%, Muslim 14%

ETHNIC MIX: Indigenous tribes (16 main groups) 95%, Americo-Liberians 5%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Liberian dollar = 100 cents

Libya



Situated on north Africa's Mediterranean coast, Libya was declared a revolutionary state in 1969 by Colonel Gaddafi, who promotes Islam, African unity, and a communal lifestyle.



GEOGRAPHY

Apart from the coastal strip and a mountain range in the south, Libya is desert or semidesert. Natural oases provide the agricultural land.



CLIMATE

Hot and arid. The coastal area has a temperate climate, with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Libyans are of Arab and Berber origin. Once a nation of nomads and livestock herders, it is almost 80% urban. Revolution wiped out private enterprise and the middle classes. Jews and European settlers were banished. Years of political marginalization and sanctions ended after Libya offered compensation for terrorist bombings. The voluntary ending of its Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) program was also welcomed by the West.



THE ECONOMY

Oil is key export. Dates, olives, and fruit grow in oases, but most food is imported. Corruption and mismanagement. High inflation.



INSIGHT: 90% of Libya is still desert, despite grand irrigation projects



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah

DATE OF FORMATION: 1951

CAPITAL: Tripoli

POPULATION: 6.42 million

TOTAL AREA: 679,358 sq. miles
(1,759,540 sq. km)

DENSITY: 9 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Tuareg

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 97%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab and Berber 95%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Libyan dinar = 1000 dirhams



Liechtenstein

Perched in the Alps between Switzerland and Austria, the state of Liechtenstein became an independent principality of the Holy Roman Empire in 1719. It has close links with Switzerland.



GEOGRAPHY

The upper Rhine Valley covers the western third of the country. The mountains and narrow valleys of the eastern Alps make up the remainder.



CLIMATE

Warm, dry summers. Winters are cold, with heavy snow in the mountains from December to March.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Principality's role as a financial center accounts for its many foreign residents (a third of the population). Half of the workforce are cross-border commuters. Living standards are high, with few social tensions. Linked by a customs union since 1924, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's foreign affairs and defense issues.

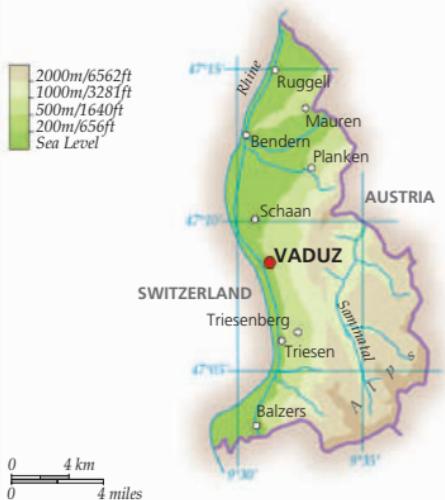


INSIGHT: Women in Liechtenstein obtained the vote only in 1984



THE ECONOMY

Banking secrecy (now modified) and low taxes help attract foreign investment. Anti-money-laundering rules are recent. Diversified exports include precision instruments, dental products, and chemicals.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Principality of Liechtenstein

DATE OF FORMATION: 1719

CAPITAL: Vaduz

POPULATION: 35,000

TOTAL AREA: 62 sq. miles
(160 sq. km)

DENSITY: 565 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: German*, Italian, Alemannish dialect

RELIGIONS: Catholic 81%, other 19%

ETHNIC MIX: Liechtensteiner 66%, other 18%, Swiss 10%, Austrian 6%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Swiss franc = 100 centimes

Lithuania



Lying on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, Lithuania is the largest of the Baltic states. The first Soviet republic to declare independence from Moscow in 1991, it joined the EU in 2004.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly flat with moors, bogs, and an intensively farmed central lowland. Numerous lakes and forested sandy ridges in the east.



CLIMATE

Coastal location moderates continental extremes. Cold winters, cool summers, and steady rainfall.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Homogeneous population, with Lithuanians forming a large majority. Only 4000 Jews, known as Litvaks, remain in Lithuania. Strong Roman Catholic tradition and historic links with Poland. There are better relations among ethnic groups than in other Baltic states and interethnic marriages are fairly common. However, ethnic Russians and Poles see a threat from "Lithuanianization." A large income gap has grown since independence.



THE ECONOMY

High-tech and heavy industries: engineering, shipbuilding, and food processing. Litas pegged to euro. High inflation has delayed euro's adoption. Recession in 2009 after strong growth.



INSIGHT: The "amber coast" of Lithuania produces most of the world's amber – fossilized resin



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Lithuania

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Vilnius

POPULATION: 3.29 million

TOTAL AREA: 25,174 sq. miles
(65,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 131 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Lithuanian*, Russian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 83%, other 12%, Protestant 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Lithuanian 85%, Polish 6%, Russian 5%, other 3%, Belarussian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Litas = 100 centu





Luxembourg

Part of the plateau of the Ardennes in western Europe, Luxembourg is one of Europe's richest states. A tax haven and banking center, it is also home to key EU institutions.



GEOGRAPHY

Dense Ardennes forests in the north, with a low, open plateau to the south. Undulating terrain throughout.



CLIMATE

The climate is moist, with warm summers and mild winters. Snow is common only in the Ardennes.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Ethnic tensions are rare, despite a large proportion of foreigners (over a third of residents). Integration has been straightforward; most are fellow western Europeans and Catholics, mainly from Italy and Portugal. Low unemployment and high salaries promote stability. Divorce rates are rising and marriage is becoming less common.



INSIGHT: Luxembourg's capital is home to around 2000 investment funds and over 150 banks



THE ECONOMY

Traditional industries such as steelmaking have given way to the banking and service sectors. Low taxes and banking secrecy laws attract foreign investors.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

DATE OF FORMATION: 1867

CAPITAL: Luxembourg-Ville

POPULATION: 486,200

TOTAL AREA: 998 sq. miles (2586 sq. km)

DENSITY: 487 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Luxembourgish*, German*, French*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, and Protestant 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Luxembourg 62%, foreign residents 38%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Macedonia



Landlocked Macedonia was hit hard by the sanctions placed on its northern trading partners in the mid-1990s, and by violent conflict with ethnic Albanians in 2001.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly mountainous or hilly, with deep river basins in the center. Plains in the northeast and southwest.



CLIMATE

Continental climate with wet springs and dry autumns. Heavy snowfalls in northern mountains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Slav Macedonians are mostly Orthodox Christians, with some Muslims. Officially, Muslim Albanians account for 25% of the population, but they claim to number a third. In 2001 Albanian militants fought a bitter war against the government. A peace deal promised greater equality. A major stumbling block to EU and NATO accession is Greece's objection to the name Macedonia, in order to prevent any possibility of claims to historic "Macedonian" lands in north Greece.



THE ECONOMY

Steel, minerals, clothing, shoes, and tobacco exported. Slow transition to market economy. Organized crime and large gray economy. Investment boosted by EU candidate status.



INSIGHT: Ohrid is the deepest lake in Europe at 964 ft (294 m)

0 50 km
0 50 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Macedonia
DATE OF FORMATION: 1991
CAPITAL: Skopje
POPULATION: 2.04 million
TOTAL AREA: 9781 sq. miles (25,333 sq. km)
DENSITY: 206 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Macedonian*, Albanian*

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 59%, Muslim 26%, other 11%, Catholic 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Macedonian 64%, Albanian 25%, other 5%. Turkish 4%, Serb 2%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Macedonian denar = 100 deni



Madagascar

Lying off east Africa in the Indian Ocean, the former French colony of Madagascar is the world's fourth-largest island. Power struggles erupted onto the streets in 2002 and 2009.



GEOGRAPHY

More than two-thirds of the country forms a savanna-covered plateau, which drops in the east through rainforests to the coast.



CLIMATE

Tropical and often hit by cyclones. Monsoons affect the east coast. The southwest is much drier.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

People are Malay-Indonesian in origin, intermixed with later migrants from the African mainland. The main ethnic division is between the Merina of the central plateau and the poorer *côtier* (coastal) peoples. The Merina were the country's historic rulers, and remain the social elite.



INSIGHT: 80% of Madagascar's plants and many of its animal species are found nowhere else



THE ECONOMY

Most people are farmers. Cash crops are vanilla, coffee, and cloves. Garments and shrimp also exported. Political crises deter investors.

0 200 km
0 200 miles

2000m/6562ft
1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Madagascar

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Antananarivo

POPULATION: 219.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 226,656 sq. miles

(587,040 sq. km)

DENSITY: 87 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Malagasy*, French*

RELIGIONS: Traditional beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Other Malay 46%, Merina 26%, Betsimisaraka 15%, Betsileo 12%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Ariary = 5 iraimbilanja

Malawi



A former colony of the UK, Malawi lies landlocked in southeast Africa, following the Great Rift Valley. Its name means "the land where the sun is reflected in the water like fire."



GEOGRAPHY

Lake Nyasa takes up one-fifth of the landscape. Highlands lie west of the lake. Much of the land is covered by forests and savanna.



CLIMATE

Mainly subtropical. The south is hot and humid. Highlands are cooler.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Malawians share a common Bantu origin. Ethnicity has not been exploited for political ends as has happened in neighboring states. Four out of five people live in poverty. The election in 1994 of a member of the Muslim minority as president signaled the failure of previous attempts to enforce Protestant dominance.

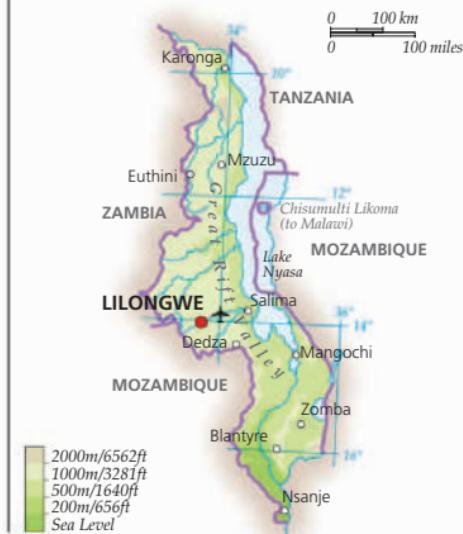


INSIGHT: Lake Nyasa is 353 miles (568 km) in length and contains at least 500 species of fish



THE ECONOMY

Mainly subsistence farming. Tobacco accounts for 60% of export earnings. Tea and sugar are grown. Drought and corruption are problems.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Malawi

DATE OF FORMATION: 1964

CAPITAL: Lilongwe

POPULATION: 15.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 45,745 sq. miles (118,480 sq. km)

DENSITY: 420 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Chewa, Lomwe, Yao, Ngoni, English*

RELIGIONS: Protestant 55%, Muslim 20%, Catholic 20%, traditional beliefs 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Bantu 99%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Malawi kwacha = 100 tambala



Malaysia

Malaysia stretches 1240 miles (2000 km) across southeast Asia from the Malay peninsula to Sabah in eastern Borneo. Federated in 1963, it included Singapore for two years.



GEOGRAPHY

The Malay Peninsula has central mountains, an eastern coastal belt, and fertile western plains. Swampy coastal plains rise to mountains on Borneo.



CLIMATE

Warm equatorial. Rainfall always heavy, but with distinct rainy seasons.



INSIGHT: Malaysia is southeast Asia's major tourist destination, with over 20 million visitors a year



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federation of Malaysia
DATE OF FORMATION: 1963
CAPITAL: Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya
POPULATION: 27.5 million
TOTAL AREA: 127,316 sq. miles (329,750 sq. km)
DENSITY: 217 people per sq. mile



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The key distinction is between Malays (Bumiputras, literally "sons of the soil") and the Chinese, who traditionally controlled most economic activity. Since the 1970s, Malays have been favored for education and jobs, in order to address this imbalance.



THE ECONOMY

Successful industrial base include manufacturing and heavy industry. Tourism is a major earner. Leading producer of palm oil, tin, and tropical hardwoods.



LANGUAGES: Bahasa Malaysia*, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English

RELIGIONS: Muslim 53%, Buddhist 19%, Chinese faiths 12%, other 9%, Christian 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Malay 50%, Chinese 25%, indigenous tribes 11%, other 14%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system
CURRENCY: Ringgit = 100 sen

Maldives



Set in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Sri Lanka, the Maldives is an archipelago of 1191 small coral islands, or atolls. 200 are inhabited. The word atoll comes from the Dhivehi word “atolu.”



GEOGRAPHY

Consists of low-lying islands and coral atolls. The larger ones are covered in lush, tropical vegetation.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Rain falls throughout the year, but is heaviest June–November, during the monsoon. Violent storms occasionally hit the northern islands.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Maldivians, who are all Sunni Muslim, are descended from Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black ancestors. About 25% of the population live on Male'. Tourism has grown on separate resort islands away from residents. Politics has been controlled by a small group of influential families. However, a young elite pushed for reform: parties were legalized in 2005, and the presidential election in 2008 brought in a new regime.



THE ECONOMY

The fluctuating tourist industry is the economic mainstay.

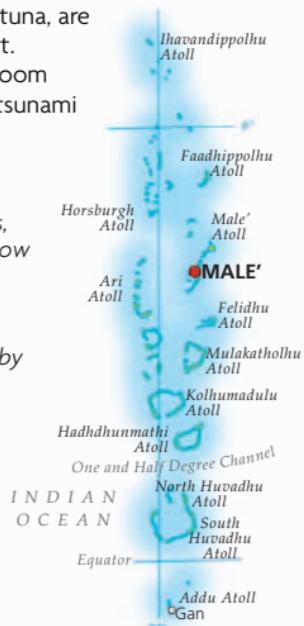
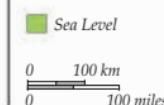
Fish, especially tuna, are the main export.

Construction boom to repair 2004 tsunami damage.



INSIGHT:

The islands, which all lie below 4 ft (1.2 m), are threatened by rising sea levels, brought about by global warming and climatic changes



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Maldives

DATE OF FORMATION: 1965

CAPITAL: Male'

POPULATION: 309,400

TOTAL AREA: 116 sq. miles

(300 sq. km)

DENSITY: 2667 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Dhivehi* (Maldivian), Sinhala, Tamil, Arabic

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 100%

ETHNIC MIX: All Maldivians are of Arab–Sinhalese–Malay descent

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Rufiyaa
= 100 laari



A former French colony, Mali is landlocked in the heart of west Africa. The 1991 coup ended the 23-year dictatorship of Moussa Traoré and ushered in multiparty elections from 1992.



GEOGRAPHY

The northern half of the country lies in the Sahara. The inland delta of the Niger River flows through a grassy savanna region in the south.



CLIMATE

In the south, intensely hot, dry weather precedes the westerly rains. The north is almost rainless.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most people live in the southern savanna region. The Bambara tribe are culturally and politically dominant. A few nomadic Fulani and Tuareg herders travel the northern plains. There is tension between the peoples of the south and Tuareg in the north. Malian women have little status.

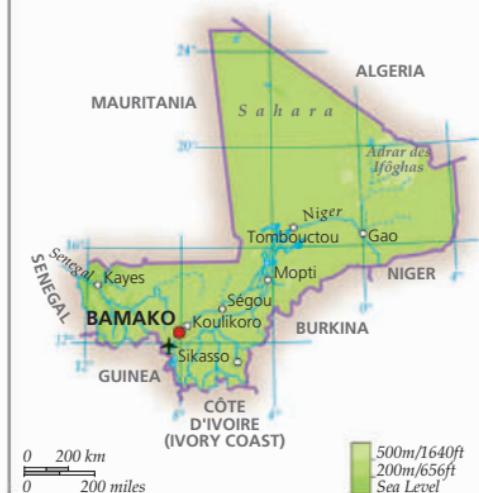


INSIGHT: Tombouctou (*Timbuktu*) was the center of the 14th-century Malinké trading empire



THE ECONOMY

Widespread poverty. Most people are farmers, herders, or river fishermen. Less than 2% of land can be cultivated. High-quality cotton, gold, and livestock account for 80% of exports. Vulnerable to drought.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Mali

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Bamako

POPULATION: 13 million

TOTAL AREA: 478,764 sq. miles
(1,240,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 28 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bambara, Fulani, Senufo, Soninke, French*

RELIGIONS: Muslim 80%, traditional beliefs 18%, Christian 1%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Bambara 32%, other 33%, Fulani 14%, Senufo 12%, Soninka 9%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Malta



The densely populated Maltese archipelago lies between Africa and Europe. Controlled throughout its history by successive colonial powers, it gained independence from the UK in 1964.



GEOGRAPHY

The main island of Malta has low hills and a ragged coastline with numerous harbors, bays, sandy beaches, and rocky coves. The island of Gozo is more densely vegetated.



CLIMATE

Mediterranean climate. There are many hours of sunshine all year round, with very little rainfall.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Over the centuries, the Maltese have been subject to Arab, Sicilian, Spanish, French, and British influences. Today, the population is socially conservative and devoutly Roman Catholic – on a percentage basis, risen more so than virtually any other nation. Unemployment is high, particularly for women. Divorce is banned. Illegal migration from Africa has increased since Malta joined the EU in 2004.



THE ECONOMY

Tourism provides 30% of GDP. Joined eurozone in 2008. Developing offshore banking, high-tech industry. Semiconductors exported. Most goods have to be imported.



INSIGHT: The Maltese language has Phoenician origins but features Arabic etymology and intonation



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Malta

DATE OF FORMATION: 1964

CAPITAL: Valletta

POPULATION: 408,700

TOTAL AREA: 122 sq. miles

(316 sq. km)

DENSITY: 3296 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Maltese*, English*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 98%, other and nonreligious 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Maltese 96%, other 4%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Marshall Islands

Under US rule as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands until independence in 1986, the Marshall Islands comprises a group of 34 widely scattered atolls.



GEOGRAPHY

Narrow coral rings with sandy beaches enclosing lagoons. Those in the south have thicker vegetation. Kwajalein is the world's largest atoll.



CLIMATE

Tropical oceanic, cooled year round by northeast trade winds.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Majuro, the capital city and commercial center, is home to almost half the population. Tensions are high due to poor living conditions. Life on the outlying islands is still traditional, based around subsistence agriculture and fishing. Society is matrilineal, with land and titles handed down through the mother's clan.



INSIGHT: In 1954, Bikini Atoll was the site for the testing of the largest US H-bomb – the 18–22 megaton Bravo



THE ECONOMY

Almost totally dependent on US aid and the rent paid by the US for its missile base on Kwajalein Atoll. High unemployment. Revenue from licenses to fish in Marshallese waters for tuna. Copra and coconut oil are the only significant agricultural exports.

All land under
100m/328ft



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Marshall Islands

DATE OF FORMATION: 1986

CAPITAL: Majuro

POPULATION: 54,100

TOTAL AREA: 70 sq. miles (181 sq. km)

DENSITY: 733 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Marshallese*, English*, Japanese, German

RELIGIONS: Protestant 90%, Roman Catholic 8%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Micronesian 97%, other 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents

Mauritania



Two-thirds of Mauritania's territory is desert – the only productive land is that drained by the Senegal River. The country has taken a strongly Arab direction since 1964.



GEOGRAPHY

The Sahara, barren except for some scattered oases, covers the north. Savanna lands lie to the south.



CLIMATE

The climate is generally hot and dry, aggravated by the dusty *harmattan* wind. Summer rain in the south, virtually none in the north.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The majority Maures control political and economic life. Family solidarity among nomadic peoples is particularly strong. Ethnic tension centers on the oppression of the sizable black minority by Maures. Tens of thousands of blacks are estimated to be in illegal slavery.

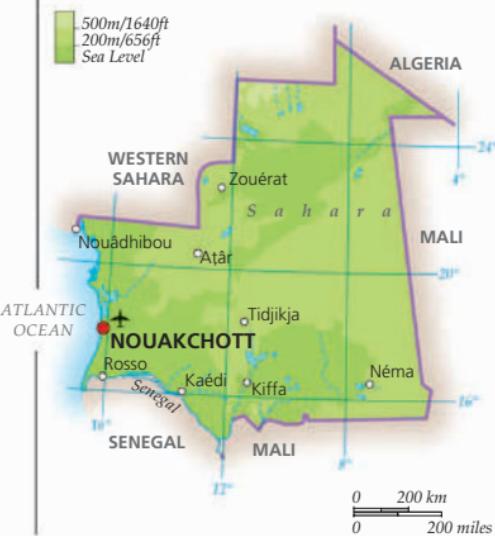


INSIGHT: Slavery officially became illegal in Mauritania in 1980, but *de facto* slavery still persists



THE ECONOMY

Agriculture and herding. Iron, copper, and gold mining. World's largest gypsum deposits. Offshore oil from 2006. Rich fishing grounds.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Nouakchott

POPULATION: 3.29 million

TOTAL AREA: 397,953 sq. miles
(1,030,700 sq. km)

DENSITY: 8 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hassaniyah Arabic*, Wolof, French

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 100%

ETHNIC MIX: Maure 81%, Wolof 7%, Tukolor 5%, other 4%, Soninka 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Ouguiya = 5 khoums



Mauritius

The islands that make up Mauritius lie in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar. They have enjoyed considerable economic success following recent industrial diversification and expansion.



GEOGRAPHY

The volcanic main island of Mauritius is ringed by coral reefs, and rises from the coast to a fertile central plateau. The outer islands – Rodriguez, the Agalega Islands, and the Cargados Carajos Shoals – lie some 300 miles (500 km) to the north.



CLIMATE

Warm and humid. Tropical storms are frequent December–March, the hottest and wettest months.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most people are descendants of laborers brought over from India in the 19th century. A small minority of French descent form the wealthiest group. Creoles (descendants of African slaves) complain of discrimination. Literacy is high. Health care is free. Criminal offenses are usually traffic-related; little crime on outer islands.

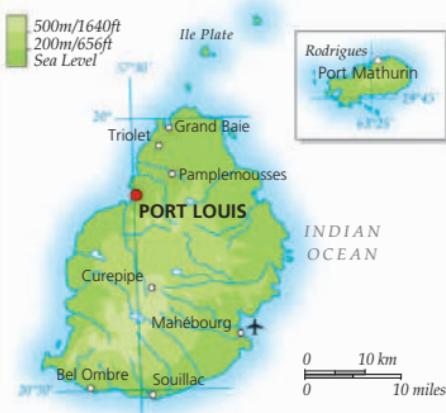


THE ECONOMY

Clothing manufacture, tourism, and sugar. Loss of preferential trade terms for sugar and textiles. Offshore financial center. New outsourcing and ICT industries. Most food is imported.



INSIGHT: The islands form part of the Mascarene Archipelago – once a land bridge between Asia and Africa



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Mauritius

DATE OF FORMATION: 1968

CAPITAL: Port Louis

POPULATION: 1.29 million

TOTAL AREA: 718 sq. miles (1860 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1794 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French Creole, Hindi, Urdu,

Tamil, Chinese, English*, French

RELIGIONS: Hindu 52%, Catholic 26%, Muslim 17%, other 3%, Protestant 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Mauritian rupee = 100 cents

Mexico



Mexico stretches from the US border southward into the ancient Aztec and Mayan heartlands. Independence from Spain came in 1836. One in five Mexicans lives in the sprawling capital.



GEOGRAPHY

Coastal plains along the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards rise to a high arid central plateau. To the east and west are the Sierra Madre mountain ranges. Limestone lowlands form the projecting Yucatan peninsula.



CLIMATE

The plateau and high mountains are warm for much of the year. Pacific coast is tropical: storms occur mostly March–December. Northwest is dry.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Mexicans are *mestizos* of Spanish–Amerindian descent. Rural Amerindians are largely segregated from Hispanic society and most live in poverty, though the state promotes their culture. The Zapatista movement backs indigenous rights. Few women in male-dominated politics and business. Narcotics-related violent crime is rising.



THE ECONOMY

One of the world's largest oil producers. Corn, fruit, vegetables, sugar are cash crops. NAFTA has boosted exports, but exposes farmers to subsidized US competition. Huge wealth disparity. Swine flu crippled economy in 2009.



INSIGHT: More people cross the US–Mexican border each year – illegally or legally – than any other border in the world



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: United Mexican States

DATE OF FORMATION: 1836

CAPITAL: Mexico City

POPULATION: 110 million

TOTAL AREA: 761,602 sq. miles
(1,972,550 sq. km)

DENSITY: 149 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Nahuatl, Mayan,

Zapotec, Mixtec, Otomi, Totonac, other

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%, other 7%, Protestant 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 60%, Amerindian 30%, European 9%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Mexican peso = 100 centavos



Micronesia



The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), situated in the western Pacific, comprise 607 islands and atolls grouped into four main island states: Pohnpei, Kosrae, Chuuk, and Yap.



GEOGRAPHY

Mixture of high volcanic islands with forested interiors, and low-lying coral atolls. Some of the islands have coastal mangrove swamps.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with high humidity. There is very heavy rainfall outside the January–March dry season.



INSIGHT: Chuuk's lagoon contains the sunken wrecks of over 100 Japanese ships and 270 planes from World War II



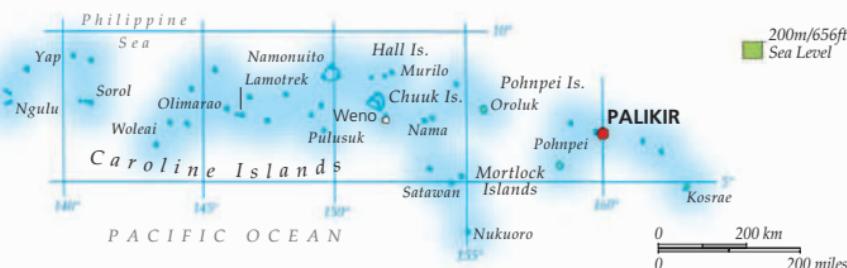
PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Micronesians are physically, culturally, and linguistically diverse. Melanesians live on Yap, Polynesians in Pohnpei. The supply of electricity and running water is limited. Society is based on matrilineal clans.



THE ECONOMY

Dependent on US aid. Fishing licenses are a key source of foreign revenue. Tourism, fishing, betel nuts, copra are economic mainstays. Trust fund created to reduce aid reliance.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federated States of Micronesia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1986

CAPITAL: Palikir (Pohnpei Island)

POPULATION: 110,700

TOTAL AREA: 271 sq. miles (702 sq. km)

DENSITY: 408 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Trukese, Pohnpeian, Kosraean, Yapese, English*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 48%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Chuukese 49%, Pohnpeian 24%, other 19%, Kosraean 6%, Asian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents

Moldova



The most densely populated of the former Soviet republics, Moldova has strong ethnic, linguistic, and cultural links with Romania, but relations with Russia remain paramount.



GEOGRAPHY

Steppes and hilly plains are drained by the Dniester and Prut rivers.



CLIMATE

Warm summers and relatively mild winters. Moderate rainfall is evenly spread throughout the year.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

A shared heritage with Romania defines national identity, though in 1994 Moldovans voted against possible reunification with Romania. Most of the population is engaged in intensive agriculture. Transnistria is a breakaway state along the east bank of the Dniester, home to a largely ethnic Slav population. The Gagauz, in the south, have accepted autonomy.



INSIGHT: Vast underground wine vaults contain entire "streets" of bottles built into rock quarries



THE ECONOMY

One of the two poorest countries in Europe. Mainly agricultural: produces wine, tobacco, fruit. Food processing and textiles. Depends on Russia for raw materials, fuel, exports. Instability.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Moldova

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Chisinau

POPULATION: 3.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 13,067 sq. miles
(33,843 sq. km)

DENSITY: 277 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Moldovan*, Ukrainian, Russian

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 98%, Jewish 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Moldovan 64%, Ukrainian 14%, Russian 13%, Gagauz 4%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Moldovan leu = 100 bani



Monaco

Monaco is a tiny principality on the Côte d'Azur. Its destiny changed radically when the casino was opened in 1863. Today, it promotes its image as an upmarket, glamorous destination.



GEOGRAPHY

A rocky promontory overlooking a narrow coastal strip that has been enlarged through land reclamation.



CLIMATE

Mediterranean. Summers are hot and dry; days with 12 hours of sunshine are not uncommon. Winters are mild and sunny.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Less than 20% of residents are Monégasques. Around a third are French, the rest Italian, American, British, Belgian, and many others. Nationals enjoy considerable privileges, including housing subsidies to protect them from Monaco's high property prices, and the right of first refusal before a job can be offered to a foreigner. Women have equal status, but only acquired the vote in 1962.



THE ECONOMY

Tourism, gambling, financial services. Banking secrecy laws and tax-haven conditions attract foreign investment. Close links and customs union with France (but not in EU). No resources: depends on imports.



INSIGHT: High-profile social and sporting events attract large crowds each spring, including the Rose Ball, Tennis Open, and Grand Prix



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Principality of Monaco

DATE OF FORMATION: 1861

CAPITAL: Monaco-Ville

POPULATION: 32,000

TOTAL AREA: 0.75 sq. miles

(1.95 sq. km)

DENSITY: 42,667 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French*, Italian, Monégasque

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 89%,

Protestant 6%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: French 32%, other 29%,

Italian 20%, Monégasque 19%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed monarchical-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Mongolia



Landlocked between Russia and China, Mongolia is a huge, isolated, and sparsely populated nation. Over two-thirds of the country is part of the Gobi Desert.



GEOGRAPHY

A mountainous steppe plateau in the north, with lakes in the north and west. The desert region of the Gobi dominates the south.



CLIMATE

Continental. Mild summers and long, dry, very cold winters, with heavy snowfall. Temperatures can drop as low as -22°F (-30°C).



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Mongolia was unified by Genghis Khan in 1206 and was later absorbed into Manchu China. A majority of ethnic Mongolians live within China in Inner Mongolia. Tibetan Buddhism dominates. The traditional, nomadic way of life has been eroded as urban migration continues, spurred by ferocious winters, known as *zud*, which can devastate the rural economy.

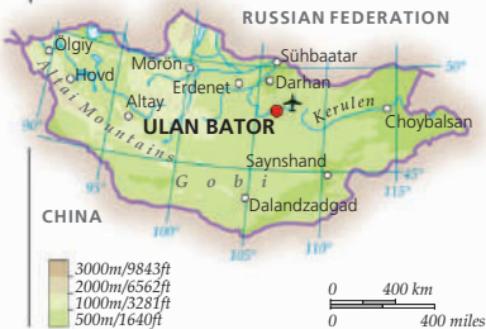


THE ECONOMY

Rich deposits of oil, coal, copper, uranium, and other minerals remain largely untapped. Cashmere exports. Democracy, from 1990, brought a shift toward a market economy, but also rising poverty. State involvement in mining is an issue. Agriculture uses 40% of workforce, mainly as herders.



INSIGHT: Horseracing, wrestling, and archery are the national sports



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Mongolia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1924

CAPITAL: Ulan Bator

POPULATION: 2.67 million

TOTAL AREA: 604,247 sq. miles
(1,565,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 4 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Khalkha Mongolian*, other

RELIGIONS: Tibetan Buddhist 96%, Muslim 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Khalkh 82%, other 9%, Kazakh 4%, Dorvod 3%, Bayad 2%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Tugrik (tögrög) = 100 möngö



Montenegro



Perched on the Adriatic coast, this tiny republic became a separate state in 2006, after 88 years of federation with its neighbors in various forms of the state of Yugoslavia.



GEOGRAPHY

A narrow coastal strip on the Adriatic. Fertile lowland plains around Lake Scutari. Mountainous interior with deep canyons.



CLIMATE

The lowlands have hot, dry summers and mild winters. Heavy snow in winter in the mountains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Montenegrins are Orthodox Christians. They speak a language closely related to Serbian, using the same Cyrillic script. Muslim Albanians, who make up 80% of the population of the southern Ulcinj region, supported independence and are now asking for autonomy.



INSIGHT: Dark forests once cloaked Montenegro's mountains; its name means "Black Mountain"

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Montenegro

DATE OF FORMATION: 2006

CAPITAL: Podgorica

POPULATION: 624,200

TOTAL AREA: 5332 sq. miles

(13,812 sq. km)

DENSITY: 117 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Tourism (along Adriatic) drives growth. Bauxite reserves, aluminum industry. Economy dominated by black market; cigarette smuggling is rife. Return of foreign aid and investment. The 2007 accord with the EU is the first step toward eventual accession.



LANGUAGES: Montenegrin*, Serbian, Albanian

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 74%, Muslim 18%, Catholic 4%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Montenegrin 43%, Serb 32%, other 12%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Morocco



Morocco is a former French colony in northwest Africa.

Since 1975, it has occupied the territory of Western Sahara, the future of which is yet to be determined by UN-supervised referendum.



GEOGRAPHY

Fertile coastal plain is interrupted in the east by the Rif Mountains. Atlas Mountain ranges to the south. Beyond lies the outer fringe of the Sahara.



CLIMATE

Ranges from temperate and warm in the north, to semiarid in the south. Cooler in the mountains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Around 30% of the population are descendants of original Berber inhabitants of north Africa, and live mainly in mountain villages. The Arab majority inhabits the lowlands. Morocco is unusual among Arab states in granting Jews religious freedom and civil rights. The king is spiritual leader and head of state. Islamists have gained influence in politics. Islamist militancy and the emergence of terrorist cells are of concern.



THE ECONOMY

Major exporter of phosphates. Investment in tourism and agriculture. Fishing. Relations with EU strained over illegal immigrants and cannabis trade.



INSIGHT: Karueein University in Fès, founded in 859 CE, is the world's oldest existing educational institution



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Morocco
DATE OF FORMATION: 1956
CAPITAL: Rabat
POPULATION: 32 million
TOTAL AREA: 172,316 sq. miles (446,300 sq. km)
DENSITY: 186 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Tamazight, French

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 99%, other (mostly Christian) 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 70%, Berber 29%, European 1%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed monarchical-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Mor. dirham = 100 centimes



Mozambique



Mozambique lies on the southeast African coast. It was torn apart by a savage and devastating civil war between the Marxist government and a rebel faction between 1977 and 1992.



GEOGRAPHY

Largely a savanna-covered plateau. The coast is fringed by coral reefs and lagoons. The Zambezi River bisects the country.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Temperatures are hottest on the coast. Extremes of rainfall: drought and flood.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Tensions exist between north and south, rather than between ethnic groups. Life is centered on the extended family. Polygamy is fairly common. The country is struggling with the legacy of a war that killed around a million people, and the effects of frequent floods and droughts. Half the population lives in abject poverty.



INSIGHT: Maputo's busy port serves Zimbabwe and South Africa



THE ECONOMY

Extremely dependent on aid. Mineral potential. Cashew nuts, shrimp, cotton exported. Debt relief.

0 200 km
0 200 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Rep. of Mozambique

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Maputo

POPULATION: 22.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 309,494 sq. miles

(801,590 sq. km)

DENSITY: 76 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Makua, Xitsonga, Sena, Lomwe, Portuguese*

RELIGIONS: Traditional beliefs 56%, Christian 30%, Muslim 14%

ETHNIC MIX: Makua Lomwe 47%, Tsonga 23%, Malawi 12%, Shona 11% other 7%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: New metical = 100 centavos

Myanmar (Burma)



Forming the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea in southeast Asia, Myanmar suffers from isolation, political repression, and ethnic conflict.



GEOGRAPHY

The fertile Irrawaddy basin lies at the center. Mountains to the west, Shan plateau to the east. Tropical rainforest covers much of the land.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Hot summers, with high humidity, and warm winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The military, in power since 1962, rules Myanmar with little regard to human rights. Opposition is not tolerated. The National League for Democracy won elections in 1990, but was kept from power. Its leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, is frequently detained. Minority groups maintain low-level guerrilla activity against the state.



INSIGHT: Myanmar is one of the world's biggest teak exporters, though reserves are diminishing rapidly



THE ECONOMY

Corrupt, mismanaged, subject to sanctions – but gas, teak, and gems are exported. Illicit opium production has fallen. Rice shortages in 2008 after Cyclone Nargis. Prices are high on the black market.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Union of Myanmar
DATE OF FORMATION: 1948
CAPITAL: Nay Pyi Taw
POPULATION: 50 million
TOTAL AREA: 261,969 sq. miles (678,500 sq. km)
DENSITY: 197 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Burmese*, Shan, Karen, Rakhine, Chin, Yangbye, Kachin, Mon

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 87%, Christian 6%, Muslim 4%, other 2%, Hindu 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Burman 68%, other 13%, Shan 9%, Karen 6%, Rakhine 4%

GOVERNMENT: Military-based regime

CURRENCY: Kyat = 100 pyas



Namibia

Located in southwestern Africa, Namibia gained independence from South Africa in 1990, after 24 years of armed struggle. It regained the territory of Walvis Bay in 1994.



GEOGRAPHY

The Namib Desert stretches along the coastal strip. Inland, a ridge of mountains rises to 8000 ft (2500 m). The Kalahari Desert lies in the east.



CLIMATE

Almost rainless. The coast is usually shrouded in thick fog, unless the hot, dry *berg* wind is blowing.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Ovambo, the main ethnic group, live mainly in the more populous north. Some 100,000 whites, many of German descent, are centered around Windhoek and still control the economy. The minority San and Khoi bushmen are among the oldest human communities in the world. The ban on homosexuality is contentious.



INSIGHT: The Namib is the Earth's oldest, and one of its driest, deserts



THE ECONOMY

Varied mineral resources, notably uranium and diamonds. Rich offshore fishing grounds. High unemployment. HIV/AIDS epidemic. One of Africa's most skewed distributions of wealth.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Namibia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1990

CAPITAL: Windhoek

POPULATION: 2.17 million

TOTAL AREA: 318,694 sq. miles
(825,418 sq. km)

DENSITY: 7 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Ovambo, Kavango, English*, Bergdama, German, Afrikaans

RELIGIONS: Christian 90%, traditional beliefs 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Ovambo 50%, other 25%, Kavango 9%, Damara 8%, Herero 8%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Namibian dollar = 100 cents

Nauru



Nauru lies in the Pacific, northeast of Australia.

Phosphate deposits gave its inhabitants huge temporary wealth, but economic mismanagement has left them facing ruin.



GEOGRAPHY

A single low-lying coral atoll, with a fertile coastal belt. Coral cliffs encircle an elevated interior plateau.



CLIMATE

Equatorial, moderated by sea breezes. Occasional long droughts.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Native Nauruans are of mixed Micronesian and Polynesian origin. Most live in simple, traditional houses and spend their money on luxury cars and consumer goods. Welfare and education are free. A diet of imported processed foods has caused widespread obesity and diabetes. Mining was left to imported laborers, mainly from Kiribati, who lived in enclaves of male-only barracks and had few rights. Many young Nauruans leave to seek a better life in Australia or New Zealand.



THE ECONOMY

Phosphate revenues all but dried up. Sale of fishing rights sole resource. State trust fund invested badly overseas. Offshore banking facilities closed after international pressure.



INSIGHT: Phosphate mining has left 80% of the island uninhabitable



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Nauru

DATE OF FORMATION: 1968

CAPITAL: None

POPULATION: 9800

TOTAL AREA: 8.1 sq. miles
(21 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1210 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Nauruan*, Kiribati, Chinese, Tuvaluan, English

RELIGIONS: Nauruan Congregational Church 60%, Catholic 35%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Nauruan 62%, other Pacific islanders 27%, Asian 8%, European 3%

GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system

CURRENCY: Australian dollar = 100 cents



Nepal



Nepal, lying between India and China on the southern shoulder of the Himalayas, is one of the world's poorest countries. Its agricultural economy is heavily dependent on the monsoon.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly mountainous. The area includes some of the highest mountains in the world, including Mount Everest. Flat, fertile river plains form the south.



CLIMATE

Warm monsoon season from July to October. The rest of the year is dry, sunny, and mild. Winter temperatures in the Himalayas average 14°F (-10°C).



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Tensions are few between the diverse ethnic groups. Buddhist women, including Sherpas, face fewer social restrictions than Hindus. Trafficking of women and child labor are problems. Human rights violations rose during the 1999–2006 Maoist insurgency. The peace deal led to the abolition of the monarchy and Maoist victory in elections, but fractious coalitions mean instability continues.



THE ECONOMY

Agriculture employs 70% of people. Crops include rice and wheat. Tourism and investment affected by instability and Maoist insurgency. Reliant on aid. Hydropower potential.



INSIGHT: Southern Nepal was the birthplace of Buddha (Prince Siddhartha Gautama) in 563 BCE



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

DATE OF FORMATION: 1769

CAPITAL: Kathmandu

POPULATION: 29.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 54,363 sq. miles (140,800 sq. km)

DENSITY: 555 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Nepali*, Maithili, Bhojpuri

RELIGIONS: Hindu 90%, Buddhist 5%, Muslim 3%, other (incl. Christian) 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Other 57%, Chhetri 16%, Hill Brahman 13%, Tharu 7%, Magar 7%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Nepalese rupee = 100 paisa

Netherlands



Astride the delta of five major rivers in northwest Europe, the Netherlands built its historic wealth on maritime trade. Rotterdam is Europe's largest port.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly flat, with 27% of the land below sea level and protected by dunes, dikes, and canals. There are a few low hills in the south and east.



CLIMATE

Mild, rainy winters and cool summers. Gales from the North Sea are common in fall and winter.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Dutch have a long history of welcoming immigrants from former colonies and refugees seeking asylum. However, lack of integration is now raising fears about the failing asylum system, immigrant crime, and militant Islam. Population is mostly urban and the density is high. The state does not try to impose a particular morality on its citizens. Laws concerning sexuality, narcotics-taking, and euthanasia are among the world's most liberal.



THE ECONOMY

Major trading hub. High-profile multinationals. Diverse industrial base: chemicals, machinery, electronics, and metals. Costly social welfare system.



INSIGHT: In 2002, the Netherlands became the first country in the world to legalize euthanasia



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of the Netherlands

DATE OF FORMATION: 1648

CAPITAL: Amsterdam and The Hague

POPULATION: 16.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 16,033 sq. miles
(41,526 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1267 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Dutch*, Frisian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 36%, other 34%, Protestant 27%, Muslim 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Dutch 82%, other 12%, Surinamese, Turkish, and Moroccan 6%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



New Zealand

Lying in the South Pacific, 990 miles (1600 km) southeast of Australia, New Zealand comprises North and South Islands, separated by the Cook Strait, and many smaller islands.



GEOGRAPHY

North Island, noted for hot springs and geysers, has the bulk of the population. South Island is mostly mountainous, with eastern lowlands.

CLIMATE

Generally temperate and damp. The far north is almost subtropical, whereas southern winters are cold.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Maoris were the first settlers, 1200 years ago. Today's majority European population is descended mainly from British migrants who settled after 1840. Maoris' living and education standards are generally lower than average. The government is continuing to negotiate the settlement of Maori land claims.

INSIGHT: New Zealand women were the first to get the vote (1893)



THE ECONOMY

Tourism is the biggest foreign-exchange earner. Modern agricultural sector; world's top exporter of dairy products. Hi-tech manufacturing. Open economy. Strong trade links.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: New Zealand

DATE OF FORMATION: 1947

CAPITAL: Wellington

POPULATION: 4.27 million

TOTAL AREA: 103,737 sq. miles (268,680 sq. km)

DENSITY: 41 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Maori*

RELIGIONS: Anglican 24%, other 22%, Presbyterian 18%, nonreligious 16%, Roman Catholic 15%, Methodist 5%

ETHNIC MIX: European 75%, Maori 15%, other 7%, Samoan 3%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: New Zealand dollar = 100 cents

Nicaragua



Nicaragua lies at the heart of Central America. The Sandinista revolution of 1978 led to 11 years of civil war between the left-wing Sandinistas and the right-wing US-backed Contras.



GEOGRAPHY

Extensive forested plains in the east. Central mountain region with many active volcanoes. The Pacific coastlands are dominated by lakes.



CLIMATE

Tropical. The lowlands are hot all year round. The mountains are cooler. Prone to occasional hurricanes.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most of the population is mixed race, and there is a large white elite. The Caribbean regions are home to communities of Miskito Amerindians and blacks, who gained autonomy in 1987. The revolution improved the status of women, but these gains have been undone by rampant poverty.



INSIGHT: Lake Nicaragua is the only freshwater lake in the world to contain marine animals



THE ECONOMY

Textiles, coffee, meat, tobacco are main exports: affected by world price fluctuations. Remittances from abroad. Substantial debt relief has cut debt to 60% of GDP. Corruption.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Nicaragua
DATE OF FORMATION: 1838
CAPITAL: Managua
POPULATION: 5.74 million
TOTAL AREA: 49,998 sq. miles (129,494 sq. km)
DENSITY: 125 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, English Creole, Miskito

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant Evangelical 17%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 69%, White 14%, Black 8%, Amerindian 5%, Zambo 4%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Córdoba oro = 100 centavos



Niger

Niger lies in west Africa, upstream from Nigeria on the Niger River. One of the world's poorest states, it was ruled by one-party or military regimes until multipartyism was allowed in 1992.



GEOGRAPHY

The north and northeast regions are part of the Sahara. The Air Mountains in the center rise high above the desert. Savanna lies to the south.



CLIMATE

High temperatures persist for most of the year at around 95°F (35°C). The north is virtually rainless.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Tuareg nomads in the north feel excluded from politics and the benefits of development of their area's uranium resources. An early 1990s rebellion was reignited in 2007. In the south, egalitarianism and a sense of community help to combat economic difficulties. Almost the entire urban population lives in slum conditions. Two-thirds of the population is under 25. Women have limited rights and restricted access to education.



THE ECONOMY

Vast uranium deposits. Frequent droughts and food shortages. Banditry. Expansion of Sahara. Oil potential.



INSIGHT: The name Niger comes from the Tuareg word *néghirren*, which means "flowing water"



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Niger

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Niamey

POPULATION: 15.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 489,188 sq. miles
(1,267,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 31 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hausa, French*, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim 85%, traditional beliefs 14%, other (incl. Christian) 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Hausa 55%, Djerma and Songhai 21%, Peul 9%, Tuareg 9%, other 6%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Nigeria



West Africa's biggest nation, Nigeria is a federation of 36 states and the capital, Abuja. Dominated by military governments since 1966, democracy returned in 1999.



GEOGRAPHY

Coastal area of beaches, swamps, and lagoons gives way to rainforest, and then to savanna on the high plateaus. Semidesert to the north. Semidesert to the north.



CLIMATE

The south is hot, rainy and humid for most of the year. The arid north has one very humid wet season. The Jos Plateau and highlands are cooler.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Some 250 ethnic groups: tensions threaten national unity, with sporadic intercommunal violence. The northern states have introduced *sharia* (Islamic law) for their majority Muslim populations. Women have more economic independence in the south. In the Niger Delta, where 70% of people live on less than a dollar a day, militants are fighting for a share of the benefits of the region's oil wealth.



THE ECONOMY

Overdependent on oil, principal export since 1970s. Mismanagement and corruption. Foreign debt reduced.



INSIGHT: Nigeria is Africa's most populous state – one in every seven Africans is Nigerian



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Republic of Nigeria

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Abuja

POPULATION: 155 million

TOTAL AREA: 356,667 sq. miles
(923,768 sq. km)

DENSITY: 440 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hausa, English*, Yoruba, Ibo

RELIGIONS: Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, traditional beliefs 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Hausa 21%, Yoruba 21%, Ibo 18%, Fulani 11%, other 29%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Naira = 100 kobo



Norway



The Kingdom of Norway traces the rugged western coast of Scandinavia. Settlements are largely restricted to southern and coastal areas. Vast oil and natural gas revenues bring prosperity.



GEOGRAPHY

The western coast is indented with numerous fjords and features tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of the country.



CLIMATE

Mild coastal climate. Inland, the weather is more extreme, with warmer summers and cold, snowy winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Fairly homogeneous; influx of refugees from 1990s Bosnian conflict. Strong family tradition despite high divorce rate. Fair-minded consensus promotes female equality, boosted by the generous childcare provision. Wealth is more evenly distributed than in most developed countries. Voted not to join EU in 1994.



INSIGHT: Near Narvik, mainland Norway is only 4 miles (7 km) wide



THE ECONOMY

Western Europe's top oil and natural gas producer: trust fund saves for post-oil future. Metal, chemical, and engineering industries. Generous aid donor. High cost of living.

2000m/6562ft
1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Norway

DATE OF FORMATION: 1905

CAPITAL: Oslo

POPULATION: 4.81 million

TOTAL AREA: 125,181 sq. miles

(324,220 sq. km)

DENSITY: 41 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Norwegian* (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Sámi

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

ETHNIC MIX: Norwegian 93%, other 6%, Sámi 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Norwegian krone = 100 øre

Oman



Oman occupies a strategic position on the Arabian Peninsula, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. It is the least developed Gulf state, despite modest oil exports.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly gravelly desert, with mountains in the north and south. Some narrow fertile coastal strips.



CLIMATE

Blistering heat in the west. Summer temperatures often climb above 113°F (45°C). Southern uplands receive rains June–September.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Urban drift has seen most Omanis move to northern towns. The majority are Ibadi Muslims who follow an appointed leader, the imam. Ibadism is not opposed to freedom for women, and a few women hold positions of authority. Baluchi from Pakistan are the largest group of foreign workers.



INSIGHT: Until the late 1980s, Oman was closed to all but business or official visitors



THE ECONOMY

Oil and natural gas account for almost all export revenue. Commercially extractable reserves are limited. Other exports include fish, animals, and dates. Foreigners work in all sectors.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Sultanate of Oman

DATE OF FORMATION: 1951

CAPITAL: Muscat

POPULATION: 2.85 million

TOTAL AREA: 82,031 sq. miles

(212,460 sq. km)

DENSITY: 35 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Baluchi, other

RELIGIONS: Ibadi Muslim 75%, other Muslim and Hindu 25%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 88%, Baluchi 4%, Persian 3%, Indian and Pakistani 3%, African 2%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Omani rial = 1000 baiza



Pakistan



Once a part of British India, Pakistan was created in 1947 in response to demands for an independent Muslim state. In 1971, Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) became a separate state.



GEOGRAPHY

Indus floodplain across east and south. Hindu Kush mountains in north. Semidesert plateau, mountains in west.



CLIMATE

Temperatures can soar to 122°F (50°C) in south and west, and fall to -4°F (-20°C) in the Hindu Kush.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Punjabis dominate government and the army. Tensions with minority groups, exacerbated by the vast gap between rich and poor. Strong family ties permeate politics and business. Relations with India are tense over Kashmir. Islamist taliban insurgency in tribal areas on Afghan border: in 2009, fighting displaced two million.



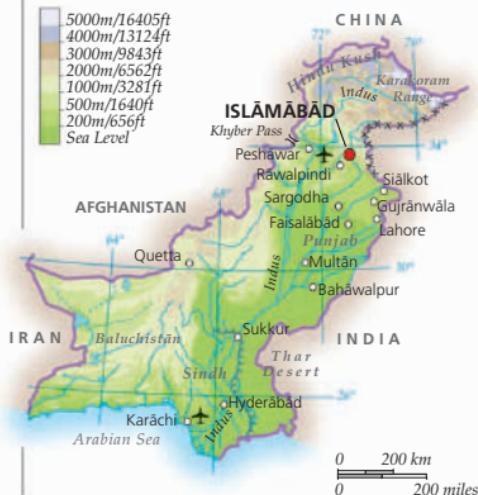
INSIGHT: In 1988, Pakistan elected Benazir Bhutto as the first female prime minister in the Muslim world



THE ECONOMY

Major cotton and rice producer, but unpredictable weather conditions often affect crop. Textiles. Instability. Corruption. Aid to fight terrorism and for earthquake reconstruction.

5000m/16405ft
4000m/13124ft
3000m/9843ft
2000m/6562ft
1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level'



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Rep. of Pakistan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1947

CAPITAL: Islamabad

POPULATION: 181 million

TOTAL AREA: 310,401 sq. miles
(803,940 sq. km)

DENSITY: 607 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Urdu*, Baluchi, Brahui

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 77%, Shi'a Muslim 20%, Hindu 2%, Christian 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Punjabi 56%, Pathan 15%, Sindhi 14%, other 8%, Mohajir 7%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Pakistani rupee = 100 paisa

Palau



The 300-island Palau archipelago (known locally as Belau) lies in the western Pacific Ocean. It achieved independence in 1994, and is gradually reducing its aid dependence.



GEOGRAPHY

Terrain varies from thickly forested mountains to limestone and coral reefs. Babeldaob, the largest island, is volcanic, with many rivers and waterfalls.



CLIMATE

Hot and wet. Little variation in daily and seasonal temperatures. February–April is the dry season.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Native Palauans are a mix of the original Southeast Asian migrants and Pacific settlers. A modern influx from Asia has led to tension. 70% of the population lives on the island-city of Koror, prompting the construction of a new capital on Babeldaob. Native culture is preserved on outer islands despite strong influence from the US and Japan. Modekngei is a blend of Christianity and local beliefs.



THE ECONOMY

Tourism and fishing licenses are main earners. Coconuts, taro, and bananas. 15-year US aid plan to 2009.



INSIGHT: Palau's reefs contain 1500 species of fish and 700 types of coral.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Palau
DATE OF FORMATION: 1994
CAPITAL: Melekeok
POPULATION: 20,400
TOTAL AREA: 177 sq. miles (458 sq. km)
DENSITY: 104 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Palauan*, English*, Japanese, Angaur, Tobi, Sonsorolese

RELIGIONS: Christian 66%, Modekngei 34%

ETHNIC MIX: Palauan 74%, Filipino 16%, other 6%, Chinese and other Asian 4%

GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents



Panama

Panama is the southernmost country in Central America. The colossal Panama Canal (which was under US control until 2000) links the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.



GEOGRAPHY

Lowlands along both coasts, with savanna-covered plains and rolling hills. Mountainous interior. Swamps and rainforests in the east.



CLIMATE

Hot and humid, with heavy rainfall in the May–December wet season. Cooler at high altitudes.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

A multiethnic society, dominated by people of Spanish origin. Amerindians live in remote areas. The Panama Canal and former US military bases (the last of which closed in 1999) have given society a cosmopolitan outlook, but Catholicism and the extended family remain strong. Crime is high; money-laundering, narcotics trafficking, and corruption are rife.



THE ECONOMY

Colón Free Trade Zone: world's second-largest. Income from the canal (expansion project underway) and merchant ships sailing under flag of Panama. Banana and shrimp exports.



INSIGHT: The Panama Canal shortens the sea route between the east coast of the US and Japan by 3000 miles (4800 km)



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Panama

DATE OF FORMATION: 1903

CAPITAL: Panama City

POPULATION: 3.45 million

TOTAL AREA: 30,193 sq. miles
(78,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 118 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English Creole, Spanish*, Amerindian and Chibchan languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 86%, other 8%, Protestant 6%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 60%, White 14%, Black 12%, Amerindian 8%, other 6%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Balboa = 100 centésimos

Papua New Guinea



A former Australian colony, Papua New Guinea (PNG) occupies the eastern section of the island of New Guinea and several other island groups. Much of the country is isolated.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountainous and forested mainland, with broad, swampy river valleys. 40 active volcanoes in the north. Around 600 outer islands.



CLIMATE

Hot and humid in lowlands, cooling toward highlands, where snow can fall on highest peaks.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Around 800 language groups and even more tribes. The main social distinction is between lowlanders, who have frequent contact with the outside world, and the very isolated, but increasingly threatened, highlanders. Great tensions exist between highland tribes, and vendettas can often last several generations. The island of Bougainville has been granted autonomy and promised an eventual referendum on independence.

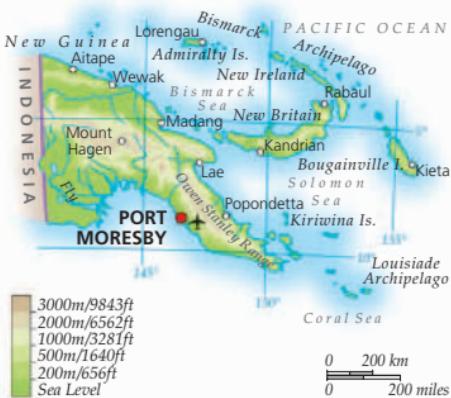


THE ECONOMY

Minerals: significant quantities of gold, copper, oil, and natural gas. High government spending almost led to national bankruptcy in 2002.



INSIGHT: PNG is home to the only known poisonous birds; contact with the feathers of some species of pitohui produces skin blisters



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Independent State of Papua New Guinea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Port Moresby

POPULATION: 6.73 million

TOTAL AREA: 178,703 sq. miles (462,840 sq. km)

DENSITY: 39 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Pidgin English, Papuan, English*, Motu, c.800 native languages

RELIGIONS: Protestant 60%, Roman Catholic 37%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian and mixed 100%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Kina = 100 toea



Paraguay

Landlocked in central South America, and once a Spanish colony, Paraguay's postindependence history has included periods of military rule. Free elections were held in 1993.



GEOGRAPHY

The Paraguay River divides the hilly and forested east from a flat alluvial plain, with marsh and semidesert scrub land in the west.



CLIMATE

Subtropical. The Gran Chaco is generally hotter and drier. All areas experience floods and droughts.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population mainly of mixed Spanish and native Guaraní origin. Most people are bilingual, though in rural areas Guaraní is more widely used. Cattle ranchers populate the Chaco, along with communities of the German-origin Mennonite Church. The army is politically active.



INSIGHT: *The War of the Triple Alliance (1864–1870) killed almost 90% of Paraguay's male population*



THE ECONOMY

Agriculture: soybeans are the main export. Electricity exported from massive hydroelectric dams, including Itaipú (world's second-largest, jointly run with Brazil). Large informal economy. Corruption and smuggling.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Paraguay

DATE OF FORMATION: 1811

CAPITAL: Asunción

POPULATION: 6.35 million

TOTAL AREA: 157,046 sq. miles
(406,750 sq. km)

DENSITY: 41 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Guaraní*, Spanish*, German

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant (including Mennonite) 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 91%, other 7%, Amerindian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Guaraní = 100 céntimos

Peru



Once the heart of the Inca Empire, before the Spanish conquest in the 16th century, Peru lies on the Pacific coast of South America, just south of the equator.



GEOGRAPHY

Coastal plain rises to Andes Mountains. Uplands, dissected by fertile valleys, lie east of the Andes. Tropical forest in extreme east.



CLIMATE

Coast is mainly arid. Middle slopes of the Andes are temperate; higher peaks are snow-covered. East is hot, humid, and very wet.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Though most people are Amerindians or mixed-race *mestizos*, society is dominated by a small group of Spanish descendants. Amerindians, and the small black community, suffer discrimination in towns, but access to information and political power are growing; the first Amerindian president was elected in 2001–2006. Clashes with left-wing militants killed almost 70,000 people between 1980 and 2000.



THE ECONOMY

Abundant mineral resources: notably copper and gold. Rich Pacific fish stocks. Illegal cocaine producer.



INSIGHT: Lake Titicaca is the world's highest navigable lake



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Peru

DATE OF FORMATION: 1824

CAPITAL: Lima

POPULATION: 29.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 496,223 sq. miles
(1,285,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 59 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Quechua*,

Aymara

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 95%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Amerindian 50%, *Mestizo* 40%, White 7%, other 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: New sol = 100 céntimos



Lying in the western Pacific Ocean, the Philippines is the world's second-largest archipelago, with 7107 islands, of which 4600 are named but only around 1000 inhabited.



Philippines



GEOGRAPHY

Larger islands are forested and mountainous. Over 20 active volcanoes. Frequent earthquakes.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Warm and humid all year round. Typhoons occur in the rainy season: June–October.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Over 100 ethnic groups, most of which are of Malay origin. The Catholic Church is a dominant cultural force; it opposes family-planning, despite high population growth. The Chinese minority has been established for 400 years. Women play a prominent part in society. High literacy levels. Islamist separatists and communist insurgents undermine stability.



INSIGHT: Mass "People Power" demonstrations have brought down two presidents, in 1986 and 2001



THE ECONOMY

Coconuts, bananas, pineapples exported. Growing outsourcing center. Remittances from abroad. Corruption and poor infrastructure limit growth.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Rep. of the Philippines

DATE OF FORMATION: 1946

CAPITAL: Manila

POPULATION: 92 million

TOTAL AREA: 115,830 sq. miles (300,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 799 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Filipino*, Tagalog, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, other, including English*

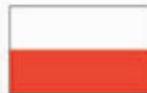
RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Tagalog 28%, Cebuano 13%, Ilocano 9%, Hiligaynon 8%, other 42%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Philippine peso = 100 centavos

Poland



Located in the heart of Europe, Poland has undergone massive social, economic, and political change since the collapse of communism in 1989. It joined the EU in 2004.



GEOGRAPHY

Lowlands, part of the North European Plain, cover most of the country. The Tatra Mountains run along the southern border.



CLIMATE

Rainfall peaks during the hot summers. Cold winters with snow, especially in mountains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Ethnic homogeneity masks a number of tensions. Secular liberals criticize the semiofficial status of the Roman Catholic Church, and emerging wealth disparities are resented by those not profiting from the free market. The German minority in the west is growing more assertive.



INSIGHT: Wild wisent (European bison) live in the Białowieża Forest straddling the Poland–Belarus border

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Poland
DATE OF FORMATION: 1918
CAPITAL: Warsaw
POPULATION: 38.1 million
TOTAL AREA: 120,728 sq. miles (312,685 sq. km)
DENSITY: 324 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Foreign investment reflects the country's large potential market. Rapid privatization. Heavy industries dominate, though services growing. Plans to join euro in 2012.



LANGUAGES: Polish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%, other and nonreligious 5%, Orthodox Christian 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Polish 97%, other 2%, Silesian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Zloty = 100 groszy



Portugal



Portugal, with its long Atlantic coast, lies on the western side of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Spain. It is the most westerly country on the European mainland.



GEOGRAPHY

The Tagus River bisects the country roughly east to west, dividing mountainous north from lower and more undulating south.



CLIMATE

North is cool and moist. South is warmer, with dry, mild winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

A homogeneous and stable society, which is losing some of its conservative traditions. History of immigration from former colonies, and recently from eastern Europe. Urban areas and the south are more socially liberal. The north is more responsive to traditional Roman Catholic values. Family ties remain important.



INSIGHT: Portugal is the world's leading producer of cork, which comes from the bark of the cork oak



THE ECONOMY

Tourism. Vegetables, fruit, wine, cars, and clothing are exported, but agriculture and manufacturing are in decline. Resilient banking sector.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Portugal

DATE OF FORMATION: 1139

CAPITAL: Lisbon

POPULATION: 10.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 35,672 sq. miles

(92,391 sq. km)

DENSITY: 302 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Portuguese

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%, other 2%, Protestant 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Portuguese 98%, African and other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Qatar



Projecting from the Arabian Peninsula into the Persian Gulf, Qatar was a founding member of OPEC. One of the region's wealthiest states due to oil and natural gas exports.



GEOGRAPHY

Flat, semiarid desert with dunes and salt pans. Vegetation is limited to small patches of scrub.



CLIMATE

Hot and humid. Temperatures in summer can soar to over 104°F (40°C). Rainfall is rare.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Only one in five residents is native-born; the rest are guest workers from across the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and north Africa. Qatari were once nomadic Bedouins, but since the advent of oil wealth, most now live in Doha and its suburbs, leaving the north dotted with abandoned villages. Women enjoy relative freedom; most wear the veil.



INSIGHT: There are twice as many men as women in Qatar



THE ECONOMY

Steady supply of crude oil and huge natural gas reserves, plus related industries. All other raw materials and most foods are imported. Strong GDP growth. Economy is heavily dependent on foreign workforce.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: State of Qatar

DATE OF FORMATION: 1971

CAPITAL: Doha

POPULATION: 1.41 million

TOTAL AREA: 4416 sq. miles
(11,437 sq. km)

DENSITY: 332 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 95%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Qatari 20%, other Arab 20%, Indian 20%, Nepalese 13%, Filipino 10%, Pakistani 7%, other 10%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Qatar riyal = 100 dirhams



Romania

Once dominated by Poles, Hungarians, and Ottomans, Romania has been slowly converting to a market economy since the 1989 overthrow of its communist regime. It joined the EU in 2007.



GEOGRAPHY

Carpathian Mountains encircle the Transylvanian plateau. Wide plains to the south and east. Danube River forms southern border.



CLIMATE

Continental. Summers are hot and humid, winters are cold and snowy. Very heavy spring rains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Romanians are ethnically distinct from their Slav and Hungarian (Magyar) neighbors. Hungarians are the largest minority, living mainly in Transylvania. They are protected by the influence of Hungary, unlike the Roma, who suffer from discrimination. The overall population is shrinking.



INSIGHT: In 2001, Romania became the last country in Europe to lift its ban on homosexuality



THE ECONOMY

Polluting, outdated heavy industries and unmechanized agricultural sector. Exports of textiles and metals have led growth in 2000s. Has plans to join euro currency zone in 2015. Privatization continues.



2000m/6562ft
1000m/3281ft
500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level

0 100 km
0 100 miles

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Romania

DATE OF FORMATION: 1878

CAPITAL: Bucharest

POPULATION: 21.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 91,699 sq. miles (237,500 sq. km)

DENSITY: 239 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Romanian*, Hungarian

RELIGIONS: Romanian Orthodox 87%, Roman Catholic 5%, Protestant 4%, other 2%, Greek Orthodox 1%, Uniate 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Romanian 89%, Magyar 7%, Roma 2%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Romanian leu

Russian Federation



The Russian Federation was the core of the old Soviet Union, which broke up in 1991. Russia is still the world's largest state. Its diversity is a source of both strength and problems.



GEOGRAPHY

The Ural Mountains divide the European steppes and forests from the tundra and forests of Siberia. South-central deserts and mountains.



CLIMATE

Continental in European Russia. Elsewhere climate ranges from sub-arctic to Mediterranean and hot desert.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Besides the ethnic Russian majority, there are 57 "nationalities" with territorial status, and a further 95 minorities without their own region. Most ethnic republics are in European Russia. The number of Muslims is rising, though the overall population is predicted to fall by 30% in 50 years. Nation-based separatism is brutally suppressed, as in Chechnya. HIV/AIDS is spreading. Healthcare and education are underfunded. Crime is a serious problem.



INSIGHT: The Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs 5578 miles (9297 km) from Moscow to Vladivostok, is the longest in the world, passing through eight time zones

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Russian Federation
DATE OF FORMATION: 1480
CAPITAL: Moscow
POPULATION: 141 million
TOTAL AREA: 6,592,735 sq. miles (17,075,200 sq. km)
DENSITY: 21 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Russian*, other

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 75%, Muslim 14%, other 11%

ETHNIC MIX: Russian 80%, other 13%, Tatar 4%, Ukrainian 2%, Chavash 1%

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Russian rouble = 100 kopeks



\$ THE ECONOMY

Huge natural resources (oil and natural gas, precious metals, timber) account for 80% of exports. Important military, engineering, and scientific base. Wealth disparities and black-market activities have accompanied reforms. Organized crime syndicates own huge

areas of the economy. Widespread tax evasion, corruption. Lingering inefficiencies in industry and agriculture. High oil prices brought strong GDP growth and budget surpluses in 2000s, allowing Russia to repay its Soviet-era debt. Stock market collapse, devaluation of rouble in 2008, then recession in 2009.

Rwanda



Rwanda lies just south of the equator in east central Africa, far from the nearest sea port. Since independence from France in 1962, ethnic tensions have dominated politics.



GEOGRAPHY

A series of plateaus descend from the ridge of volcanic peaks in the west to the Akagera River on the eastern border. The Great Rift Valley also passes through this region.



CLIMATE

Tropical, though tempered by the altitude. Two wet seasons are separated by a dry season, from June to August. Heaviest rain in the west.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

For over 500 years the cattle-owning Tutsi minority were politically dominant over the land-owning Hutu. In 1959, violent revolt led to a reversal of the roles. Ethnic tensions are fierce; in the most recent violence, in 1994, over 800,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were massacred in an act of state-backed genocide; trials are ongoing. Most people live at subsistence level.



THE ECONOMY

Rwanda is reliant on aid, but (given stability) could become a big coffee and tea producer. Exports tin, coltan, and iron ore. Ecotourism is growing. Possible oil and gas reserves. Landlocked: high transportation costs.



INSIGHT: Rwanda's parliament in 2008 was the first in the world to have more women members than men



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Rwanda

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Kigali

POPULATION: 10 million

TOTAL AREA: 10,169 sq. miles
(26,338 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1038 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kinyarwanda*, French*, Kiswahili, English*

RELIGIONS: Catholic 56%, traditional beliefs 25%, Muslim 10%, Protestant 9%

ETHNIC MIX: Hutu 90%, Tutsi 9%, other (including Twa) 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Rwanda franc = 100 centimes



St. Kitts & Nevis

A popular Caribbean tourist destination, St. Kitts and Nevis lies in the northern part of the Leeward Island chain. Nevis is the smaller and less developed of the two islands.



GEOGRAPHY

Volcanic in origin, with forested, mountainous interiors. Nevis has hot and cold springs.



CLIMATE

Tropical, tempered by trade winds. Little seasonal variation in temperature. Moderate rainfall.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The majority of the population are descended from former African slaves. There are small numbers of Europeans, and South Asians, and a community of Lebanese. Levels of emigration are high, and overseas remittances are an important source of national income. The government has pledged to retrain sugar workers. Native professionals and civil servants have largely replaced the former expatriate elite. The secessionist movement on Nevis remains an issue.



THE ECONOMY

Successful tourist industry is vulnerable to downturns in US market. Financial services. Once-key sugar industry closed down in 2005.



INSIGHT: Nevis has been renowned as a spa since the 18th century, and is known as the "Queen of the Caribbean"



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis

DATE OF FORMATION: 1983

CAPITAL: Basseterre

POPULATION: 46,100

TOTAL AREA: 101 sq. miles (261 sq. km)

DENSITY: 332 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, English Creole

RELIGIONS: Anglican 33%, Methodist 29%, other 22%, Moravian 9%, Roman Catholic 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 95%, Mixed race 3%, White 1%, other and Amerindian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean \$ = 100 cents

St. Lucia



St. Lucia is one of the most beautiful of the Caribbean Windward Islands. Ruled by France and the UK at different times in its past, the island retains the character of both.



GEOGRAPHY

Volcanic and mountainous, with some broad fertile valleys. The Pitons, ancient lava cones, rise from the sea on the forested west coast.



CLIMATE

Tropical, moderated by trade winds. May–October wet season brings daily warm showers. Rainfall is highest in the mountains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population is a tension-free mixture of descendants of Africans, Caribs, and Europeans. Family life and the Roman Catholic Church are important to most St. Lucians. In rural areas, women often head the households and run much of the farming. Plantation and hotel owners are the richest group. There is growing local resistance to overdevelopment of the island for tourism.



THE ECONOMY

Bananas are still biggest export, but struggling to compete since loss of preferential access to EU market. Successful tourism. Offshore banking.



INSIGHT: St. Lucia has two Nobel laureates, the most per capita in the world

0 5 km
0 5 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Saint Lucia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1979

CAPITAL: Castries

POPULATION: 172,200

TOTAL AREA: 239 sq. miles

(620 sq. km)

DENSITY: 730 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, French Creole

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 83%, Mixed race 13%, Asian 3%, White 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents



St. Vincent & the Grenadines

The islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines form part of the Windward group in the Caribbean. St. Vincent is mostly volcanic, while the Grenadines are flat, mainly bare, coral reefs.



GEOGRAPHY

St. Vincent is mountainous and forested, with one of two active volcanoes in the Caribbean, La Soufrière. The Grenadines are 32 islands and cays, fringed by beaches



CLIMATE

Tropical, with constant trade winds. Hurricanes are likely during July–November wet season.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population is racially diverse; intermarriage has reduced tensions. Society is informal and relaxed, but family life is strongly influenced by the Christian Church. Locals fear that their traditional lifestyle is being threatened by the expanding tourist industry.



INSIGHT: The islands' precolonial inhabitants, the Carib, named them "Harioun" – home of the blessed

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

DATE OF FORMATION: 1979

CAPITAL: Kingstown

POPULATION: 109,200

TOTAL AREA: 150 sq. miles (389 sq. km)

DENSITY: 834 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Dependent on agriculture and tourism. Bananas are the main cash crop. Tourism, targeted at the jet-set and cruise-ship markets, is concentrated on the Grenadines.



LANGUAGES: English*, English Creole

RELIGIONS: Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, other 12%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 77%, Mixed race 16%, other 3%, Carib 3%, Asian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

Samoa



The Pacific islands of Samoa gained independence from New Zealand in 1962. Four of the nine volcanic islands are inhabited – Apolima, Manono, Savai'i, and Upolu.



GEOGRAPHY

Comprises two large islands and seven smaller ones. The two largest islands have rainforested, mountainous interiors surrounded by coastal lowlands and coral reefs.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with high humidity. Cooler in May–November. Cyclone season is December–March.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Ethnic Samoans are the world's second-largest Polynesian group, after the Maoris. Their way of life is communal and formalized. Extended family groups own 80% of the land. Each family has an elected chief, who looks after its political and social interests. Large-scale migration to the US and New Zealand reflects the country's lack of jobs and the attractions of a Western lifestyle.



THE ECONOMY

Exports fish, coconut products (oil, cream, copra), and nonu fruit. Growth of tourism, offshore banking, and light manufacturing (Japanese car parts). Dependent on aid and expatriate remittances. Rainforests are increasingly exploited for timber.



INSIGHT: Samoa was named for the sacred (*sa*) chickens (*moa*) of Lu, son of Tagaloa, the god of creation



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Independent State of Samoa

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Apia

POPULATION: 178,800

TOTAL AREA: 1104 sq. miles
(2860 sq. km)

DENSITY: 164 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Samoan*, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 99%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Polynesian 90%,

Euroesian (mixed European and Polynesian) 9%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Tala = 100 sene



San Marino

Perched on the slopes of Monte Titano in the Italian Appennines, San Marino has maintained its independence since the 4th century CE, but Italy effectively controls most of its affairs.



GEOGRAPHY

Distinctive limestone outcrop of Monte Titano dominates wooded hills and pastures near Italy's Adriatic coast.



CLIMATE

High altitude and sea breezes moderate a Mediterranean climate. Hot summers and cool, wet winters.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Territory is divided into nine "castles," or districts. Tightly knit society, with 16 centuries of tradition. Strict immigration rules require 30-year residence before applying for citizenship. Living standards are similar to those in northern Italy. About 20,000 Sammarinesi live abroad, most in Italy.



INSIGHT: Sales of postage stamps and coins contribute around 10% of the national income



THE ECONOMY

Tourism provides over half of GDP. Banking: transparency has improved. Lower tax rates than Italy. Wine, cheese, olive oil, textiles, and ceramics are exported. Also relies on Italian subsidy and infrastructure.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of San Marino

DATE OF FORMATION: 1631

CAPITAL: San Marino

POPULATION: 31,400

TOTAL AREA: 23.6 sq. miles (61 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1308 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Italian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%, other and nonreligious 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Sammarinese 88%, Italian 10%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

São Tomé & Príncipe



A former Portuguese colony, São Tomé and Príncipe comprises two main islands and surrounding islets, off the west coast of Africa. Elections in 1991 ended 15 years of Marxism.



GEOGRAPHY

Islands scattered across the equator. São Tomé and Príncipe are heavily forested and mountainous.

CLIMATE

Hot and humid, but cooled by the Benguela Current. Plentiful rainfall.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population is mostly black, though Portuguese culture predominates. Blacks run the political parties. Society is well integrated and free of racial prejudice. Príncipe assumed autonomous status in 1995. There is a growing business class. Extended family offers main form of social security. One of Africa's highest aid-to-population ratios.

INSIGHT: *The population is entirely of immigrant descent: the islands were uninhabited when colonized in 1470*

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: São Tomé

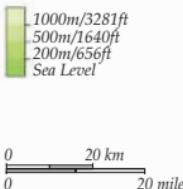
POPULATION: 162,800

TOTAL AREA: 386 sq. miles (1001 sq. km)

DENSITY: 439 people per sq. mile

THE ECONOMY

Cocoa provides 95% of export earnings. Coconuts, pepper, coffee also farmed. Tourism potential. Offshore oil may come onstream in 2012.



LANGUAGES: Portuguese Creole, Portuguese*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 84%, other 16%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 90%, Portuguese and Creole 10%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Dobra = 100 céntimos



Saudi Arabia



Occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia covers an area the size of western Europe. It is the world's largest oil producer and has a major petrochemicals industry.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly desert or semidesert plateau. Mountain ranges in the west run parallel to the Red Sea and drop steeply to a coastal plain.



CLIMATE

In summer, temperatures often soar above 118°F (48°C), but in winter they may fall below freezing. Rainfall is rare.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Saudis are Sunni Muslims who follow the strictly orthodox Wahhabi interpretation of Islam and embrace sharia (Islamic law) in their daily lives. Women are obliged to wear the veil, cannot hold a driver's license, and have no role in public life. The al-Saud family has had absolute rule since 1932. With the support of the religious establishment, it controls all political life.

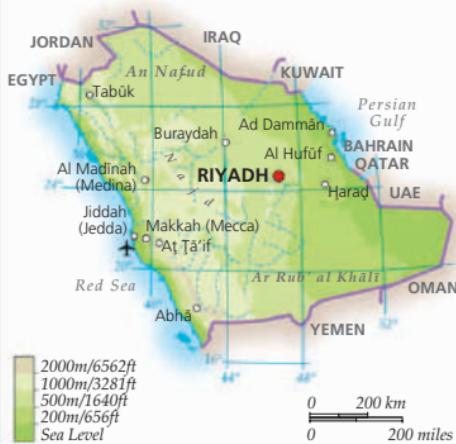


THE ECONOMY

Vast oil and natural gas reserves. A third of workers are foreign. Attractive jobs for young Saudis are scarce, however.



INSIGHT: Three million Muslims a year make the haj (pilgrimage) to the holy city of Mecca. Only practicing Muslims are allowed inside the city



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1932

CAPITALS: Riyadh

POPULATION: 25.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 756,981 sq. miles
(1,960,582 sq. km)

DENSITY: 32 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic

RELIGIONS: (Native population) Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 72%, foreign (mostly S or SE Asian) 20%, Afro-Asian 8%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Saudi riyal = 100 halalat

Senegal



Senegal's capital, Dakar, stands on the westernmost cape of Africa. After independence from France, Senegal became a single-party state, but it has had multiparty elections since 1981.



GEOGRAPHY

Arid semidesert in the north. The south is mainly savanna bushland. Plains in the southeast.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with humid rainy conditions June–October, and a drier season December–May. The coast is cooled by northern trade winds.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Interethnic marriage has reduced ethnic tensions. Groups can be identified regionally. Dakar is a Wolof area, the Senegal River is dominated by the Toucouleur, and the Malinké mostly live in the east. The Diola (Jola) in Casamance have felt politically excluded, prompting a long-running secessionist struggle; a cease-fire has held since 2004. A large diaspora has raised global awareness of Senegalese culture and music.



THE ECONOMY

Good infrastructure, particularly port at Dakar. Fishing (though stocks diminishing). Remittances. Phosphate mining. Groundnuts. Development of tourism. Oil potential off Casamance.



INSIGHT: Senegal's name derives from the Muslim Zenega Berbers who invaded in the 1300s



FACTFILE

- OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Senegal
- DATE OF FORMATION:** 1960
- CAPITAL:** Dakar
- POPULATION:** 12.5 million
- TOTAL AREA:** 75,749 sq. miles (196,190 sq. km)
- DENSITY:** 169 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Wolof, Serer, Pulaar, Diola, Mandinka, Malinké, Soninké, French*

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 90%, traditional beliefs 5%, Christian 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Wolof 43%, Serer 15%, other 14%, Peul 14%, Toucouleur 9%, Diola 5%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Serbia

The central and eastern region of what was once Yugoslavia, Serbia was a pariah state until Slobodan Milosevic was ousted in 2000. Montenegro broke away in 2006, and Kosovo in 2008.



GEOGRAPHY

Landlocked since secession of Montenegro. Fertile Danube plain in the north, rolling uplands in the center and southeast. Mountains in southwest.



CLIMATE

Continental in north, with wet springs and warm summers. Colder winters with heavy snow in south.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Serbs are Orthodox Christian, and their language uses Cyrillic script. The Catholic Magyars (Hungarians) live mainly in Vojvodina, which has been granted some autonomy. Society was severely shaken in the 1990s by interethnic conflict. EU integration is dependent on Serbia's cooperation in apprehending suspected war criminals.



INSIGHT: The medieval Serbian Empire reached into northern Greece



THE ECONOMY

Recovering from sanctions and 1999 NATO bombing: GDP is only just back to pre-1990 level. Reserves of coal, oil. Strong industrial base. Privatization ongoing. Foreign investment growing. Danube is a key transportation link.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Serbia

DATE OF FORMATION: 2006

CAPITAL: Belgrade

POPULATION: 7.75 million

TOTAL AREA: 34,116 sq. miles

(88,361 sq. km)

DENSITY: 259 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Serbian*, Hungarian

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 85%, other 6%, Roman Catholic 6%, Muslim 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Serb 83%, other 10%, Magyar 4%, Bosniak 2%, Roma 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Dinar = 100 para

Seychelles



Formerly a UK colony, the Seychelles comprises 115 islands in the Indian Ocean. After 14 years as a one-party state, multiparty elections were introduced in 1993.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly low-lying coral atolls, but 40, including the largest, Mahé, are mountainous and are the only granitic midocean islands in the world.



CLIMATE

Tropical oceanic climate. Hot and humid. Rainy season December–May.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The islands were uninhabited when French settlers arrived in the 18th century. Today, the population is homogeneous – a result of inter-marriage between ethnic groups. Almost 90% of people live on Mahé. Living standards are among Africa's highest. Poverty is rare and the welfare system caters to all.

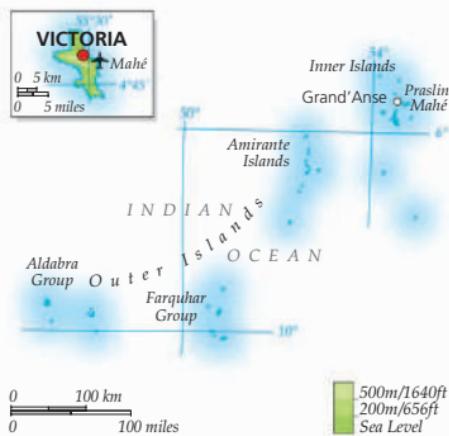


INSIGHT: The Seychelles' unique species include the coco-de-mer palm, which produces the world's largest seeds



THE ECONOMY

Tourism is main sector, based on appeal of beaches and exotic wildlife. Tuna is fished and canned for export. Re-export trade. Virtually no mineral resources. All domestic requirements are imported. High debt-servicing burden. Lack of foreign exchange.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Seychelles

DATE OF FORMATION: 1976

CAPITAL: Victoria

POPULATION: 84,600

TOTAL AREA: 176 sq. miles

(455 sq. km)

DENSITY: 813 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Creole*, English*, French*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 90%, Anglican 8%, other (including Muslim) 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Creole 89%, Indian 5%, other 4%, Chinese 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Seychelles rupee = 100 cents



Sierra Leone

The west African state of Sierra Leone achieved independence from the UK in 1961. Today, trying to recover from ten years of devastating civil war, it is one of the world's poorest nations.



GEOGRAPHY

Flat plain, running the length of the coast, stretches inland for 83 miles (133 km). Beyond, forests rise to highlands near neighboring Guinea in the northeast.



CLIMATE

Hot tropical weather, with very high rainfall and humidity. The dusty, northeastern *harmattan* wind blows November–April.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Mende and Temne are the major ethnic groups. Freetown's citizens are largely descended from slaves freed from Britain and the US, resulting in a strongly Anglicized Creole culture in the capital. The countryside is less developed. A brutal civil war broke out in 1991 and was not properly resolved until a 2001 peace agreement. Two million people were displaced during the conflict.



THE ECONOMY

Aid is vital: reconstruction will take years. Diamond exports, though smuggling is rife. Rutile and bauxite also mined. Coffee and cocoa are cash crops, but most farming is subsistence.



INSIGHT: The British philanthropist Granville Sharp set up a settlement for freed slaves in Freetown in 1787



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Sierra Leone

DATE OF FORMATION: 1961

CAPITAL: Freetown

POPULATION: 5.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 27,698 sq. miles

(71,740 sq. km)

DENSITY: 206 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Mende, Temne, Krio, English*

RELIGIONS: Muslim 30%, traditional beliefs 30%, other 30%, Christian 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Mende 35%, Temne 32%, other 21%, Limba 8%, Kuranko 4%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Leone = 100 cents

Singapore



Linked to the southernmost tip of the Malay peninsula by a causeway, Singapore was established as a trading settlement in 1819. It is one of Asia's most important commercial centers.



GEOGRAPHY

Little remains of the original vegetation on Singapore Island. The other 54 much smaller islands are little more than swampy jungle.



CLIMATE

Equatorial. Hot and humid, with heavy rainfall all year round.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Dominated by the Chinese, who make up three-quarters of the community. The old English-speaking Straits Chinese and newer Mandarin-speakers are now well integrated. Malays are generally the poorest group. The population is skilled and industrious; there is a significant foreign workforce. Society is highly regulated; official campaigns aim to improve public behavior. Crime is limited and punishment can be severe.



THE ECONOMY

Wealth from success as entrepôt and center of high-tech industries, such as electronics and pharmaceuticals. Leads research in new biotechnologies. All food, energy, and water imported. Worst-ever recession in 2008–2009.



INSIGHT: Chewing gum was banned outright from 1992 to 2004



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Singapore
DATE OF FORMATION: 1965
CAPITAL: Singapore
POPULATION: 4.74 million
TOTAL AREA: 250 sq. miles (648 sq. km)
DENSITY: 20,072 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Mandarin*, Malay*, Tamil*, English*

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 55%, Taoist 22%, Muslim 16%, Hindu, Christian, Sikh 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Chinese 77%, Malay 14%, Indian 8%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Singapore dollar = 100 cents



Slovakia



Landlocked in central Europe, Slovakia became a separate state in 1993, splitting ex-communist Czechoslovakia in two. It joined the EU in 2004 and the eurozone five years later.



GEOGRAPHY

The Tatra Mountains stretch along the northern border with Poland. Southern lowlands include the fertile Danube plain.



CLIMATE

Continental. Moderately warm summers and steady rainfall. Cold winters with heavy snowfalls.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The majority Slovaks are the dominant group. The Magyars (Hungarians) seek protection of their language and culture, backed by Hungary. Magyar parties exist in the political mainstream, and on occasion form part of the ruling coalition. Ethnic Czechs have dual citizenship. Roma are unrepresented and face significant discrimination. Rural eastern regions are least developed.



THE ECONOMY

Emphasis on heavy industry, especially cars. Inexpensive workforce. Rising foreign investment. Successful privatizations. Strong growth until 2009 recession. High unemployment.



INSIGHT: From 1526 to 1784 Bratislava, then known as Pozsony, served as the capital of Hungary



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Slovak Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1993

CAPITAL: Bratislava

POPULATION: 5.41 million

TOTAL AREA: 18,859 sq. miles
(48,845 sq. km)

DENSITY: 286 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Slovak*, Hungarian (Magyar), Czech

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 60%, other 22%, Atheist 10%, Protestant 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Slovak 86%, Magyar 10%, Roma 2%, Czech 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Slovenia



Lying at the junction of central Europe and the Balkans, Slovenia seceded from socialist Yugoslavia in 1991. In 2004, it became the first former Yugoslav state to join the EU.



GEOGRAPHY

Alpine terrain with hills and mountains. Forests cover almost half the country's area. There is a short coastline on the Adriatic Sea.



CLIMATE

Mediterranean climate on the small coastal strip. The alpine interior has continental extremes.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Long historical association with western Europe, accounts for the "Alpine" rather than "Balkan" outlook of Slovenia's people, despite close similarities to other former Yugoslavs. The absence of sizable Serb or Croat minorities made for a relatively peaceful secession from Yugoslavia. There are small communities of Italians and Magyars (Hungarians) in the southwest and east respectively.



THE ECONOMY

First new EU member to join eurozone (in 2007). Export-oriented, so vulnerable to global economic trends. Competitive manufacturing industry. Sizable state-owned sector remains.



INSIGHT: A wheel found in a marsh in 2003 is claimed to be the world's oldest, pre-dating 3000 BCE



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Slovenia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Ljubljana

POPULATION: 2.02 million

TOTAL AREA: 7820 sq. miles
(20,253 sq. km)

DENSITY: 258 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Slovenian*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 96%, other 3%, Muslim 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Slovene 83%, other 12%, Serb 2%, Croat 2%, Bosniak 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Solomon Islands



The Solomons archipelago comprises several hundred coral reef islands scattered in the southwestern Pacific. Most of the population live on the six largest islands.



GEOGRAPHY

The six largest islands are volcanic, mountainous, and thickly forested. Flat coastal plains provide the only cultivable land.



CLIMATE

Northern islands are hot and humid all year round; farther south a cool season develops. November–April wet season brings cyclones.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Almost all Solomon Islanders are Melanesian. Tensions are regional; Guadalcanal natives (Isatabu) fought against immigrant Malaitan workers in the 1998–2000 conflict, displacing thousands and ruining the economy. In 2003, Australian-led peacekeepers arrived to try to restore the rule of law. Outlying islands have pressed for autonomy. Animist beliefs exist alongside Christianity.

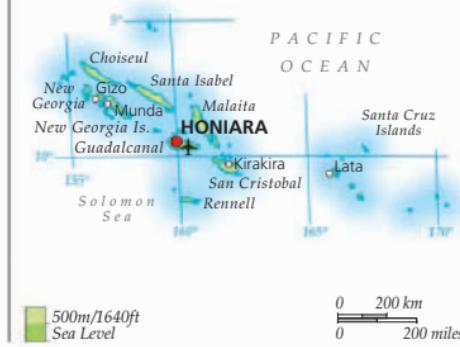


THE ECONOMY

Subsistence farming and fishing sustain 75% of people. Cash crops are copra and cocoa. Gold deposits. Civil conflict bankrupted the government, closed the main gold mine, and cut trade links. Forests have been depleted.



INSIGHT: *The battle for Japanese-held Guadalcanal was the first major US offensive in the Pacific War during World War II*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Solomon Islands

DATE OF FORMATION: 1978

CAPITAL: Honiara

POPULATION: 523,200

TOTAL AREA: 10,985 sq. miles

(28,450 sq. km)

DENSITY: 48 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Pidgin English, Melanesian Pidgin, c. 120 others

RELIGIONS: Anglican 34%, Catholic 19%, other Protestant 38%, other 9%

ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian 94%, Polynesian 4%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Solomon Is. dollar = 100 cents

Somalia



A semiarid state occupying the Horn of Africa, Somalia was formed from the Italian and British colonies of Somaliland. Conflict has left it without effective government since 1991.



GEOGRAPHY

Highlands in the north, flatter scrub-covered land to the south. Coastal areas are more fertile.



CLIMATE

Very dry, except for the north coast, which is hot and humid. The interior has among the world's highest average annual temperatures.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The clan system forms the basis of all commercial, political, and social life. Most people are ethnic Somali. The minority Bantu are traditionally seen as socially inferior. Since the 1991 coup, Somalia has lacked a strong central authority. Somaliland has declared independence, while Puntland claims autonomy. Islamist militias now control most of the country: some have joined the latest attempt at a transitional government, but fighting continues.

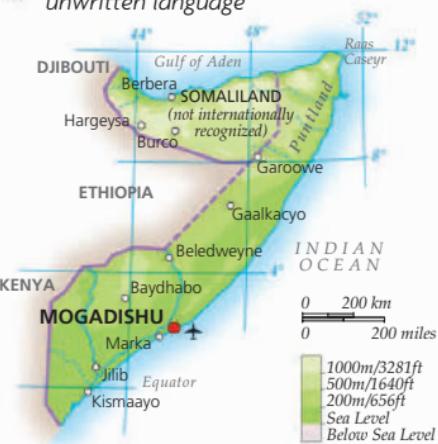


THE ECONOMY

Ongoing war. Every commodity, except arms, is in short supply. Piracy and banditry. Few natural resources. Prone to drought. Somaliland region is more stable, but its trade is hampered by lack of international recognition.



INSIGHT: Until 1973, Somalia was an unwritten language



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Somalia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Mogadishu

POPULATION: 9.13 million

TOTAL AREA: 246,199 sq. miles
(637,657 sq. km)

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Somali*, Arabic*, English, Italian

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 98%, Christian 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Somali 85%,

other 15%

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Somali shilin = 100 senti



South Africa

After 80 years of white minority rule, South Africa held its first multiracial, multiparty elections in 1994. Victory for the blacks marked the symbolic overturning of long years of apartheid.



GEOGRAPHY

Much of the interior is grassy veld. Desert in the west and far north. Mountains east, south, and west.

CLIMATE

Warm, temperate, and dry. Cape Town has a Mediterranean climate. Semiarid in the west.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The majority black population now dominates politically, but the minority white community still controls the economy. A small black middle class is growing, but unemployment among blacks remains high. Over five million people are HIV-positive, but the fight against AIDS is hampered by social attitudes. Violent crime is a problem.

INSIGHT: Over the last century, South Africa has produced over half of the world's gold

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of South Africa

DATE OF FORMATION: 1934

CAPITAL: Tshwane / Pretoria; Cape Town; Bloemfontein

POPULATION: 50.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 471,008 sq. miles (1,219,912 sq. km)

DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Africa's largest, most developed economy. Leading mineral producer, notably metals, diamonds, coal. Tourism is also key. Wealth gap has widened: jobs, housing, and better access to basic services are needed to fight poverty.



LANGUAGES: English*, isiZulu*, isiXhosa*, Afrikaans*, 7 other official languages*

RELIGIONS: Christian 68%, animist and traditional beliefs 29%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 79%, White 10%, Mixed race 9%, Asian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Rand = 100 cents

Spain



Lodged between Europe, Africa, the North Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, Spain has occupied a pivotal global position since unification under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountain ranges in the north, center, and south, with a huge central plateau. Mediterranean lowlands. Verdant valleys in the northwest.



CLIMATE

Maritime in north. Hotter and drier in south. The central plateau has an extreme climate.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

A vigorous ethnic regionalism, suppressed under Franco's fascist regime, now flourishes. There are 17 autonomous regions. People remain churchgoing, though Roman Catholic teachings on social issues are often flouted. Spanish women are increasingly emancipated, with strong political representation.



INSIGHT: Over 3000 festivals and feasts take place each year in Spain



THE ECONOMY

Decade of sustained growth, until construction boom ended in 2007, followed by global recession: unemployment soared. Large fishing fleet. Few natural resources. Proximity to Africa makes it a target for would-be economic migrants.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Spain

DATE OF FORMATION: 1492

CAPITAL: Madrid

POPULATION: 44.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 194,896 sq. miles
(504,782 sq. km)

DENSITY: 233 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Catalan*, Galician*, Basque*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 96%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Spanish 72%, Catalan 17%, Galician 6%, other 3%, Basque 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Sri Lanka



The teardrop-shaped island of Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait. Ethnic Tamil rebels – the Tamil Tigers – were defeated in 2009, after a brutal 26-year civil war.



GEOGRAPHY

The main island is dominated by rugged central highlands. Fertile northern plains are dissected by rivers. Much of the land is tropical jungle.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with breezes on the coast and cooler air in highlands. Northeast is driest and hottest.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Sinhalese are mostly Buddhist, while Tamils are mostly Hindu. Moors are the Muslim descendants of Arab traders. Tamils were the minority group favored by the British colonists. Majority-Sinhalese power since independence in 1948 fueled tensions, erupting into civil war in 1983. The eventual government victory in 2009 made this the only rebel insurgency ever defeated in modern times.



THE ECONOMY

Garment industry. Remittances. Major tea exporter. Civil war drained government funds, deterred investors and tourists. Tsunami damage in 2004.



INSIGHT: Sri Lanka elected the world's first woman prime minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in 1960



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

DATE OF FORMATION: 1948

CAPITAL: Colombo

POPULATION: 20.2 million

TOTAL AREA: 25,332 sq. miles
(65,610 sq. km)

DENSITY: 810 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Sinhala*, Tamil*, English

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 69%, Hindu 15%, Muslim 8%, Christian 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Sinhalese 82%, Tamil 9%, Moor 8%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Sri Lanka rupee = 100 cents

Sudan



The largest country in Africa, Sudan has undergone two civil wars between its Arab north and black African south. Darfur in the west now endures a terrible humanitarian crisis.



GEOGRAPHY

Lies within the upper Nile basin. Mostly arid plains, with marshes in the south. Highlands border the Red Sea in the northeast.



CLIMATE

North is hot, arid desert with constant dry winds. Rainy season ranging from two months in the center to eight in the south.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Two million people are nomads. Many ethnic groups. Key social divide is between Arabized Muslims in north, and mostly black African, largely Christian or animist peoples in south. Attempts to impose Arab and Islamic values were the root cause of civil war (1955–1972, 1983–2005). Ethnic violence by Arab militias in Darfur since 2003 has killed 300,000 people: huge refugee crisis. Women's rights are restricted.



THE ECONOMY

Oil exports. Cotton, sesame, gum arabic. Violence and drought hamper farming. Millions of people displaced.



INSIGHT: Sudan's Sudd is the world's largest swamp



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Sudan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1956

CAPITAL: Khartoum

POPULATION: 42.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 967,493 sq. miles
(2,505,810 sq. km)

DENSITY: 44 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, African languages

RELIGIONS: Muslim 70%, traditional beliefs 20%, Christian 9%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 59% (including Beja and Dinka 7%), Arab 40%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Sudanese pound or dinar = 100 piastres



Suriname

Suriname is a former Dutch colony on the north coast of South America. Democracy was restored in 1991, after almost 11 years of military rule. The Netherlands is still the main supplier of aid.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly covered by tropical rainforest. Coastal plain rises to central plateaus and the Guiana Highlands.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Hot and humid, but cooled by trade winds. High rainfall, especially in the interior.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Dutch brought laborers from South Asia and Java. Independence saw mass emigration: over 300,000 Surinamese live in the Netherlands. Of those left, over 85% live near the coast, the rest in scattered rainforest communities. Indigenous Amerindians only number a few thousand. *Bosnegers* – descended from runaway African slaves – fought the military government in the late 1980s. Under civilian rule, each group has had a political party representing its interests.



THE ECONOMY

Alumina and gold are the key exports. Rice and bananas are main cash crops. Oil production and tourism are growing. Excessive bureaucracy.



INSIGHT: In a 1667 Anglo-Dutch deal, Holland gained Suriname but lost New Amsterdam (now New York)



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Suriname

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: Paramaribo

POPULATION: 519,700

TOTAL AREA: 63,039 sq. miles
(163,270 sq. km)

DENSITY: 8 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Sranan (Creole), Dutch*, Javanese, Sarnami, Hindi, other

RELIGIONS: Christian 48%, Hindu 27%, Muslim 20%, traditional beliefs 5%

ETHNIC MIX: South Asian 27%, other 25%, Creole 18%, Javanese 15%, Black 15%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Surinamese dollar = 100 cents

Swaziland



The tiny southern African kingdom of Swaziland is crippled with HIV/AIDS and economically dependent on South Africa. Vocal demands for multiparty democracy have been ignored.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly high plateaus and mountains. Rolling grasslands and low scrub plains to the east. Pine forests on western border.



CLIMATE

Temperatures rise and rainfall declines as the land descends eastward, from high to low grassy veld.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

One of Africa's most conservative states, though there is pressure from urban-based modernizers. Political system promotes Swazi tradition and is dominated by powerful monarchy. Women face discrimination. Swaziland has world's highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS: chastity is urged to combat its spread.



INSIGHT: Polygamy is practiced in Swaziland – when King Sobhuza died in 1982, he left 100 widows



THE ECONOMY

Sugarcane is the main cash crop. Wood pulp and soft drink concentrates are also exported. Loss of workforce to HIV/AIDS, and high cost of health care.

0 25 km
0 25 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Swaziland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1968

CAPITAL: Mbabane

POPULATION: 1.18 million

TOTAL AREA: 6704 sq. miles
(17,363 sq. km)

DENSITY: 178 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, siSwati*, isiZulu, Xitsonga

RELIGIONS: Christian 60%, traditional beliefs 40%

ETHNIC MIX: Swazi 97%, other 3%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Lilangeni = 100 cents



Sweden

The largest Scandinavian country by both population and area, Sweden has one of the world's most extensive welfare systems and is among the leading proponents of equal rights for women.



GEOGRAPHY

Heavily forested, with many lakes. Northern plateau extends beyond the Arctic Circle. Southern lowlands are widely cultivated.



CLIMATE

Southern coasts warmed by Gulf Stream. Northern areas have more extreme continental climate.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The nuclear family forms the basis of society, but the marriage rate is one of the lowest in the world, and cohabitation is now common. The model welfare system is paid for by a high tax burden. Women are well represented at all levels. A minority of 20,000 Sámi lives in the far north. Most industries and the bulk of population are based in and around the southern cities. An EU member since 1995, Sweden has voted not to join the euro.



THE ECONOMY

Companies of global importance, including Volvo, Saab, SFK, Ericsson. Highly developed infrastructure. Up-to-date technology. Skilled workforce.



INSIGHT: Sweden has maintained a position of armed neutrality since 1815



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Sweden

DATE OF FORMATION: 1523

CAPITAL: Stockholm

POPULATION: 9.25 million

TOTAL AREA: 173,731 sq. miles
(449,964 sq. km)

DENSITY: 58 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Swedish*, Finnish, Sámi

RELIGIONS: Evangelical Lutheran 82%, other 13%, Roman Catholic 2%, Muslim 2%, Orthodox Christian 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Swedish 86%, recent immigrant 12%, Finnish and Sámi 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Swedish krona = 100 öre

Switzerland



One of the world's most prosperous countries, Switzerland sits at the center of Europe. It has retained its neutral status through every major European conflict since 1815.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly mountainous, with river valleys. The Alps cover 60% of its area; the Jura in the west cover 10%. Lowlands lie along the east–west axis.



CLIMATE

Most rain falls in the warm summer months. Winters are snowy, but milder and foggy away from the mountains. Avalanches are a problem.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Switzerland is composed of distinct German-Swiss, French-Swiss, and Italian-Swiss linguistic groups. In the east, a 35,000-strong minority speaks Romansch. The country is divided into 26 autonomous cantons (states), each with control over housing and economics. Public referenda are widely used to decide policy. Society is conservative; marriage is common but divorce is above the EU average rate.



THE ECONOMY

Diversified economy relies on services – the banking sector manages over a quarter of the world's offshore private wealth – and specialized industries (engineering, watches, etc).



INSIGHT: Famed for its neutrality, Switzerland only joined the UN in 2002, and remains outside the EU



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Swiss Confederation
DATE OF FORMATION: 1291
CAPITAL: Bern
POPULATION: 7.57 million
TOTAL AREA: 15,942 sq. miles (41,290 sq. km)
DENSITY: 493 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: German*, Swiss-German, French*, Italian*, Romansch*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 35%, other 19%, Muslim 4%

ETHNIC MIX: German 64%, French 20%, other 9.5%, Italian 6%, Romansch 0.5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Franc = 100 rappen/centimes



Syria

Stretching from the eastern Mediterranean to the Tigris River, Syria's borders are regarded as an artificial creation of French colonial rule by many Syrians. Foreign relations are turbulent.



GEOGRAPHY

A short stretch of coastal plain is backed by a low range of hills. The Euphrates River cuts through a vast interior desert plateau.

CLIMATE

Mediterranean coastal climate. Inland areas are arid. In winter, snow is common on the mountains.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Syrians live within 60 miles (100 km) of the coast. 90% are Muslim, including the politically dominant Shi'a Alawis. In the north and west are groups of Kurds, Armenians, and Turkic-speaking peoples. Some 460,000 Palestinian refugees live in Syria, and over a million Iraqis have fled here since 2003. There is a growing gulf between rich and poor. Human rights are an issue, but women's rights are among the best in the Arab world.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Syrian Arab Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1941

CAPITAL: Damascus

POPULATION: 21.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 71,498 sq. miles
(184,180 sq. km)

DENSITY: 308 people per sq. mile

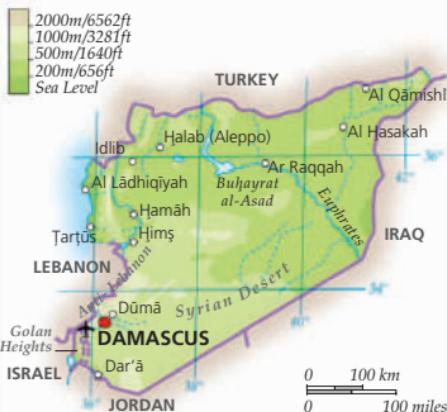


THE ECONOMY

Oil, though production is falling. Natural gas. High defense spending. Large public sector. Agriculture: fruit, cotton, and grain. Under US sanctions.



INSIGHT: Syria is an ancient land; there are at least 3500 as yet unexcavated archaeological sites



LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French, Kurdish,

Armenian, Circassian, Assyrian, other

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 74%, other Muslim 16%, Christian 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 89%, Kurd 6%, other 3%, Armenian, Turkmen, Circassian 2%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Syrian pound = 100 piastres

Taiwan



The republic of Taiwan (formerly Formosa) is on an island 80 miles (130 km) off the southeast coast of mainland China, which still considers it to be a renegade province.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountain region covers two-thirds of the island. Highly fertile lowlands and coastal plains.



CLIMATE

Tropical monsoon. Hot and humid. Typhoons July–September. Snow falls in mountains in winter.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Most Taiwanese are Han Chinese, descendants of the 1644 migration of the Ming dynasty from the mainland. The modern republic was created in 1949, when the nationalist Kuomintang was expelled from the mainland following Communist victory in the civil war. 100,000 emigrés established themselves as a ruling class. Initial resentment has subsided as a new Taiwan-born generation has taken over the reins of power. The aboriginal minority suffers discrimination.

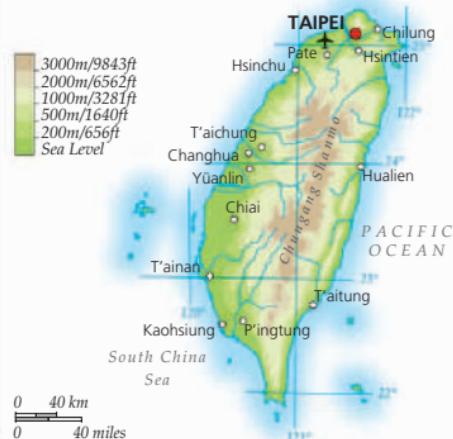


THE ECONOMY

Successful economy of small, adaptable companies. High-tech goods: TVs, computers, and semiconductors. Rising trade, investment with China.



INSIGHT: Taiwan lost its seat at the UN to Beijing in 1971: both claim to represent "China"



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of China (ROC)

DATE OF FORMATION: 1949

CAPITAL: Taipei

POPULATION: 23 million

TOTAL AREA: 13,892 sq. miles
(35,980 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1844 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Amoy Chinese, Mandarin Chinese*, Hakka Chinese

RELIGIONS: Buddhist, Confucianist, and Taoist 93%, Christian 5%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Indigenous Chinese 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, aboriginal 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Taiwan dollar = 100 cents



Tajikistan

Tajikistan lies landlocked on the western slopes of the Pamirs in central Asia. Soon after the breakup of the USSR in 1991, civil war erupted between ruling communists and Islamists.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly mountainous: bare slopes of the Pamir ranges, with fast-flowing rivers, cover most of the country. Small but fertile Fergana Valley in northwest.



CLIMATE

Continental extremes in the valleys. Bitterly cold winters in the mountains. Rainfall is low.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Unlike the other former Soviet republics of central Asia, Tajikistan is dominated by a people of Persian (Iranian) rather than Turkic origin. The main ethnic conflict is with the Turkic Uzbek minority. Russians are discriminated against; most fled in the 1992–1997 civil war, and standards of living fell dramatically. Islamist militants are active. Two million people work abroad, primarily in Russia.



THE ECONOMY

Mass poverty. Declining cotton revenue. Also exports aluminum. Uranium deposits. Transit route for Afghan opium. Corruption. Needs reforms to attract foreign investment.



INSIGHT: Carpet-making, an ancient tradition learned from Persia, is still a major source of revenue



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Tajikistan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Dushanbe

POPULATION: 6.95 million

TOTAL AREA: 55,251 sq. miles

(143,100 sq. km)

DENSITY: 126 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Tajik*, Uzbek,

Russian

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 80%, other 15%, Shi'a Muslim 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Tajik 80%, Uzbek 15%, other 3%, Kyrgyz 1%, Russian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Somoni = 100 diram

Tanzania



The east African state of Tanzania was formed in 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and the Zanzibar islands. A third of its area is game reserve or national park.



GEOGRAPHY

The mainland is mostly a high plateau lying to the east of the Great Rift Valley. Forested coastal plain. Highlands in the north and south.



CLIMATE

Tropical on the coast and Zanzibar. Semiarid on central plateau, semitemperate in the highlands. March–May rains.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

99% of people belong to one of 120 small ethnic Bantu groups. Arabs, Asians, and Europeans make up the remaining population. Use of Kiswahili as the lingua franca has eliminated ethnic rivalries. The majority of Tanzanians are subsistence farmers.

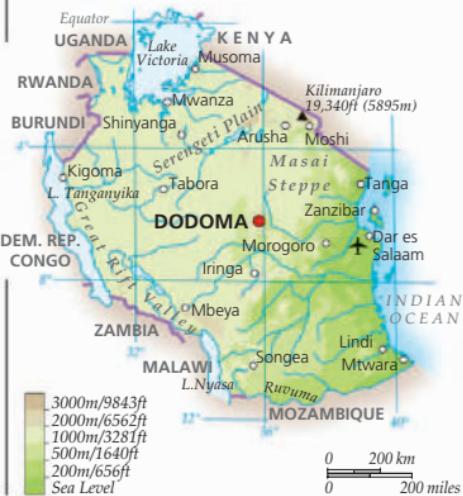


INSIGHT: At 19,340 ft (5895 m), Kilimanjaro in northeast Tanzania is Africa's highest mountain



THE ECONOMY

Heavily reliant on agriculture, including forestry and cattle. Coffee, cotton, tea, cashew nuts, sisal, and cloves are cash crops. Gold, diamonds, and gems are mined. Safari and beach tourism. Debt relief.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: United Republic of Tanzania

DATE OF FORMATION: 1964

CAPITAL: Dodoma

POPULATION: 43.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 364,898 sq. miles (945,087 sq. km)

DENSITY: 128 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kiswahili*, English*, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim 33%, Christian 33%, traditional beliefs 30%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Native African (over 120 tribes) 99%, European, Asian, Arab 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Tanzanian shilling = 100 cents



Thailand

Thailand lies at the heart of mainland southeast Asia. Continuing rapid industrialization has resulted in massive congestion in the capital and a serious depletion of natural resources.



GEOGRAPHY

One-third is low plateau, drained by tributaries of the Mekong River. Central plain is the most fertile area.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Hot, humid March–May; monsoon rains May–October; cooler season November–March.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Buddhism is a national binding force. 600,000 hill tribes-people, with their own languages, live in the north and northeast. The Chinese minority is the most assimilated in the region. Malay Islamists in the undeveloped far south are fighting for secession. Politics has been unstable since the 2006 fall of pro-poor Prime Minister Thaksin.



INSIGHT: Thailand, meaning “land of the free,” is the only SE Asian nation never to have been colonized



THE ECONOMY

Successful manufacturing. Natural gas reserves. Leading exporter of rice and rubber. Tourism, though sex industry harms image. 2004 tsunami damage.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Thailand

DATE OF FORMATION: 1238

CAPITAL: Bangkok

POPULATION: 67.8 million

TOTAL AREA: 198,455 sq. miles

(514,000 sq. km)

DENSITY: 344 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Thai*, Chinese, Malay, Khmer, Mon, Karen, Miao

RELIGIONS: Buddhist 95%, Muslim 4%, other (including Christian) 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Thai 83%, Chinese 12%, Malay 3%, Khmer and other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Baht = 100 satang

Togo



Togo lies sandwiched between Ghana and Benin in west Africa. General Eyadema ruled from 1967–2005; his son succeeded him. Lomé port is an important entrepôt for regional trade.



GEOGRAPHY

Central forested region bounded by savanna lands to the north and south. Mountain range stretches southwest to northeast.



CLIMATE

Coast hot and humid; drier inland. Rainy season March–July, with heaviest falls in the west.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Harsh resentment between Ewe in the south and Kabye in the north. Kabye control the military, but the north is less developed than the south. Extended family is important. Tribalism and nepotism are key factors in everyday life. Some ethnic groups, such as the Mina, have matriarchal societies.



INSIGHT: The “Nana Benz,” the entrepreneurial market-women of Lomé, control Togo’s retail trade

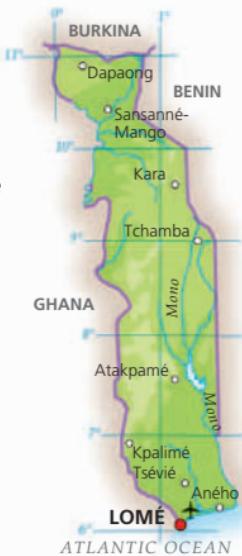


THE ECONOMY

Most people are farmers. Self-sufficient in staple foods. Togo’s main cash crops are coffee and cocoa: cotton has declined. Its phosphate deposits are the most mineral-rich in the world, but easily extractable reserves are depleted and the sector needs investment.

500m/1640ft
200m/656ft
Sea Level

0 50 km
0 50 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Togo

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Lomé

POPULATION: 6.62 million

TOTAL AREA: 21,924 sq. miles
(56,785 sq. km)

DENSITY: 315 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Ewe, Kabye, Gurma, French*

RELIGIONS: Traditional beliefs 50%, Christian 35%, Muslim 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Ewe 46%, other African 41%, Kabye 12%, European 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes



Tonga is an archipelago of 170 islands in the South Pacific. Only 45 of these islands are inhabited. The king's powers have been challenged: democratic reforms are promised for 2010.



GEOGRAPHY

Easterly islands are generally low and fertile. Those in the west are higher and volcanic in origin.



CLIMATE

Tropical oceanic. Temperatures range between 68°F (20°C) and 86°F (30°C) all year round. Heavy rainfall, especially February–March.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Tonga is the last remaining Polynesian monarchy. All land belongs to the crown, but is administered by nobles who allot it to the common people. Respect for traditional values is high, though younger, Westernized Tongans are starting to question some attitudes. The first elected commoner became prime minister in 2006.

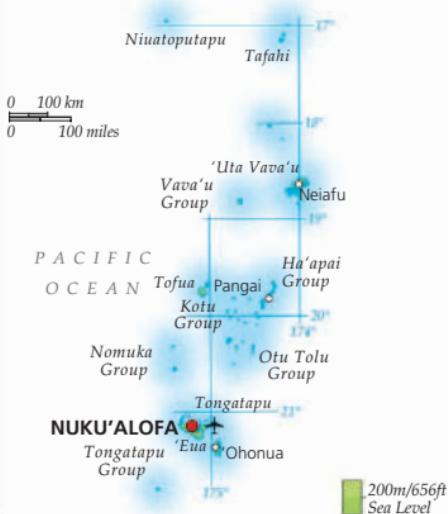


INSIGHT: Unique in the Pacific, Tonga was never brought under foreign rule



THE ECONOMY

Squashes and vanilla exported. Remittances. Potential for tourism and fisheries. Capital's business district destroyed in 2006 prodemocracy riots.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Tonga

DATE OF FORMATION: 1970

CAPITAL: Nuku'alofa

POPULATION: 104,000

TOTAL AREA: 289 sq. miles

(748 sq. km)

DENSITY: 374 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Tongan*

RELIGIONS: Free Wesleyan 41%, other 29%, Roman Catholic 16%, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 14%

ETHNIC MIX: Tongan 98%, other 2%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Pa'anga (Tongan dollar)

= 100 seniti

Trinidad & Tobago



The two islands of the former UK colony of Trinidad and Tobago are the most southerly of the Caribbean Windward Islands, lying just 9 miles (15 km) off the coast of Venezuela.



GEOGRAPHY

Both islands are hilly and wooded. Trinidad has a rugged mountain range in the north, and swamps on its east and west coasts.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with July–December wet season. Escapes the region's hurricanes, which pass to the north.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Trinidad's East Indian community is the Caribbean's largest and holds onto its Muslim and Hindu heritage. There are tensions with the mainly Christian blacks; political parties are divided along race lines. Blacks form the majority on Tobago. High rates of kidnapping and murder are an issue.



INSIGHT: Trinidad and Tobago is the birthplace of steel bands and Calypso music



THE ECONOMY

Oil and natural gas: it provides 75% of US imports of liquefied natural gas, but only 12 years of reserves left. Associated industries: second-largest producer of methanol. Tourism on wildlife-rich Tobago.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Port-of-Spain

POPULATION: 1.34 million

TOTAL AREA: 1980 sq. miles (5128 sq. km)

DENSITY: 676 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English Creole, English*, Hindi, French, Spanish

RELIGIONS: Catholic 32%, Hindu 24%, Protestant 28%, other 9%, Muslim 7%

ETHNIC MIX: East Indian 40%, Black 40%, Mixed race 18%, White, Chinese 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Trin. & Tob. dollar = 100 cents



Tunisia



Tunisia has traditionally been one of the more liberal Arab states, moving toward a multiparty democracy, but its government is now facing a challenge from Islamic fundamentalists.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountains in the north are surrounded by plains. Vast, low-lying salt pans in the center. To the south lies the Sahara Desert.



CLIMATE

Summer temperatures are high. The north is often wet and windy in winter. Far south is arid.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The population is almost entirely of Arab-Berber descent, with Jewish and Christian minorities. Many still live in extended family groups, in which three or four generations are represented. Women have better rights than in most other Arab countries and make up over 30% of the workforce. Parliamentary and municipal quotas aim to increase their representation in politics. A low birth rate is a result of a long-standing family planning policy.

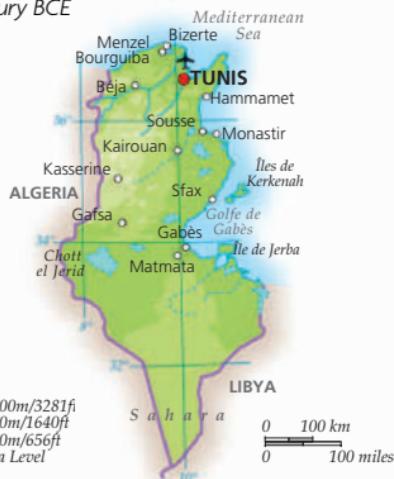


THE ECONOMY

Competitive and diversified. Expanding manufacturing. Exports olives, dates, citrus fruit, phosphates. Tourism. Free trade area with EU.



INSIGHT: Tunisia was the center of trading empires from the 9th century BCE



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Tunisia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1956

CAPITAL: Tunis

POPULATION: 10.3 million

TOTAL AREA: 63,169 sq. miles
(163,610 sq. km)

DENSITY: 171 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab and Berber 98%, Jewish 1%, European 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Tunisian dinar = 1000 millimes

Turkey



Lying partly in the region of eastern Thrace in Europe, but mostly in Asia, Turkey's position gives it significant influence in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Middle East.



GEOGRAPHY

Asian Turkey (Anatolia) is dominated by two mountain ranges, separated by a high, semidesert plateau. Coastal regions are fertile.



CLIMATE

Coast has a Mediterranean climate. Interior has cold, snowy winters and hot, dry summers.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Despite racial diversity, Turkey has a strong sense of national identity, and close links with other Turkic states. Kurds, the largest minority, based in the southeast, have waged a violent campaign for greater autonomy intermittently since 1984. Islamist parties are challenging Turkey's cherished identity as a secular state. It has applied to join the EU, though progress will be slow.



THE ECONOMY

Liberalized economy, boosted by self-sufficient agriculture, and textiles, tourism, and manufacturing sectors. Route of Asian oil pipelines to Europe.



INSIGHT: Turkey had two of the seven wonders of the ancient world: the tomb of King Mausolus at Halicarnassus (now Bodrum), and the temple of Artemis at Ephesus



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Turkey

DATE OF FORMATION: 1923

CAPITAL: Ankara

POPULATION: 74.8 million

TOTAL AREA: 301,382 sq. miles
(780,580 sq. km)

DENSITY: 252 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Turkish*, Kurdish, Arabic, Circassian, Armenian, Greek, other

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 99%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Turkish 70%, Kurdish 20%, other 8%, Arab 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: New Turkish lira = 100 kurus



Turkmenistan

Stretching from the Caspian Sea into the central Asian desert, Turkmenistan has had less upheaval than most ex-Soviet states, but President Niyazov was a dictator.



GEOGRAPHY

Low Garagum Desert covers 80% of the country. Mountains on southern border with Iran. Fertile Amu Darya Valley in north.



CLIMATE

Arid desert climate with extreme summer heat, but sub-freezing winter temperatures.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Before Russia annexed the area in 1884, the Turkmen were a largely nomadic tribal people. Today, the tribal unit remains strong, with population clustered around desert oases. Relations with Uzbek and Russian minorities have become tense in recent years due to the "Turkmenization" of government, education, and religion. Political reform since Niyazov's sudden death in 2006 is slowly dismantling the old regime.



THE ECONOMY

State-controlled, though there is some private investment. Natural gas and oil are main resources. Overintensive farming of cotton. Black market.



INSIGHT: President Niyazov created an elaborate personality cult, styling himself as Turkmenbashi – "head" of all Turkmen



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Turkmenistan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Asgabat

POPULATION: 5.11 million

TOTAL AREA: 188,455 sq. miles
(488,100 sq. km)

DENSITY: 27 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Turkmen*, Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tatar, other

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 87%, Orthodox Christian 11%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Turkmen 77%, Uzbek 9%, Russian 7%, other 5%, Kazakh 2%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Manat = 100 tenge

Tuvalu



One of the world's smallest, most isolated states, Tuvalu lies in the central Pacific. The nine islands were linked to the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati) as a UK colony until independence.



GEOGRAPHY

A series of coral atolls, none more than 15 ft (4.6 m) above sea level. Poor soils restrict vegetation to bush, coconut palms, and breadfruit trees.



CLIMATE

Hot all year round. Heavy annual rainfall. Hurricane season brings many violent storms.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

People are mostly Polynesian. Around half the population lives on Funafuti, where government jobs are based. Life is communal and traditional. Most people live by subsistence farming, digging pits out of the coral to grow crops. Fresh water is precious, due to frequent droughts.

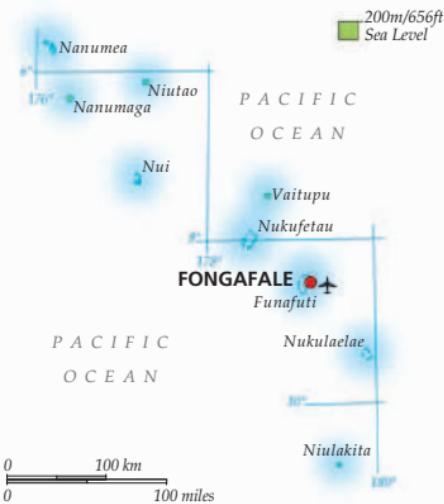


INSIGHT: Low-lying Tuvalu, like the Maldives, is set to disappear with rising sea levels



THE ECONOMY

World's smallest economy. Remittances from Tuvaluan seafarers. Sale of fishing licenses. Copra, stamps, and coins exported. Income from trust fund and the lease of .tv Internet suffix.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Tuvalu

DATE OF FORMATION: 1978

CAPITAL: Fongafale, on Funafuti Atoll

POPULATION: 11,100

TOTAL AREA: 10 sq. miles

(26 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1110 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Tuvaluan, Kiribati, English*

RELIGIONS: Church of Tuvalu 97%, Baha'i 1%, Seventh-day Adventist 1%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Polynesian 92%, other 6%, Kiribati 2%

GOVERNMENT: Nonparty system

CURRENCY: Australian dollar and Tuvaluan dollar = 100 cents each



Uganda

Landlocked in east Africa, Uganda has a history of ethnic strife. Under President Museveni, steps have been taken to restore peace and to rebuild the economy and democracy.



GEOGRAPHY

Predominantly a large plateau with the Ruwenzori mountain range and the Great Rift Valley in the west. Lake Victoria lies to the southeast. Vegetation is of savanna type.



CLIMATE

Altitude and the influence of the lakes modify the equatorial climate. Rain falls throughout the year; spring is the wettest period.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The mostly rural population comprises some 13 main ethnic groups. President Museveni has worked hard to break down ethnic animosities, but a noticeable north–south divide persists, with most development in the south. After two decades of brutal conflict with northern rebels, a final peace deal has been mediated but not yet signed; many refugees have returned home.



THE ECONOMY

Resource-rich, but undeveloped and poor. Exports coffee, fish, tea, and flowers. Oil exploration. Hydroelectric power is reducing oil imports. Great potential from mining. Debt relief.



INSIGHT: Lake Victoria is the world's third-largest lake



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Uganda

DATE OF FORMATION: 1962

CAPITAL: Kampala

POPULATION: 32.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 91,135 sq. miles

(236,040 sq. km)

DENSITY: 425 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Luganda, Nkole, Chiga, Lango, Acholi, Teso, Lugbara, English*

RELIGIONS: Catholic 38%, Protestant 33%, trad. beliefs 13%, Muslim 8%, other 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Baganda 17%, Banyakole 10%, Basoga 9%, Iteso 7%, other 57%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: New Ug. shilling = 100 cents

Ukraine



The former “breadbasket of the Soviet Union,” Ukraine lies on the north coast of the Black Sea. Politics is divided between pro-Russian sentiments and pro-European nationalism.



GEOGRAPHY

Mainly fertile steppes and forests. Carpathian Mountains in west, Crimean chain in south. Pripet Marshes in northwest.



CLIMATE

Mainly continental climate, with distinct seasons. Southern Crimea has Mediterranean climate.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Over 90% of people in the west are Ukrainian, but in cities in the east and south, and in Crimea, Russians form a majority. The government is wary of Crimean separatism. Tatars have been returning there since the Soviet Union's collapse and now comprise around 12% of the local population. Over five million people in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia live in areas “contaminated” by the 1986 Chornobyl nuclear disaster.



THE ECONOMY

Minerals: 5% of global reserves. Slow reform of land laws, holding back agriculture. Oil/natural gas transit from Russia and the Caspian to Europe: natural gas price disputes with Russia. Political crisis.



INSIGHT: Ukraine means “on the border,” referring to its position on the edge of the old Russian Empire



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Ukraine

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Kiev

POPULATION: 45.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 223,089 sq. miles
(603,700 sq. km)

DENSITY: 196 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Ukrainian*, Russian,

Tatar

RELIGIONS: Christian (mainly Orthodox) 95%, other 5%

ETHNIC MIX: Ukrainian 78%, Russian 17%, other 5%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Hryvna = 100 kopiukas



United Arab Emirates

Bordering the Gulf on the northern coast of the Arabian Peninsula, the seven states of the UAE are Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Ras al Khaymah, and Fujayrah.



GEOGRAPHY

Mostly flat, semiarid desert with dunes, salt pans, and occasional oases. Cities are watered by extensive irrigation systems.



CLIMATE

Summers are humid, despite minimal rainfall. Sand-laden *shamal* winds blow in winter and spring.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Emirians, who make up just a quarter of the population, are mostly Sunni Muslims of Bedouin descent, and largely city dwellers. In theory, women enjoy equal rights with men. Poverty is rare and there is no income tax. The 1970s oil boom encouraged the immigration of workers, mostly from Asia. Western expatriates are permitted a virtually unrestricted lifestyle. Islamism, however, is a growing force among the young.



THE ECONOMY

Major oil and natural gas exporter; plentiful reserves. Dynamic Dubai: free trade zone, financial center (but 2008 global downturn caught overextended banks). Water is scarce. Imports most food. Some emirates are less developed.



INSIGHT: Mina Jabal Ali, in Dubai, is the largest man-made port in the world



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: United Arab Emirates

DATE OF FORMATION: 1971

CAPITAL: Abu Dhabi

POPULATION: 4.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 32,000 sq. miles
(82,880 sq. km)

DENSITY: 142 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, Farsi, Indian and Pakistani languages, English

RELIGIONS: Muslim (mainly Sunni) 96%, Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Asian 60%, Emirian 25%, other Arab 12%, European 3%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: UAE dirham = 100 fils

United Kingdom



Separated from continental Europe by the English Channel, the UK consists of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland), several smaller islands, and Northern Ireland.



GEOGRAPHY

Rugged uplands dominate the landscape of Scotland, Wales, and northern England. All of the peaks in the United Kingdom over 4000 ft (1219 m) are in highland Scotland. The Pennine mountains, known as the “backbone of England,” run the length of northern England. Lowland England rises into several ranges of rolling hills, and there is an interconnected system of rivers and canals. Over 600 islands, many uninhabited, lie west and north of the Scottish mainland.



CLIMATE

Generally mild, temperate, and highly changeable. Rain is fairly well distributed throughout the year. The west is generally wetter than the east, and the south warmer than the north. Winter snow is common in upland areas.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Scottish and Welsh nations remain recognizably distinct, and the creation of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly has given each country greater political autonomy. The future of devolved government in Northern Ireland remains problematic. People from other ethnic minorities account for 5% of the population; more than half of them were born in the UK. Asians and West Indians in most cities face deprivation and social stress; Asian women can be particularly isolated. In key areas such as policing, multiethnic recruitment has made little progress. Marriage is in decline. Over 40% of all births occur outside marriage, but most of them to cohabiting couples. Single-parent households account for just over a quarter of all families. Income inequality is greater now than in 1884, when records began.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1707

CAPITAL: London

POPULATION: 61.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 94,525 sq. miles (244,820 sq. km)

DENSITY: 660 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Welsh*, other

RELIGIONS: Anglican 45%, other 39%, Catholic 9%, Presbyterian 4%, Muslim 3%

ETHNIC MIX: English 80%, Scottish 9%, other 5%, Welsh 3%, Northern Irish 3%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Pound sterling = 100 pence



THE ECONOMY

World leader in financial services, pharmaceuticals, and defense industries. Strong multinationals. Precision engineering and high-tech industries, including biotechnology and telecommunications. Energy sector based on declining North Sea oil and natural gas reserves. Innovative in computer software development. Flexible working practices. Long-term decline of manufacturing sector, particularly heavy industries and car manufacture, matched by rise in financial and other services. Nonparticipation

in euro threatens former status as EU's largest recipient of inward investment, and has prompted some major investors to close UK factories. High levels of government, corporate, and consumer debt: institutional vulnerability to 2007–2008 global downturn. Bank bailouts and stimulus packages pushed the government's finances further into the red.



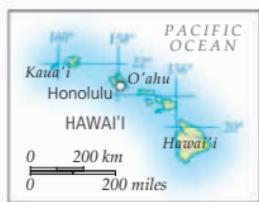
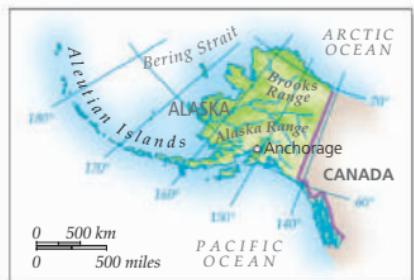
INSIGHT: *The UK has no formal written constitution, but a stable government system based on Parliament, which originated as a check on royal power in the 13th century*



United States of America



Stretching across the most temperate part of North America, and with many natural resources, the US is the world's leading economic power and third-largest country.



GEOGRAPHY

The US has a varied topography. Forested mountains stretch from New England in the far northeast, giving way to lowlands and swamps in the extreme south. The central plains are dominated by the Mississippi–Missouri River system and the Great Lakes on the Canadian border. The Rocky Mountains in the west contain active volcanoes and drop to the coast across the earthquake-prone San Andreas Fault. The southwest is arid desert. Mountainous Alaska is mostly Arctic tundra.



CLIMATE

There are four main climatic zones. The north and east are continental and temperate, with heavy rainfall, warm summers, and cold winters. Florida and the Deep South are tropical and prone to hurricanes. The southwest is arid desert, with searing summer heat and low rainfall. Southern California is Mediterranean, with hot summers and mild winters.

INSIGHT: The United States of America has the world's oldest constitution. Drafted in 1787, it has operated continuously ever since, albeit with numerous amendments



United States of America



INSIGHT: By law, the actual records collected in a United States census must remain confidential for 72 years



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Although the demographic, economic, and cultural dominance of White Americans is firmly entrenched after over 400 years of settlement, the ethnic balance of the country is shifting. Barack Obama, whose father was African, became the first non-White US president in 2009. The African-American community, originally uprooted by the slave trade, has a strong consciousness. Less well organized socially but more numerous, and faster-growing, the Hispanic community is predicted to number over 25% of the population by 2050. Native Americans, dispossessed in the 19th century, are now among the poorest people. Constitutionally, state and religion are clearly separated. Conservative Christianity, however, is increasingly dominant politically. Living standards are high, but bad diet and insufficient exercise have left over a third of Americans obese.



THE ECONOMY

World's largest economy: well-established engineering and high-tech industries, huge resource base, global spread of US culture. Manufacturing is in decline as jobs are lost to low-wage economies. The combination of tax cuts, to boost consumer spending after the 2001 slowdown, and the rising defense budget for the "war on terror" drove the budget into a record deficit. Oil production was hit badly in 2005 by Hurricane Katrina, causing global price hikes. The "subprime" mortgage lending crisis of 2007 sent global stock markets plummeting. In 2008, Lehman Brothers bank crashed spectacularly, while other giants in the financial sector received huge bailouts. Further tax cuts and billion-dollar spending packages in 2009 attempted to lift the economy back out of recession, but the gaping budget deficit also needs to be brought under control.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: United States of America

DATE OF FORMATION: 1776

CAPITAL: Washington, D.C.

POPULATION: 315 million

TOTAL AREA: 3,717,792 sq. miles

(9,626,091 sq. km)

DENSITY: 89 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English, Spanish, other

RELIGIONS: Protestant 52%, Catholic 25%, other 19%, Muslim 2%, Jewish 2%

ETHNIC MIX: White 62%, Hispanic 13%, African American 13%, other 7%, Asian 4%, Native American 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: US dollar = 100 cents



Uruguay

Situated in southeastern South America, Uruguay returned to civilian government in 1985, after 12 years of military rule. Most land is used for farming: Uruguay is a major wool exporter.



GEOGRAPHY

Low, rolling grasslands cover 80% of the country. Narrow coastal plain. Alluvial floodplain in southwest. Five rivers flow westward and drain into the Uruguay River.



CLIMATE

Temperate throughout the country. Warm summers, mild winters, and moderate rainfall.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Uruguayan are largely second-or third-generation Italians or Spaniards. Wealth derived from cattle ranching enabled the country to establish the first welfare state in South America. Despite economic decline since the 1950s, a large, if less prosperous, middle class remains. Though a Roman Catholic country, Uruguay is liberal in its attitude to religion and all forms are tolerated.



THE ECONOMY

Exports wool, meat, hides, rice, wood, soy. Rebounded from 1999–2002 economic crisis. Mineral potential.



INSIGHT: Uruguay's rich pastures are ideal for raising livestock; animal products bring in over 40% of export earnings

200m/656ft
Sea Level

0 100 km
0 100 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Eastern Republic of Uruguay

DATE OF FORMATION: 1828

CAPITAL: Montevideo

POPULATION: 3.36 million

TOTAL AREA: 68,039 sq. miles (176,220 sq. km)

DENSITY: 50 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 66%, other 30%, Jewish 2%, Protestant 2%

ETHNIC MIX: White 90%, Mestizo 6%, Black 4%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Urug. peso = 100 centésimos

Uzbekistan



Sharing what is left of the Aral Sea with its neighbor, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan lies on the ancient Silk Road between Asia and Europe. It is the most populous central Asian republic.



GEOGRAPHY

Arid and semiarid plains in much of the west. Fertile, irrigated farmland in the east lies below the peaks of the western Pamirs.



CLIMATE

Harsh continental climate. Summers can be extremely hot and dry; winters are cold.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Complex ethnic makeup. Ex-Communists are in firm control, but traditional social patterns based on clan, religion, and region have reemerged. Constitutional measures aim to control the influence of Islam: activities against Islamists have drawn international condemnation. Most people live in the fertile east. Birth rates are high, and the status of women continues to be low.



THE ECONOMY

Highly regulated. Reserves of natural gas, oil, coal, gold (has one of the world's largest gold mines), and other minerals. Cash crop is cotton: requires much irrigation. Grain imports necessary.



INSIGHT: The Aral Sea has shrunk to just a tenth of its former size, due to diversion of rivers for irrigation



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Uzbekistan
DATE OF FORMATION: 1991
CAPITAL: Tashkent
POPULATION: 27.5 million
TOTAL AREA: 172,741 sq. miles (447,400 sq. km)
DENSITY: 159 people per sq. mile

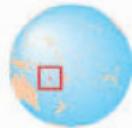
LANGUAGES: Uzbek*, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 88%, Orthodox Christian 9%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Uzbek 80%, other 6%, Russian 6%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Som = 100 tiyin



An archipelago of 82 islands and islets in the South Pacific, Vanuatu was ruled jointly by the UK and France from 1906 until independence in 1980. Politics is democratic but volatile.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountainous and volcanic, with coral beaches and dense rainforest. Cultivated land along the coasts.

CLIMATE

Tropical. Temperatures and rainfall decline from north to south.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Indigenous Melanesians form a majority. Ni-Vanuatu culture is traditional; local social and religious customs are strong, despite centuries of missionary influence. Subsistence farming and fishing are the main activities. 80% of the population lives on the 12 main islands. Women have lower social status than men and payment of bride-price is common.

INSIGHT: With 105 indigenous tongues, Vanuatu has the world's highest per capita density of languages

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Vanuatu

DATE OF FORMATION: 1980

CAPITAL: Port Vila

POPULATION: 239,800

TOTAL AREA: 4710 sq. miles

(12,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 51 people per sq. mile



THE ECONOMY

Reliant on aid. Main export is copra; diversifying into beef, timber, kava. Tourism. Offshore banking: rules tightened after international pressure.



LANGUAGES: Bislama*, English*, French*

RELIGIONS: Presbyterian 37%, other 25%, Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 15%, traditional beliefs 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian 98%, European 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Vatu = 100 centimes

Vatican City



The Vatican City, or Holy See, the seat of the Roman Catholic Church, is a walled enclave in the Italian city of Rome. It is the world's smallest fully independent state.

GEOGRAPHY

The Vatican's territory includes 10 other buildings in Rome, plus the papal residence. The Vatican Gardens cover half the City's area.

CLIMATE

Mild winters with regular rainfall. Hot, dry summers with occasional thunderstorms.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The Vatican has about 800 permanent inhabitants, including over 100 lay persons. Thousands of lay staff are also employed. Citizenship can be acquired through long-term residence and holding a position within the City. The reigning pope has supreme legislative and judicial powers, and holds office for life. Though the Vatican City is officially neutral, papal opinion has a great influence on the world's 1.1 billion Roman Catholics.

THE ECONOMY

Investments and voluntary contributions made by Catholics worldwide (known as Peter's Pence) are backed up by tourist revenue and the issue of Vatican stamps and coins.

INSIGHT: The Vatican City is the spiritual center for one in six of the world's population



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: State of the Vatican City

DATE OF FORMATION: 1929

CAPITAL: Vatican City

POPULATION: 800

TOTAL AREA: 0.17 sq. miles

(0.44 sq. km)

DENSITY: 4706 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Italian*, Latin*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 100%

ETHNIC MIX: Cardinals are from many nationalities, but Italians form the largest group. The current pope is from Germany.

GOVERNMENT: Papal state

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Venezuela

Lying on the southern shores of the Caribbean, Venezuela was the first of Spain's colonies to seek independence. Despite large oil reserves, many Venezuelans still live in poverty.



GEOGRAPHY

Andes Mountains and the Maracaibo lowlands in the northwest. Central grassy plains are drained by the Orinoco River system. Forested Guiana Highlands in the southeast.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Hot and humid. Uplands are cooler. Orinoco plains are alternately parched or flooded.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Venezuela is historically a "melting pot," with immigrants from Europe and all over Latin America. The few indigenous Amerindians live in remote areas. Venezuela has one of the most urbanized societies in the region, with most of its population living in the northern cities. President Chávez's left-wing rhetoric raises opposition within Venezuela from urban society, and from the US.



THE ECONOMY

Oil accounts for 95% of exports. Reserves of coal, gold, other minerals. Nationalization program is enlarging the inefficient, corruption-prone state sector and deterring foreign investors.



INSIGHT: Venezuela's Angel Falls is the world's tallest waterfall, with a total drop of 3210 ft (979 m)

0 200 km
0 200 miles



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

DATE OF FORMATION: 1830

CAPITAL: Caracas

POPULATION: 28.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 352,143 sq. miles (912,050 sq. km)

DENSITY: 84 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, native languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant and other 11%

ETHNIC MIX: Mestizo 69%, White 20%, Black 9%, Amerindian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Bolívar fuerte = 100 céntimos

Vietnam



French rule of Vietnam ended in 1954. Divided at 17°N, the US-backed South fought the Communist North. Reunified after the North's 1975 victory, it is run as a single-party state.



GEOGRAPHY

A heavily forested mountain range separates the northern Red River delta lowlands from the Mekong Delta in the south.



CLIMATE

Cool winters in north; south is tropical, with even temperatures.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Ethnic Vietnamese dominate; the Chinese minority was viewed as a corrupt bourgeoisie by the victorious Communists after the war. Mountain-based minorities (*montagnards*) were also sidelined; tensions persist over the settling of highlands by lowlanders. Women play an active role in society. There is no political or press freedom.



INSIGHT: Intense US bombing and defoliant spraying in the 1962–1975 Vietnam War has scarred the landscape



THE ECONOMY

Liberal economic policy (*doi moi*) from 1986: now one of fastest-growing economies. Major rice exporter. Cheap labor. Strong manufacturing: textiles, electrical goods. Diverse resource base.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

DATE OF FORMATION: 1976

CAPITAL: Hanoi

POPULATION: 88.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 127,243 sq. miles
(329,560 sq. km)

DENSITY: 701 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Vietnamese*, Chinese, other

RELIGIONS: Nonreligious 81%, Buddhist 9%, Christian 7%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Vietnamese 86%, other 10%, Tay 2%, Thai 2%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Đồng = 10 hào = 100 xu



Yemen

Located in southern Arabia, Yemen was formerly two countries: the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (south and east) and the Yemen Arab Republic (northwest) were united in 1990.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountainous west with a fertile strip along the Red Sea. Arid desert and mountains elsewhere.



CLIMATE

Desert climate, modified by altitude, which affects temperatures by as much as 54°F (30°C).



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Almost entirely of Arab and Bedouin descent, most Yemenis are Sunni Muslims, of the Shafi sect. In rural and northern areas, tribalism and Islamic orthodoxy are strong and most women wear the veil. Tension continues between the south, led by cosmopolitan Aden, and the more conservative north, though political opposition is now primarily from Islamists. Foreigners are subject to sporadic attacks and kidnappings.



THE ECONOMY

Instability deters investment. Considerable oil and natural gas reserves. Agriculture is the largest employer: qat (mild narcotic), coffee, and cotton.



INSIGHT: Mokha, on the Red Sea, gave its name to the first coffee beans exported to Europe in the 1600s



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Yemen

DATE OF FORMATION: 1990

CAPITAL: Sana

POPULATION: 23.6 million

TOTAL AREA: 203,849 sq. miles

(527,970 sq. km)

DENSITY: 108 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 55%, Shi'a Muslim 42%, Christian, Hindu, and Jewish 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 99%, Afro-Arab, Indian, Somali, and European 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Yemeni rial = 100 fils

Zambia



Bordered to the south by the Zambezi River, Zambia lies at the heart of southern Africa. In 1991, it made a peaceful transition from single-party rule to multiparty democracy.



GEOGRAPHY

A high savanna plateau, broken by mountains in northeast. Vegetation mainly trees and scrub.



CLIMATE

Tropical, with three seasons: cool and dry, hot and dry, and wet. Southwest is prone to drought.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

There are more than 70 different ethnic groups, but there are fewer tensions than in many African states. Major groups are the Bemba (in the northeast), Tonga (south), Nyanja (east), and Lozi (west). There are also thousands of refugees, mostly from the DRC and Angola. A National Gender Policy was issued in 2000 to redress inequalities between the sexes. The standard of living has fallen in real terms since independence. One in seven adults is infected with HIV/AIDS.



THE ECONOMY

Copper: output has risen since 2000, when decades of falling global prices ended. New agricultural exports, notably flowers. Debt relief.



INSIGHT: Spray from Musi-o-Tunya (Victoria Falls) can be seen up to 20 miles (35 km) away



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Zambia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1964

CAPITAL: Lusaka

POPULATION: 12.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 290,584 sq. miles
(752,614 sq. km)

DENSITY: 45 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bemba, Tonga, Nyanja, Lozi, Lala-bisa, Nsenga, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 63%, traditional beliefs 36%, Muslim and Hindu 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Bemba 34%, other 27%, Tonga 16%, Nyanja 14%, Lozi 9%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Zamb. kwacha = 100 ngwee



Zimbabwe

Situated in southern Africa, Zimbabwe achieved independence from the UK in 1980. President Robert Mugabe, in power since then, has become increasingly authoritarian.



GEOGRAPHY

High plateaus in center bordered by Zambezi River in the north and Limpopo in the south. Rivers crisscross central area.



CLIMATE

Tropical, though moderated by the high altitude. Wet season November–March. Drought is common in the eastern highlands.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Two main ethnic groups: Shona in the north and east, and Ndebele in the south. Shona outnumber Ndebele by four to one. Whites are generally far more affluent than Blacks. Official efforts to redress this imbalance (such as land redistribution) have become increasingly aggressive. The political opposition to Mugabe joined him in a fractious unity government from 2009 in an attempt to rebuild the country.

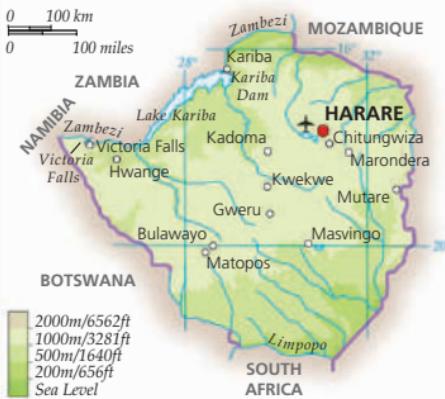


THE ECONOMY

Undermined by mismanagement, corruption, and international isolation. High unemployment. Hyperinflation. Stabilization could cost US\$45 billion.



INSIGHT: The ruins of the 1000-year-old city of Great Zimbabwe, after which the country is named, are near modern-day Masvingo



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Zimbabwe

DATE OF FORMATION: 1980

CAPITAL: Harare

POPULATION: 12.5 million

TOTAL AREA: 150,803 sq. miles (390,580 sq. km)

DENSITY: 84 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Shona, isiNdebele, English*

RELIGIONS: Syncretic 50%, Christian 25%, traditional beliefs 24%, other 1%

ETHNIC MIX: Shona 71%, Ndebele 16%, other African 11%, White 1%, Asian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Zimbabwe dollar suspended in 2009; US dollar and South African rand legal tender

Overseas territories

Despite the rapid process of global decolonization since World War II, around eight million people in more than 50 territories around the world continue to live under the protection of France, Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, the UK, or the USA. These remnants of former colonial empires may have persisted for economic, strategic, or political reasons and are administered by the protecting country in a variety of ways.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's overseas territories have not been an issue since Papua New Guinea became independent in 1975. Consequently there is no overriding policy toward them. Norfolk Island is inhabited by descendants of the HMS *Bounty* mutineers and more recent Australian migrants. Phosphate is mined on Christmas Island.

Ashmore & Cartier Is. Ref: 124 A3



STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1931

CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

Christmas Island Ref: 123 E5

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1958
CAPITAL: The Settlement
POPULATION: 1400
AREA: 52 sq miles (135 sq km)

Cocos Islands Ref: 123 D5

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1955
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 574
AREA: 5.5 sq miles (14 sq km)

Coral Sea Islands Ref: 126 B4

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1969
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 8 (Meteorologists)
AREA: 1.2 sq miles (3 sq km)

Heard & McDonald Is. Ref: 123 C7

STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1947
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 161 sq miles (417 sq km)

Norfolk Island Ref: 124 D4



STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1774
CAPITAL: Kingston

POPULATION: 2100
AREA: 13 sq miles (34 sq km)

DENMARK

The Faeroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margrethe I of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave the Faeroese control over all their internal affairs. Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380. Denmark remains responsible for the island's foreign affairs.

Overseas territories

Faeroe Islands Ref: 65 F5



STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1380
CAPITAL: Tórshavn
POPULATION: 49,000
AREA: 540 sq miles (1399 sq km)

Greenland Ref: 64 D3



STATUS: External territory
CLAIMED: 1380
CAPITAL: Nuuk
POPULATION: 57,500
AREA: 836,109 sq miles (2,166,086 sq km)

FRANCE

France has developed economic ties with its *Territoires d'Outre-Mer*, thereby stressing interdependence over independence. Overseas *départements*, officially part of France, have their own governments. Territorial *collectivités* and overseas *territoires* have varying degrees of autonomy.

Clipperton Island Ref: 135 F3

STATUS: Dependency of French Polynesia
CLAIMED: 1935
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 3.4 sq miles (9 sq km)

French Guiana Ref: 41 H3

STATUS: Overseas department
CLAIMED: 1817
CAPITAL: Cayenne
POPULATION: 221,500
AREA: 35,135 sq miles (91,000 sq km)

French Polynesia Ref: 127 H4

STATUS: Overseas country
CLAIMED: 1843
CAPITAL: Papeete
POPULATION: 264,000
AREA: 1608 sq miles (4165 sq km)

Guadeloupe Ref: 37 G4

STATUS: Overseas department
CLAIMED: 1635
CAPITAL: Basse-Terre
POPULATION: 441,000
AREA: 687 sq miles (1780 sq km)

Martinique Ref: 37 G4

STATUS: Overseas department
CLAIMED: 1635
CAPITAL: Fort-de-France
POPULATION: 402,000
AREA: 425 sq miles (1100 sq km)

Mayotte Ref: 61 G2

STATUS: Territorial collectivity
CLAIMED: 1843
CAPITAL: Mamoudzou
POPULATION: 194,000
AREA: 144 sq miles (374 sq km)

New Caledonia Ref: 126 D5

STATUS: Overseas territory
CLAIMED: 1853
CAPITAL: Nouméa
POPULATION: 249,000
AREA: 7347 sq miles (19,100 sq km)

Réunion Ref: 61 H4

STATUS: Overseas department
CLAIMED: 1638
CAPITAL: Saint-Denis
POPULATION: 827,000
AREA: 970 sq miles (2500 sq km)

Overseas territories

St Pierre & Miquelon Ref: 21 G4

STATUS: Territorial collectivity

CLAIMED: 1604

CAPITAL: Saint-Pierre

POPULATION: 6125

AREA: 93 sq miles (242 sq km)

Wallis & Futuna Ref: 127 E4

STATUS: Overseas territory

CLAIMED: 1842

CAPITAL: Mata'Utu

POPULATION: 13,484

AREA: 106 sq miles (274 sq km)

NETHERLANDS

The country's two remaining territories were formerly part of the Dutch West Indies. Both are now self-governing, but the Netherlands remains responsible for their defense.

Aruba Ref: 37 E5



STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands

CLAIMED: 1634

CAPITAL: Oranjestad

POPULATION: 103,000

AREA: 75 sq miles (194 sq km)

Netherlands Antilles Ref: 37 E5



STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands

CLAIMED: 1816

CAPITAL: Willemstad

POPULATION: 184,000

AREA: 371 sq miles (960 sq km)

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's government has no desire to retain any overseas territories. However, the economic weakness of Tokelau, Niue, and the Cook Islands has forced it to remain responsible for their foreign policy and defense.

Cook Islands Ref: 127 G4



STATUS: Associated territory

CLAIMED: 1901

CAPITAL: Avarua

POPULATION: 19,500

AREA: 91 sq miles (235 sq km)



Niue Ref: 127 F5

STATUS: Associated territory

CLAIMED: 1901

CAPITAL: Alofi

POPULATION: 1400

AREA: 102 sq miles (264 sq km)

Tokelau Ref: 127 F3

STATUS: Dependent territory

CLAIMED: 1926

CAPITAL: Not applicable

POPULATION: 1400

AREA: 4 sq miles (10 sq km)

NORWAY

In 1920, 41 nations signed the Spitsbergen treaty recognizing Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard. There is a NATO base on Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island is a nature reserve.

Overseas territories

Bouvet Island Ref: 49 D7

STATUS: Dependency
CLAIMED: 1928
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 22 sq miles (58 sq km)

Jan Mayen Ref: 65 F3

STATUS: Dependency
CLAIMED: 1929
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 18 (Meteorologists)
AREA: 147 sq miles (381 sq km)

Peter I. Island Ref: 136 A3

STATUS: Dependency
CLAIMED: 1931
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 69 sq miles (180 sq km)

Svalbard Ref: 65 F2

STATUS: Dependency
CLAIMED: 1920
CAPITAL: Longyearbyen
POPULATION: 2100
AREA: 24,289 sq miles (62,906 sq km)

UNITED KINGDOM

The UK has the largest number of overseas territories. These are locally governed by a mixture of elected representatives and appointed officials.

Anguilla Ref: 37 G3

 STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1650
CAPITAL: The Valley
POPULATION: 13,477
AREA: 37 sq miles (96 sq km)

Ascension Island Ref: 49 C5

STATUS: Dependency of St Helena
CLAIMED: 1673
CAPITAL: Georgetown
POPULATION: 940
AREA: 34 sq miles (88 sq km)

Bermuda Ref: 17 E6

 STATUS: Crown colony
CLAIMED: 1612
CAPITAL: Hamilton
POPULATION: 67,800
AREA: 20 sq miles (53 sq km)

British Indian Ocean Territory

Ref: 122 C4

 STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1814
CAPITAL: Diego Garcia
POPULATION: 4000
AREA: 23 sq miles (60 sq km)

British Virgin Is. Ref: 37 F3

 STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1672
CAPITAL: Road Town
POPULATION: 22,000
AREA: 59 sq miles (153 sq km)

Cayman Islands Ref: 36 B3

 STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1670
CAPITAL: George Town
POPULATION: 52,000
AREA: 100 sq miles (259 sq km)

Falkland Islands Ref: 47 D7

 STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1832
CAPITAL: Stanley
POPULATION: 3100
AREA: 4699 sq miles (12,173 sq km)

Overseas territories

Gibraltar Ref: 74 D5



STATUS: Crown colony
CLAIMED: 1713
CAPITAL: Gibraltar
POPULATION: 28,800
AREA: 2.5 sq miles (6.5 sq km)

Guernsey Ref: 71 D8



STATUS: Crown dependency
CLAIMED: 1066
CAPITAL: St. Peter Port
POPULATION: 65,500
AREA: 25 sq miles (65 sq km)

Isle of Man Ref: 71 C5



STATUS: Crown dependency
CLAIMED: 1765
CAPITAL: Douglas
POPULATION: 76,500
AREA: 221 sq miles (572 sq km)

Jersey Ref: 71 D8



STATUS: Crown dependency
CLAIMED: 1066
CAPITAL: St. Helier
POPULATION: 91,600
AREA: 45 sq miles (116 sq km)

Montserrat Ref: 37 G4



STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1632
CAPITAL: Plymouth (uninhabitable)
POPULATION: 4500
AREA: 40 sq miles (102 sq km)

Pitcairn Islands Ref: 125 G4



STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1887
CAPITAL: Adamstown
POPULATION: 45
AREA: 18 sq miles (47 sq km)

Saint Helena Ref: 49 D5



STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1673
CAPITAL: Jamestown
POPULATION: 4299
AREA: 47 sq miles (122 sq km)

South Georgia & The Sandwich Islands Ref: 49 C7

STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1775
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 1387 sq miles (3592 sq km)

Tristan da Cunha Ref: 49 D6

STATUS: Dependency of St. Helena
CLAIMED: 1612
CAPITAL: Edinburgh
POPULATION: 270
AREA: 38 sq miles (98 sq km)

Turks & Caicos Islands Ref: 37 E2



STATUS: Dependent territory
CLAIMED: 1766
CAPITAL: Cockburn Town
POPULATION: 36,600
AREA: 166 sq miles (430 sq km)

UNITED STATES

US Commonwealth territories are self-governing incorporated territories that are an integral part of the US. Unincorporated territories have varying degrees of autonomy.

American Samoa Ref: 127 F4



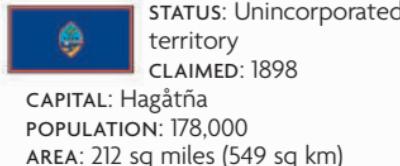
STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1900
CAPITAL: Pago Pago
POPULATION: 65,600
AREA: 75 sq miles (195 sq km)

Overseas territories

Baker & Howland Islands Ref: 127 E2

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CAPITAL: Not applicable
CLAIMED: 1856
POPULATION: None
AREA: 0.5 sq miles (1.4 sq km)

Guam Ref: 126 B1



Jarvis Island Ref: 127 G2

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1856
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 1.7 sq miles (4.5 sq km)

Johnston Atoll Ref: 125 E1

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1858
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 1 sq mile (2.8 sq km)

Kingman Reef Ref: 127 F2

STATUS: Administered territory
CLAIMED: 1856
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 0.4 sq miles (1 sq km)

Midway Islands Ref: 134 D2

STATUS: Administered territory
CLAIMED: 1867
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

Navassa Island Ref: 36 D3

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1856
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

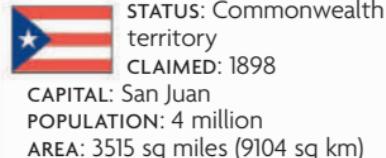
Northern Mariana Islands Ref: 124 C1



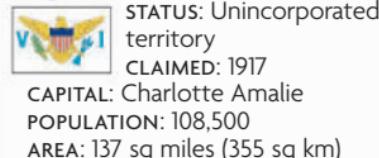
Palmyra Atoll Ref: 127 G2

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1898
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: None
AREA: 5 sq miles (12 sq km)

Puerto Rico Ref: 37 F3



Virgin Islands Ref: 37 F3



Wake Island Ref: 124 D1

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
CLAIMED: 1898
CAPITAL: Not applicable
POPULATION: 200
AREA: 2.5 sq miles (6.5 sq km)

International organizations

This listing provides acronym definitions for the main international organizations concerned with worldwide economics, trade, and defense, plus an indication of membership.

ASEAN

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ESTABLISHED: 1967

MEMBERS: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

CIS

Commonwealth of Independent States

ESTABLISHED: 1991

MEMBERS: Arm., Az., Belarus, Kaz., Kyrgy., Mold., Russia, Tajik., Turkmen.*, Ukraine*, Uzbek. **Unofficial members*

COMM The Commonwealth of Nations

ESTABLISHED: 1931; evolved out of the British Empire. Formerly known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

MEMBERS: 53

EU European Union

ESTABLISHED: 1965; formerly known as EEC (European Economic Community) and EC (Economic Community)

MEMBERS: Austria, Belg., Bulg., Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Est., Fin., Fr., Ger., Greece, Hung., Ireland, Italy, Lat., Lith., Lux., Malta, Neth., Pol., Port., Rom., Slevka., Slevna., Spain, Swed., UK

G8 Group of 8

ESTABLISHED: 1994

MEMBERS: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, US

IMF International Monetary Fund

(UN agency)

ESTABLISHED: 1945

MEMBERS: 186

NAFTA

North American Free Trade Agreement

ESTABLISHED: 1994

MEMBERS: Canada, Mexico, US

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

ESTABLISHED: 1949

MEMBERS: Albania, Belg., Bulg., Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Est., France, Ger., Greece, Hung., Iceland, Italy, Lat., Lith., Lux., Neth., Norway, Poland, Port., Rom., Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

OPEC Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries

ESTABLISHED: 1960

MEMBERS: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela

UN United Nations

ESTABLISHED: 1945

MEMBERS: 192; all nations are represented, except Taiwan. The Vatican City has "observer status" only.

WTO World Trade Organization

ESTABLISHED: 1995

MEMBERS: 153

Abbreviations

This glossary provides a comprehensive guide to the abbreviations used in this atlas.

abbrev. abbreviation

Afgh. Afghanistan

Amh. Amharic

anc. ancient

Ar. Arabic

Arm. Armenia/Armenian

Aus. Austria

Aust. Australia

Az. Azerbaijan

Bas. Basque

Bel. Belorussian

Belg. Belgium/Belgian

Bos. & Herz. Bosnia & Herzegovina

Bul. Bulgarian

Bulg. Bulgaria

Bur. Burmese

C Central

C. Cape

Cam. Cambodian

Cast. Castilian

Chin. Chinese

Cord. Cordillera (Sp. mts.)

Cz. Czech

Czech Rep. Czech Republic

D.C. District of Columbia

Dan. Danish

Dominican Rep. Dominican Republic

E East

Emb. Embalse

Eng. English

Eq. Guinea Equatorial Guinea

Est. Estonia/Estonian

Faer. Faeroese

Fin. Finland/Finnish

Flem. Flemish

Fr. France/French

Geo. Georgia

Geor. Georgian

Ger. Germany/German

Gk. Greek

Heb. Hebrew

Hung. Hungary/Hungarian

I. Island

Ind. Indonesia, Indonesian

Is. Islands

It. Italian

Kaz. Kazakhstan/Kazakh

Kep. Kepulauan (Ind. island group)

Kir. Kirghiz

Kor. Korean

Kos. Kosovo

Kurd. Kurdish

Kyrgy. Kyrgyzstan

L. Lake, Lago

Lat. Latvia

Latv. Latvian

Leb. Lebanon

Liech. Liechtenstein

Lith. Lithuania/Lithuanian

Lux. Luxembourg

Mac. Macedonia

Med. Sea Mediterranean Sea

Mon. Montenegro

Mold. Moldova

Mt. Mount/Mountain

Mts. Mountains

N North

N. Korea North Korea

Neth. Netherlands

NW Northwest

NZ New Zealand

P. Pulau (Ind. island)

Peg. Pegunungan (Ind. mountain range)

Per. Persian

Pol. Poland/Polish

Port. Portugal, Portuguese

prev. previously

R. River, Rio, Río

Res. Reservoir

Rom. Romania/Romanian

Rus. Russian

Russ. Fed. Russian Federation

S South

S. Korea South Korea

SA South Africa

SCr. Serbian and Croatian

Serb. Serbia

Slvka. Slovakia

Slvna. Slovenia

Som. Somali

Sp. Spanish

St. St. Saint

Str. Strait

Swed. Swedish

Switz. Switzerland

Tajik. Tajikistan

Th. Thai

Turk. Turkish

Turkm. Turkmen

Turkmen. Turkmenistan

U.A.E. United Arab Emirates

UK United Kingdom

Ukr. Ukrainian

Urug. Uruguayan

US United States of America

Uzb. Uzbek

Uzbek. Uzbekistan

var. variant

Vdkhr. Vodokhranilishche
(Rus. reservoir)

Vdskh. Vodoskhovyschche
(Ukr. reservoir)

Ven. Venezuela

W West

W. Sahara Western Sahara

Wel. Welsh

Yugo. Yugoslavia

Zamb. Zambian

A

Aabenraa Denmark 67 A8

Aachen Germany 76 A4

Aalborg Denmark 67 B7

Aalst Belgium 69 B5

Aba Nigeria 57 G5

Ābādān Iran 102 C4

Abadan Turkmenistan prev.

Bezmein, Büzmeýin
104 B3

Abashiri Japan 112 D2

Abéché Chad 58 D3

Aberdeen Scotland, UK 70 D3

Aberdeen South Dakota, USA
25 E2

Aberdeen Washington, USA
26 A2

Aberystwyth Wales, UK 71 C6

Abhā Saudi Arabia 103 B6

Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire 56 D5

Abilene Texas, USA 29 F3

Abomey Benin 57 F4

Abu Dhabi capital of United
Arab Emirates var. **Abū Ẓaby**
103 D5

Abuja capital of Nigeria
57 G4

Abū Ẓaby see Abu Dhabi

Acapulco Mexico 33 E5

Acarai Mountains mountain
range Brazil/Guyana 41 F3

Acarigua Venezuela 40 D1

Accra capital of Ghana 57 E5

Acklins Island island Bahamas
36 D2

Aconcagua, Cerro peak
Argentina 46 B4

A Coruña Spain Cast. La
Coruña 74 C1

ACT see Australian Capital
Territory

Adalia see Antalya

Adalia, Gulf of see Antalya
Körfezi

'Adan Yemen Eng. Aden
103 B7

Adana Turkey var. Seyhan
98 D4

Adapazari Turkey var. Sakarya
98 B2

Ad Dahna' desert Saudi Arabia
103 C5

Ad Dakhla Western Sahara
52 A4

Ad Dawhah see Doha

Addis Ababa capital of Ethiopia
Amh. አዲስ አበባ 55 C5

Adelaide Australia 131 B6

Adélie, Terre d' territory
Antarctica 136 C4

Aden see 'Adan

Aden, Gulf of sea feature
Indian Ocean 122 A3

Adige river Italy 78 C2

Ādis Ābeba see Addis Ababa

Adiyaman Turkey 99 E4

Adriatic Sea Mediterranean
Sea 78 D4

Aegean Sea Mediterranean
Sea Gk. Αιγαίο Πέλαγος, Turk.
Ege Denizi 87 D5

Aeolian Islands see Isole Eolie

Afghanistan country C Asia
104-105

Africa 50-51

Africa, Horn of physical region
Ethiopia/Somalia 122 A3

Afyon Turkey prev.
Afyonkarahisar 98 B3

Afyonkarahisar see Afyon

Agadez Niger 57 G3

Agadir Morocco 52 B2

Agassiz Fracture Zone tectonic
feature Pacific Ocean
135 E4

Agen France 73 B6

Āgra India 116 D3

Agrigento Italy 79 C7

Agrínio Greece 87 B5

Aguarico river Ecuador/Peru
40 B4

Aguascalientes Mexico 32 D4

Ahaggar mountains Algeria
var. Hoggar 53 E4

Ahmādābād India 116 C4

Ahvāz Iran 102 C4

Ahvenanmaa see Åland

Aigaío Pélagos see Aegean Sea

Aintab see Gaziantep

Aïr, Massif de l' region Niger
57 G2

Aix-en-Provence France
73 D6

Ajaccio Corse, France 73 E7

Ajdābiyā Libya 53 G2

Ajmer India 116 D3

Akaba see Al 'Aqabah

Akchâr desert Mauritania
56 C2

Akimiski Island island Canada
20 C3

Akita Japan 112 D3

Akjoujt Mauritania 56 C2

Akmola see Astana

Akmolinsk see Astana

Akpatok Island island Canada
21 E1

Akra Kanestron see Palioúri,
Akrotírio

Akron Ohio, USA 22 D3

Aksai Chin disputed region
China/India 108 B4

Aktau Kazakhstan prev.
Shevchenko 96 A4

Akureyri Iceland 65 E4

Akyab see Sittwe

Alabama state USA 30 D3

Alacant see Alicante

Alajuela Costa Rica 34 D4

Alamogordo New Mexico, USA
28 D3

Åland island group Finland Fin.
Ahvenanmaa 67 D6

Al 'Aqabah Jordan var. Akaba
101 B7

Alaska state USA 18

Alaska, Gulf of sea feature
Pacific Ocean 16 C3

Alaska Range mountain range
Alaska, USA 18 C3

Albacete Spain 75 E3

Alba Iulia Romania 90 B4

Albania country SE Europe 83

Albany Australia 129 B7

Albany Georgia, USA 31 E3

Albany New York, USA
23 F3

Albany Oregon, USA 26 A3

Albany river Canada 20 B3

Al Başrah — Ammassalik

- Al Başrah** Iraq var. Basra 102 C4
Al Baydā' Libya 53 G2
Albert, Lake lake Uganda/Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E5
Alberta province Canada 19 E4
Albi France 73 C6
Albuquerque New Mexico, USA 28 D2
Alcácer do Sal Portugal 74 C4
Aldabra Group *island group* Seychelles 61 G2
Aleg Mauritania 56 C3
Aleksandriya see Oleksandriya
Aleksandropol' see Gyumri
Aleksinac Serbia 82 E4
Alençon France 72 B3
Alessandria Italy 78 B2
Ålesund Norway 67 A5
Aleutian Basin *undersea feature* Bering Sea 134 D1
Aleutian Islands *islands* Alaska, USA 18 A3
Aleutian Trench *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 134 D1
Alexander Island *island* Antarctica 136 A3
Alexandra New Zealand 133 B7
Alexandretta see İskenderun
Alexandria see Al Iskandariyah
Alexandria Louisiana, USA 30 B3
Alexandroúpoli Greece 86 D3
Al Fāshir see El Fasher
Alföld see Great Hungarian Plain
Algarve region Portugal 74 C4
Algeciras Spain 74 D5
Algeria country N Africa 52-53
Alghero Italy 79 A5
Algiers capital of Algeria 52 D1
Al Ḥasakah Syria 100 D2
Al Ḥudaydah Yemen 103 B7
Al Ḥufūf Saudi Arabia 103 C5
Alicante Spain Cat. Alacant 75 F4
Alice Springs Australia 130 A4
Al Iskandariyah Egypt Eng. Alexandria 54 B1
Al Ismā'iliya Egypt Eng. Ismailia 54 B1
Al Jawf Saudi Arabia 102 B4
Al Jazīrah *region* Iraq/Syria 100 E2
Al Jizah Egypt var. El Giza 54 B1
Al Karak Jordan 101 B6
Al Khalil see Hebron
Al Khārijah Egypt var. El Khārga 54 B2
Al Khums Libya 53 F2
Al Khurtūm see Khartoum
Alkmaar Netherlands 68 C2
Al Kufrāh Libya 53 H4
Al Lādiqiyah Syria Eng. Latakia 100 B3
Allahābād India 117 E4
Allenstein see Olsztyń
Allentown Pennsylvania, USA 23 F4
Alma-Ata *capital of* Kazakhstan Rus./Kaz. Almaty 96 C5
Al Madīnah Saudi Arabia Eng. Medina 102 A5
Al Mafrāq Jordan 101 B5
Almalyk Uzbekistan Uzb. Olmaliq 105 E2
Al Manāmah see Manama
Al Marj Libya 53 G2
Almaty see Alma-Ata
Al Mawsil Iraq Eng. Mosul 102 B3
Almelo Netherlands 68 E3
Almería Spain 75 E5
Al Minyā Egypt 54 B2
Al Mukallā Yemen 103 C7
Alofi *capital of* Niue 127 F5
Alor, Kepulauan *island group* Indonesia 121 E5
Alps *mountain range* C Europe 62 D4
Al Qāhirah see Cairo
Al Qāmishlī Syria var. Kamishli 100 E1
Al Quṣayṭirah Syria 100 B4
Altai Mountains *mountain range* C Asia 108 C2
Altamura Italy 79 E5
Altar, Desierto de *Desert* Mexico/USA var. Sonoran Desert 32 A1
Altay China 108 C2
Altay Mongolia 108 D2
Altun Shan *mountain range* China 108 C3
Alturas California, USA 26 B4
Al Uqṣur Egypt Eng. Luxor 54 B2
Alytus Lithuania Pol. Olita 89 B5
Amadeus, Lake *seasonal lake* Australia 129 E5
Amakusa-nada *island group* Japan 113 A6
Amami-Ō-shima *island* Japan 113 A8
Amarillo Texas, USA 29 E2
Amazon *river* South America 38 C3
Amazon Basin *region* C South America 42 D2
Ambanja Madagascar 61 G2
Ambarchik Russian Federation 97 G2
Ambato Ecuador 40 A4
Amboasary Madagascar 61 F4
Ambon Indonesia 121 F4
Ambositra Madagascar 61 G3
Ambriz Angola 60 B1
Amdo China 108 C4
Ameland *island* Netherlands 68 D1
American Falls Reservoir *Reservoir* Idaho, USA 26 E4
American Samoa *external territory* USA, Pacific Ocean 127 F4
Amersfoort Netherlands 68 D3
Amga *river* Russian Federation 95 F2
Amiens France 72 C3
Amīndīvī Islands *island group* India 114 C2
Amirante Islands *island group* Seychelles 61 H1
Amman *capital of* Jordan 101 B5
Ammassalik Greenland var. Angmagssalik 64 D4

Ammochostos — Arad

- Ammochostos** see Gazimağusa
Āmol Iran 102 C3
Amorgós island Greece 87 D6
Amritsar India 116 D2
Amsterdam capital of Netherlands 68 C3
Amsterdam Island island French Southern and Antarctic Territories 123 C6
Am Timan Chad 58 C3
Amu Darya river C Asia 104 D3
Amundsen Gulf sea feature Canada 19 E2
Amundsen Plain undersea feature Pacific Ocean 136 B4
Amundsen Sea Antarctica 97 G4
Amur river E Asia 97 G4 107 E1
Anabar river Russian Federation 95 E2
Anadolu Dağları see Doğu Karadeniz Dağları
Anadyr' Russian Federation 97 H1
Anápolis Brazil 43 F4
Anatolia region SE Europe 85 G3
Anchorage Alaska, USA 18 C3
Ancona Italy 78 C3
Andalucía region Spain 74 D4
Andaman Islands island group India 115 H2 119 A5
Andaman Sea Indian Ocean 122 D3
Andes mountain range South America 39 B6
Andijon Uzbekistan Rus. Andizhan 105 F2
Andhra Pradesh state India 115 E1
Andizhan see Andijon
Andorra country SW Europe 73 B6
Andorra la Vella capital of Andorra 73 B6
Ándros island Greece 87 D5
Andros Island island Bahamas 36 C1
Angara river C Asia 95 D3
Ángel de la Guarda, Isla island Mexico 32 B2
Angel Falls see Salto Ángel
Angeles Philippines 121 E1
Ángel, Salto waterfall Venezuela Eng. Angel Falls 41 F2
Ångermanälven river Sweden 66 C4
Angers France 72 B4
Anglesey island Wales, UK 71 C5
Angmagssalik see Ammassalik
Angola country C Africa 60
Angola Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Angora see Ankara
Angoulême France 73 B5
Angren Uzbekistan 105 E2
Anguilla external territory UK, West Indies 37
Anhui province China var. Anhwei, Wan 111 C5
Anhwei see Anhui
Anjouan island Comoros 61 F2
Ankara capital of Turkey prev. Ankara 98 C3
Annaba Algeria 53 E1
An Nafūd desert region Saudi Arabia 102 B4
An Najaf Iraq var. Najaf 102 B4
Annapolis Maryland, USA 23 F4
Ann Arbor Michigan, USA 22 C3
Annecy France 73 D5
Anshan China 110 D4
Ansongo Mali 57 E3
Antakya Turkey var. Hatay 98 D4
Antalaha Madagascar 61 G2
Antalya Turkey prev. Adalia 98 B4
Antalya, Gulf of see Antalya Körfezi
Antalya Körfezi sea feature Mediterranean Sea Eng. Gulf of Antalya, var. Gulf of Adalia 98 B4
Antananarivo capital of Madagascar prev. Tananarive 61 G3
Antarctica 136
Antarctic Peninsula peninsula Antarctica 136 A2
Antequera Spain 74 D5
Anticosti, Île d' island Canada 21 F3
Antigua island Antigua & Barbuda 37 G3
Antigua & Barbuda country West Indies 37
Anti-Lebanon mountains Lebanon/Syria 100 B4
Antipodes Islands island group New Zealand 124 D5
Antofagasta Chile 46 B2
Antsirainana Madagascar 61 G2
Antsohihy Madagascar 61 G2
Antwerp see Antwerpen
Antwerpen Belgium Eng. Antwerp 69 C5
Anyang China 110 C4
Aoga-shima island Japan 113 D6
Aomori Japan 112 D3
Aoraki peak New Zealand var. Cook, Mount 133 B6
Aosta Italy 78 A2
Aoukar Plateau Mauritania 56 D3
Apeldoorn Netherlands 68 D3
Apennines see Appennino
Apia capital of Samoa 127 F4
Appalachian Mountains mountain range E USA 17 D5
Appennino mountain range Italy Eng. Apennines 78 C4
Apure river Venezuela 40 D2
Aqaba see Al 'Aqabah
Aqaba, Gulf of sea feature Red Sea Ar. Khalīj al 'Aqabah 101 A8
'Aqabah, Khalīj al see Aqaba, Gulf of
Āqchah Afghanistan var. Aqcheh 104 D3
Āqcheh see Āqchah
Arabian Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 B3
Arabian Peninsula peninsula Asia 85 H5 94 B5 103 C5
Arabian Sea Indian Ocean 122 B3
Aracaju Brazil 43 H3
Arad Romania 90 B4

Arafura Sea — Aṭ Ṭalfilah

- Arafura Sea** Asia/Australasia
126 A4
- Araguaia river** Brazil 43 F3
- Arāk** Iran 102 C3
- Araks** see Aras
- Arak** see Aras
- Aral Sea** *inland sea*
Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan 94 C3
- Araouane** Mali 57 E2
- Ararat, Mount** peak Turkey var.
Great Ararat, *Turk.*
Büyükâğırı Dağı 94 F3
- Aras river** SW Asia *Arm.* Arak's,
Per. Rūd-e Aras, *Rus.* Araks,
Turk. Aras Nehri 99 G3
- Aras Nehri** see Aras
- Arauca** Colombia 40 C2
- Arauca river** Colombia/
Venezuela 40 C2
- Arbil** Iraq *Kurd.* Hawlēr 102 B3
- Arctic Ocean** 18-19 137
- Arda river** Bulgaria/Greece
86 C3
- Ardabil** Iran 102 C3
- Ardennes** region W Europe
69 D7
- Arendal** Norway 67 A6
- Arensburg** see Kuressaare
- Arequipa** Peru 42 B4
- Arezzo** Italy 78 C3
- Argentina country** S South
America 46-47
- Argentine Basin** *undersea
feature* Atlantic Ocean 49 B7
- Argun river** China/Russian
Federation 95 E3
- Århus** Denmark 67 A7
- Arica** Chile 46 B1
- Arizona state** USA 28 B2
- Arkansas state** USA 30 B1
- Arkansas river** C USA 17 C5
- Arkhangel'sk** Russian
Federation 92 C3 96 C2
- Arles** France 73 D6
- Arlington** Texas, USA 29 G3
- Arlington** Virginia, USA 23 E4
- Arlon** Belgium 69 D8
- Armenia country** SW Asia
99 G2
- Armenia** Colombia 40 B3
- Armidale** Australia 131 D5
- Arnhem** Netherlands 68 D4
- Arnhem Land** *region* Australia
128 E2
- Arno river** Italy 78 B3
- Arran** *island* Scotland, UK
70 C4
- Ar Raqqah** Syria 100 C2
- Arras** France 72 C3
- Ar Riyād** see Riyadh
- Ar Rub** 'al Khālī *desert* Asia
Eng. Empty Quarter, Great
Sandy Desert 103 C6
- Ar Rustāq** Oman var. Rostak
103 D5
- Artesia** New Mexico, USA
28 D3
- Artigas** Uruguay 44 B4
- Aru, Kepulauan** *island group*
Indonesia 121 G5
- Arua** Uganda 55 B6
- Aruba** *external territory*
Netherlands, West Indies
37 E5
- Arusha** Tanzania 55 C7
- Asad, Buhayrat al** *Lake* Syria
Eng. Lake Assad 100 C2
- Asadābād** Afghanistan 105 E4
- Asahikawa** Japan 112 D2
- Asamankese** Ghana 57 E5
- Ascension** *island* Atlantic
Ocean 49 C5
- Ascoli Piceno** Italy 78 C4
- 'Aseb** Eritrea var. Assab 54 D4
- Ashburton** New Zealand
133 C6
- Asheville** North Carolina, USA
31 E1
- Aşgabat** *capital of*
Turkmenistan prev.
Ashkhabad, Poltoratsk
104 C3
- Ashkhabad** see Aşgabat
- Ashmore and Cartier Islands**
Australian external territory
Indian Ocean 124 A3
- Ash Sharīqah** United Arab
Emirates *Eng.* Sharjah 103 D5
- Asia** 94-95 106-107
- Asmara** *capital of* Eritrea *Amh.*
Asmara 54 C4
- Asmera** see Asmara
- Assab** see 'Aseb
- As Salt** Jordan var. Salt
101 B5
- Assamakka** Niger 57 F2
- Assen** Netherlands 68 E2
- Assad, Lake** see
Asad, Buhayrat al
- As Sulayyil** Saudi Arabia
103 B6
- As Suwaydā'** Syria 101 B5
- As Suways** Egypt *Eng.* Suez
54 B1
- Astana** *country capital*
Kazakhstan prev. Akmola,
Akmolinsk, Tselinograd, Kaz.
Aqmola. 96 C4
- Astoria** Oregon, USA 26 A2
- Astrakhan'** Russia Federation
93 B7
- Astypálaia** *island* Greece 87 D6
- Asunción** *capital of* Paraguay
44 B3
- Aswān** Egypt 54 B2
- Asyût** Egypt 54 B2
- Atacama Desert** *desert* Chile
46 B2
- Atamyrat** prev. Kerki.
Turkmenistan 104 D3
- Atâr** Mauritania 56 C2
- Atbara** Sudan 54 C3
- Athabasca, Lake** *lake* Canada
19 F4
- Athens** *capital of* Greece Gk.
Athina, prev. Athinai 87 C5
- Athens** Georgia, USA 31 E2
- Athína** see Athens
- Athínaí** see Athens
- Athlone** Ireland 71 B5
- Ati** Chad 58 C3
- Atlanta** Georgia, USA 30 D2
- Atlantic City** New Jersey, USA
23 F4
- Atlantic Ocean** 48-49
- Atlantic-Indian Basin** *undersea
feature* Indian Ocean 136 B1
- Atlantic-Indian Ridge** *undersea
feature* Atlantic Ocean 49 D7
- Atlas Mountains** *mountain
range* Morocco 52 C2
- Aṭ Ṭalfilah** Jordan 101 B6

At Ṭā'if — Balabac Strait

- At Ṭā'if** Saudi Arabia 102 B6
Attapu Laos 119 E5
Attawapiskat Canada 20 C3
Attawapiskat river Canada 20 B3
Attu Island *island* Alaska, USA 18 A2
Auch France 73 B6
Auckland New Zealand 132 D3
Auckland Islands *island group* New Zealand 124 D5
Augsburg Germany 77 C6
Augusta Australia 129 B7
Augusta Georgia, USA 31 E2
Augusta Maine, USA 23 G2
Aurillac France 73 C5
Aurora Colorado, USA 24 D4
Aurora Illinois, USA 22 B3
Aussig see Ústí nad Labem
Austin Texas, USA 29 G4
Australasia 124–125
Australes, îles *island group* French Polynesia 125 F4
Austral Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 H4
Australia country Pacific Ocean 124
Australian Alps Australia 131 D7
Australian Capital Territory *territory* Australia abbrev. A.C.T. 131 D6
Austria country C Europe 77
Auxerre France 72 C4
Avarua *capital* of Cook Islands 127 G5
Aveiro Portugal 74 C2
Avignon France 73 D6
Ávila Spain 74 D2
Avilés Spain 74 D1
Awbārī Libya 53 F3
Axel Heiberg Island *island* Canada 19 F1
Axios see Vardar
Ayacucho Peru 42 B4
Aydarko'l Ko'li *lake* Uzbekistan var. Aydarkül 104 D2
Aydarkül see Aydarko'l Ko'li
Aydin Turkey 98 A3
Ayer's Rock see Uluru
Ayr Scotland, UK 70 C4
Ayutthaya Thailand 119 C5
Ayvalık Turkey 98 A3
Azaouâd *desert* Mali 57 E2
A'zāz Syria 100 B2
Azerbaijan *country* SW Asia 99 G2
Azores *islands* Portugal, Atlantic Ocean 48 C3
Azov, Sea of Black Sea Ukr. Azovs'ke More, Rus. Azovskoye More 93 A6 91 G4
Azovs'ke More see Azov, Sea of
Azovskoye More see Azov, Sea of
Azul Argentina 46 D4
Azur, Côte d' *coastal region* France 73 E6
Az Zarqā' Jordan 101 B5
Az Zāwiyah Libya 53 F2
-
- B**
-
- Baalbek** Lebanon var. Ba'labakk 100 B4
Babeldaob *Island* Palau 124 B2
Babruysk Belarus Rus. Bobruysk 89 D6
Babuyan Channel *channel* Philippines 121 E1
Bacan, Pulau *island* Indonesia 121 F4
Baćka Topola Serbia 82 D3
Bacău Romania 90 C4
Badajoz Spain 74 C4
Baden Switzerland 77 E6
Bādiyat ash Shām see Syrian Desert
Baffin Bay *sea feature* Atlantic Ocean 48 B1
Baffin Island *island* Canada 19 G2
Bafing *river* Africa 56 C3
Bafoussam Cameroon 58 B4
Bagdad see Baghdad
Bagé Brazil 44 C4
Bahgħad *capital* of Iraq var. Bagħad, Ar. Bagħdād 102 B3
Bagħdād see Baghdad
Bagħlān Afghanistan 105 E3
Bago Myanmar prev. Pegu 118 B4
Bagoé *river* Côte d'Ivoire/Mali 56 D4
Baguio Philippines 121 E1
Bahamas *country* West Indies, Atlantic Ocean 36
Baharden see Baharly
Baharly Turkmenistan prev. Baharden, Bāherden, Bakhardeñ, Bakherden 104 B3
Bahāwalpur Pakistan 116 C3
Bāherden see Baharly
Bahía Blanca Argentina 47 C5
Bahía, Islas de la *islands* Honduras 34 D2
Bahir Dar Ethiopia 54 C4
Bahrain *country* SW Asia 103 C5
Baia Mare Romania 90 B3
Baikal, Lake see Baykal, Ozero
Bairiki *capital* of Kiribati 127 E2
Baishan China 110 E3
Baja Hungary 81 C7
Baja California peninsula Mexico Eng. Lower California 32 B2
Bajo Nuevo *island* Colombia 35 F2
Baker Oregon, USA 26 C3
Baker & Howland Islands *external territory* USA, Pacific Ocean 125 E2
Bakersfield California, USA 27 C7
Bakharden see Baharly
Bakherden see Baharly
Bākhtarān see Kermānshāh
Baki see Baku
Baku *capital* of Azerbaijan Az. Baki, var. Baky 99 H2
Baky see Baku
Balabac Strait *sea feature* South China Sea/Sulu Sea 120 D2

Ba'labakk — Basra

- Ba'labakk** see Baalbek
- Balakovo** Russian Federation 93 C6
- Bālā Morghāb** Afghanistan 104 D4
- Balaton** lake Hungary var. Lake Balaton, Ger. Plattensee 81 C7
- Balaton, Lake** see Balaton
- Balbina, Represa Reservoir** Brazil 42 D2
- Baleares, Islas** *island group* Spain Eng. Balearic Islands 75 H3
- Balearic Islands** see Baleares, Islas
- Bali** *island* Indonesia 120 D5
- Balikesir** Turkey 98 A3
- Balikpapan** Indonesia 120 D4
- Balkanabat** Turkmenistan prev. Nebitdag 104 B2
- Balkan Mountains** *mountain range* Bulgaria Bul. Stara Planina 86 C2
- Balkhash** Kazakhstan 96 C5
- Balkhash, Lake** see Balkhash, Ozero
- Balkhash, Ozero lake** Kazakhstan Eng. Lake Balkhash 94 C3
- Ballarat** Australia 131 C7
- Balsas** river Mexico 33 E5
- Bălți** Moldova 90 D3
- Baltic Port** see Paldiski
- Baltic Sea** Atlantic Ocean 67 C7
- Baltimore** Maryland, USA 23 F4
- Baltischport** see Paldiski
- Baltiski** see Paldiski
- Bamako** *capital of* Mali 56 D3
- Bambari** Central African Republic 58 D4
- Bamenda** Cameroon 58 B4
- Banaba** *island* Kiribati prev. Ocean Island 127 E2
- Bandaaceh** Indonesia 120 A3
- Banda, Laut** see Banda Sea
- Banda Sea** *sea feature* Pacific Ocean Ind. Laut Banda 121 F4
- Bandar-e 'Abbās** Iran 102 D4
- Bandar-e Būshehr** Iran 102 C4
- Bandar Lampung** Indonesia prev. Tanjungkarang 120 C4
- Bandar Seri Begawan** *capital of* Brunei 120 D3
- Bandon** Oregon, USA 26 A3
- Bandundu** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C6
- Bandung** Indonesia 120 C5
- Bangalore** India 114 D2
- Banggai, Kepulauan** *island group* Indonesia 121 E4
- Banghāzī** Libya Eng. Benghazi 53 G2
- Bangka, Palau** *island* Indonesia 120 C4
- Bangkok** *capital of* Thailand Th. Krung Thep 119 C5
- Bangladesh** *country S Asia* 117
- Bangor** Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
- Bangor** Maine, USA 23 G2
- Bangui** *capital of* Central African Republic 59 C5
- Bani** river Mali 56 D3
- Bani Suwayf** Egypt var. Beni Suef 54 B1
- Banja Luka** Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B3
- Banjarmasin** Indonesia 120 D4
- Banjul** *capital of* Gambia 56 B3
- Banks Island** *island* Canada 19 E2
- Banks Islands** *island group* Vanuatu, Pacific Ocean 126 D4
- Banks Peninsula** *peninsula* New Zealand 133 C6
- Banks Strait** *sea feature* Tasman Sea 131 C7
- Banská Bystrica** Slovakia Ger. Neusohl, Hung. Besztercebánya 81 C6
- Bantry Bay** *sea feature* Ireland 71 A6
- Banyo** Cameroon 58 B4
- Banzare** *Seamounts undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 C7
- Baotou** China 109 F3
- Baranavichy** Belarus Rus. Baranovichi, Pol. Baranowicze 89 C6
- Baranovichi** see Baranavichy
- Baranovicze** see Baranavichy
- Barbados** *country West Indies* 37 H4
- Barbuda** *island* Antigua & Barbuda 37 G3
- Barcaldine** Australia 130 C4
- Barcelona** Spain 75 G2
- Barcelona** Venezuela 41 E1
- Barcolod City** Philippines 121 E2
- Bareilly** India 117 E3
- Barentsburg** Svalbard 65 F2
- Barentsøya** *island* Svalbard 65 G2
- Barents Sea** Arctic Ocean 137 H5
- Bari** Italy 79 E5
- Barinas** Venezuela 40 D2
- Barisan, Pegunungan** *mountains* Indonesia 120 B4
- Barkly Tableland** *plateau* Australia 130 B3
- Barlavento, Ilhas de** *island group* Cape Verde var. Windward Islands 56 A2
- Bar-le-Duc** France 72 D3
- Barlee, Lake** *lake* Australia 129 B5
- Barlee Range** *mountain range* Australia 128 B4
- Barnaul** Russian Federation 96 D4
- Barnstaple** England, UK 71 C7
- Barquisimeto** Venezuela 40 D1
- Barra** *island* Scotland, UK 70 B3
- Barranquilla** Colombia 40 B1
- Barrier Range** *mountain range* Australia 131 C5
- Barrow** river Ireland 71 B6
- Barstow** California, USA 27 C7
- Bartang** river Tajikistan 105 F3
- Bartica** Guyana 41 G2
- Baruu-Urt** Mongolia 109 F2
- Barwon River** *river* Australia 131 D5
- Barysaw** Belarus Rus. Borisov 89 D5
- Basarabeasca** Moldova 90 D4
- Basel** Switzerland 77 B6
- Basra** see Al Başrah

Bassein — Berne

- Bassein** see Pathein
Basse-Terre capital of Guadeloupe 37 G4
Basseterre capital of St Kitts & Nevis 37 G3
Bass Strait sea feature Australia 131 C7
Bastia Corse, France 73 E7
Bastogne Belgium 69 D7
Bata Equatorial Guinea 58 A5
Batangas Philippines 121 E2
Bătdâmbâng Cambodia 119 D5
Bath England, UK 71 D6
Bathurst Canada 21 F4
Bathurst Island island Australia 128 D2
Bathurst Island island Canada 19 F2
Bătin, Wădi al dry watercourse Asia 102 C4
Batman Turkey var. İlüh 99 E4
Batna Algeria 53 E1
Baton Rouge Louisiana, USA 30 B3
Batticaloa Sri Lanka 115 E3
Bat'umi Georgia 99 F2
Bauru Brazil 44 D2
Bavarian Alps mountains Austria/Germany 77 C6
Bayamo Cuba 36 C2
Bayan Har Shan mountain range China 108 D4
Bayanhongor Mongolia 108 D2
Bay City Michigan, USA 22 C3
Baydhabo Somalia 55 D6
Baykal, Ozero lake Russian Federation Eng. Lake Baikal 95 E3
Bayonne France 73 A6
Baýramaly Turkmenistan 104 C3
Bayrût see Beirut
Beaufort Sea Arctic Ocean 137 F2
Beaufort West South Africa 60 D5
Beaumont Texas, USA 29 H4
Beauvais France 72 C3
Béchar Algeria 52 C2
Be'er Sheva' Israel 101 A6
- Beijing** capital of China var. Peking 110 C4
Beira Mozambique 61 E3
Beirut capital of Lebanon var. Beyrouth, Bayrüt 100 B4
Beja Portugal 74 C4
Béjaïa Algeria 53 E1
Bek-Budi see Karshi
Békéscsaba Hungary 81 D7
Belarus country E Europe var. Belarusia 89
Belau see Palau
Belcher Islands islands Canada 20 C2
Beledweyne Somalia 55 D5
Belém Brazil 43 F2
Belfast Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
Belfort France 72 E4
Belgaum India 114 C1
Belgium country W Europe 69
Belgorod Russian Federation 93 A5
Belgrade capital of Serbia SCr. Beograd 82 D3
Belitung, Pulau island Indonesia 120 C4
Belize country Central America 34
Belize City Belize 34 C1
Belle île island France 72 A4
Belle Isle, Strait of sea feature Canada 21 G3
Bellevue Washington, USA 26 B2
Bellingham Washington, USA 26 B1
Bellingshausen Sea Antarctica 136 A3
Bello Colombia 40 B2
Bellville South Africa 60 C5
Belmopan capital of Belize 34 C1
Belo Horizonte Brazil 45 F1
Belorussia see Belarus
Belostok see Białystok
Belye More Arctic Ocean Eng. White Sea 63 F1
Belyi, Ostrov island Russian Federation 137 H4
- Bend** Oregon, USA 26 B3
Bendery see Tighina
Bendigo Australia 131 C7
Benevento Italy 79 D5
Bengal, Bay of sea feature Indian Ocean 122 D3
Bengbu China 111 D5
Benghazi see Banghāzī
Bengkulu Indonesia 120 B4
Benguela Angola 60 B2
Beni river Bolivia 42 C4
Benidorm Spain 75 F4
Beni-Mellèl Morocco 52 C2
Benin country N Africa prev. Dahomey 57
Benin, Bight of sea feature W Africa 57 F5
Benin City Nigeria 57 F5
Beni Suef see Banī Suwayf
Ben Nevis mountain Scotland, UK 70 C3
Benue river Cameroon/Nigeria 57 G4
Beograd see Belgrade
Berat Albania 83 D6
Berbera Somalia 54 D4
Berbérati Central African Republic 58 C5
Berdyans'k Ukraine 91 G4
Berekut Turkmenistan prev. Gazandzhyk, var. Kazandzhik, Turkm. Gazanjyk 104 B2
Berezina see Byerazino
Bergamo Italy 78 B2
Bergen Norway 67 A5
Bergse Maas river Netherlands 68 D4
Bering Sea Pacific Ocean 134 D1
Bering Strait sea feature Bering Sea/Chukchi Sea 134 D1
Berkeley California, USA 27 B6
Berlin capital of Germany 76 D3
Bermejo river Argentina 46 D2
Bermuda external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 48 B3
Bern capital of Switzerland Fr. Berne 77 B7
Berne see Bern

Berner Alpen — Bongor

- Berner Alpen** mountain range Switzerland 77 B7
- Bertoua** Cameroon 59 B5
- Besançon** France 72 D4
- Besztercebánya** see Banská Bystrica
- Bethlehem** West Bank 101 A5
- Beyrouth** see Beirut
- Béziers** France 73 C6
- Bezmein** see Abadan
- Bhamo** Myanmar 118 B2
- Bhāvnagar** India 116 C4
- Bhōpal** India 116 D4
- Bhutan country** S Asia 117
- Biak, Pulau** island Indonesia 121 G4
- Białystok** Poland Rus. Belostok 80 E3
- Biel** Switzerland 77 B7
- Bielefeld** Germany 76 B4
- Bielitz-Biala** see Bielsko-Biała
- Bielsko-Biała** Poland Ger. Bielitz-Biala 81 C5
- Bié Plateau** upland Angola 51 C6
- Bighorn Mountains** mountains C USA 24 C2
- Bignona** Senegal 56 B3
- Big Spring** Texas, USA 29 E3
- Bihać** Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B3
- Bihār** state India 117 F3
- Bijelo Polje** Montenegro 82 D4
- Bikāner** India 116 C3
- Bila Tserkva** Ukraine 91 E2
- Bilbao** Spain 75 E1
- Billings** Montana, USA 24 C2
- Bilma, Grand Erg de** desert Niger 57 G3
- Biloela** Australia 130 D4
- Biloxi** Mississippi, USA 30 C3
- Biltine** Chad 58 D3
- Binghamton** New York, USA 23 F3
- Birāk** Libya 53 F3
- Birātnagar** Nepal 117 F3
- Birmingham** England, UK 71 D6
- Birmingham** Alabama, USA 30 D2
- Bir Mogreïn** Mauritania 56 C1
- Birsen** see Biržai
- Biržai** Lithuania Ger. Birsen 88 C4
- Biscay, Bay of** sea feature Atlantic Ocean 62 C4
- Bishkek** capital of Kyrgyzstan prev. Frunze, Pishpek 105 F2
- Bishop** California, USA 27 C6
- Biskra** Algeria 53 E2
- Bismarck** North Dakota, USA 25 E2
- Bismarck Archipelago** island group Papua New Guinea 126 B3
- Bismarck Sea** sea Pacific Ocean 124 B2
- Bissau** capital of Guinea-Bissau 56 B4
- Bitola** Macedonia 83 E6
- Bitterroot Range** mountains NW USA 26 D2
- Biwa-ko** lake Japan 113 C5
- Bizerte** Tunisia 53 E1
- Bjelovar** Croatia 82 B2
- Bjørnøya** Island N Norway Eng. Bear Island 65 G3
- Black Drin** river Albania/ Macedonia 83 D5
- Black Forest** see Schwarzwald
- Black Hills** mountains C USA 24 D3
- Blackpool** England, UK 71 D5
- Black River** river China/Vietnam 118 D3
- Black Sea** Asia/Europe 63 F4
- Black Volta** river Ghana/Côte d'Ivoire 57 E4
- Blackwater** river Ireland 71 A6
- Blagoevgrad** Bulgaria 86 C3
- Blagoveschensk** Russian Federation 97 G4
- Blanca, Bahía** sea feature Argentina 39 D5
- Blanche, Lake** lake Australia 131 B5
- Blantyre** Malawi 61 E2
- Blenheim** New Zealand 133 D5
- Blida** Algeria 52 D1
- Bloemfontein** South Africa 60 D4
- Blois** France 72 C4
- Bloomington** Indiana, USA 22 C4
- Bluefields** Nicaragua 35 E3
- Blue Mountains** mountains W USA 26 C2
- Blue Nile** river Ethiopia/Sudan 54 C4
- Blumenau** Brazil 44 D3
- Bo Sierra Leone** 56 C4
- Boa Vista** Brazil 42 D1
- Boa Vista** island Cape Verde 56 A3
- Bobo-Dioulasso** Burkina 56 D4
- Babruysk** see Babruysk
- Boca de la Serpiente** see Serpent's Mouth, The
- Bochum** Germany 76 B4
- Bodø** Norway 66 C3
- Bodrum** Turkey 98 A4
- Bogor** Indonesia 120 C5
- Bogotá** capital of Colombia 40 B3
- Bo Hai** sea feature Yellow Sea 110 D4
- Bohemian Forest** region Germany 77 D5
- Bohol Sea** Sea Philippines 121 E2
- Boise** Idaho, USA 26 D3
- Boké** Guinea 56 C4
- Bokhara** see Buxoro
- Bol** Chad 58 B3
- Bolivia country** C South America 42-43
- Bologna** Italy 78 C3
- Bolton** England, UK 71 D5
- Bolzano** Italy Ger. Bozen 78 C2
- Boma** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 B7
- Bombay** see Mumbai
- Bomu** river Central African Republic/Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D5
- Bongo, Massif des** upland Central African Republic 58 D4
- Bongor** Chad 58 C3

Bonn — Buchanan

- Bonn Germany 76 B4
 Boosaaso Somalia 54 E4
 Borås Sweden 67 B7
 Bordeaux France 73 B5
 Borger Texas, USA 29 E2
 Borisov see Barysaw
 Borlänge Sweden 67 C6
Borneo island SE Asia 120-121
Bornholm island Denmark
 67 C8
Bosanski Šamac Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
Bosna river Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
Bosna I Hercegovina,
Federacija Admin. region
republic Bosnia and Herzegovina 82 C4
Bosnia & Herzegovina country
 SE Europe 82-83
Bosphorus sea feature Turkey
Turk. İstanbul Boğazi 98 B2
Bossangoa Central African Republic 58 C4
Bosten Hu Lake China 108 C3
Boston Massachusetts, USA
 23 G3
Bothnia, Gulf of sea feature
 Baltic Sea 67 C5
Botoșani Romania 90 C3
Botswana country southern Africa 60
Bouar Central African Republic
 58 C4
Bougainville Island island
 Papua New Guinea 126 C3
Bougouni Mali 56 D4
Boulder Colorado, USA 24 C4
Boulogne-sur-Mer France
 72 C2
Bourges France 72 C4
Bourgogne region France Eng.
 Burgundy 72 D4
Bourke Australia 131 C5
Bournemouth England, UK
 71 D7
Bouvet Island external territory
 Norway, Atlantic Ocean 49 D7
Bowen Australia 130 D3
Bowling Green Kentucky, USA
 22 C5
Bozeman Montana, USA 24 B2
Bozen see Bolzano
Brač island Croatia 82 B4
Bradford England, UK 71 D5
Braga Portugal 74 C2
Bragança Portugal 74 C2
Brahmaputra river Asia 117 G3
Bräila Romania 90 D4
Brainerd Minnesota, USA 25 F2
Brandon Canada 19 F5
Brasília capital of Brazil 43 F4
Brașov Romania 90 C4
Bratislava capital of Slovakia
Ger. Pressburg, Hung.
 Pozsony 81 C6
Bratsk Russian Federation 97 E4
Braunau am Inn Austria 77 D6
Braunschweig Germany Eng.
 Brunswick 76 C4
Brazil country South America
 42-43
Brazil Basin undersea feature
 Atlantic Ocean 49 C5
Brazilian Highlands upland
 Brazil 43 G4
Brazos river SW USA 29 G3
Brazzaville capital of Congo
 59 B6
Brecon Beacons hills Wales, UK
 71 C6
Breda Netherlands 68 C4
Bregenz Austria 77 B7
Bremen Germany 76 B3
Bremerhaven Germany 76 B3
Brescia Italy 78 B2
Breslau see Wrocław
Brest Belarus Pol. Brześć nad Bugiem, prev. Brześć Litewski, Rus. Brest-Litovsk
 89 B6
Brest France 72 A3
Brest-Litovsk see Brest
Bretagne region France Eng.
 Brittany 77 A3
Brezhnev see Naberezhnye Chelny
Bria Central African Republic
 58 D4
Bridgetown capital of Barbados 37 H4
Brig Switzerland 77 B5
Brighton England, UK 71 E7
Brindisi Italy 79 E5
Brisbane Australia 131 E5
Bristol England, UK 71 D6
British Columbia province
 Canada 18-19
British Indian Ocean Territory
external territory UK, Indian Ocean 122 C4
British Isles islands W Europe
 70-71
British Virgin Islands external
territory UK, West Indies 37
Brittany see Bretagne
Brno Czech Republic
Ger. Brün 81 B5
Broken Arrow Oklahoma, USA
 29 G1
Broken Hill Australia 131 B6
Broken Ridge undersea feature
 Indian Ocean 123 D6
Bromberg see Bydgoszcz
Brooks Range mountains
 Alaska, USA 18 D2
Brookton Australia 129 B6
Broome Australia 128 C3
Brownfield Texas, USA 29 E2
Brownsville Texas, USA 29 G5
Bruges see Brugge
Brugge Belgium Fr. Bruges
 69 A5
Brunei country E Asia 120 D3
Brünn see Brno
Brunswick Georgia, USA 31 E3
Brunswick see Braunschweig
Brusa see Bursa
Brussel see Brussels
Brussels capital of Belgium Fr.
 Bruxelles, Flem. Brussel 69 C6
Brüx see Most
Bruxelles see Brussels
Bryan Texas, USA 29 G3
Bryansk Russian Federation
 93 A5 96 A2
Brześć Litewski see Brest
Brześć nad Bugiem see Brest
Bucaramanga Colombia
 40 C2
Buchanan Liberia 56 C5

Bucharest — Cancún

Bucharest capital of Romania 90 C5
Budapest capital of Hungary 81 C6
Budweis see České Budějovice
Buenaventura Colombia 40 B3
Buenos Aires capital of Argentina 46 D4
Buenos Aires, Lago lake Argentina/Chile 47 B6
Buffalo New York, USA 23 E3
Bug river E Europe 90 C1
Bujumbura capital of Burundi prev. Usumbara 55 B7
Bukavu Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E6
Bukhara see Buxoro
Bulawayo Zimbabwe 60 D3
Bulgan Mongolia 109 E2
Bulgaria country E Europe 86
Bumba Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D5
Bunbury Australia 129 B6
Bundaberg Australia 130 E4
Bunia Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E5
Buraydah Saudi Arabia 103 B5
Burē Ethiopia 54 C4
Burgas Bulgaria 86 E2
Burgos Spain 75 E2
Burgundy see Bourgogne
Burketown Australia 130 B3
Burkina country W Africa 57
Burlington Iowa, USA 25 G4
Burlington Vermont, USA 23 F2
Burma see Myanmar
Burnie Tasmania 131 C8
Burns Oregon, USA 26 C3
Bursa Turkey prev. Brusa 98 B3
Būr Saīd Egypt Eng. Port Said 54 B1
Burtneiku Ezers lake Latvia 88 C3
Buru, Pulau island Indonesia 121 E4
Burundi country C Africa 55
Busselton Australia 129 B7
Butembo Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E5
Buton, Pulau Island Indonesia 121 E4
Butte Montana, USA 24 B2
Butuan Philippines 121 F2

Buxoro Uzbekistan var. Bokhara, Rus. Bukhara 104 D2
Büyükağrı Dağı see Ararat, Mount
Buzău Romania 90 C4
Büzmeýin see Abadan
Bydgoszcz Poland Ger. Bromberg 80 C3
Byerazino river Belarus Rus. Berezina 89 D6
Byzantium see İstanbul

C

Caazapá Paraguay 44 C3
Cabanatuan Philippines 121 E1
Cabimas Venezuela 40 C1
Cabinda enclave Angola 60 B1
Cabot Strait sea feature Atlantic Ocean 21 G4
Čačak Serbia 82 D4
Cáceres Spain 74 D3
Cachoeiro de Itapemirim Brazil 45 F1
Cadiz Philippines 121 E2
Cádiz Spain 74 D5
Caen France 72 B3
Cagayan de Oro Philippines 121 F2
Cagliari Italy 79 A5
Cahors France 73 B5
Cairns Australia 130 D3
Cairo capital of Egypt Ar. Al Qāhirah, var. El Qāhira 54 B1
Čakovec Croatia 82 B2
Calabria Nigeria 57 G5
Calabria region Italy 79 D6
Calafate see El Calafate
Calais France 72 C2
Calais Maine, USA 23 H1
Calama Chile 46 B2
Calbayog Philippines 121 F2
Calcutta see Kolkata
Caldas da Rainha Portugal 74 B3
Caldwell Idaho, USA 27 C3
Caleta Olivia Argentina 47 C6

Calgary Canada 19 E5
Cali Colombia 40 A3
Calicut India see Kozhikode 114 D2
California state USA 26-27
California, Golfo de sea feature Pacific Ocean Eng. California, Gulf of 32 B2 123 F2
Callabonna, Lake lake Australia 131 B5
Callao Peru 42 A3
Caltanissetta Italy 79 C7
Camagüey Cuba 36 C2
Cambodia country SE Asia Cam. Kampuchea 119
Cambridge England, UK 71 E6
Cambridge New Zealand 132 D2
Cameroon country W Africa 58-59
Campbell Plateau undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C5
Campeche Mexico 33 G4
Campeche, Bahía de sea feature Mexico Eng. Gulf of Campeche 33 G4
Campina Grande Brazil 43 H3
Campinas Brazil 45 E2
Campo Grande Brazil 44 C1
Campos Brazil 45 F2
Canada country North America 16-17
Canada Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean var. Laurentian Basin 137 F2
Canadian River river SW USA 29 E2
Çanakkale Turkey 98 A3
Çanakkale Boğazı see Dardanelles
Canarias, Islas islands Spain Eng. Canary Islands 50 A2
Canary Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 C4
Canary Islands see Canarias, Islas
Canaveral, Cape coastal feature Florida, USA 31 F4
Canberra capital of Australia 131 D6
Cancún Mexico 33 H3

Caniapiscau — Chāgai Hills

- Caniapiscau** river Canada 21 E2
Caniapiscau, Réserveoir Reservoir Canada 21 E3
Canik Dağları mountains Turkey 98 D2
Çankırı Turkey 98 C2
Cannes France 73 D6
Canoas Brazil 44 D4
Canterbury England, UK 71 E6
Canterbury Bight sea feature Pacific Ocean 133 C6
Canterbury Plains plain New Zealand 133 B6
Cân Tho Vietnam 119 D6
Canton Ohio, USA 22 D4
Canton see *Guangzhou*
Cape Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Cape Town South Africa 60 C5
Cape Verde country Atlantic Ocean 56 A2
Cape Verde Basin undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 48 C4
Cape York Peninsula peninsula Australia 124 B3
Cap-Haïtien Haiti 36 D3
Capri, Isola di island Italy 79 D5
Caquetá river Colombia 40 C4
CAR see Central African Republic
Caracas capital of Venezuela 40 D1
Carazinho Brazil 44 C3
Carbondale Illinois, USA 22 B5
Carcassonne France 73 C6
Cardiff Wales, UK 71 C6
Cardigan Bay sea feature Wales, UK 71 C6
Carey, Lake lake Australia 129 C5
Caribbean Sea Atlantic Ocean 36-37
Carlisle England, UK 70 D4
Carlsbad New Mexico, USA 28 D3
Carlsberg Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 B4
Carnarvon Australia 128 A5
Carnegie, Lake lake Australia 129 C5
Carolina Brazil 43 F3
- Caroline Island** see *Millennium Island*
Caroline Islands *island group* Micronesia 126 B1
Caroni river Venezuela 41 F2
Carpathian Mountains *mountain range* E Europe var. Carpathians 63 E4
Carpathians see *Carpathian Mountains*
Carpații Meridionali *mountain range* Romania Eng. South Carpathians, Transylvanian Alps 90 B4
Carpentaria, Gulf of sea feature Australia 130 B2
Carson City Nevada, USA 27 B5
Cartagena Colombia 40 B1
Cartagena Spain 75 F4
Cartago Costa Rica 35 E4
Cartwright Canada 21 G2
Carúpano Venezuela 41 E1
Casablanca Morocco 52 C2
Casa Grande Arizona, USA 28 B3
Cascade Range *mountain range* Canada/USA 26 B2
Cascais Portugal 74 B3
Casper Wyoming, USA 24 C3
Caspian Sea *inland sea* Asia/Europe 94 B4
Castellón de la Plana Spain 75 F3
Castelo Branco Portugal 74 C3
Castries capital of St Lucia 37 G4
Castro Chile 47 B6
Cat Island *island* Bahamas 36 D1
Catania Italy 79 D7
Catanzaro Italy 79 D6
Cauca river Colombia 40 B2
Caucasus *mountains* Asia/Europe 93 A7
Caura river Venezuela 41 E2
Caviana, Ilha *island* Brazil 43 F1
Cawnpore see *Kānpur*
Caxias do Sul Brazil 44 D4
- Cayenne** capital of French Guiana 41 H3
Cayman Islands external territory UK, West Indies 36
Cebu Philippines 121 E2
Cedar Rapids Iowa, USA 25 G3
Cedros, Isla *island* Mexico 32 A2
Ceduna Australia 131 A6
Cefalù Italy 79 C6
Celebes see *Sulawesi*
Celebes Sea Pacific Ocean Ind. Laut Sulawesi 134 B3
Celje Slovenia 77 E7
Central African Republic country C Africa abbrev. CAR 58-59
Central, Cordillera *mountain range* Philippines 121 E1
Central Mākrān Range *mountains* Pakistan 116 A3
Central Pacific Basin undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 E1
Central Russian Upland *upland* Russian Federation 94 B3
Central Siberian Plateau see *Srednesibirskoye Ploskogor'ye*
Central Siberian Uplands see *Srednesibirskoye Ploskogor'ye*
Central, Sistema *mountain range* Spain 74 D3
Cephalonia see *Kefalloniá*
Ceram Sea *Sea* Indonesia 121 F4
Cernăuti see *Chernivtsi*
Cēsis Latvia Ger. Wenden 88 C3
České Budějovice Czech Republic Ger. Budweis 81 B5
Ceuta external territory Spain, N Africa 52 C1
Cévennes *mountains* France 73 C6
Ceylon see Sri Lanka
Ceylon Plain undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 C4
Chad country C Africa 58
Chad, Lake lake C Africa 58 B3
Chāgai Hills *mountains* Pakistan 116 A2

Chagos-Laccadive Plateau — Choma

- Chagos-Laccadive Plateau**
undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 C4
- Chagos Trench** *undersea feature Indian Ocean* 122 C4
- Chalkida** Greece 87 C5
- Challenger Deep** *undersea feature Pacific Ocean* 134 B3
- Châlons-en-Champagne** France 72 D3
- Chambéry** France 73 D5
- Champaign** Illinois, USA 22 B4
- Chanaral** Chile 46 B2
- Chandigarh** India 116 D2
- Chang, Ko** *island Thailand* 119 C5
- Changchun** China 110 D3
- Chang Jiang** *river China var. Yangtze* 111 B6
- Changsha** China 111 C6
- Chaniá** Greece 87 C7
- Channel Islands** *island group California, USA* 27 B8
- Channel Islands** *islands UK* 71 D8
- Channel-Port-aux-Basques** Canada 21 G4
- Channel Tunnel** France/UK 71 E7
- Chapala, Lago de** *lake Mexico* 32 D4
- Chardzhev** see *Türkmenabat*
- Chardzhou** see *Türkmenabat*
- Chari river** C Africa 58 C3
- Chārikār** Afghanistan 105 E4
- Chārjew** see *Türkmenabat*
- Charleroi** Belgium 69 C6
- Charleston** South Carolina, USA 31 F2
- Charleston** West Virginia, USA 22 D5
- Charleville** Australia 130 C4
- Charlotte** North Carolina, USA 31 F1
- Charlotte Amalie** *capital of Virgin Islands* 37 F3
- Charlottesville** Virginia, USA 23 E5
- Charlottetown** Canada 21 G4
- Charters Towers** Australia 130 D3
- Chartres** France 72 C3
- Châteauroux** France 72 C4
- Chatham Islands** *islands New Zealand* 134 D4
- Chattanooga** Tennessee, USA 30 D1
- Chauk** Myanmar 118 A3
- Chaves** Portugal 74 C2
- Cheboksary** Russian Federation 93 C5
- Cheboyan** Michigan, USA 22 C2
- Chech, Erg** *desert Algeria/Mali* 56 D1
- Che-chiang** see *Zhejiang*
- Cheju-do** *island South Korea* 111 E5
- Cheju Strait** *sea feature South Korea* 111 E5
- Cheiakiang** see *Zhejiang*
- Cheleken** see *Hazar*
- Cheyabinsk** Russian Federation 96 C3
- Chemnitz** Germany prev. Karl-Marx-Stadt 76 D4
- Chenāb** *river Pakistan* 116 C2
- Chengdu** China 111 B5
- Chennai** India prev. Madras 115 E2
- Cherbourg** France 72 B3
- Cherepovets** Russian Federation 92 B4
- Cherkasy** Ukraine 91 E2
- Cherkessk** Russian Federation 93 A7
- Chernigov** see *Chernihiv*
- Chernihiv** Ukraine Rus. Chernigov 91 E1
- Chernivtsi** Ukraine Rus. Chernovtsy, Rom. Cernăuți 90 C3
- Chernobyl'** see *Chornobyl'*
- Chernovtsy** see *Chernivtsi*
- Chernyakhovsk** Kaliningrad, Russian Federation 88 B4
- Chesapeake Bay** *sea feature USA* 23 F5
- Chester** England, UK 71 D5
- Cheyenne** Wyoming, USA 24 D4
- Chiang-hsi** see *Jiangxi*
- Chiang Mai** Thailand 118 B4
- Chiang-su** see *Jiangsu*
- Chiba** Japan 113 D5
- Chicago** Illinois, USA 22 B3
- Chiclayo** Peru 42 A3
- Chico** California, USA 27 B5
- Chicoutimi** Canada 21 E4
- Chifeng** China var. Ulanhad 109 F2
- Chihli** see *Hebei*
- Chihuahua** Mexico 32 C2
- Chile** *country S* South America 46-47
- Chile Basin** *undersea feature Pacific Ocean* 135 G4
- Chile Chico** Chile 47 B6
- Chile Rise** *undersea feature Pacific Ocean* 135 G4
- Chi-lin** see *Jilin*
- Chillán** Chile 46 B4
- Chiloé, Isla de** *island Chile* 47 B6
- Chimborazo** *peak Ecuador* 38 A3
- Chimbote** Peru 42 A3
- Chimkent** see *Shymkent*
- Chimoio** Mozambique 61 E3
- China** *country E Asia* 108-109
- Chinandega** Nicaragua 34 C3
- Chindwinn** *river Myanmar* 118 A2
- Chinghai** see *Qinghai*
- Chingola** Zambia 60 D2
- Chinook Trough** *undersea feature Pacific Ocean* 134 D1
- Chios** Greece 87 D5
- Chios** *island Greece prev. Khios* 87 D5
- Chirchik** Uzbekistan Uzb. Chirchiq 105 E2
- Chirchiq** see *Chirchik*
- Chiriquí, Golfo de** *sea feature Panama* 35 E5
- Chișinău** *capital of Moldova, var. Kishinev* 90 D3
- Chita** Russian Federation 97 F4
- Chitré** Panama 35 F5
- Chittagong** Bangladesh 117 G4
- Chitungwiza** Zimbabwe 60 D3
- Choluteca** Honduras 34 C3
- Choma** Zambia 60 D3

Chona — Comodoro Rivadavia

- Chona river** Russian Federation 95 E2
- Chon Buri** Thailand 119 C5
- Ch'öngjin** North Korea 110 E3
- Chongqing** province China var. Chungking 111 B5
- Chonos**, Archipiélago de los *island group* Chile 47 B6
- Chornobyl'** Ukraine Rus. Chernobyl' 91 E1
- Choûm** Mauritania 56 C2
- Choybalsan** Mongolia 109 F2
- Christchurch** New Zealand 133 C6
- Christmas Island** external territory Australia, Indian Ocean 122 D5
- Christmas Island** see Kiritimati
- Christmas Ridge** undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 F1
- Chuan** see Sichuan
- Chubut river** Argentina 47 B6
- Chudskoye Ozero** see Peipus, Lake
- Chuí** see Chuy
- Chukchi Plain** undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G2
- Chukchi Sea** Arctic Ocean Rus. Chukotskoye More 137 F1
- Chukotskoye More** see Chukchi Sea
- Chula Vista** California, USA 27 C8
- Chulym river** Russian Federation 94 D3
- Chumphon** Thailand 119 C6
- Chungking** see Chongqing
- Chuquicamata** Chile 46 B2
- Chur** Switzerland 77 B7
- Churchill** Canada 19 G4
- Chuuk Islands** *island group* Micronesia 126 B1
- Chuy** Brazil var. Chuí 44 C5
- Cienfuegos** Cuba 36 B2
- Cieza** Spain 75 F4
- Cilacap** Indonesia 120 C5
- Cincinnati** Ohio, USA 22 C4
- Ciudad Bolívar** Venezuela 41 E2
- Ciudad del Este** Paraguay 44 C3
- Ciudad de México** see Mexico City
- Ciudad Guayana** Venezuela 41 E2
- Ciudad Juárez** Mexico 32 C1
- Ciudad Obregón** Mexico 32 B2
- Ciudad Ojeda** Venezuela 40 C1
- Ciudad Real** Spain 75 E3
- Ciudad Valles** Mexico 33 E3
- Ciudad Victoria** Mexico 33 E3
- Clarence river** New Zealand 133 C5
- Clarion Fracture Zone** tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 G1
- Clarksville** Tennessee, USA 30 D1
- Clearwater** Florida, USA 31 E4
- Clermont** Australia 130 D4
- Clermont-Ferrand** France 73 C5
- Cleveland** Ohio, USA 22 D3
- Clipperton Fracture Zone** tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 G2
- Clipperton Island** external territory France, Pacific Ocean 135 F3
- Cloncurry** Australia 130 C3
- Clovis** New Mexico, USA 29 E2
- Cluj-Napoca** Romania 90 B3
- Clutha river** New Zealand 133 B7
- Coast Ranges** mountain range W USA 26 A5
- Coats Island** *island* Canada 20 C1
- Coats Land** physical region Antarctica 136 B2
- Coatzacoalcos** Mexico 33 G4
- Cobán** Guatemala 34 B2
- Cochabamba** Bolivia 42 C4
- Cochin** India see Kochi 114 D3
- Cochrane** Canada 20 C4
- Cochrane** Chile 47 B6
- Coco river** Honduras/Nicaragua 34 D2
- Cocos Basin** undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
- Cocos Islands** external territory Australia, Indian Ocean 122 D5
- Cod, Cape** coastal feature NE USA 23 G3
- Coeur d'Alene** Idaho, USA 26 C2
- Coffs Harbour** Australia 131 E6
- Coihaique** Chile 47 B6
- Coimbatore** India 114 D3
- Coimbra** Portugal 74 C3
- Colchester** England, UK 71 E6
- Colmar** France 72 E4
- Cologne** see Köln
- Colombia** country N South America 40-41
- Colombo** capital of Sri Lanka 115 E4
- Colón** Panama 35 F4
- Colón**, Archipiélago de see Galapagos Islands
- Colorado** state USA 24 C4
- Colorado** river USA 16 B5
- Colorado** river Argentina 47 C5
- Colorado Plateau** upland region S USA 28 B1
- Colorado Springs** Colorado, USA 24 D4
- Columbia** South Carolina, USA 31 F2
- Columbia** river NW USA 26 C1
- Columbus** Georgia, USA 30 D3
- Columbus** Mississippi, USA 30 C2
- Columbus** Nebraska, USA 25 E4
- Columbus** Ohio, USA 22 D4
- Comayagua** Honduras 34 C2
- Comilla** Bangladesh 117 G4
- Communism** Peak peak Tadjikistan Rus. Pik Kommunizma, prev. Stalin Peak, Garmo Peak 105 F3
- Como, Lago di** lake Italy 78 B2
- Comodoro Rivadavia** Argentina 47 C6

Comoros — Czлучów

- Comoros** country Indian Ocean 61
- Conakry** capital of Guinea 56 C4
- Concepción** Chile 47 B5
- Concepción** Paraguay 44 B2
- Conchos** river Mexico 32 C2
- Concord** New Hampshire, USA 22 G2
- Concordia** E Argentina 46 D3
- Congo** country C Africa 59
- Congo** river C Africa var. Zaire 51 C5
- Congo Basin** drainage basin C Africa 59 C5
- Congo, Democratic Republic of** country C Africa 59
- Connecticut** state USA 23 G3
- Constance, Lake** river C Europe 77 B6
- Constantine** Algeria 53 E1
- Constantinople** see İstanbul
- Constanta** Romania 90 D5
- Coober Pedy** Australia 131 A5
- Cook, Mount** see Aoraki
- Cook Islands** external territory New Zealand, Pacific Ocean 127 G4
- Cook Strait** sea feature New Zealand 133 D5
- Cooktown** Australia 130 D2
- Cooma** Australia 131 D7
- Coos Bay** Oregon, USA 26 A3
- Cootamundra** Australia 131 D6
- Copenhagen** capital of Denmark 67 B7
- Copiapó** Chile 46 B3
- Coppermine** see Kuglukutuk
- Coquimbo** Chile 46 B3
- Corabia** Romania 90 B5
- Coral Sea** Pacific Ocean 130 E3
- Coral Sea Islands** external territory Australia, Coral Sea 130 E3
- Corantijn** see Courantyne
- Cordillera Cantábrica** mountain range Spain 74 D1
- Córdoba** Argentina 46 C3
- Córdoba** Spain 74 D4
- Cordova** Alaska, USA 18 D3
- Corfu** see Kérkyra
- Corinth** see Kórinthos
- Corinth, Gulf of** see Korinthiakós Kólpos
- Corinto** Nicaragua 34 C3
- Cork** Ireland 71 B6
- Corner Brook** Canada 21 G3
- Coro** Venezuela 40 D1
- Coronel Oviedo** Paraguay 44 C2
- Corpus Christi** Texas, USA 29 G5
- Corrib, Lough** lake Ireland 71 A5
- Corrientes** Argentina 46 D3
- Corse** island France Eng. Corsica 73 E7 84 D2
- Corsica** see Corse
- Çorum** Turkey 98 D2
- Corvallis** Oregon, USA 26 A3
- Cosenza** Italy 79 D6
- Costa Blanca** coastal region Spain 75 F4
- Costa Brava** coastal region Spain 75 H2
- Costa Rica** country Central America 34-35
- Côte d'Ivoire** country W Africa Eng. Ivory Coast 56 D4
- Cottbus** Germany 76 D4
- Council Bluffs** Iowa, USA 25 F4
- Courantyne** river Guyana / Suriname var. Corantijn 41 G3
- Courland Lagoon** sea feature Baltic Sea 88 B4
- Coventry** England, UK 71 D6
- Covilhã** Portugal 74 C3
- Cowan, Lake** lake Australia 129 C6
- Cozumel, Isla de** island Mexico 33 H3
- Cracow** see Kraków
- Craiova** Romania 90 B5
- Cremona** Italy 78 B2
- Cres** island Croatia 82 A3
- Crescent City** California, USA 26 A4
- Crete** see Kríti
- Crete, Sea of** Mediterranean Sea Gk. Kritikó Pélagos 87 D7
- Crimea** see Krym
- Cristóbal** Panama 48 A4
- Croatia** country SE Europe 82
- Croker Island** island Australia 128 E2
- Crotone** Italy 79 E6
- Crozet Basin** underwater feature Indian Ocean 123 B6
- Crozet Islands** island group Indian Ocean 123 B7
- Crystal Brook** Australia 131 B6
- Cuanza** river Angola 60 B2
- Cuba** country West Indies 36
- Cubango** see Okavango
- Cúcuta** Colombia 40 C2
- Cuenca** Ecuador 40 A5
- Cuenca** Spain 75 E3
- Cuernavaca** Mexico 33 E4
- Cuiabá** Brazil 43 E4
- Culiacán** Mexico 32 C3
- Cumaná** Venezuela 41 E1
- Cumberland** Maryland, USA 23 E4
- Cunene** river Angola/Namibia 60 B3
- Cunnamulla** Australia 131 C5
- Curicó** Chile 46 B4
- Curitiba** Brazil 44 D3
- Cusco** Peru prev. Cuzco 42 B4
- Cuttack** India 117 F5
- Cuxhaven** Germany 76 B3
- Cuyuni** river Guyana/Venezuela 41 F2
- Cuzco** see Cusco
- Cyclades** see Kykládes
- Cymru** see Wales
- Cyprus** country Mediterranean Sea 98 C5
- Czechoslovakia** see Czech Republic or Slovakia
- Czech Republic** country C Europe 80-81
- Częstochowa** Poland Ger. Tšchenstochau 80 C4
- Czлучów** Poland 80 C3

D

- Dacca** see Dhaka
- Dagden** see Hiiumaa
- Dagö** see Hiiumaa
- Dagupan** Philippines 121 E1
- Da Hinggan Ling** mountain range China Eng. Great Khingan Range 109 G1
- Dahomey** see Benin
- Dakar** capital of Senegal 56 B3
- Dakovo** Croatia 82 C3
- Dalain Hob** China 108 D3
- Dalaman** Turkey 98 B4
- Dalandzadgad** Mongolia 109 E3
- Đa Lat** Vietnam 119 E5
- Dalby** Australia 131 D5
- Dalian** China 110 D4
- Dallas** Texas, USA 29 G3
- Dalmacija region** Croatia 82 B4
- Daly Waters** Australia 128 E3
- Damān** India 116 C5
- Damas** see Damascus
- Damascus** Syria var. Esh Sham, Fr. Damas, Ar. Dimashq 100 B4
- Dampier** Australia 128 B4
- Damxung** China 108 C5
- Đa Nàng** Vietnam 119 E4
- Dandong** China 110 D4
- Daneborg** Greenland 65 E3
- Danghara** Tajikistan 105 E3
- Danmarksstraedet** see Denmark Strait
- Danube** river C Europe 63 E4
- Danville** Virginia, USA 23 E5
- Danzig** see Gdańsk
- Danzig, Gulf of** 76 C2 Gulf Poland 80 C2
- Dar'ā** Syria 101 B5
- Dardanelles** sea feature Turkey Turk. Çanakkale Boğazı 98 A2
- Dar es Salaam** Tanzania 55 C7
- Darfur** Cultural region Sudan 54 A4
- Darhan** Mongolia 109 E2
- Darien, Gulf of** sea feature Caribbean Sea 35 G5
- Darling** river Australia 131 C6
- Darmstadt** Germany 77 B5
- Darnah** Libya 53 H2
- Dartmoor region** England, UK 71 C7
- Dartmouth** Canada 21 F4
- Darwin** Australia 128 D2
- Dashhowuz** see Daşoguz
- Daşoguz** Turkmenistan prev. Tashauz, Turkm. Dashhowuz 104 C2
- Datong** China 110 C4
- Daugava** see Western Dvina
- Daugavpils** Latvia Ger. Dūnaburg, Rus. Dvinsk 88 D4
- Dāvāngere** India 114 D2
- Davao** Philippines 121 F3
- Davao Gulf** gulf Philippines 121 F3
- Davenport** Iowa, USA 25 G3
- David** Panama 35 E5
- Davie Ridge** undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 A5
- Davis Sea** Indian Ocean 136 D3
- Davis Strait** sea feature Atlantic Ocean 64 C3
- Dawei** Myanmar prev. Tavoy 119 B5
- Dayr az Zawr** Syria 100 D3
- Dayton** Ohio, USA 22 C4
- Daytona Beach** Florida, USA 31 F4
- Dead Sea salt lake** SW Asia Ar. Al Bahr al Mayit, Bahrat Lüt, Heb. Yam HaMelah 101 B5
- Death Valley** valley W USA 27 C6
- Deatnu** river Finland/Norway 66 D2
- Debrecen** Hungary prev. Debreczen, Ger. Debreczin 81 D6
- Debrecen** see Debrecen
- Debreczin** see Debrecen
- Decatur** Illinois, USA 22 B4
- Deccan** plateau India 106 B3 115 D1
- Děčín** Czech Republic Ger. Tetschen 80 B4
- Dej** Romania 90 B3
- Delaware** state USA 23 F4
- Delémont** Switzerland 77 A7
- Delft** Netherlands 68 C4
- Delfzijl** Netherlands 68 E1
- Delhi** India 116 D3
- Del Rio** Texas, USA 29 F4
- Demchok** disputed region China/India var. Démqog 108 B4
- Demopolis** Alabama, USA 30 C2
- Démqog** see Demchok
- Denali** see Mount McKinley
- Denham** Australia 129 A5
- Den Helder** Netherlands 68 C2
- Denizli** Turkey 98 B4
- Denmark** country NW Europe 67
- Denmark Strait** sea feature Greenland/Iceland var. Danmarksstraedet 65 D4
- Denpasar** Indonesia 120 D5
- Denton** Texas, USA 29 G2
- Denver** Colorado, USA 24 D4
- Dera Ghazi Khan** Pakistan 116 C2
- Derby** England, UK 71 D6
- Derg, Lough** lake Ireland 71 B6
- Desē** Ethiopia 54 C4
- Deseado** river Argentina 47 C6
- Des Moines** Iowa, USA 25 F3
- Despoto Planina** see Rhodope Mountains
- Dessau** Germany 76 D4
- Detroit** Michigan, USA 22 D3
- Deutschendorf** see Poprad
- Deva** Romania 90 B4
- Deventer** Netherlands 68 D3
- Devollit, Lumi i** river Albania 83 D6
- Devon Island** island Canada 19 F2
- Devonport** Tasmania, Australia 131 C8
- Dezfūl** Iran 102 C3
- Dhaka** capital of Bangladesh var. Dacca 117 G4

Dhanbād — Durham

- Dhanbād** India 117 F4
- Dhrepanon, Ákra** see Drépano, Akrotírio
- Diamantina Fracture Zone** tectonic feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
- Dickinson** North Dakota, USA 24 D2
- Diekirch** Luxembourg 69 D7
- Dieppe** France 72 C3
- Digul River** Indonesia 121 H5
- Dijon** France 72 D4
- Dikson** Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Nenetskiy) Russian Federation 137 H4
- Dili** capital of East Timor 121 F5
- Dilling** Sudan 54 B4
- Dilolo** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D8
- Dimashq** see Damascus
- Dimitrova** see Pernik
- Dinant** Belgium 69 C7
- Dinaric Alps** mountains Bosnia & Herzegovina/Croatia 82 B4
- Diourbel** Senegal 56 B3
- Dirē Dawa** Ethiopia 55 D5
- Dirk Hartog Island** island Australia 129 A5
- Disappointment, Lake** salt lake Australia 128 C4
- Dispur** India 117 G3
- Divinópolis** Brazil 45 F1
- Diyarbakır** Turkey 99 E4
- Dkaraganda** see Zhezkazgan
- Djambala** Congo 59 B6
- Djibouti country** E Africa 54
- Djibouti capital** of Djibouti var. Jibuti 54 D4
- Dnieper river** E Europe 63 F4
- Dniester river** Moldova/Ukraine 90 D3
- Dnipropetrov's'k** Ukraine 91 F3
- Dobele** Latvia Ger. Doblen 88 C3
- Doberai, Jazirah Peninsula** Indonesia 121 G4
- Dobele** see Dobele
- Doboј** Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
- Dobrich** Bulgaria 86 E1
- Dodecanese** see Dodekánisa
- Dodekánisa** islands Greece Eng. Dodecanese 87 E6
- Dodge City** Kansas, USA 25 E5
- Dodoma** capital of Tanzania 55 C7
- Doğu Karadeniz Dağları** mountains Turkey var. Anadolu Dağları 99 E2
- Doha** capital of Qatar Ar. Ad Dawhah 103 C5
- Dolisie** Congo 59 B6
- Dolomites** see Dolomitiche, Alpi
- Dolomitiche, Alpi** mountains Italy Eng. Dolomites 78 C2
- Dolores** Argentina 46 D4
- Dolores Hidalgo** Mexico 33 E4
- Dominica** country West Indies 37
- Dominican Republic** country West Indies 37
- Don** river Russian Federation 93 B6 96 A3
- Donegal Bay** sea feature Ireland 71 A5
- Donets** river Russian Federation/Ukraine 93 A6
- Donets'k** Ukraine 91 G3
- Dongguan** China 111 C6
- Dongola** Sudan 54 B3
- Donostia** see San Sebastián
- Dordogne** river France 73 B5
- Dordrecht** Netherlands 68 C4
- Dorpat** see Tartu
- Dortmund** Germany 76 B4
- Dothan** Alabama, USA 30 D3
- Douai** France 72 D3
- Douala** Cameroon 59 A5
- Douglas** UK 71 C5
- Douglas** Arizona, USA 28 C3
- Dourados** Brazil 44 C2
- Douro** river Portugal/Spain Sp. Duero 74 C2
- Dover** England, UK 71 E7
- Dover** Delaware, USA 23 F4
- Drakensberg** mountain range Lesotho/South Africa 60 D5
- Drake Passage** sea feature Atlantic Ocean/Pacific Ocean 39 C8
- Dráma** Greece 86 C3
- Drammen** Norway 67 B6
- Drau** river C Europe var. Drava 77 D7 82 C3
- Drava** river C Europe var. Drau 81 C7
- Drépano, Akrotirio** coastal feature Greece var. Dhrepanon Ákra 86 C4
- Dresden** Germany 76 D4
- Drina** river Bosnia & Herzegovina/Serbia 82 D4
- Drobeta-Turnu Severin** Romania prev. Turnu Severin 90 B4
- Dronning Maud Land** region Antarctica 137 B1
- Druskienniki** see Druskininkai
- Druskininkai** Lithuania Pol. Druskiniki 89 B5
- Dubay** United Arab Emirates 103 D5
- Dubásari** Moldova 90 D3
- Dubawnt** river Canada 19 F4
- Dubbo** Australia 131 D6
- Dublin** capital of Ireland 71 B5
- Dubrovnik** Croatia 83 C5
- Dubuque** Iowa, USA 25 G3
- Duero** river Portugal/Spain Port. Douro 74 D2
- Dugi Otok** island Croatia 82 A4
- Duisburg** Germany 76 A4
- Dulan** China 108 D4
- Duluth** Minnesota, USA 25 F2
- Dumfries** Scotland, UK 70 C4
- Düna** see Western Dvina
- Dünaburg** see Daugavpils
- Dundalk** Ireland 71 B5
- Dundee** Scotland, UK 70 D3
- Dunedin** New Zealand 133 B7
- Dunkerque** France Eng. Dunkirk 72 C2
- Dunkirk** see Dunkerque
- Duqm** Oman 103 E6
- Durango** Mexico 32 D3
- Durango** Colorado, USA 24 C5
- Durazno** Uruguay 44 C5
- Durban** South Africa 60 E4
- Durham** North Carolina, USA 31 F1

Durrës — Enderby Land

Durrës Albania 83 C5
Dushanbe *capital of Tajikistan*
 var. Dyushambe, prev.
 Stalinabad 105 E3
Düsseldorf Germany 76 A4
Dutch Harbor Alaska, USA
 18 B3
Dutch West Indies see
 Netherland Antilles
Dvinsk see Daugavpils
Dyushambe see Dushanbe
Dzaudzhikau see Vladikavkaz
Dzhalal-Abad Kyrgyzstan *Kir.*
 Jalal-Abad 105 F2
Dzhambul see Taraz
Dzhezkazgan see Zhezkazgan
Dzvina see Western Dvina

E

Eagle Pass Texas, USA
 29 F4
East Antarctica *region*
 Antarctica 136 C3
East Cape *coastal feature* New
 Zealand 132 E2
East China Sea Pacific Ocean
 111 E5
Easter Fracture Zone *tectonic
 feature* Pacific Ocean
 135 G4
Easter Island *island* Pacific
 Ocean 135 F4
Eastern Ghats *mountain range*
 India 117 B5
Eastern Sierra Madre see Sierra
 Madre Oriental
East Falkland *island* Falkland
 Islands 47 D7
East Indianman Ridge *undersea
 feature* Indian Ocean
 23 D5
East Indies *island group* Asia
 122 E4
East London South Africa
 60 D5
Eastmain *river* Canada 20 D3
East Pacific Rise *undersea
 feature* Pacific Ocean
 135 F4

East Siberian Sea *see*
 Vostochno-Sibirskoye More
East St Louis Illinois, USA
 22 B4
East Timor *country* SE Asia
 121
East Novaya Zemlya Trench
 var. Novaya Zemlya Trench.
Undersea feature Kara Sea
 137 H4
Eau Claire Wisconsin, USA
 22 A2
Ebolowa Cameroon 59 B5
Ebro *river* Spain 75 F2
Ecuador *country* NW South
 America 40
Ede Netherlands 68 D3
Ede Nigeria 57 F4
Edgeøya *island* Svalbard 65 G2
Edinburgh Scotland, UK 70 C4
Edirne Turkey 98 A2
Edmonton Canada 19 E5
Edward, Lake *lake* Uganda/
 Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E6
Edwards Plateau *upland* S USA
 29 F4
Efate *island* Vanuatu prev.
 Sandwich Island 124 D4
Effingham Illinois, USA 22 B4
Eforie-Sud Romania 90 D5
Egadi, Isole *island group* Italy
 79 B6
Ege Denizi *see* Aegean Sea
Eger *see* Ohře
Egypt *country* NE Africa 54
Eighty Mile Beach *beach*
 Australia 128 C3
Eindhoven Netherlands 69 D5
Eisenstadt Austria 77 E6
Eivissa *see* Ibiza
Elat Israel 101 A7
Elazığ Turkey 99 E3
Elba, Isola d' *island* Italy 78 B4
Elbasan Albania 83 D6
Elbe *river* Czech Republic/
 Germany 81 B5
Elbing *see* Elbląg
Elbląg Poland Ger. Elbing
 80 D2
El'brus *peak* Russian
 Federation 93 A7
El Calafate Argentina var.
 Calafate 47 B7
Elche Spain Cat. Elx 75 F4
Elda Spain 75 F4
Eldoret Kenya 55 C6
Eleuthera *island* Bahamas
 36 C1
El Fasher Sudan var. Al Fashir
 54 A4
El Geneina Sudan 54 A4
Elgin Scotland, UK 70 C3
El Giza *see* Al Jizah
El Hank *cliff* Mauritania 56 D1
Elista Russian Federation 93 B6
El Khalil *see* Hebron
El Khârga *see* Al Khârijah
Elko Nevada, USA 27 D5
Ellensburg Washington, USA
 26 B2
Ellesmere Island *island* Canada
 19 F1
Ellsworth Land *region*
 Antarctica 136 A3
Elmira New York, USA 23 E3
El Mreyyé *desert* Mauritania
 56 D2
El Obeid Sudan 54 B4
El Paso Texas, USA 28 D3
El Puerto de Santa María Spain
 74 D5
El Qâhira *see* Cairo
El Salvador *country* Central
 America 34
Eltanin Fracture Zone *tectonic
 feature* Pacific Ocean
 135 E5
El Tigre Venezuela 41 E2
Elx *see* Elche
Ely Nevada USA 27 D5
Emden Germany 76 B3
Emerald Australia 130 D4
Emmen Netherlands 68 E2
Empty Quarter *see* Ar Rub' al
 Khali
Ems *river* Germany/Netherlands
 76 B3
Encarnación Paraguay 44 C3
Enderbury Island *atoll* Kiribati
 136 C2
Enderby Land *region*
 Antarctica 136 C2

Enderby Plain — Fehmarn Belt

Enderby Plain undersea feature
Indian Ocean 123 B7

England national region UK
70–71

English Channel sea feature
Atlantic Ocean 71 D7

Enguri river Georgia Rus. Inguri
99 F1

Enid Oklahoma, USA 29 F1

Ennedi plateau Chad 58 D2

Enns river Austria 77 D6

Enschede Netherlands
68 E3

Ensenada Mexico 32 A1

Entebbe Uganda 55 B6

Enugu Nigeria 57 G5

Eolie, Isole island group Italy
Eng. Lipari Islands, var.
Aeolian Islands 79 D6

Eperies see Prešov

Eperjes see Prešov

Épinal France 72 E4

Equatorial Guinea country W
Africa 59

Erdenet Mongolia 109 E2

Erechim Brazil 44 D3

Erenhot China 109 F2

Erevan see Yerevan

Ereğli Turkey 98 C4

Erfurt Germany 76 C4

Erie Pennsylvania, USA 22 D3

Erie, Lake lake Canada/USA
17 D5

Eritrea country E Africa 54

Erivan see Yerevan

Erlangen Germany 77 C5

Ernakulam India 114 D3

Er Rachidia Morocco 52 C2

Erzerum see Erzurum

Erzgebirge mountain range
Czech Republic/Germany var
Krušné Hory 77 D5

Erzincan Turkey 99 E3

Erzurum Turkey prev. Erzerum
99 F3

Esbjerg Denmark 67 A7

Esch-sur-Alzette Luxembourg
69 D8

Escuintla Guatemala 34 B2

Eşfahān Iran 102 C3

Esh Sham see Damascus

Eskişehir Turkey 98 B3

Esmeraldas Ecuador 40 A4

Esperance Australia 129 C6

Espiritu Santo Island Vanuatu
124 D3

Espoo Finland 67 D6

Esquel Argentina 47 B6

Essaouira Morocco 52 B2

Essen Germany 76 A4

Essequibo river Guyana 41 G3

Esteli Nicaragua 34 D3

Estevan Canada 19 F5

Estonia country E Europe
88 D2

Ethiopia country E Africa 54–55

Ethiopian Highlands upland
E Africa 50 D4

Etna, Mount peak Sicily, Italy
79 D7

Etosha Pan salt basin Namibia
60 C3

Eucla Australia 129 D6

Eugene Oregon, USA 26 A3

Eugene Washington, USA
26 B1

Euphrates river SW Asia 102 C4

Europe 62–63

Evansville Indiana, USA 22 B5

Everest, Mount peak China/
Nepal 108 B5

Everett Washington, USA 26 B1

Everglades, The wetlands
Florida, USA 31 F5

Évvoia island Greece 87 C5

Exeter England, UK 71 C7

Exmoor region England, UK
71 C7

Exmouth Australia 128 A4

Exmouth Gulf gulf Australia
128 A4

Exmouth Plateau undersea
feature Indian Ocean 123 E5

Eyre North, Lake salt lake
Australia 131 B5

Eyre Peninsula peninsula
Australia 131 A6

Eyre South, Lake salt lake
Australia 131 B5

F

Fada-N'gourma Burkina 57 E4

Faeroe Islands external
territory Denmark, Atlantic
Ocean Faer. Fóroyar, Dan.
Færøerne 65 F5

Færøerne see Faeroe Islands

Faguibine, Lac lake Mali 57 E3

Fairbanks Alaska, USA 18 D3

Fairlie New Zealand 133 B6

Faisalábād Pakistan 116 C2

Faizabad see Feyzábād

Falkland Islands external
territory UK, Atlantic Ocean
47 D7

Fallon Nevada, USA 27 C5

Falun Sweden 67 C6

Famagusta see Gazimağusa

Farafangana Madagascar 61 G4

Farāh Afghanistan 104 C5

Farasān, Jazā'ir island group
Saudi Arabia 103 B6

Farewell, Cape headland New
Zealand 132 C4

Farewell, Cape see Nunap Isua

Farghona see Farg'on'a

Farg'on'a Uzbekistan prev.
Novyy Margilan, Uzb.
Farghona 105 F2

Fargo North Dakota, USA 25 E2

Farkhor Tajikistan 105 E3

Farmington New Mexico, USA
28 C1

Faro Portugal 74 C4

Farquhar Group island group
Seychelles 61 G2

Farvel, Cap see Nunap Isua

Faxaflói bay Iceland 64 D5

Faya Chad 58 C2

Fayetteville Arkansas, USA
30 A1

Fayetteville North Carolina,
USA 31 F1

Fdérlik Mauritania 56 C1

Fear, Cape coastal feature
North Carolina, USA 31 G2

Fehmarn island Germany 76 C2

Fehmarn Belt sea feature
Germany 76 C2

Feira de Santana — Freiburg im Breisgau

- Feira de Santana** Brazil 43 G3
Fellin see Viljandi
Fengtien see Liaoning
Fenoarivo see Fenoarivo
 Atsinanana
Fenoarivo Atsinanana
Madagascar prev. Fenoarivo
 61 G3
Fens, The wetland England, UK
 71 E6
Fergana see Farg'ona
Ferizaj Kosovo prev. Uroševac
 83 D5
Ferrara Italy 78 C3
Ferrol Spain 74 C1
Fès Morocco Eng. Fez 52 C2
Feyzābād Afghanistan var.
 Faizabad 105 E3
Fez see Fès
Fianarantsoa Madagascar 61 G3
Fier Albania 83 D6
Figueira da Foz Portugal 74 C3
Figuères Spain 75 G2
Figuig Morocco 52 D2
Fiji country Pacific Ocean 127
Finland country N Europe
 66-67
Finland, Gulf of sea feature
 Baltic Sea 67 E6
Fiordland physical region New
 Zealand 133 A7
Firenze Italy Eng. Florence
 78 C3
Fishguard Wales, UK 71 C6
Fitzroy river Australia 128 C3
Fitzroy Crossing Australia
 128 D3
Fiume see Rijeka
Flagstaff Arizona, USA 28 B2
Flanders region Belgium 69 A5
Flensburg Germany 76 B2
Flinders Island island Australia
 131 C7
Flinders Ranges mountain
 range Australia 131 B6
Flinders River river Australia
 130 C3
Flin Flon Canada 19 F5
Flint Michigan, USA 22 C3
Flint Island island Kiribati
 127 H4
Florence Alabama, USA 30 C2
Florence South Carolina, USA
 31 F2
Florence see Firenze
Florencia Colombia 40 B3
Flores Guatemala 34 B1
Flores *island* Indonesia 121 E5
Flores, Laut see Flores Sea
Flores Sea Pacific Ocean *Ind.*
 Laut Flores 121 E5
Florianópolis Brazil 44 D3
Florida state USA 31 E4
Florida, Straits of sea feature
Bahamas/USA 31 F5 36 B1
Florida Keys *island chain*
 Florida, USA 31 F5
Flórina Greece 86 B3
Flushing see Vlissingen
Foča Bosnia & Herzegovina
 82 C4
Focăani Romania 90 C4
Foggia Italy 79 D5
Fogo *island* Cape Verde 56 A3
Foligno Italy 78 C4
Fongafale capital of Tuvalu
 127 E3
Fonseca, Gulf of sea feature
El Salvador/Honduras 34 C3
Forlì Italy 78 C3
Formentera *island* Spain 75 G4
Former Yugoslav Republic of
 Macedonia see Macedonia
Formosa Argentina 46 D2
Formosa see Taiwan
Formosa Strait see
 Taiwan Strait
Fóroyar see Faeroe Islands
Fortaleza Brazil 43 H2
Fortescue River river Australia
 128 B4
Fort Collins Colorado, USA
 24 D4
Fort-de-France capital of
 Martinique 37 G4
Forth river Scotland, UK 70 C4
Forth, Firth of inlet Scotland,
 UK 70 D4
Fort Lauderdale Florida, USA
 31 F5
Fort McMurray Canada 19 F4
Fort Myers Florida, USA 31 E4
Fort Peck Lake lake Montana,
 USA 24 C1
Fort Saint John Canada 19 E4
Fort Smith Canada 19 E4
Fort Smith Arkansas, USA
 30 A1
Fort Wayne Indiana, USA
 22 C4
Fort William Scotland, UK
 70 C3
Fort Worth Texas, USA 29 G3
Foveaux Strait sea feature New
 Zealand 133 A7
Fox Glacier New Zealand
 133 B6
Franca Brazil 45 E1
France country W Europe
 72-73
Francistown Botswana 60 D3
Frankfort Kentucky, USA
 22 C5
Frankfurt see Frankfurt am
 Main
Frankfurt am Main Germany
Eng. Frankfurt 77 B5
Frankfurt an der Oder
 Germany 76 D5
Fränkische Alb mountains
 Germany 77 C6
Frantsa-losifa, Zemlya islands
 Russian Federation Eng.
 Franz Josef Land 137 G4
Franz Josef Land see Frantsa-
 losifa, Zemlya
Fraser Island *island* Australia
 130 E4
Frauenburg see Saldus
Fray Bentos Uruguay 44 B5
Fredericksburg Virginia, USA
 23 E4
Fredericton Canada 21 F4
Frederikshavn Denmark
 67 B7
Fredrikstad Norway 67 B6
Freeport Bahamas 36 C1
Freeport Texas, USA 29 G4
Freetown capital of
 Sierra Leone 56 C4
Freiburg im Breisgau Germany
 77 B6

Fremantle — General Santos

- Fremantle** Australia 129 B6
French Guiana external territory France, N South America 41
French Polynesia external territory France, Pacific Ocean 135 E3
French Southern and Antarctic Territories French overseas territory Indian Ocean Fr. Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises 123 C7
Fresnillo Mexico 32 D1
Fresno California, USA 27 B6
Fobisher Bay see Iqaluit
Frome, Lake salt lake Australia 131 B5
Frunze see Bishkek
Fu-chien see Fujian
Fuerte Olimpo Paraguay 44 B1
Fuerteventura island Spain 52 A3
Fuhkien see Fujian
Fujian province China var. Fu-chien, Fuhkien, Fukien, Min 111 D6
Fukien see Fujian
Fukui Japan 113 C5
Fukuoka Japan 113 A6
Fukushima Japan 112 D4
Fulda Germany 77 C5
Fünfkirchen see Pécs
Fushun China 110 D3
Furnas, Represa de Reservoir Brazil 45 E1
Fuxin China 110 D3
Fujian China prev. Linchuan 111 D6
FYR Macedonia see Macedonia
-
- G**
-
- Gaalkacyo** Somalia 55 E5
Gabès Tunisia 53 E2
Gabon country W Africa 59
Gaborone capital of Botswana 60 D4
Gabrovo Bulgaria 86 D2
Gadsden Alabama, USA 30 D2
Gaeta, Golfo di sea feature Italy 79 C5
Gafsa Tunisia 53 E2
Gagnoa Côte d'Ivoire 56 D5
Gagra Georgia 99 E1
Gairdner, Lake lake Australia 131 B6
Galapagos Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 F3
Galapagos Islands islands Ecuador, Pacific Ocean var. Tortoise Islands, Sp. Archipiélago de Colón 135 G3
Galapagos Rise undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3
Galați Romania 90 D4
Galesburg Illinois, USA 22 B4
Galicia region Spain 74 C1
Galilee, Sea of see Tiberias, Lake
Galle Sri Lanka 115 E4
Gallego Rise undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 F3
Gallipoli Italy 79 E5
Gällivare Sweden 66 D3
Gallup New Mexico, USA 28 C2
Galveston Texas, USA 29 G4
Galway Ireland 71 A5
Gambia country W Africa 56
Gambia River Africa 56 C3
Gambier, îles island group French Polynesia 135 E4
Gan see Gansu
Gan see Jiangxi
Gänçä Azerbaijan Rus. Gyandzha, prev. Kirovabad, Yelisavetpol 99 G2
Gand see Gent
Gander Canada 21 H3
Gandía Spain 75 F3
Ganges river S Asia 116 F4
Ganges Fan Undersea feature Bay of Bengal 122 D3
Ganges, Mouths of the wetlands Bangladesh/India 117 G4
Gangtok India 117 G3
Gansu province China var. Gan, Kansu 111 B5
Gao Mali 57 E3
Gaoual Guinea 56 C4
Gar China var. Shiquanhe 108 A4
Garagum Kanaly canal Turkmenistan prev. Karakumskiy Kanal 104 C3
Garagum desert Turkmenistan var. Kara Kum, Karakumy 104 C2
Garda, Lago di lake Italy 78 B2
Gardiz Afghanistan 105 E4
Garissa Kenya 55 C6
Garmo Peak see Communism Peak
Garonne river France 73 B5
Garoowe Somalia 55 E5
Garoua Cameroon 58 B4
Gary Indiana, USA 22 B3
Gaspé Canada 21 F4
Gastonie North Carolina, USA 31 E1
Gävle Sweden 67 C5
Gaya India 117 F4
Gaza Gaza Strip 101 A6
Gazandzhylı see Bereket
Gazanjık see Bereket
Gaza Strip disputed territory SW Asia 101 A6
Gaziantep Turkey prev. Aintab 98 D4
Gazimağusa Cyprus var. Famagusta Gk. Ammochostos 98 C5
Gdańsk Poland Ger. Danzig 80 C2
Gdingen see Gdynia
Gdynia Poland Ger. Gdingen 80 C2
Gedaref Sudan 54 C4
Geelong Australia 131 C7
Gékdepe see Gökdépe
Gemena Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C5
General Eugenio A. Garay Paraguay 44 A1
General Santos Philippines 121 F3

Geneva — Grand Erg Occidental

- Geneva** see Genève
Geneva, Lake *lake* France/
 Switzerland *Fr.* Lac Léman,
var. Le Léman, Ger. Genfer
 See 77 A7
Genève Switzerland *Eng.*
 Geneva 77 A7
Genfer See see Geneva, Lake
Genhe China 109 F1
Genk Belgium 69 D5
Genoa see Genova
Genova Italy see Genoa 78 B3
Genova, Golfo di sea feature
 Italy 78 B3
Gent Belgium *Fr.* Gand, *Eng.*
 Ghent 69 B5
Geok-Tepe see Gökdepe
George South Africa 60 D5
George V Land physical region
 Antarctica 136 C4
Georgenburg see Jurbarkas
George Town capital of
 Cayman Islands 36 B3
Georgetown capital of Guyana
 41 G2
George Town Malaysia 120 B3
Georgia country SW Asia 99 F2
Georgia state USA 31 E3
Gera Germany 76 C4
Geraldton Australia 129 A5
Gereshk Afghanistan 104 D5
Germany country W Europe
 76-77
Gerona see Girona
Getafe Spain 75 E3
Gettysburg Pennsylvania, USA
 23 E4
Gevgelija Macedonia 83 E6
Ghana country W Africa 57
Ghanzi Botswana 60 C3
Ghardaïa Algeria 52 D2
Gharyān Libya 53 F2
Ghaznī Afghanistan 105 E4
Ghent see Gent
Gibraltar external territory UK,
 SW Europe 74 D5
Gibson Desert desert region
 Australia 128 C4
Gijón Spain *var.* Xixón 74 D1
Gilbert Islands see Tungaru
Gilbert River river Australia
 130 C3
Gillette Wyoming, USA 24 C3
Gingin Australia 129 B6
Girin see Jilin
Girne Cyprus *var.* Kyrenia
 98 C5
Girona Spain *var.* Gerona 75 G2
Gisborne New Zealand 132 E3
Giurgiu Romania 90 C5
Gjirokastër Albania 83 D6
Gjøvik Norway 67 B5
Glasgow Scotland, UK 70 C4
Gleiwitz see Gliwice
Glendale Arizona, USA 28 B2
Glendive Montana, USA 24 D2
Gliwice Poland *Ger.* Gleiwitz
 81 C5
Gloucester England, UK 71 D6
Glubokoye see Hlybokaye
Gobi desert China/Mongolia
 108 D3
Godäveri river India
 106 B3 115 E1
Godoy Cruz Argentina 46 B4
Godthåb see Nuuk
Godwin Austin, Mount see K2
Goiânia Brazil 43 F4
Gökdepe Turkmenistan *prev.*
 Geok-Tepe, *prev.* Gökdepe
 104 B3
Golan Heights disputed
 territory SW Asia 100 B4
Gold Coast coastal region
 Australia 131 E5
Goldingen see Kuldīga
Golmud China 108 D4
Goma Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E6
Gomel' see Homiel'
Gómez Palacio Mexico 32 D2
Gonaïves Haiti 36 D3
Gonder Ethiopia 54 C4
Gongola river Nigeria 57 G4
Good Hope, Cape of coastal
 feature South Africa 60 C5
Goondiwindi Australia 131 D5
Goose Lake *lake* W USA 26 B4
Goré Chad 58 C4
Goré Ethiopia 55 C5
Gore New Zealand 133 B7
Gorgān Iran 102 D3
Gorki see Horki
Gor'kiy see Nizhniy Novgorod
Gorlovka see Horlivka
Gorontalo Indonesia 121 E4
Gorzów Wielkopolski Poland
 Ger. Landsberg 80 B3
Gospic Croatia 82 B3
Gosford Australia 131 D6
Gostivar Macedonia 83 D5
Göteborg Sweden 67 B7
Gotel Mountains mountain
 range Nigeria 57 G4
Gotland *island* Sweden 67 C7
Gotō-rettō *island group* Japan
 113 A6
Göttingen Germany 76 C4
Gouda Netherlands 68 C4
Gough Island external territory
 UK, Atlantic Ocean 49 D7
Gouin, Réservoir Reservoir
 Canada 20 D4
Gouré Niger 57 G3
Governador Valadares Brazil
 43 G4 45 F1
Govî Altayn Nuruu mountain
 range Mongolia 109 E3
Gozo *island* Malta 79 C7
Grafton Australia 131 E5
Grampian Mountains mountains
 Scotland, UK 70 C3
Granada Nicaragua 34 D3
Granada Spain 75 E4
Gran Canaria *island* Spain
 52 A3
Gran Chaco region C South
 America 38 C4 44 A2 46 D2
Grand Bahama *island* Bahamas
 36 C1
Grand Banks undersea feature
 Atlantic Ocean 48 B3
Grand Canyon valley SW USA
 28 B1
Grande, Rio river Brazil 45 E1
Grande, Rio River Mexico/
 USA 17 B6
Grande Comore *island*
 Comoros 61 F2
Grande Prairie Canada 19 E4
Grand Erg Occidental desert
 region Algeria 52 D2

Grand Erg Oriental — Guizhou

- Grand Erg Oriental desert** region Algeria/Tunisia 53 E3
Grand Falls Canada 21 G3
Grand Forks North Dakota, USA 25 E1
Grand Junction Colorado, USA 24 C4
Grand Rapids Michigan, USA 22 C3
Graudenz see Grudziądz
Graz Austria 77 E7
Great Abaco *island* Bahamas 36 C1
Great Ararat see Ararat, Mount
Great Australian Bight sea feature Australia 129 D6
Great Barrier Island *island* N NZ 132 D2
Great Barrier Reef coral reef Coral Sea 130 C4
Great Basin *region* USA 26 D4
Great Bear Lake *lake* Canada 19 E3
Great Dividing Range *mountain range* Australia 130-131
Great Exhibition Bay *inlet* New Zealand 132 C1
Great Wall of China *ancient monument* China 110 C4
Greater Antilles *island group* West Indies 36 C3
Great Exuma Island *island* Bahamas 36 C2
Great Falls Montana, USA 24 B1
Great Hungarian Plain *plain* SE Europe Hung. Alföld 81 D7
Great Inagua *island* Bahamas 36 D2
Great Khingan Range see Da Hinggan Ling
Great Lakes, The *lakes* N America see Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Superior 17 C5
Great Nicobar *island* India 115 H3
Great Plain of China *region* China 106 E2
Great Plains *region* N America 16-17 C5
Great Rift Valley *valley* E Africa/SW Asia 55 C6
Great Salt Desert see Kavir, Dasht-e
Great Salt Lake *salt lake* Utah, USA 24 B3
Great Sand Sea *desert region* Egypt/Libya 53 H3
Great Sandy Desert *desert* Australia 128 C4
Great Sandy Desert see Ar Rub' al Khali
Great Slave Lake *lake* Canada 19 E4
Great Victoria Desert *desert* Australia 129 C5
Greece *country* SE Europe 86-87
Green Bay Wisconsin, USA 22 B2
Greenland *external territory* Denmark, Atlantic Ocean var. Grønland 64
Greenland Sea Atlantic Ocean 65 F2
Greenock Scotland, UK 70 C4
Greensboro North Carolina, USA 31 F1
Greenville South Carolina, USA 31 E2
Greifswald Germany 76 D2
Gregory Range *mountain range* Australia 130 C3
Grenada *country* West Indies 37 G5
Grenoble France 73 D5
Greymouth New Zealand 133 B5
Grey Range *mountain range* Australia 124 B4
Grimsby England, UK 71 E5
Groningen Netherlands 68 E1
Grønland see Greenland
Groote Eylandt *island* Australia 130 B2
Grootfontein Namibia 60 C3
Grosseto Italy 78 B4
Grosskaniza see Nagykaniza
Grozny Russian Federation 93 B7 96 A4
Grudziądz Poland Ger. Graudenz 80 C3
Grünberg in Schlesien see Zielona Góra
Guadalajara Mexico 32 D4
Guadalcanal *island* Solomon Islands 124 C3
Guadaluquivir *river* Spain 74 D4
Guadeloupe *external territory* France, West Indies 37 G4
Guadiana *river* Portugal/Spain 74 C4
Gualeguaychú Argentina 46 D4
Guam *external territory* USA, Pacific Ocean 126 B1
Guanare Venezuela 40 D1
Guanare *river* Venezuela 40 D2
Guangdong *province* China var. Kuang-tung, Kwangtung, Yue 111 C6
Guangxi *autonomous region* China var. Kwangsi 111 B6
Guangzhou China Eng. Canton 111 C6
Guantánamo Cuba 36 D3
Guaporé River Bolivia/Brazil 32 D3
Guarapuava Brazil 44 D3
Guatemala *country* Central America 34
Guatemala Basin *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 135 G3
Guatemala City *capital of* Guatemala 34 B2
Guaviare *river* Colombia 40 D3
Guayaquil Ecuador 40 A4
Guayaquil, Golfo de *sea feature* Ecuador/Peru 40 A5
Guernsey *island* Channel Islands 71 D8
Güney Dogu Toroslar *mountain range* SE Turkey 99 F3
Guiana Highlands *upland* N South America 38 C2
Guider Cameroon 58 B4
Guimarães Portugal 74 C2
Guinea *country* W Africa 56
Guinea, Gulf of *sea feature* Atlantic Ocean 49 D5
Guinea-Bissau *country* W Africa 56
Guiyang China 111 B6
Guizhou *province* China var. Kuei-chou, Kweichow, Qian 111 B6

Gujarāt — Hawke Bay

Gujarāt state India 116 C4
 Gujrānwāla Pakistan 116 C2
 Gujrāt Pakistan 116 C2
Gulf, The sea feature Arabian Sea var. Persian Gulf
 122 B2
Gulfport Mississippi, USA 30 C3
Gulu Uganda 55 B6
Gumbinnen see Gusev
Gunnbjørn Fjeld
mountain Greenland 64 D4
Guri, Embalse de Reservoir
 Venezuela 41 E2
Gusau Nigeria 57 F3
Gusev Kaliningrad, Russian Federation *prev.* Gumbinnen 88 B4
Gushgy see Serhetabat
Guwähāti India 117 G3
Guyana country NE South America 41
Gwalior India 116 D3
Gyandzha see Gāncā
Gyangzé China 108 C5
Györ Hungary Ger. Raab 81 C6
Gyumri Armenia Rus. Kumayri, *prev.* Leninakan, Aleksandropol' 99 F2
Gyzylarbat see Serdar

H

Ha'apai Group *islands* Tonga 127 F5
Haapsalu Estonia Ger. Hapsal 88 C2
Haarlem Netherlands 68 C3
Haast New Zealand 133 B6
Hachijō-jima *island* Japan 113 D5
Hachinohe Japan 112 D3
Hadejia *river* Nigeria 57 G3
Hadramawt *Mountain range* Yemen 103 C7
Hagåtña Guam 126 B1
Hague, The see 's-Gravenhage

Haibowan see Wuhai
Haicheng China 110 D4
Haifa see Hefa
Hā'il Saudi Arabia 102 B4
Hailar see Hulun Buir
Hainan *island* China var.
 Hainan Dao 106 D3 111 C8
Hainan province China var.
 Qiong 111 C7
Hainan Dao see Hainan Dao
Hai Phong Vietnam 118 D3
Haiti *country* West Indies 36
Hajdarkhan see Khaydarkan
Hakodate Japan 112 D3
Ḩalab Syria 100 B2
Ḩalāniyat, Juzur al *Island group* Oman 103 D6
Halden Norway 67 B6
Halfmoon Bay New Zealand 133 A7
Halifax Canada 21 F4
Halle Germany 76 C4
Hallein Austria 77 D7
Halls Creek Australia 128 D3
Halmahera, Pulau *island* Indonesia 121 F3
Halmahera Sea Sea Indonesia 121 F4
Halmstad Sweden 67 B7
Hamada Japan 113 B5
Hamadān Iran 102 C3
Ḩamāh Syria 100 B3
Hamamatsu Japan 113 C5
Hamar Norway 67 B5
Hamburg Germany 76 C3
Hämeenlinna Finland 67 D5
HaMēlah, Yam see Dead Sea
Hamersley Range *mountain range* Australia 128 B4
Hamhŭng North Korea 110 E4
Hami China 108 C3
Hamilton Canada 20 D5
Hamilton New Zealand 132 D3
Hamm Germany 76 B4
Hammerfest Norway 66 D2
Handan China 110 C4
HaNegev *desert region* Israel Eng. Negev 101 A6
Hangayn Nuruu *mountain range* Mongolia 108 D2
Hangzhou China 111 D5
Hannover Germany Eng. Hanover 76 B4
Hanoi *capital of* Vietnam 118 D3
Hanover see Hannover
Hanzhong China 111 B5
Hapsal see Haapsalu
Ḩarād Yemen 103 C5
Harare *capital of* Zimbabwe 61 E3
Harbin China 110 E3
Hargeysa Somalia 55 D5
Hari *river* Indonesia 120 B4
Ḩarīrūd *river* C Asia 104 D4
Harper Liberia 56 D5
Harrisburg Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4
Harstad Norway 66 C2
Hartford Connecticut, USA 23 G3
Har Us Nuur *lake* Mongolia 108 C2
Hasselt Belgium 69 D5
Hastings New Zealand 132 E4
Hastings Nebraska, USA 24 E4
Hatay see Antakya
Hatteras, Cape *coastal feature* North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Hattiesburg Mississippi, USA 30 C3
Hat Yai Thailand 119 C7
Haugesund Norway 67 A6
Hauraki Gulf *gulf* New Zealand 132 D2
Havana *capital of* Cuba Sp. La Habana 36 B2
Havelock North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Havre Montana, USA 24 C1
Havre-Saint-Pierre Canada 21 F3
Hawaii *state* USA 135 E2
Hawaiian Islands *islands* USA 125 F1
Hawaiian Ridge *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 134 D2
Hawera New Zealand 132 D4
Hawke Bay *bay* New Zealand 132 E4

Hawlēr — Hulun Buir

- Hawlēr** see Arbil
- Hawthorne** Nevada, USA 27 C6
- Hay River** Canada 19 E4
- Hays** Kansas, USA 25 E4
- Hazar** Turkmenistan prev.
Cheleken 104 A2
- Heard & McDonald Islands**
islands Indian Ocean 123 C7
- Hebei** province China var.
Hopeh, Hopei, Jī; prev. Chihli
110 C4
- Hebron** West Bank var.
Al Khalīl, El Khalil, Heb.
Hevron 101 D7
- Heerenvéen** Netherlands 68 D2
- Heerlen** Netherlands 69 D6
- Hefa** Israel prev. Haifa 101 A5
- Hefei** China 111 D5
- Hei** see Heilongjiang
- Heidelberg** Germany 77 B5
- Heilbronn** Germany 77 B5
- Heilongjiang** province China
var. Hei, Hei-lung-chiang
110 E3
- Hei-lung-chiang** see
Heilongjiang
- Helena** Montana, USA 24 B2
- Hells Canyon** valley Idaho/
Oregon USA 26 C3
- Helmand** river Afghanistan
104 C5
- Helmond** Netherlands 69 D5
- Helsingborg** Sweden 67 B7
- Helsinki** capital of Finland
67 D6
- Henan** province China var.
Honan, Yu 111 C5
- Hengduan Shan** mountain
range China 111 A6
- Hengelo** Netherlands 68 E3
- Hengyang** China 111 C6
- Henzada** see Hinthada
- Herāt** Afghanistan 104 C4
- Hermannsverk** Norway
67 A5
- Hermosillo** Mexico 32 B2
- Herning** Denmark 67 A7
- Heywood Islands** *island group*
Australia 128 C3
- Hiiumaa** *island* Estonia Ger.
Dagden, Swed. Dagö 88 C2
- Hildesheim** Germany 76 C4
- Hilversum** Netherlands 68 C3
- Himalayas** *mountain range* S
Asia 106 B2
- Himora** Ethiopia 54 C4
- Himş** Syria 100 B3
- Hinchinbrook Island** *island*
Australia 130 D3
- Hindu Kush** *mountain range*
C Asia 105 E4
- Hinthada** Myanmar prev.
Henzada 118 A4
- Hiroshima** Japan 113 B5
- Hitachi** Japan 112 D4
- Hjørring** Denmark 67 A7
- Hlybokaye** Belarus Rus.
Glubokoye 89 D5
- Hobart** Tasmania 131 C8
- Hobbs** New Mexico, USA 29 E3
- Hô Chi Minh** Vietnam var. Ho
Chi Minh City, prev. Saigon
119 E6
- Ho Chi Minh City** see Hô Chi
Minh
- Hodeida** see Al Hudaydah
- Hoek van Holland** Netherlands
68 B4
- Hoggar** see Ahaggar
- Hohe Tauern** *mountain range*
Austria 77 C7
- Hohhot** China 109 F3
- Hokitika** New Zealand 133 B5
- Hokkaidō** *island* Japan 112 D2
- Holgún** Cuba 36 C2
- Holland** see Netherlands
- Hollabrunn** Austria 77 E6
- Holon** Israel 101 A5
- Holyhead** Wales, UK 71 C5
- Hombori** Mopti, Mali 57 E3
- Homyl'** Belarus Rus. Gomel'
89 E7
- Honan** see Henan
- Honduras** country Central
America 34-35
- Honduras**, Gulf of *sea feature*
Caribbean Sea 34 C2
- Hønefoss** Norway 67 B6
- Hông Gai** Vietnam 118 E3
- Hong Kong** China var.
Xianggang 111 C6
- Honiara** capital of Solomon
Islands 126 C3
- Honshū** *island* Japan 112 D3
- Hoorn** Netherlands 68 C2
- Hopa** Turkey 99 E2
- Hopedale** Canada 21 F2
- Hopeh** see Hebei
- Hopei** see Hebei
- Hopkinsville** Kentucky, USA
22 B5
- Horki** Belarus Rus. Gorki 89 E5
- Horlivka** Ukraine Rus. Gorlovka
90 G3
- Horn**, Cape see Hornos, Cabo
- Hornos, Cabo** Eng Cape Horn
coastal feature Chile 47 C8
- Horsham** Australia 131 C7
- Hospitalet** see L'Hospitalet de
Llobregat
- Hot Springs** Arkansas, USA
30 B2
- Houston** Texas, USA 29 G4
- Hovd** Mongolia 108 C2
- Hövsgöl** Nuur *lake* Mongolia
108 D1
- Hradec Králové** Czech Republic
Ger. Königgrätz 81 B5
- Hrodna** Belarus Rus. Grodno
89 B5
- Huacho** Peru 42 A3
- Huainan** China 111 D5
- Huambo** Angola 60 B2
- Huancayo** Peru 42 B3
- Huang He** river China Eng.
Yellow River 110 C4
- Huánuco** Peru 42 B3
- Huaraz** Peru 42 B3
- Hubei** province China 111 C5
- Hubli** India 114 C2
- Hudson** river NE USA 23 F3
- Hudson Bay** sea feature
Canada 16 C4
- Hudson Strait** sea feature
Canada 19 H3
- Huê** Vietnam 118 E4
- Huehuetenango** Guatemala
34 B2
- Huelva** Spain 74 C4
- Huesca** Spain 75 F2
- Hughenden** Australia 130 C4
- Hull** see Kingston upon Hull
- Hulun Buir** China var. Hailar
109 F1

Hulun Nur — Irish Sea

Hulun Nur lake China 109 F1
Humboldt river W USA 27 C5
Hunan province China var.
 Xiang 111 C6
Hungarian Plain plain C Europe
 85 E2
Hungary country C Europe 81
Huntington Beach California,
 USA 27 C8
Huntington West Virginia, USA
 22 D5
Huntsville Alabama, USA 30 D2
Hurghada Egypt 54 B2
Huron, Lake lake Canada/USA
 22 D2
Hurunui river New Zealand
 133 C5
Húsavík Iceland 65 E4
Huvadhu Atoll island Maldives
 114 C5
Hvar island Croatia 82 B4
Hyargas Nuur lake Mongolia
 108 D2
Hyderābād India 114 D1,
 116 B3
Hyères, îles d' islands France
 73 D6

Ifôghas, Adrar des upland Mali
 var. Adrar des Iforas 57 F2
Iforas, Adrar des see Ifôghas,
 Adrar des
Iglau see Jihlava
Iglesias Italy 79 A5
Iguácu River Argentina/Brazil
 44 C3
Igúidí, 'Erg desert Algeria/
 Mauritania 56 D1
Ihavananthapuram island
 Maldives 114 C4
Ihosy Madagascar 61 G4
Iisalmi Finland 66 E4
IJssel river Netherlands 68 D3
IJsselmeer lake Netherlands
 prev. Zuider Zee 68 D2
Ikaría island Greece 87 D5
Iki island Japan 113 A6
Ilagan Philippines 121 E1
Ilebo Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C6
Ili River China/Kazakhstan
 94 D3
Iligan Philippines 121 F2
Illapel Chile 46 B3
Illinois state USA 22 B4
Iloilo Philippines 121 E2
Ilorin Nigeria 57 F4
İluh see Batman
Imatra Finland 67 E5
Imperatriz Brazil 43 F2
Impfondo Congo 59 C5
Imphāl India 117 H4
Independence Missouri, USA
 25 F4
India country S Asia 114-115,
 116-117
Indian Ocean 122-123
Indiana state USA 22 C4
Indianapolis Indiana, USA
 22 C4
Indigirka river Russian
 Federation 95 F2
Indonesia country SE Asia
 120-121
Indonesian Borneo see
 Kalimantan
Indore India 116 D4
Indus river S Asia 116 C1
Indus Cone see. Indus Fan

Indus Fan var. Indus Cone.
 Undersea feature Arabian
 Sea 122 B3
Indus, Mouths of the wetlands
 Pakistan 116 B4
Ingolstadt Germany 77 C6
Inguri see Enguri
Inhambane Mozambique 61 E4
Inn river C Europe 77 D6
Innaanganeq headland
 Greenland 64 C1
Inner Islands islands Seychelles
 61 H1
Inner Mongolia autonomous
 region China 109 F3
Innsbruck Austria 77 C7
I-n-Sákâne, Erg Desert Mali
 57 E2
I-n-Salah Algeria 52 D3
Insein Myanmar 118 B4
Inukjuak Canada prev. Port
 Harrison 20 D2
Inuvik Canada 19 E3
Invercargill New Zealand 133 A7
Inverness Scotland, UK 70 C3
Investigator Ridge undersea
 feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
Ioánnina Greece 86 A4
Iónia Nisiá island group Greece
 Eng. Ionian Islands 87 A5
Ionian Islands see Iónia Nisiá
Ionian Sea Mediterranean Sea
 87 A6
Íos island Greece 87 D6
Iowa state USA 25 F3
Ipoh Malaysia 120 B3
Ipswich England, UK 71 E6
Iqaluit Canada prev. Frobisher
 Bay 19 H3
Iquique Chile 46 B1
Iquitos Peru 42 B2
Iráklio Greece 87 D7
Iran country SW Asia 102-103
Iranian Plateau upland Iran
 102 D4
Iraq country SW Asia 102
Irbid Jordan 101 B5
Ireland country W Europe 70-71
Irian Jaya see Papua
Irish Sea British Isles 71 C5

Irkutsk Russian Federation
97 E4
Iron Mountain Michigan, USA
22 B2
Ironwood Michigan, USA 22 B1
Irrawaddy river Myanmar
118 B2
Irrawaddy, Mouths of the wetlands Myanmar 118 A4
Irtysh River Asia 94 C3
Iruña see Pamplona
Ishim River Kazakhstan/Russian Federation 94 C3
Isiro Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E5
İskenderun Turkey Eng.
Alexandretta 98 D4
İskür river Bulgaria 86 C1
İskür, Yazovir Reservoir
Bulgaria 86 C2
Islay island Scotland, UK 70 B4
İslamābād capital of Pakistan
116 C1
Ismaila see Al Ismā'iliya
İsnā Egypt 54 B2
İsparta Turkey 98 B4
Israel country SW Asia
100–101
İssyk-Kul, Ozero lake
Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
İstanbul Turkey var. Stambul,
prev. Constantinople,
Byzantium, Bul. Tsarigrad
98 B2
İstanbul Boğazi see Bosphorus
İtabuna Brazil 43 G4
İtagüí Colombia 40 B2
Italy country S Europe 78–79
İttoqqortoormiit Greenland
65 E3
Iturup island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1
Ivanhoe Australia 131 C6
Ivano-Frankiv's'k Ukraine 90 C2
Ivanovo Russian Federation
92 B4
İvittuu Greenland 64 B4
Ivory Coast see Côte d'Ivoire
İvujivik Canada 20 D1
Iwaki Japan 112 D4
Izabal, Lago de lake Guatemala
34 C2

Izhevsk Russian Federation
93 C5 96 B3
İzmir Turkey prev. Smyrna
98 A3
İzmit Turkey var. Kocaeli 98 B2
Izu-shotō island group Japan
113 D6

J

Jabal ash Shifā desert Saudi Arabia 102 A4
Jabalpur India 116 E4
Jackson Mississippi, USA 30 C2
Jacksonville Florida, USA 31 E3
Jacksonville Texas, USA 29 G3
Jacmel Haiti 36 D3
Jaén Spain 75 E4
Jaffna Sri Lanka 115 E3
Jagdaqi China 109 G1
Jiangxi province China 111 C6
Jaipur India 116 D3
Jajce Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C4
Jakarta capital of Indonesia
120 C5
Jakobstad Finland 66 D4
Jakobstadt see Jēkabpils
Jalālābād Afghanistan 105 E4
Jalal-Abad see Dzhalal-Abad
Jalandhar India 116 D2
Jalapa see Xalapa
Jamaame Somalia 55 D6
Jamaica country West Indies 36
Jamālpur Bangladesh 117 G4
Jambi Indonesia 120 B4
James Bay sea feature Canada
20 C4
Jammu & Kashmir disputed region India/Pakistan 116 D2
Jāmnagar India 116 B4
Jan Mayen external territory Norway, Arctic Ocean 65 F3
Japan country E Asia 112–113
Japan, Sea of Pacific Ocean
112 B3
Jarvis Island external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 125 F2
Java see Jawa

Java Sea Pacific Ocean var.
Laut Jawa 122 D4
Java Trench undersea feature Indian Ocean 122 D4
Jawa island Indonesia var. Java 120 C5
Jawa, Laut see Java Sea
Jayapura Indonesia 121 H4
Jaz Mūriān, Hāmūn-e lake Iran 102 E4
Jedda see Jiddah
Jefferson City Missouri, USA
25 G4
Jēkabpils Latvia Ger.
Jakobstadt 88 C4
Jelgava Latvia Ger. Mitau 88 C3
Jember Indonesia 120 D5
Jena Germany 76 C4
Jenin var. Janīn, Jīnīn; anc.
Engannim. West Bank 101 D6
Jérémie Haiti 36 D3
Jerevan see Yerevan
Jericho West Bank 101 B5
Jerid, Chott el salt lake Africa
84 D4
Jersey island Channel Islands
71 D8
Jerusalem capital of Israel
101 B5
Jhelum Pakistan 116 C2
Ji see Hebei
Ji see Jilin
Jiangsu province China var.
Chiang-su, Kiangsu, Su
111 D5
Jiangxi province China var.
Chiang-hsi, Gan, Kiangsi
111 C6
Jiaxing Zhejiang, China 111 D5
Jibuti see Djibouti
Jiddah Saudi Arabia Eng. Jeddah
103 A5
Jiftlik Post West Bank
101 D7
Jihlava Czech Republic Ger.
Iglau 81 B5
Jilin province China var. Chi-lin,
Girin, Ji, Kirin 110 E3
Jilin China 110 E3
Jima Ethiopia 55 C5
Jin see Shanxi

Jinan — Kanazawa

Jinan China 111 C4
Jingdezhen China 111 D5
Jinhua China 111 D5
Jining see Ulan Qab
Jinotega Nicaragua 34 D3
Jinsha Jiang river China 108 D5
Jinzhou China 110 D4
Jizān Saudi Arabia 103 B6
João Pessoa Brazil 43 H3
Jodhpur India 116 C3
Joensuu Finland 67 E5
Johannesburg South Africa 60 D4
Johnston Atoll US
unincorporated territory
 Pacific Ocean 125 E1
Johor Bahru Malaysia 120 C3
Joinville Brazil 44 D3
Joliet Illinois, USA 22 B3
Jönköping Sweden 67 B7
Jonquière Canada 21 E4
Jordan country SW Asia 100–101
Jordan river SW Asia 101 B5
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf gulf Australia 128 D2
Jos Plateau upland Nigeria 57 G4
Juan Fernandez, Islas islands Chile 46 A4
Juazeiro Brazil 43 G3
Juazeiro do Norte Brazil 43 G3
Juba Sudan 55 B5
Júcar river Spain 75 E3
Judenburg Austria 77 D7
Juigalpa Nicaragua 34 D3
Juiz de Fora Brazil 43 G5 45 F2
Juneau Alaska, USA 18 D4
Junggar Pendi desert China 108 C2
Junín Argentina 46 D4
Jura mountains France/
 Switzerland 77 A7
Jura island Scotland, UK 70 B4
Jurbarkas Lithuania Ger.
 Jurburg, var. Georgenburg 88 B4
Jurburg see Jurbarkas
Juruá river Brazil/Peru 42 C2
Juticalpa Honduras 34 D2

Jutland see Jylland
Juventud, Isla de la *island*
 Cuba 36 B2
Jylland peninsula Denmark
Eng. Jylland 67 A7
Jyväskylä Finland 67 D5

K

K2 peak China/Pakistan
Eng. Mount Godwin Austen 116 D1
Kaachka see Kaka
Kaakhka see Kaka
Kabale Uganda 55 B6
Kabinda Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D7
Kábol see Kabul
Kabul capital of Afghanistan
Per. Kabul 105 E4
Kachch, Gulf of sea feature Arabian Sea 116 B4
Kachch, Rann of wetland India/
 Pakistan var. Rann of Kutch 116 B4
Kadugli Sudan 54 B4
Kaduna Nigeria 57 G4
Káédi Mauritania 56 C3
Kágħet Physical region Mauritania 56 D1
Kagoshima Japan 113 A6
Kahramanmaraş Turkey var.
 Marash, Maraş 98 D4
Kai, Kepulauan *island group* Indonesia 121 G4
Kaifeng China 111 C5
Kaikohe New Zealand 132 C2
Kaikoura New Zealand 133 C5
Kainji Reservoir *Reservoir* Nigeria 57 F4
Kairouan Tunisia 53 E1
Kaiserslautern Germany 77 B5
Kaitaia New Zealand 132 C2
Kajaani Finland 66 E4
Kaka Turkmenistan prev.
 Kaakhka, var. Kaachka 104 C3
Kakhovka Ukraine 91 F4
Kakhov's'ka Vodoskhovyshche *Reservoir* Ukraine 91 F3

Kalahari Desert *desert* southern Africa 60 C4
Kalamári Greece 86 C3
Kalámata Greece 87 B6
Kalát Afghanistan 104 D5
Kalbarri Australia 129 A5
Kalemie Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E7
Kalgoorlie Australia 129 C6
Kalimantan *geopolitical region* Indonesia *Eng.* Indonesian Borneo 120 D4
Kaliningrad external territory Russian Federation 96 A2
Kaliningrad Kaliningrad, Russian Federation prev. Königsberg 88 A4
Kalinkavichy Belarus *Rus.* Kalinkovich 89 D7
Kalinkovich see Kalinkavichy
Kalisch see Kalisz
Kalispell Montana, USA 24 B1
Kalisz Poland *Ger.* Kalisch 80 C4
Kalmar Sweden 67 C7
Kalpeni Island *island* India 114 C3
Kama river Russian Federation 92 D4
Kamchatka peninsula Russian Federation 97 H3
Kamchiya river Bulgaria 86 E2
Kamina Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D7
Kamishli see Al Qāmishlī
Kamloops Canada 19 E5
Kampala capital of Uganda 55 B6
Kâmpóng Cham Cambodia 119 D6
Kâmpóng Chhnăng Cambodia 119 D5
Kâmpóng Saôm Cambodia 119 D6
Kâmpôt Cambodia 119 D6
Kampuchea see Cambodia
Kam"yanets'-Podil's'kyy Ukraine 90 C3
Kananga Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D7
Kanazawa Japan 112 C4

Kandahār — Kerulen

- Kandahār** Afghanistan
var. Qandahār 104 D5
- Kandi** Benin 57 F4
- Kanivs'ke Vodoskhovyyshche**
Reservoir Ukraine 91 E2
- Kandy** Sri Lanka 115 E3
- Kanestrøn, Åkra** see Palioúri,
Akrotírio
- Kangaroo Island** *island*
Australia 131 B7
- Kangertittivaq** *region*
Greenland 64 E3
- Kangikajik** *headland*
Greenland 65 E4
- Kanjiža** Serbia 82 D2
- Kankan** Guinea 56 D4
- Kano** Nigeria 57 G4
- Kānpur** India prev. Cawnpore
117 E3
- Kansas** state USA 24–25
- Kansas City** Kansas, USA 25 F4
- Kansas City** Missouri, USA 25 F4
- Kansk** Russian Federation 97 E4
- Kansu** see Gansu
- Kaohsiung** Taiwan 111 D7
- Kaolack** Senegal 56 B3
- Kapfenberg** Austria 77 E7
- Kaposvár** Hungary 81 C7
- Kapsukas** see Marijampolė
- Kapuas** *river* Indonesia 120 D4
- Kara-Balta** Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
- Karabük** Turkey 98 C2
- Karachi** Pakistan 116 B4
- Karaganda** Kazakhstan 96 C4
- Karakol** Kyrgyzstan prev.
Przheval'sk 105 G2
- Kara Kum** see Garagum
- Karakumskiy Kanal** see
Garagum Kanaly
- Karakumy** see Garagum
- Karamay** China 108 C2
- Karamea** *Bight* gulf New
Zealand 133 C5
- Karasburg** Namibia 60 C4
- Kara Sea** see Karskoye More
- Karditsa** Greece 86 B4
- Kariba, Lake** lake Zambia/
Zimbabwe 60 D3
- Karimata, Selat** strait Indonesia
120 C4
- Karkinit'ska Zatoka** *sea feature*
Black Sea 91 E4
- Karl-Marx-Stadt** see Chemnitz
- Karlovac** Croatia 82 B3
- Karlovy Vary** Czech Republic
Ger. Karlsbad 81 A5
- Karlsbad** see Karlovy Vary
- Karlskrona** Sweden 67 C7
- Karlsruhe** Germany 77 B5
- Karlstad** Sweden 67 B6
- Karnataka** state India 114 D1
- Kárpáthos** *island* Greece 87 E7
- Kars** Turkey 99 F2
- Karshi** Uzbekistan prev. Bek-
Budi, Uzb. Qarshi 104 D3
- Karskoye More** Arctic Ocean
Eng. Kara Sea 137 H3
- Kasai** *river* Dem. Rep. Congo
59 C6
- Kasama** Zambia 61 E2
- Kaschau** see Košice
- Kăshân** Iran 102 C3
- Kashi** China 108 A3
- Kasongo** Dem. Rep. Congo
59 E6
- Kassa** see Košice
- Kassala** Sudan 54 C4
- Kassel** Germany 76 B4
- Kastamonu** Turkey 98 C2
- Katanning** Australia 129 B6
- Katerini** Greece 86 B4
- Katha** Myanmar 118 B2
- Katherine** Australia 128 E2
- Kathmandu** *capital* of Nepal
117 F3
- Katsina** Nigeria 57 G3
- Katowice** Poland 81 C5
- Kauen** see Kaunas
- Kaunas** Lithuania Ger. Kauen,
Pol. Kowno, Rus. Kovno
88 B4
- Kavadarci** Macedonia 82 E5
- Kavála** Greece 86 C3
- Kavaratti Island** *island* India
114 C3
- Kavir, Dasht-e Salt** pan Iran
102 D3
- Kawasaki** Japan 113 D5
- Kayan** *river* Indonesia 120 D3
- Kayes** Mali 56 C3
- Kayseri** Turkey 98 D3
- Kazakhstan** *country* C Asia 96
- Kazan'** Russian Federation
96 B3
- Kazandzhik** see Bereket
- Kazanlük** Bulgaria 86 D2
- Kecskemét** Hungary 81 D7
- Kediri** Indonesia 120 D5
- Keetmanshoop** Namibia 60 C4
- Kefalloniá** *island* Greece Eng.
Cephalonia 87 A5
- Keá** see Tziá
- Kelang** see Kling
- Kelmé** Lithuania 88 B4
- Kelowna** Canada 19 E5
- Kemerovo** Russian Federation
96 D4
- Kemi** Finland 66 D4
- Kemi** *river* Finland 66 D3
- Kemijärvi** Finland 66 D3
- Kendari** Indonesia 121 E4
- Kèneurgench** see Köneürgench
- Kénitra** Morocco 52 C2
- Kennewick** Washington, USA
26 C2
- Kenora** Canada 20 A3
- Kentucky** state USA 22 C5
- Kenya** *country* E Africa 55
- Kerala** state India 114 D3
- Kerch** Ukraine 91 G4
- Kerguelen** *island group* Indian
Ocean 123 C7
- Kerguelen Plateau** *undersea
feature* Indian Ocean
123 C7
- Kerki** see Atamyrat
- Kérkira** see Kérkyra
- Kérkyra** Greece 86 A4
- Kérkyra** *island* Greece prev.
Kérkira, Eng. Corfu 86 A4
- Kermadec Islands** *island group*
Pacific Ocean 125 E4
- Kermadec Trench** *undersea
feature* Pacific Ocean 125 E4
- Kermān** Iran var. Kirman
102 D4
- Kermānshāh** Iran prev.
Bākhtārān 102 C3
- Kerulen** *river* China/Mongolia
109 E2

Ketchikan — Koko Nor

- Ketchikan Alaska, USA 18 D4
 Key West Florida, USA 31 E5
 Khabarovsk Russian Federation 97 G4
Khanka, Lake lake China/
 Russian Federation 110 E3
Khankendi see Xankändi
Kharkiv Ukraine Rus. Khar'kov 91 G2
Khar'kov see Kharkiv
Khartoum capital of Sudan var. Al Khurṭum 54 B4
Khāsh Iran 102 E4
Khaskovo Bulgaria 86 D2
Khaydarkan Kyrgyzstan var.
 Khaydarken, Hajdarken 105 E2
Khaydarken see Khaydarkan
Kherson Ukraine 91 E4
Kheta river Russian Federation 94 D2
Khios see Chios
Khirbet el 'Aujā et Tahtā West Bank 101 D6
Khmel 'nyts'kyy Ukraine 90 D2
Khodzhent see Khūjand
Khojend see Khūjand
Khokand see Qo'qon
Kholm Afghanistan 105 E3
Khon Kaen Thailand 118 C4
Khorog see Khorugh
Khorugh Tajikistan Rus. Khorog 105 F3
Khouribga Morocco 52 C2
Khudzhand see Khūjand
Khūjand Tajikistan var.
 Khodzhheat, Khojend, Rus.
 Khudzhand prev. Leninabad 105 E2
Khulna Bangladesh 117 G4
Khvoy Iran 102 B3
Kiangsi see Jiangxi
Kiangsu see Jiangsu
Kičevo Macedonia 83 D5
Kiel Germany 76 C2
Kielce Poland 80 D4
Kiev capital of Ukraine Ukr. Kyiv 91 E2
Kiffa Mauritania 56 C3
Kigali capital of Rwanda 55 B6
Kigoma Tanzania 55 B7
Kikládhes see Kyklades
Kikwit Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C6
Kilimanjaro peak Tanzania 55 C7
Kilkis Greece 86 B3
Killarney Ireland 71 A6
Kimberley South Africa 60 D4
Kimberley Plateau upland Australia 128 D3
Kindia Guinea 56 C4
Kindu Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D6
King Island island Australia 131 C7
Kingissepp see Kuressaare
Kingman Reef external territory USA, Pacific Ocean 125 F2
King Sound sound Australia 128 C3
Kingsport Tennessee, USA 31 E1
Kingsville Texas, USA 29 G5
Kingston Canada 20 C5
Kingston capital of Jamaica 36 C3
Kingston upon Hull England, UK var. Hull 71 E5
Kingstown St Vincent & The Grenadines 36 G4
King William Island island Canada 19 F3
Kinneret, Yam see Tiberius, Lake
Kinshasa capital of Dem. Rep. Congo prev. Léopoldville 59 B6
Kirghizia see Kyrgyzstan
Kiribati country Pacific Ocean 127
Kirin see Jilin
Kiritimati island Kiribati var. Christmas Island 127 G2
Kirkenes Norway 66 E2
Kirklareli Turkey 98 A2
Kirksville Missouri, USA 25 F4
Kirkük Iraq 102 B3
Kirkwall Scotland, UK 70 C2
Kirman see Kermān
Kirov Russian Federation 92 C4 96 B3
Kirovabad see Gäncä
Kirovakan see Vanadzor
Kirovohrad Ukraine 91 E3
Kiruna Sweden 66 C3
Kisangani Dem. Rep. Congo prev. Stanleyville 59 D5
Kishinev see Chişinău
Kismaayo Somalia 55 D6
Kisumu Kenya 55 C6
Kitakyūshū Japan 113 A5
Kitami Japan 112 D2
Kitchener Canada 20 C5
Kitwe Zambia 60 D2
Kivu, Lake lake Rwanda/Dem. Rep. Congo 55 B6 59 E6
Kızıl Irmak river Turkey 98 C2
Kizyl-Arvat see Serdar
Kladno Czech Republic 81 A5
Klagenfurt Austria 77 D7
Klaipėda Lithuania Ger. Memel 88 B4
Klamath Falls Oregon, USA 26 B4
Khang Malaysia var. Kelang 120 B2
Ključ Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B3
Knín Croatia 82 B4
Knoxville Tennessee, USA 31 E1
Knud Rasmussen Land region Greenland 64 D1
Kōbe Japan 113 C5
Koblenz Germany 77 B5
Kobryn Belarus 89 B6
Kocaeli see İzmit
Kočani Macedonia 83 E5
Kōchi Japan 113 B6
Kochi India see Cochin 114 D3
Kodiak Alaska, USA 18 C3
Kodiak Island island Alaska, USA 18 C3
Koedoes see Kudus
Kohima India 117 H3
Kohtla-Järve Estonia 88 D2
Kokand see Qo'qon
Kokchetav Kazakhstan 96 C4
Kokkola Finland 66 D4
Koko Nor see Qinghai
Koko Nor see Qinghai Hu

Kokshaal-Tau — Kryms'kyy Pivostriv

- Kokshaal-Tau** mountain range Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
- Kola Peninsula** see Kol'skiy Poluostrov
- Kolguyev, Ostrov** island Russian Federation 92 D2
- Kolhumadulu Atoll** island Maldives 114 C5
- Kolka** Latvia 88 C3
- Kolkata** India var. Calcutta 117 F4
- Köln** Germany Eng. Cologne 76 B4
- Kol'skiy Poluostrov peninsula** Russian Federation Eng. Kola Peninsula 63 F1 92 C2
- Kolwezi** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D8
- Kolyma** river Russian Federation 95 G2
- Kommunizma, Pik** see Communism Peak
- Komoé** river Côte d'Ivoire 57 E4
- Komotini** Greece 86 D3
- Komsomol'sk-na-Amure** Russian Federation 97 G4
- Kondoz** Afghanistan var. Kondüz, Kunduz, Qondüz 105 E3
- Kondüz** see Kondoz
- Köneürgench** Turkmenistan prev. Kunya-Urgench, prev. Kêneurgench 104 C2
- Kong Christian IX Land region** Greenland 64 D4
- Kong Christian X Land region** Greenland 64 E3
- Kong Frederik VI Kyst region** Greenland 64 C4
- Kong Frederik VIII Land region** Greenland 64 E2
- Kong Frederik IX Land region** Greenland 64 C3
- Kong Karls Land** island group Svalbard 65 G2
- Kong Oscar Fjord** fjord Greenland 65 E3
- Konia** see Konya
- Königgrätz** see Hradec Králové
- Königsberg** see Kaliningrad
- Konispol** Albania 83 D7
- Konjic** Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
- Konya** Turkey prev. Konia 98 C4
- Kopaonik** mountains Serbia 83 D4
- Koper** Slovenia 77 D8
- Koprivnica** Croatia 82 B2
- Korçë** Albania 83 D6
- Korčula** island Croatia 82 B4
- Korea Bay** China/North Korea 110 D4
- Korea Strait** sea feature Japan/South Korea 110-111 E5
- Korinthiakós Kólpos sea feature** Greece Eng. Gulf of Corinth 87 B5
- Korinthos** Greece Eng. Corinth 87 B5
- Kōriyama** Japan 113 D4
- Korla** China 108 C3
- Korosten'** Ukraine 90 D1
- Kortrijk** Belgium 69 A6
- Kos** island Greece 87 E6
- Kosciusko, Mount** peak Australia 131 D7
- Košice** Slovakia Ger. Kaschau, Hung. Kassa 81 D6
- Köslin** see Koszalin
- Kosovo country** SE Europe 83 D5
- Kosovska Mitrovica** see Mitrovicë
- Kosrae** island Micronesia 126 C2
- Kossou, Lac de** lake Côte d'Ivoire 56 D4
- Kostanay** Kazakhstan var. Kustanay 96 C4
- Kostyantynivka** Ukraine 91 G3
- Koszalin** Poland Ger. Köslin 80 B2
- Kota** India 116 D4
- Kota Bharu** Malaysia 120 B3
- Kota Kinabalu** Malaysia 120 D3
- Kotka** Finland 67 E5
- Kotlas** NW Russia 92 C4
- Kotuy** river Russian Federation 95 E2
- Koudougou** Burkina 57 E4
- Kourou** French Guiana 41 H2
- Kousséri** Cameroon 58 B3
- Kouvola** Finland 67 E5
- Kovel'** Ukraine 90 C1
- Kovno** see Kaunas
- Kozáni** Greece 86 B4
- Kozhikode** India see Calicut 114 D2
- Kra, Isthmus of** coastal feature Myanmar/Thailand 119 B6
- Kragujevac** Serbia 82 D4
- Krakau** see Kraków
- Kraków** Poland Eng. Cracow, Ger. Krakau 81 D5
- Kraljevo** Serbia 82 D4
- Kranj** Slovenia 77 D7
- Krasnodar** Russian Federation 93 A6
- Krasnovodsk** see Türkmenbaşy
- Krasnoyarsk** Russian Federation 96 D4
- Krasnyy Luch** Ukraine 91 H3
- Kremenchuk** Ukraine 91 F2
- Kremenchuts'ke** Vodoshovyshche Reservoir Ukraine 91 E2
- Krems an der Donau** Austria 77 E6
- Kretinga** Lithuania Ger. Krottingen 88 B3
- Krichev** see Krychaw
- Krishna** river India 114 C1
- Kristiansand** Norway 67 A6
- Kristianstad** Sweden 67 B7
- Krití** island Greece Eng. Crete 87 C7
- Kritikó Pélagos** see Crete, Sea of
- Krivoy Rog** see Kryvyi Rih
- Krk** island Croatia 82 A3
- Kroonstad** South Africa 60 D4
- Krottingen** see Kretinga
- Krung Thep** see Bangkok
- Kruševac** Serbia 83 E4
- Krušné Hory** see Erzgebirge
- Krychaw** Belarus Rus. Krichev 89 E6
- Kryms'kyy Pivostriv peninsula** Ukraine var. Crimea 90 F4

Kryvyy Rih — Lambaré

Kryvyy Rih Ukraine Rus. Krivoy Rog 91 E3

Kuala Lumpur capital of Malaysia 120 B3

Kuala Terengganu Malaysia 120 B3

Kuang-tung see Guangdong

Kuantan Malaysia 120 C3

Kuba see Quba

Kuching Malaysia 120 C3

Kučovë Albania prev. Qyteti Stalin 83 D6

Kudus Indonesia prev. Koedoes 120 D5

Kuei-chou see China Guizhou

Kugluktuk Canada prev. Coppermine 19 E3

Kuito Angola 60 C2

Kuldīga Latvia Ger. Goldingen 88 B3

Kullorsuaq Greenland 64 C2

Kūlob Tajikistan Rus. Kulyab 105 E3

Kulyab see Kūlob

Kum see Qom

Kuma river Russian Federation 93 B7

Kumamoto Japan 113 B6

Kumanovo Macedonia 83 E5

Kumasi Ghana 57 E5

Kumayri see Gyumri 99 F2

Kumo Nigeria 57 G4

Kumon Range mountain range Myanmare 118 B1

Kunashir island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1

Kunduz see Kondoz

Kunja-Urgenč see Köneürgench

Kunlun Mountains see Kunlun Shan

Kunlun Shan mountain range China Eng. Kunlun Mountains 106 B4

Kunming China 111 B6

Kununurra Australia 128 D3

Kupang Indonesia 120 E5

Kür see Kura

Kura river Azerbaijan/Georgia Az. Kür 99 G2

Kurashiki Japan 113 B5

Kurdistan region Turkey 99 F4

Küre Dağları mountains Turkey 98 C2

Kuressaare Estonia prev. Kingissepp, Ger. Arensburg 88 C2

Kurgan-Tyube see Qürgħonteppa

Kurile Islands islands Pacific Ocean 112 E1

Kurile Trench undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C2

Kurnool India 114 D2

Kushiro Japan 112 E2

Kushka see Serhetabat

Kustanay see Kostanay

Kütahya Turkey prev. Kutaiah 98 B3

Kutaiah see Kütahya

K'ut'aisi Georgia 99 F2

Kutch, Rann of Kachchh, Rann of

Kuujjuaq Canada 21 E2

Kuujjuarapik Canada prev. Poste-de-la-Baleine 20 D2

Kuusamo Finland 66 E3

Kuwait country SW Asia 102 C4

Kuwait City capital of Kuwait 102 C4

Kuytun China 108 C2

Kvitøya island Svalbard 65 G1

Kwangu South Korea 111 E4

Kwango river Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C7

Kwangtung see Guangdong

Kweichow see Guizhou

Kykládes island group Greece prev. Kikládes, Eng. Cyclades 87 D6

Kyrenia see Girne

Kyrgyzstan country C Asia var. Kirghizia 105

Kýthira island Greece 87 B6

Kyushu-Palau Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 B1

Kyyiv see Kiev

Kyyiv'ske Vodoskhovyshche Reservoir Ukraine 91 E1

Kyōto Japan 113 C5

Kyūshū island Japan 113 B6

Kyzylorda Kazakhstan 96 B5

L

Laâyoune Western Sahara 52 B3

Labé Guinea 56 C4

Laborca see Laborec

Laborec river Slovakia Hung. Laborca 81 E5

Labrador region Canada 21 F2

Labrador Sea Atlantic Ocean 64 B5

Laccadive Islands see Lakshadweep

La Ceiba Honduras 34 D2

Lachlan River river Australia 131 C6

La Coruña see A Coruña

La Crosse Wisconsin, USA 22 A2

Ladoga, Lake see Ladozhskoye Ozero

Ladozhskoye Ozero lake Russian Federation Eng. Lake Ladoga 92 B3

Ladysmith Wisconsin, USA 22 A2

Lae Papua New Guinea 126 B3

La Esperanza Honduras 34 C2

Lafayette Louisiana, USA 30 B3

Laghouat Algeria 52 D2

Lagos Nigeria 57 F5

Lagos Portugal 74 C4

Lagouira Western Sahara 52 A4

La Grande Oregon, USA 26 C3

La Habana see Havana

Lahore Pakistan 116 C2

Laï Chad 58 C4

Laila see Laylā

Lajes Brazil 44 D3

Lake Charles Louisiana, USA 30 B3

Lake District region England, UK 71 C5

Lakewood Colorado, USA 24 D4

Lakshadweep island group India Eng. Laccadive Islands 114 B2

La Ligua Chile 46 B4

La Louvière Belgium 69 B6

Lambaré Paraguay 44 B3

Lambaréné — Liberia

- Lambaréné** Gabon 59 B6
Lamía Greece 86 B4
Lancaster England, UK 71 D5
Lancaster California, USA 27 C7
Lancaster Sound sea feature
 Canada 19 F2
Landsberg see Gorzów
 Wielkopolski
Land's End coastal feature
 England, UK 71 C7
Landshut Germany 77 D6
Lang Sơn Vietnam 118 D3
Länkäran Azerbaijan Rus.
 Lenkoran' 99 H3
Lansing Michigan, USA 22 C3
Lanzarote island Spain 52 B3
Lanzhou China 110 B4
Laon France 72 D3
La Oroya Peru 42 B3
Laos country SE Asia 118
La Palma island Spain 52 A3
La Paz capital of Bolivia 42 C4
La Paz Mexico 32 B3
La Pérouse Strait sea feature
 Japan 112 D1
Lapland region N Europe
 66 C3
La Plata Argentina 46 D4
Lappeenranta Finland 67 E5
Laptev Sea see
 Laptevykh, More
Laptevykh, More Arctic Ocean
 Eng. Laptev Sea 97 F2
L'Aquila Italy 78 C4
Laramie Wyoming, USA 24 C4
Laredo Texas, USA 29 F5
La Rioja Argentina 46 C3
Lárisa Greece 86 B4
Lärkāna Pakistan 116 B3
Larnaca Cyprus var. Larnaka,
 Larnax 98 C5
Larnaka see Larnaca
Larnas see Larnaca
La Rochelle France 72 B4
La Roche-sur-Yon France 72 B4
La Romana Dominican Republic
 36 E3
Las Cruces New Mexico, USA
 28 D3
Las Piedras Uruguay 44 C5

La Serena Chile 46 B3
La Spezia Italy 78 B3
Las Tablas Panama 35 F5
Las Vegas Nevada, USA 27 D7
Latakia see Al Lādhiqiyah
Latvia country NE Europe 88
Launceston Tasmania 131 C8
Laurentian Basin see Canada
 Basin
Laurentian Mountains upland
 Canada 16 D4
Lausanne Switzerland 77 A7
Laut, Pulau prev. Laoet. Island
 Indonesia 120 D4
Laval France 72 B4
Lawton Oklahoma, USA 29 F2
Laylá Saudi Arabia 103 C5
Lazarev Sea sea Antarctica
 136 B2
Lebanon country SW Asia
 100–101
Lebu Chile 47 B5
Lecce Italy 79 E5
Leduc Canada 19 E5
Leeds England, UK 71 D5
Leeuwarden Netherlands 68 D1
Leeward Islands see Sotavento,
 Ilhas de
Lefkáda island Greece prev.
 Levkás 87 A5
Lefkoşa see Nicosia
Lefkosia see Nicosia
Legaspi see Legazpi City
Legazpi City Philippines var.
 Legazpi 120 E2
Legnica Poland Ger. Liegnitz
 80 B4
Le Havre France 72 B3
Leicester England, UK 71 D6
Leiden Netherlands 68 C3
Leipzig Germany 76 D4
Lek river Netherlands 68 C4
Le Léman see Geneva, Lake
Lelystad Netherlands 68 D3
Léman, Lac see Geneva, Lake
Le Mans France 72 B4
Lemesos see Limassol
Lemnos see Límnos
Lena river Russian Federation
 97 F3

Leninabad see Khujand
Leninakan see Gyumri
Leningrad see St Petersburg
Leninsk see Türkmenabat
Lenkoran' see Länkäran
León Mexico 33 E4
León Nicaragua 34 C3
León Spain 74 D1
Léopoldville see Kinshasa
Lepel' see Lyepyel'
Le Puy France 73 C5
Lérida see Lleida
Lerwick Scotland, UK 70 D1
Lesbos see Lésvos
Leshan China 111 B5
Leskovac Serbia 82 E4
Lesotho country southern
 Africa 60
Lesser Antilles island group
 West Indies 37 G4
Lésvos island Greece Eng.
 Lesbos 86 D4
Lethbridge Canada 19 E5
Leti, Kepulauan island group
 Indonesia 121 F5
Leuven Belgium 69 C6
Leverkusen Germany 76 A4
Levin New Zealand 132 D4
Levkás see Lefkáda
Lewis island Scotland, UK
 70 B2
Lewiston Idaho, USA 26 C2
Lewiston Maine, USA 23 G2
Lexington Kentucky, USA
 22 C5
Lezhë Albania 83 D5
Lhasa China 108 C5
Lhazé China 108 C4
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat var.
 Hospitalat. Spain 75 G2
Liao see Liaoning
Liaoning province China
 var. Liao, Shengking; hist.
 Fengtien, Shenking. Admin.
 region 110 D3
Libau see Liepāja
Liberec Czech Republic Ger.
 Reichenberg 80 B4
Liberia country W Africa 56
Liberia Costa Rica 34 D4

Libreville — Lublin

- Libreville** capital of Gabon 59 A5
- Libya** country N Africa 53
- Libyan Desert** desert N Africa 50 C3
- Lichuan** China 111 B5
- Liechtenstein** country C Europe 77 B7
- Liège** Belgium 69 D6
- Liegnitz** see Legnica
- Lienz** Austria 77 D7
- Linz** Austria 77 D7
- Liepāja** Latvia Ger. Libau 88 B3
- Liffey** river Ireland 71 B5
- Ligurian Sea** Mediterranean Sea 78 A3
- Likasi** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E8
- Lille** France 72 D2
- Lillehammer** Norway 67 B5
- Lilongwe** capital of Malawi 61 E2
- Lima** capital of Peru 42 B4
- Limassol** Cyprus var. Lemesos 98 C5
- Limerick** Ireland 71 A6
- Límnos** island Greece var. Lemnos 86 D4
- Limoges** France 72 C5
- Limón** Costa Rica 35 E4
- Limpopo** river southern Africa 60 D3
- Linares** Chile 46 B4
- Linares** Spain 75 E4
- Linchuan** see Fuzhou
- Lincoln** England, UK 71 D5
- Lincoln** Nebraska, USA 25 F4
- Lincoln Sea** Arctic Ocean 64 E1
- Linden** Guyana 41 G2
- Lindi** Tanzania 55 C8
- Line Islands** island group Kiribati 127 G2
- Linköping** Sweden 67 C6
- Linz** Austria 77 D6
- Lion, Golfe du** sea feature Mediterranean Sea 73 D6
- Lipari, Isola** island Italy 79 D6
- Lipari Islands** see Isole Eolie
- Lira** Uganda 55 B6
- Lisbon** capital of Portugal Port. Lisboa 74 B3
- Litani** river SW Asia 91 B4
- Lithuania** country E Europe 88-89
- Little Andaman** island India 115 G2
- Little Minch** sea feature Scotland, UK 70 B3
- Little Rock** Arkansas, USA 30 B2
- Liuzhou** China 111 C6
- Liverpool** England, UK 71 D5
- Livingstone** Zambia 60 D3
- Livno** Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 B4
- Livorno** Italy 78 B3
- Ljubljana** capital of Slovenia 77 D7
- Ljusnan** river Sweden 67 B5
- Llanos** region Colombia/ Venezuela 41 E2
- Lleida** Spain Cast. Lérida 75 F2
- Lobatse** Botswana 60 D4
- Lobito** Angola 60 B2
- Locarno** Switzerland 77 B7
- Lodja** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D6
- Łódź** Poland Rus. Lodz 80 D4
- Lofoten** island group Norway 66 B3
- Logroño** Spain 75 E2
- Loire** river France 72 B4
- Loja** Ecuador 40 A5
- Lokitaung** Kenya 55 C5
- Loksa** Estonia Ger. Loxa 88 D2
- Lombok, Pulau** island Indonesia 120 D5
- Lomé** capital of Togo 57 E5
- Lomond, Loch** lake Scotland, UK 70 C4
- London** Canada 20 C5
- London** capital of UK 71 E6
- Londonderry** Northern Ireland, UK 70 B4
- Londonderry, Cape** coastal feature Australia 128 D2
- Lord Howe Island** Australia 124 C4
- Lord Howe Rise** undersea feature Pacific Ocean 124 D4
- Lorient** France 72 A4
- Los Alamos** New Mexico, USA 28 D1
- Los Angeles** California, USA 27 C7
- Loslau** see Włodzisław Śląski
- Los Mochis** Mexico 32 C3
- Losonc** see Lučenec
- Losontz** see Lučenec
- Lot** river France 73 B5
- Louangphrabang** Laos 118 C3
- Loubomo** Congo 59 B6
- Louisiana** state USA 30 B3
- Louisville** Kentucky, USA 22 C5
- Louisville Ridge** undersea feature Pacific Ocean 125 E4
- Lovech** Bulgaria 86 C2
- Lower California** see Baja California
- Lower Hutt** New Zealand
- Loxa** see Loksa
- Loyauté, îles** island group New Caledonia 126 D5
- Loznica** Serbia 82 C3
- Lu** see Shandong
- Luanda** capital of Angola 60 B1
- Luanshya** Zambia 60 D2
- Lubango** Angola 60 B2
- Lubbock** Texas, USA 29 E2
- Lübeck** Germany 76 C3
- Lublin** Poland Rus. Lyublin 80 E4

Lubny — Malacca, Strait of

- Lubny** Ukraine 91 F2
Lubumbashi Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E8
Lucapa Angola 60 C1
Lucena Philippines 120 E2
Lučenec Slovakia *Hung.* Losonc, Ger. Losontz 81 D6
Lucerne see Luzern
Lucknow India 117 E3
Lüderitz Namibia 60 C4
Ludhiāna India 116 D2
Lugano Switzerland 77 B7
Lugo Spain 74 C1
Luhans'k Ukraine 91 H3
Luleå Sweden 66 D4
Lumsden New Zealand 133 A7
Lüneburg Germany 76 C3
Luninyets Belarus 89 C6
Luoyang var. Honan, Lo-yang. China 110 C4
Lusaka capital of Zambia 60 D2
Lushnjë Albania 83 D6
Lüt, Bahrat see Dead Sea
Luts'k Ukraine 90 C1
Luxembourg country W Europe 69 D8
Luxembourg capital of Luxembourg 69 D8
Luxor see Al Uqşur
Luzern Switzerland Fr. Lucerne 77 B7
Luzon island Philippines 121 E1
Luzon Strait sea feature Philippines/Taiwan 107 E3
L'viv Ukraine Rus. L'vov 90 C2
L'vov see L'viv
Lyepel' Belarus Rus. Lepel' 89 D5
Lyon France 73 D5
Lyublin see Lublin
-
- M**
-
- Ma'ān** Jordan 101 B6
Maas see Meuse
Maastricht Netherlands 69 D6
Macao external territory Portugal, E Asia var. Macau 111 C7
Macapá Brazil 43 F1
Macau see Macao
Macdonnell Ranges mountains Australia 130 A4
Macedonia country SE Europe officially Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, abbrev. FYR Macedonia 83
Maceió Brazil 43 H3
Machala Ecuador 40 A5
Mackay Australia 130 D4
Mackay, Lake lake Australia 128 D4
Mackenzie river Canada 19 E4
Mackenzie Bay sea feature Atlantic Ocean 136 D3
Macleod, Lake Australia 128 A4
Mâcon France 72 D5
Macon Georgia, USA 31 E2
Madagascar country Indian Ocean 61
Madagascar Basin undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5
Madagascar Plateau undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 A6
Madang Papua New Guinea 126 B3
Madeira river Bolivia/Brazil 42 D2
Madeira island group Portugal 52 A2
Madhya Pradesh state India 117 E4
Madison Wisconsin, USA 22 B3
Madiun prev. Madioen. Indonesia 120 D5
Madona Latvia Ger. Modohn 88 D3
Madras see Chennai
Madre de Dios river Bolivia/Peru 42 C3
Madrid capital of Spain 75 E3
Madurai India 114 D3
Magadan Russian Fed. 97 G3
Magallanes see Punta Arenas
Magallanes, Estrecho de see Magellan, Strait of
Magdalena river Colombia 40 B2
Magdeburg Germany 76 C4
Magelang Indonesia 120 C5
Magellan, Strait of sea feature S South America Sp. Estrecho de Magallanes 47 B8
Maggiore, Lake lake Italy/Switzerland 78 B2
Mahajanga Madagascar 61 G3
Mahalapye Botswana 60 D4
Mahanādi river India 117 F5
Mahārashtra state India 116 D5
Mahé island Seychelles 61 H1
Mahiliow Belarus Rus. Mogilëv 89 E6
Mährisch-Ostrau see Ostrava
Maicão Colombia 40 C1
Maiduguri Nigeria 57 H4
Maimana see Meymaneh
Maine state USA 23 G1
Maine, Gulf of gulf USA 23 G2
Mainz Germany 77 B5
Maio Island Cape Verde 56 A3
Maiz, Islas del islands Nicaragua 35 E3
Majorca see Mallorca
Majuro island Marshall Islands 126 D1
Makarska Croatia 82 B4
Makarov Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G3
Makassar Indonesia prev. Ujungpandang 121 E4
Makassar Strait strait Indonesia 120 D4
Makeyevka see Makiyivka
Makhachkala Russian Federation 93 B7 96 A4
Makiyivka Ukraine Rus. Makeyevka 91 G5
Makkah Saudi Arabia Eng. Mecca 103 A5
Makkovik Canada 21 F2
Malabo capital of Equatorial Guinea 59 A5
Malacca, Strait of sea feature Indonesia/ Malaysia 106 C4 119 C8 120 B3

Maladzyechna — Marquesas Islands

- Maladzyechna Belarus Rus.**
Molodechno, Pol.
Molodeczno 89 C5
- Málaga Spain** 74 D5
- Malakal Sudan** 55 B5
- Malang Indonesia** 120 D5
- Malanje Angola** 60 C2
- Malatya Turkey** 99 E3
- Malawi country southern Africa** 61
- Malay Peninsula peninsula**
Malaysia/Thailand 119 D8
- Malaysia country Asia** 120
- Malden Island atoll** Kiribati
 125 F2
- Maldives country Indian Ocean**
 114 C4
- Male' capital of Maldives**
 114 C4
- Malekula island** Vanuatu 124 D3
- Mali country W Africa** 57
- Malindi Kenya** 55 C7
- Mallorca island** Spain Eng.
Majorca 75 H3
- Malmö Sweden** 67 B7
- Malta country Mediterranean Sea** 79 C8
- Malta Montana, USA** 24 C1
- Malta Channel sea feature**
Mediterranean Sea 79 C7
- Maluku island group**
Indonesia var. Moluccas
 107 E4 121 F4
- Maluku, Laut Pacific Ocean**
Eng. Molucca Sea 121 F4
- Mamberamo river** Indonesia
 121 H4
- Mamoudzou capital of Mayotte** 61 G2
- Man, Isle of island** UK 71 C5
- Manado Indonesia** 121 F3
- Managua capital of Nicaragua**
 34 D3
- Manama capital of Bahrain Ar.**
Al Manāmah 103 C5
- Mananjary Madagascar** 61 G3
- Manaus Brazil** 42 D2
- Manchester England, UK**
 71 D5
- Manchester New Hampshire, USA** 23 G2
- Manchurian Plain plain** E Asia
 107 E1
- Mandalay Myanmar** 118 B3
- Mangalia Romania** 90 D5
- Mangalore India** 114 C2
- Manicouagan, Réserveoir**
Reservoir Canada 21 E3
- Manihiki atoll** Cook Islands
 125 F3
- Maniitsoq Greenland** 64 C3
- Manila capital of Philippines**
 121 E1
- Manisa Turkey** prev. Saruhan
 98 A3
- Manitoba province** Canada
 19 G4
- Manizales Colombia** 40 B3
- Manjimup Australia** 129 B7
- Mannar Sri Lanka** 115 E3
- Mannar, Gulf of sea feature**
Indian Ocean 114 D3
- Mannheim Germany** 77 B5
- Manono Dem. Rep. Congo**
 59 E7
- Mansel Island island** Canada
 20 C1
- Mansfield Ohio, USA** 22 D4
- Manta Ecuador** 40 A4
- Mantes-la-Jolie France** 72 C3
- Mantova Italy Eng.** Mantua
 78 B2
- Mantua** see Mantova
- Manurewa New Zealand**
 132 D3
- Manzhouli China** 109 F1
- Mao Chad** 58 B3
- Maoke, Pegunungan**
mountains Indonesia
 121 H4
- Maputo capital of**
Mozambique 61 E4
- Mar, Serra do mountains** Brazil
 38 D4
- Maracaibo Venezuela** 40 C1
- Maracaibo, Lago de** infet
Venezuela 40 C1
- Maracay Venezuela** 40 D1
- Maradi Niger** 57 F3
- Marāgheh Iran** 102 C3
- Marajó, Ilha de** island Brazil
 43 F2
- Marañón river** Peru 42 B2
- Maraş** see Kahramanmaraş
- Marash** see Kahramanmaraş
- Marbella Spain** 74 D5
- Marble Bar Australia** 128 B4
- Mar Chiquita, Laguna salt lake**
Argentina 46 C3
- Mardān Pakistan** 116 C1
- Mar del Plata Argentina** 47 D5
- Mardin Turkey** 99 E4
- Margarita, Isla de** island
Venezuela 41 E1
- Märgow, Dasht-e desert**
Afghanistan 104 C5
- Mariana Trench undersea feature**
Pacific Ocean
 124 B1 126 B1
- Mariás, Islas islands** Mexico
 32 C4
- Maribor Slovenia** 77 E7
- Marie Byrd Land region**
Antarctica 136 B4
- Mariehamn Finland** 67 D6
- Marijampolė Lithuania** prev.
Kapsukas 88 B4
- Marília Brazil** 44 D2
- Maringá Brazil** 44 D2
- Marion, Lake lake** South Carolina, USA 31 F2
- Mariscal Estigarribia Paraguay**
 44 B2
- Maritsa river** SE Europe 86 D3
- Mariupol' Ukraine** prev.
Shdanov 91 G3
- Marka Somalia** 55 D6
- Marmara, Sea of** see Marmara Denizi
- Marmara Denizi Turkey** Eng.
Sea of Marmara 98 B2
- Marne river** France 72 D3
- Marotiri Island group** French Polynesia 125 F4
- Maroua Cameroon** 58 B3
- Marowijne river** French Guiana/Suriname 41 H3
- Marquesas Fracture Zone**
tectonic feature Pacific Ocean
 125 G3
- Marquesas Islands** island group
French Polynesia Fr. îles Marquises 125 G3

Marquette — Menongue

- Marquette** Michigan, USA
22 B1
- Marquises, îles** see Marquesas Islands
- Marrakech** Morocco Eng.
Marrakesh 52 C2
- Marrawah** Australia 131 C8
- Marree** Australia 131 B5
- Marsala** Italy 79 C6
- Marseille** France 73 D6
- Marshall Islands** country Pacific Ocean 126-127
- Martin** Slovakia prev.
Turčiansky Svätý Martin, Ger.
Sankt Martin, Hung.
Turócszentmárton 81 C5
- Martinique** external territory France, West Indies 37
- Mary** Turkmenistan prev. Merv 104 C3
- Maryborough** Australia 131 E5
- Maryland** state USA 23 F4
- Masai Steppe grassland** Tanzania 55 C7
- Mascarene Basin** undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Mascarene Islands** island group Indian Ocean 61 H4
- Mascarene Plain** undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Mascarene Plateau** undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Maseru** capital of Lesotho 60 D4
- Mas-ha** Bank 101 D6
- Mashhad** Iran var. Meshed 100 E3
- Masindi** Uganda 55 B6
- Maṣīrah, Jazīrat** Island Oman 103 E6
- Maṣīrah, Khalīj** bay Oman 103 E6
- Mason City** Iowa, USA 25 F3
- Masqat** see Muscat
- Massachusetts** state USA 23 G3
- Massawa** see Mits'iwa
- Massif Central** upland France 73 C5
- Massoukou** Gabon 59 B6
- Masterton** New Zealand 133 D5
- Matadi** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 B7
- Matagalpa** Nicaragua 34 D3
- Matamoros** Mexico 33 E2
- Matanzas** Cuba 36 B2
- Matara** Sri Lanka 115 E4
- Mataram** Indonesia 120 D5
- Mataró** Spain 75 G2
- Mato Grosso** upland Brazil 43 E3
- Matosinhos** Portugal 74 C2
- Matsue** Japan 113 B5
- Matsuyama** Japan 113 B5
- Matterhorn** peak Italy/
Switzerland 77 B7
- Maturín** Venezuela 41 E1
- Maun** Botswana 60 D3
- Mauritania** country W Africa 56
- Mauritius** country Indian Ocean 61 H4 123 B5
- Mawlamyine** Myanmar prev.
Moulmein 118 B4
- Mayaguana** island Bahamas 36 D2
- Mayfield** New Zealand 133 C6
- Mayotte** external territory France, Indian Ocean 61 G2
- Mayyit, Al Bahr al** see Dead Sea
- Mazār-e Sharif** Afghanistan 104 D3
- Mazatlán** Mexico 32 C3
- Mažeikiai** Lithuania 88 B3
- Mazury** region Poland 80 D3
- Mazyr** Belarus Rus. Mozyr' 89 D7
- Mbabane** capital of Swaziland 61 E4
- Mbaké** Senegal 56 B3
- Mbala** Zambia 61 E1
- Mbale** Uganda 55 C6
- Mbandaka** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C5
- Mbeya** Tanzania 55 B8
- Mbundi-Mayi** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D7
- McKinley, Mount** peak Alaska, USA var. Denali 18 C3
- Mead, Lake** lake SW USA 28 A1
- Mecca** see Makkah
- Mechelen** Belgium 69 C5
- Mecklenburger Bucht bay** Germany 76 C2
- Medan** Indonesia 120 B3
- Medellín** Colombia 40 B2
- Médenine** Tunisia 53 F2
- Medford** Oregon, USA 26 A4
- Medina** see Al Madīnah
- Mediterranean Sea** Atlantic Ocean 84-85
- Meekatharra** Australia 129 B5
- Meerut** India 116 D3
- Megísti** island Greece 98 B4
- Mek'elē** Ethiopia 54 C4
- Mekong** river SE Asia 106 D3
- Mekong, Mouths of the wetlands** Vietnam 119 D6
- Melanesia** region Pacific Ocean 126 C3
- Melanesian Basin** undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 C3
- Melbourne** Australia 131 C7
- Melbourne** Florida, USA 31 F4
- Melekeok** capital of Palau 126 A1
- Melghir, Chott Salt lake** Algeria 53 E2
- Melilla** external territory Spain, N Africa 52 C1
- Melitopol'** Ukraine 91 F4
- Melo** Uruguay 44 C4
- Melville Island** island Australia 128 E2
- Melville Island** island Canada 19 E2
- Memel** see Klaipéda
- Memel** see Neman
- Memphis** Tennessee, USA 30 C1
- Mendaña Fracture Zone** tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 G3
- Mende** France 73 C6
- Mendeleyev Ridge** undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G2
- Mendocino Fracture Zone** tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 134 D2
- Mendoza** Argentina 46 B4
- Menengiyin Tal plain** Mongolia 109 F2
- Menongue** Angola 60 C2

Menorca — Mito

- Menorca** *island* Spain Eng.
 Minorca 75 H3
- Metairie** Louisiana, USA 30 C3
- Mentawai, Kepulauan** *island group* Indonesia 120 B4
- Meppel** Netherlands 68 D2
- Merced** California, USA 27 B6
- Mercedes** Uruguay 44 B5
- Mergui** see Myeik
- Mergui Archipelago** *island chain* Myanmar 119 B6
- Mérida** Mexico 33 H3
- Mérida** Spain 74 D3
- Mérida** Venezuela 40 C2
- Meridian** Mississippi, USA 30 C2
- Merredin** Australia 129 B6
- Mersin** Turkey var. İçel 98 C4
- Meru** Kenya 55 C6
- Merv** see Mary
- Mesa** Arizona, USA 28 B2
- Meshed** see Mashhad
- Messina** Italy 79 D6
- Messina, Stretto di** *sea feature* Ionian Sea/Tyrrhenian Sea 79 D7
- Mestre** Italy 78 C2
- Meta river** Colombia/Venezuela 40 C2
- Metković** Croatia 82 C4
- Metz** France 72 E3
- Meuse** *river* W Europe var. Maas 72 D3
- Mexicali** Mexico 32 A1
- Mexico** *country* North America 32-33
- México, Golfo de** see Mexico, Gulf of
- Mexico, Gulf of** *sea feature* Atlantic Ocean/Caribbean Sea 48 A4
- Mexico City** *capital of* Mexico Sp. Ciudad de México 33 E4
- Meymaneh** Afghanistan var. Maimana 104 D4
- Mezen'** *river* Russian Federation 92 D3
- Miami** Florida, USA 31 F5
- Miami Beach** Florida, USA 31 F5
- Mianyang** China 111 B5
- Michigan** *state* USA 22 C2
- Michigan, Lake** *lake* USA 17 C5
- Micronesia** *country* Pacific Ocean 126 B2
- Micronesia** *region* Pacific Ocean 126
- Mid Atlantic Ridge** *undersea feature* Atlantic Ocean 48 B4
- Middelburg** South Africa 60 D5
- Middle Andaman** *island* India 115 G2
- Middlesbrough** England, UK 71 D5
- Mid-Indian Basin** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 122 C4
- Mid-Indian Ridge** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 C5
- Midland** Texas, USA 29 E3
- Mid-Pacific Mountains** var. Mid-Pacific Seamounts. *Undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 124 C1
- Mid-Pacific Seamounts** see Mid-Pacific Mountains
- Midway Islands** *US territory* Pacific Ocean 134 D2
- Mikhailovka** Russian Federation 93 B6
- Milagro** Ecuador 40 A4
- Milan** see Milano
- Milano** Italy Eng. Milan 78 B2
- Mildura** Australia 131 C6
- Millennium Island** *island* Kiribati prev. Caroline Island 127 H3
- Miles** Australia 131 D5
- Miles City** Montana, USA 24 C2
- Milford Haven** Wales, UK 71 C6
- Milford Sound** New Zealand 133 E6
- Milford Sound** *inlet* New Zealand 133 A6
- Milos** *island* Greece 87 C6
- Milwaukee** Wisconsin, USA 22 B3
- Min** see Fujian
- Minatitlán** Mexico 33 G4
- Minch, The** *Strait* Scotland, UK 70 C3
- Mindanao** *island* Philippines 121 F2
- Mindoro** *island* Philippines 121 E2
- Mindoro Strait** *sea feature* South China Sea/Sulu Sea 121 E2
- Mingäçevir** Azerbaijan Rus. Mingechar 99 G2
- Mingechar** see Mingäçevir
- Minho** *river* Portugal/Spain Sp. Miño 74 C2
- Minicoy Island** *island* India 114 C3
- Minneapolis** Minnesota, USA 23 F2
- Minnesota** *state* USA 25 F2
- Miño** *river* Portugal/Spain Port. Minho 74 C1
- Minorca** see Menorca
- Minot** North Dakota, USA 24 D1
- Mīnā' Qābūs** Oman 122 B3
- Minsk** *capital of* Belarus 89 C5
- Minto, Lake** *lake* Canada 20 D2
- Miranda de Ebro** Spain 75 E1
- Mirim, Lake** see Mirim Lagoon
- Mirim Lagoon** *lagoon* Brazil/Uruguay var. Mirim, Lake 44 C5
- Mirtó Pelagos** *sea feature* Mediterranean Sea 87 C6
- Miskitos Cayos** *islands* Nicaragua 35 E2
- Miskolc** Hungary 81 D6
- Miṣrātah** Libya 53 F2
- Mississippi** *state* USA 30 C2
- Mississippi** *river* USA 16 C5
- Mississippi Delta** *wetlands* USA 30 C4
- Missoula** Montana, USA 24 B2
- Missouri** *state* USA 25 G4
- Missouri** *river* USA 17 C5
- Mistassini, Lake** *lake* Canada 20 D3
- Mitau** see Jelgava
- Mitchell** S Dakota, USA 25 E3
- Mitchell River** *river* Australia 130 C3
- Mitolíni** Greece 86 D4
- Mito** Japan 112 D4

Mitrovicë — Moyobamba

- Mitrovicë** Kosovo prev.
Kosovska Mitrovica 83 D5
- Mits'iwa** Eritrea var. Massawa
54 C4
- Mitumba, Monts Mountain**
range Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E7
- Miyazaki** Japan 113 B6
- Mjøsa** lake Norway 67 B5
- Mljet island** Croatia 83 C5
- Mmabatho** South Africa 60 D4
- Mo** Norway 66 C3
- Mobile** Alabama, USA 30 C3
- Moçambique** Mozambique
61 F2
- Mocimboa da Praia**
Mozambique 61 F2
- Mocoa** Colombia 40 B4
- Mocuba** Mozambique 61 E3
- Modena** Italy 78 B3
- Modesto** California, USA 27 B6
- Modohn** see Madona
- Modrića** Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C3
- Mogadiscio** see Mogadishu
- Mogadishu** capital of Somalia
Som. Muqdisho, *It.*
Mogadiscio 55 D6
- Mogilëv** see Mahilyow
- Mo i Rana** Norway 66 C3
- Mojave** California, USA 27 C7
- Mojave Desert** desert W USA
27 C7
- Moldavia** see Moldova
- Molde** Norway 67 A5
- Moldova** country E Europe var.
Moldavia 90
- Molodechno** see Maladzeychna
- Molodeczno** see Maladzeychna
- Molotov** see Perm'
- Moluccas** see Maluku
- Molucca Sea** see Maluku, Laut
- Mombasa** Kenya 55 C7
- Monaco** country W Europe
73 E6
- Monclova** Mexico 33 E2
- Moncton** Canada 21 F4
- Mongo** Chad 58 C3
- Mongolia** country NE Asia
108-109
- Monroe** Louisiana, USA 30 B2
- Monrovia** capital of Liberia
56 C5
- Mons** Belgium 69 B6
- Montague Seamount** undersea
feature Atlantic Ocean 45 H1
- Montana** state USA 24 C2
- Montauban** France 73 C6
- Mont Blanc** peak France/Italy
62 D4
- Mont-de-Marsan** France
72 B6
- Monte Cristi** Dominican
Republic 37 E3
- Montego Bay** Jamaica 36 C3
- Montenegro** Country
SE Europe 83 D5
- Monterey** California, USA
27 B6
- Montería** Colombia 40 B2
- Montero** Bolivia 42 D4
- Monterrey** Mexico 33 E2
- Montes Claros** Brazil 43 G4
- Montevideo** capital of Uruguay
44 C5
- Montgomery** Alabama, USA
30 D2
- Monthey** Switzerland 77 A7
- Montpelier** Vermont, USA
23 F2
- Montpellier** France 73 C6
- Montréal** Canada 21 E4
- Montserrat** external territory
UK, West Indies 37
- Monywa** Myanmar 118 A3
- Monza** Italy 78 B2
- Moora** Australia 129 B6
- Moore, Lake** lake Australia
129 B6
- Moorhead** Minnesota, USA
25 E2
- Moosonee** Canada 20 C3
- Mopti** Mali 57 E3
- Morava** river C Europe 82 E4
- Moravská Ostrava** see Ostrava
- Moray Firth** inlet Scotland, UK
70 C3
- Moree** Australia 131 D5
- Morelia** Mexico 33 E4
- Morena, Sierra** mountain
range Spain 74 D4
- Morghāb** river Afghanistan/
Turkmenistan 104 D4
- Morioka** Japan 112 D3
- Mornington** Abyssal Plain
undersea feature Pacific
Ocean 135 G5
- Morocco** country N Africa 52
- Morogoro** Tanzania 55 C7
- Mörön** Mongolia 108 D2
- Morondava** Madagascar 61 F3
- Moroni** capital of Comoros
61 F2
- Morotai, Pulau** island Indonesia
121 F3
- Morova** river Poland 80 C6
- Morris Jesup, Kap** headland
Greenland 65 E1
- Moscow** capital of Russian
Federation Rus. Moskva
92 B4 96 B2
- Mosel** river W Europe Fr.
Moselle 77 A5
- Moselle** river W Europe Ger.
Mosel 72 E4
- Mosgiel** New Zealand 133 B7
- Moshi** Tanzania 55 C7
- Moskva** see Moscow
- Mosquito Coast** coastal region
Nicaragua 35 E3
- Moss** Norway 67 B6
- Mossendjo** Congo 59 B6
- Mossoró** Brazil 43 H2
- Most** Czech Republic Ger. Brüx
80 A4
- Mostaganem** Algeria 52 D1
- Mostar** Bosnia & Herz. 82 C4
- Mosul** see Al Mawṣil
- Motril** Spain 75 E5
- Motueka** New Zealand 133 C5
- Moulins** France 72 C4
- Moulmein** see Mawlamyine
- Moundou** Chad 58 C4
- Mount Gambier** Australia
131 B7
- Mount Isa** Australia 130 B4
- Mount Magnet** Australia
129 B5
- Mount Vernon** Illinois, USA
22 B5
- Mouscron** Belgium 69 A6
- Moyobamba** Peru 42 B2

Moyu — Narva Bay

Moyu China 108 B2
Mozambique country SE Africa 61
Mozambique Channel sea feature Indian Ocean 61 F3
Mozyr' see Mazyr
Mpika Zambia 61 E2
Mtwara Tanzania 55 C8
Muang Khōng Laos 119 D5
Muang Xaignabouri see Xaignabouri
Mudanjiang China 110 E3
Mufulira Zambia 60 D2
Muğla Turkey 98 A4
Mulhouse France 72 E4
Mull island Scotland, UK 70 B3
Muller, Pegunungan mountains Indonesia 120 C3
Multān Pakistan 116 C2
Mumbai India var. Bombay 117 C5
München Germany Eng. Munich 77 C6
Muncie Indiana, USA 22 C4
Munich see München
Münster Germany 76 B4
Muqdisho see Mogadishu
Mur river C Europe 77 E7
Murchison River river Australia 129 B5
Murcia Spain 75 F4
Mures river Hungary/Romania 81 D7
Murfreesboro Tennessee, USA 30 D1
Murgab Tajikistan 105 F3
Murgap river Turkmenistan var. Murghab 104 C3
Murghab see Murgap
Müritz lake Germany 76 D3
Murmansk Russian Federation 92 C2 96 C1
Murray river Australia 131 B6
Murray Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 135 E2
Murray Ridge Undersea feature Arabian Sea 122 B3
Murwillumbah Australia 131 E5
Murzuq Libya 53 F3
Muş Turkey 99 F3

Muscat capital of Oman Ar. Masqat 103 E5
Musgrave Ranges mountain range Australia 129 D5
Musters, Lago lake Argentina 46 C6
Mu Us Shadi Desert China 109 E3
Mynioälv river Finland/Sweden 66 D3
Mwali island Comoros 61 F2
Mwanza Tanzania 55 B6
Mwene-Ditu Dem. Rep. Congo 59 D7
Mweru, Lake lake Dem. Rep. Congo/Zambia 59 D7
Myanmar country SE Asia var. Myanmar 118-119
Myeik Myanmar prev. Mergui 119 B5
Mykolayiv Ukraine Rus. Nikolayev 91 E4
Mykonos island Greece 87 D5
Mysore India 114 D2
Mzuzu Malawi 61 E2

N

Naberezhnyye Chelny Russian Federation prev. Brezhnev 93 C5
Nablus West Bank var. Näbulus, Heb. Shekhem 101 D6
Näbulus see Nablus
Nacala Mozambique 61 F2
Naga Philippines 120 E2
Nagano Japan 112 C4
Nagasaki Japan 113 A6
Nâgercoil India 114 D3
Nagorno-Karabakh region Azerbaijan 99 G2
Nagoya Japan 113 C5
Nägpur India 116 D4
Nagqu China 108 C5
Nagykanizsa Hungary Ger. Grosskanizsa 81 C7
Nagyszombat see Trnava
Naha Japan 113 A8
Nain Canada 21 F2
Nairobi capital of Kenya 55 C6
Najaf see An Najaf
Najrān Saudi Arabia 103 B6
Nakamura Japan 113 B6
Nakhichevan' see Naxçıvan
Nakhon Ratchasima Thailand 119 C5
Nakhon Sawan Thailand 119 C5
Nakhon Si Thammarat Thailand 119 C6
Nakuru Kenya 55 C6
Nal'chik Russian Federation 96 A4
Namangan Uzbekistan 105 E2
Nam Co lake China 108 C4
Nam Đinh Vietnam 118 D3
Namib Desert desert Namibia 60 B3
Namibe Angola 60 B2
Namibia country southern Africa 60
Nampa Idaho, USA 26 C3
Namp'o North Korea 110 E4
Nampula Mozambique 61 F2
Namur Belgium 69 C6
Nanchang China 111 C5
Nancy France 72 D3
Nānded India 116 D5 114 D1
Nanjing China 111 D5
Nanning China 111 B6
Nanortalik Greenland 64 C5
Nansen Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G4
Nantes France 72 B4
Napier New Zealand 132 E4
Naples see Napoli
Napo river Ecuador/Peru 42 B2
Napoli Italy Eng. Naples 79 D5
Narbonne France 73 C6
Nares Strait sea feature Canada/Greenland 64 C1
Narew river Poland 80 E3
Narmada river India 116 D4
Narva Estonia 88 E2
Narva river Estonia/Russian Federation 88 E2
Narva Bay sea feature Gulf of Finland Est. Narva Laht, Russ. Narvskiy Zaliv 88 E2

Narva Laht — N'Giva

- Narva Laht** see Narva Bay
Narvik Norway 66 C3
Narvskiy Zaliv see Narva Bay
Naryn Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
Nāshik India 116 C5
Nashville Tennessee, USA 30 D1
Nāṣir, Buḥeiret see Nasser, Lake
Nassau capital of Bahamas
 36 C1
Nasser, Lake reservoir Egypt
 var. Nāṣir, Buheiret 54 B2
Natal Brazil 43 H3
Natal Basin Undersea feature
 Indian Ocean 123 A5
Natitingou Benin 57 E4
Naturaliste Plateau undersea
 feature Indian Ocean 123 E6
Natzrat Israel Eng. Nazareth
 101 A5
Nauru country Pacific Ocean
 126 D3
Navapolatsk Belarus Rus.
 Novopoltok 89 D5
Navassa Island external territory
 USA, West Indies 36 D3
Navoiy Uzbekistan
 Uzb. Nawoly 104 D2
Nawābshāh Pakistan 116 B3
Nawoly see Navoiy
Naxçıvan Azerbaijan Rus.
 Nakchivan' 99 G3
Náxos island Greece 87 D6
Nay Pyi Taw capital of
 Myanmar 118 B3
Nazareth see Natzrat
Nazca Peru 42 B4
Nazrēt Ethiopia 55 C5
Nazwá Oman 103 E5
N'Dalatando Angola 60 B2
Ndélé Central African Republic
 58 C4
N'Djamena capital of Chad
 58 B3
Ndola Zambia 60 D2
Nebitdag see Balkanabat
Nebraska state USA 24-25 E3
Neches river S USA 29 H3
Neckar river Germany 77 B5
Necochea Argentina 47 D5
Neftezavodsk see Seýdi
Negēlē Ethiopia 55 C5
Negev see HaNegev
Negro, Río river Argentina
 47 C5
Negro, Rio river Brazil/Uruguay
 44 C4
Negro, Rio river N South
 America 40 C1
Neiva Colombia 40 B3
Nellore India 115 E2
Neman river NE Europe Bel.
 Nyoman, Lith. Nemunas, Ger.
 Memel, Pol. Niemen 88 B4
Nemunas see Neman
Nemuro Japan 112 E2
Nepal country S Asia 117
Neris river Belarus/Lithuania
 Bel. Viliya, Pol. Wilja 88 C4
Ness, Loch lake Scotland, UK
 70 C3
Netherlands country W Europe
 var. Holland 68-69
Netherlands Antilles external
 territory Netherlands, West
 Indies prev. Dutch West
 Indies 37 E5
Netze see Noteć
Neubrandenburg Germany
 76 D3
Neuchâtel, Lac de lake
 Switzerland 77 A7
Neumünster Germany 76 C2
Neuquén Argentina 47 C5
Neusiedler See lake Austria/
 Hungary 77 E6
Neusohl see Banska Bystrica
Neutra see Nitra
Nevada state USA 26-27
Nevers France 72 C4
Nevşehir Turkey 98 C3
New Amsterdam Guyana 41 G2
Newark New Jersey, USA 23 F3
New Britain island Papua New
 Guinea 126 B3
New Brunswick province
 Canada 21 F4
New Caledonia external
 territory France, Pacific
 Ocean 126 C5
New Caledonia island Pacific
 Ocean 124 D3
New Caledonia Basin undersea
 feature Pacific Ocean
 124 D4
Newcastle Australia 131 D6
Newcastle upon Tyne
 England, UK 70 D4
New Delhi capital of India
 116 D3
Newfoundland & Labrador
 province Canada 21 F2
Newfoundland island Canada
 21 G3
Newfoundland Basin undersea
 feature Atlantic Ocean
 48 B3
New Georgia Islands island
 group Solomon Is 126 C3
New Guinea island Pacific
 Ocean 126 B3
New Hampshire state USA
 23 G2
New Haven Connecticut, USA
 23 G3
New Ireland island Papua New
 Guinea 126 C3
New Jersey state USA 23 F4
Newman Australia 128 B4
New Mexico state USA
 28-29
New Orleans Louisiana, USA
 30 C3
New Plymouth New Zealand
 132 D3
Newport Oregon, USA 26 A3
Newport News Virginia, USA
 23 F5
New Providence island
 Bahamas 36 C1
Newry Northern Ireland, UK
 71 B5
New Siberian Islands see
 Novosibirskiye Ostrova
New South Wales state
 Australia 131 C6
New York state USA 23 F3
New York New York, USA 23 F3
New Zealand country Pacific
 Ocean 132-133
Neyshābūr Iran 102 D3
Ngaoundéré Cameroon 58 B4
N'Giva Angola 60 C3

N'Guigmi — Nouakchott

- N'Guigmi** Niger 57 H3
Nha Trang Vietnam 119 E5
Niagara Falls waterfall Canada/
USA 23 E3
Niamey capital of Niger 57 F3
Niangay, Lac lake Mali 56 E3
Nias, Pulau island Indonesia
120 B3
Nicaragua country Central
America 34-35
Nicaragua, Lago de lake
Nicaragua 34 D3
Nice France 73 E6
Nicobar Islands island group
India 115 H3
Nicosia capital of Cyprus
var. Lefkosa, Turk. Lefkoşa
98 C5
Nicoya, Península de peninsula
Costa Rica 34 D4
Niemen see Nemaa
Nieuw Amsterdam Suriname
41 H2
Niğde Turkey 98 D4
Niger country W Africa 57
Niger river W Africa 56-57 D3
Niger, Mouths of the delta
Nigeria 57 F5
Nigeria country W Africa 57
Niigata Japan 112 C4
Nijmegen Netherlands
68 D4
Nikolayev see Mykolayiv
Nikopol' Ukraine 91 F3
Nile river N Africa 54 B3
Nile Delta wetlands Egypt
54 B1
Nîmes France 73 D6
Nineteast Ridge undersea
feature Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ningbo China 111 D5
Ningxia autonomous region
China 110-111 B4
Nioro Mali 56 D3
Nipigon, Lake lake Canada
20 B4
Niš Serbia 82 E4
Nitra Slovakia Ger. Neutra,
Hung. Nyitra 81 C6
Nitra river Slovakia Ger.
Neutra, Hung. Nyitra 81 C6
- Niue** external territory New
Zealand, Pacific Ocean
127 F4
Nizāmābād India 114 D1
Nizhnevartovsk Russian
Federation 96 D3
Nizhniy Novgorod Russian
Federation prev. Gor'kiy
93 C5 96 B3
Nkongsamba Cameroon 58 B4
Norak Tajikistan 105 E3
Nord Greenland 65 E2
Nordaustlandet island Svalbard
65 G1
Norfolk Virginia, USA 23 F5
Norfolk Island external
territory Australia, Pacific
Ocean
124 D4
Nori'lsk Russian Federation
96 D3
Norfolk Ridge undersea
feature Pacific Ocean 124 D4
Norman Oklahoma, USA 28 F2
Normandie region France Eng.
Normandy 72 B3
Normandy see Normandie
Normanton Australia 130 C3
Norrköping Sweden 67 C6
Norseman Australia 129 C6
North Albanian Alps
mountains Albania/
Montenegro 83 D5
North America 16-17
North Andaman island India
115 G2
North Atlantic Ocean 64-65
North Australian Basin
undersea feature Indian
Ocean 124 A2 128 A2
North Bay Canada 20 D4
North Cape coastal feature
New Zealand 132 C1
North Cape coastal feature
Norway 66 D2
North Carolina state USA 31 F1
North Dakota state USA
24-25 D2
North Fiji Basin undersea
feature Coral Sea 124 D3
Northern Cook Islands islands
Cook Islands 127 G4
- Northern Cyprus, Turkish**
Republic of disputed region
Cyprus 98 C5
Northern Dvina river Russian
Federation see Severnaya
Dvina 63 G2
Northern Ireland province UK
70-71
Northern Mariana Islands
external territory USA,
Pacific Ocean 124 C1
Northern Sporades see Vóreies
Sporádes
Northern Territory territory
Australia 130 A3
North European Plain region
N Europe 62 E3
North Frisian Islands islands
Denmark/Germany 76 B2
North Island island New
Zealand 132 G2
North Korea country E Asia 110
North Little Rock Arkansas,
USA 30 B1
North Platte Nebraska, USA
25 E4
North Platte river C USA 24 D3
North Pole ice feature Arctic
Ocean 137 G3
North Sea Atlantic Ocean 70 E2
North Siberian Lowland
lowlands Russian Federation
94-95
North Taranaki Bight gulf New
Zealand 132 D3
North Uist island Scotland, UK
70 B3
Northwest Territories territory
Canada 19 E3
Norway country N Europe 66-67
Norwegian Sea Arctic Ocean
137 G5
Norwich England, UK 71 E6
Noteć river Poland Ger. Netze
80 C3
Nottingham England, UK 71 D6
Nottingham Island island
Hudson Strait 20 D1
Nouâdhoub Mauritania
56 B2
Nouakchott capital of
Mauritania 56 B2

Nouméa — Olympia

Nouméa capital of New Caledonia 126 D5
Nova Gradiška Croatia 82 C3
Nova Iguaçu Brazil 43 F5 45 F2
Novara Italy 78 B2
Nova Scotia province Canada 21 F4
Novaya Zemlya islands Russian Federation 137 H4
Novaya Zemlya Trench see East Novaya Zemlya Trench
Novi Sad Serbia 82 D3
Novokuznetsk Russian Federation prev. Stalinsk 96 D4
Novopolotsk see Navapolatsk
Novosibirsk Russian Federation 96 D4
Novosibirskiye Ostrova islands Russian Federation Eng. New Siberian Islands 95 F1
Novo Urgench see Urgench
Novyy Margilan see Farg'onा
Nsanje Malawi 61 E3
Nsawam Ghana 57 E5
Nubian Desert desert Sudan 54 B3
Nu'eima West Bank 101 D7
Nuevo Laredo Mexico 33 E2
Nuku'alofa capital of Tonga 127 F5
Nukus Uzbekistan 104 C2
Nullarbor Plain region Australia 129 D6
Nunap Isua Island coastal region Greenland var. Uummannaq Dan. Kap Farvel 64 C5
Nunavut Territory Canada 19 F3
Nunivak Island island Alaska, USA 18 B2
Nuoro Italy 79 A5
Nuremberg see Nürnberg
Nürnberg Germany Eng. Nuremberg 77 C5
Nusa Tenggara islands East Timor / Indonesia 120 E5
Nuuk Greenland var. Godthåb 64 C4
Nyainqêntanglha Shan mountain range China 108 D5

Nyala Sudan 54 A4
Nyasa, Lake lake E Africa 51 D5
Nyeri Kenya 55 C6
Nyima China 108 C4
Nyíregyháza Hungary 81 E6
Nyitra see Nitra
Nykøbing Denmark 67 B8
Nyköping Sweden 67 C6
Nyngan Australia 131 D6
Nyoman see Neman

O

Oakland California, USA 27 B6
Oakley Kansas, USA 25 E4
Oamaru New Zealand 133 B7
Oaxaca Mexico 33 F5
Ob' river Russian Federation 96 D4
Oban Scotland, UK 70 C4
Obihiro Japan 112 D2
Obo Central African Republic 58 D4
Oceania 124–125
Ocean Island see Banaba
Oceanside California, USA 27 C8
Ochamchira see Och'amch'ire
Och'amch'ire Georgia Rus. Ochamchira 99 E1
Ödenburg see Sopron
Odense Denmark 67 B7
Oder river C Europe 80 C4
Odesa Ukraine Rus. Odessa 91 E4
Odessa see Odesa
Odessa Texas, USA 29 E3
Odienné Côte d'Ivoire 56 D4
Oesel see Saaremaa
Ofanto river Italy 79 D5
Offenbach Germany 77 B5
Ogaden plateau Ethiopia 55 D5
Ogallala Nebraska, USA 24 D4
Ogbomosho Nigeria 57 F4
Ogden Utah, USA 24 B3
Ogdensburg New York, USA 23 F2

Oger see Ogre
Ogre Latvia Ger. Oger 88 C3
Ogulin Croatia 82 B3
Ohio state USA 22 D4
Ohio river N USA 22 B5
Ohrid Macedonia 83 D6
Ohrid, Lake lake Albania/Macedonia 83 D6
Ohře river Czech Republic/Germany Ger. Eger 81 A5
Ōita Japan 113 B6
Okavango river var. Cubango southern Africa 60 C3
Okavango Delta wetland Botswana 60 C3
Okayama Japan 113 B5
Okazaki Japan 113 C5
Okeechobee, Lake lake Florida, USA 31 F4
Okhotsk Russian Federation 97 G3
Okhotsk, Sea of Pacific Ocean 134 C1
Okinawa island Japan 113 A8
Oki-shotō island group Japan 113 B5
Oklahoma state USA 29 F1
Oklahoma City Oklahoma, USA 29 F2
Okushiri-tō island Japan 112 C2
Ökära Pakistan 116 C2
Öland island Sweden 67 C7
Olavarria Argentina 46 D4
Olbia Italy 79 B5
Oldenburg Germany 76 B3
Oleksandriya Ukraine Rus. Aleksandriya 91 E3
Olenék Russian Federation 97 E3
Ölgiy Mongolia 108 C2
Olhão Portugal 74 C4
Olita see Alytus
Olmaliq see Almalyk
Olmütz see Olomouc
Olomouc Czech Republic Ger. Olmütz 81 C5
Olsztyn Poland Ger. Allenstein 80 D2
Olt river Romania 90 B5
Olympia Washington, USA 26 B2

Omaha — Paeroa

Omaha Nebraska, USA 25 F4
Oman country SW Asia 103 D6
Oman, Gulf of sea feature
 Indian Ocean 103 E5, 122 B3
Omdurman Sudan 54 B4
Omsk Russian Federation 96 C4
Onega river Russian Federation
 92 C4
Onega, Lake see Onezhskoye
 Ozero
Onezhskoye Ozero lake
 Russian Federation Eng. Lake
 Onega 92 B3
Ongole India 115 E2
Onitsha Nigeria 57 F5
Onslow Australia 128 A4
Ontario province Canada
 18 B3
Ontario, Lake lake Canada/USA
 17 D5
Oostende Belgium Eng. Ostend
 69 A5
Opole Poland Ger. Oppeln 80 C4
Oporto see Porto
Oppeln see Opole
Oradea Romania 90 B3
Oran Algeria 52 D1
Orange River river southern
 Africa 60 C4
Oranjestad Netherlands
 Antilles 37 E5
Orantes River Asia 100 B3
Ordu Turkey 98 D2
Ordzhonikidze see Vladikavkaz
Örebro Sweden 67 C6
Oregon state USA 26
Öräl Russian Federation 83 A5
Orem Utah, USA 24 B4
Orenburg Russian Federation
 93 C6 96 B4
Orense see Ourense
Orestíada Greece 86 D3
Orinoco river Colombia/
 Venezuela 41 E3
Oristano Italy 79 A5
Orkney islands Scotland, UK
 70 C2
Orlando Florida, USA 31 E4
Orléans France 72 C4
Örnsköldsvik Sweden 67 C5

Orantes river SW Asia 100 B3
Orosirá Rodópis see Rhodope
 Mountains
Orsha Belarus 89 E5
Orsk Russian Federation
 93 D6 96 B4
Oruro Bolivia 42 C4
Ösaka Japan 113 C5
Osborn Plateau undersea
 feature Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ösel see Saaremaa
Osh Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Oshawa Canada 20 D5
Oshkosh Wisconsin, USA 22 B2
Osijak Croatia 82 C3
Oslo capital of Norway 67 B6
Osmaniye Turkey 98 D4
Osnabrück Germany 76 B3
Osorno Chile 47 B5
Oss Netherlands 68 D4
Ossora Russian Federation
 97 H2
Ostend see Oostende
Östersund Sweden 67 C5
Ostrava Czech Republic Ger.
 Mährisch-Ostrau, prev.
 Moravská Ostrava 81 C5
Ostrołęka Poland 80 D3
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
 Poland 80 D4
Ösumi-shotō island group
 Japan 113 A7
Otago Peninsula peninsula
 New Zealand 133 B7
Otaru Japan 112 D2
Oti river Africa 57 E4
Otranto, Strait of sea feature
 Albania/Italy 79 E5
Ottawa capital of Canada
 20 D4
Ottawa river Canada 20 D4
Ou river Laos 118 C3
Ouachita river SE USA 30 B2
Ouagadougou capital of
 Burkina 57 E3
Ouarâne desert Mauritania
 56 D2
Ouargla Algeria 53 E2
Ouessant, Île d' island France
 72 A3
Ouésso Congo 59 C5
Oujda Morocco 52 D2
Oulu Finland 66 D4
Oulujärvi lake Finland 66 E4
Ounasjoki river Finland
 66 D3
Our river W Europe 69 E7
Ourense Spain Cast. Orense
 74 C2
Ourinhos Brazil 44 D2
Ourthe river Belgium 69 D6
Outer Hebrides island group
 UK var. Western Isles 70 B3
Outer Islands island group
 Seychelles 61 H2
Ouyen Australia 131 C6
Oviedo Spain 74 D1
Owando Congo 59 C6
Owen Fracture Zone tectonic
 feature Arabian Sea 122 B3
Owensboro Kentucky, USA
 22 B5
Oxford England, UK 71 D6
Oxnard California, USA 29 C7
Oyem Gabon 59 B5
Oyo Nigeria 57 F4
Ozark Plateau plain Arkansas/
 Missouri, USA 25 G5
Ózd Hungary 81 D6

P

Paamiut Greenland 64 B4
Pachuca Mexico 33 E4
Pacific-Antarctic Ridge
 undersea feature Pacific
 Ocean 136 B5
Pacific Ocean 134-135
Padang Indonesia 120 B4
Paderborn Germany 76 B4
Padova Italy Eng. Padua
 78 C2
Padre Island island Texas, USA
 29 G5
Padua see Padova
Paducah Kentucky, USA 22 B5
Paeroa Waikato, New Zealand
 132 D3

Pafos — Peloponnese

- Pafos** see Paphos
- Pag** *island* Croatia 82 A3
- Pago Pago** *capital* of American Samoa 127 F4
- Paide** Estonia Ger. Weissenstein 88 D2
- Paihia** New Zealand 132 D2
- Painted Desert** *desert* SW USA 28 C1
- Pais Valenciano** *cultural region* Spain 75 F3
- Pakistan** *country* S Asia 116
- Pakokku** Myanmar 118 A3
- Palagruza** *island* Croatia 83 B5
- Palau** *country* Pacific Ocean var. Belau 124 B2 126
- Palawan** *island* Philippines 121 E2
- Palawan Passage** *passage* Philippines 121 E2
- Paldiski** Estonia prev. Baltiski, Eng. Baltic Port, Ger. Baltischport 88 C2
- Palembang** Indonesia 120 C4
- Palencia** Spain 74 D2
- Palermo** Italy 79 C6
- Palikir** *capital* of Micronesia 126 C2
- Palioúri, Akrotírio** *coastal feature* Greece var. Akra Kanestron 86 C4
- Palk Strait** *sea feature* India/Sri Lanka 115 E3
- Palliser, Cape** *headland* New Zealand 133 D5
- Palm Springs** California, USA 27 D8
- Palma** Spain 75 G3
- Palmer Land** *physical region* Antarctica 136 A3
- Palmerston North** New Zealand 132 D4
- Palmyra** see Tudmur
- Palmyra Atoll** *external territory* USA, Pacific Ocean 125 F2
- Palu** Indonesia 121 E4
- Pamir river** Afghanistan/Tajikistan 105 F3
- Pamirs** *mountains* Tajikistan 105 F3
- Pampa** Texas, USA 29 E2
- Pampas** *region* South America 46 C4
- Pamplona** Spain var. Iruña 75 F1
- Pānājī** India 114 C2
- Panama** *country* Central America 35
- Panamá, Golfo de** *sea feature* Panama 35 F5
- Panama Canal** *canal* Panama 35 F4
- Panama City** *capital* of Panama 35 F5
- Panama City** Florida, USA 30 D3
- Pančevo** Serbia 82 D3
- Panevėžys** Lithuania 88 C4
- Pantanal** *region* Brazil 38 C4
- Pantelleria** *island* Italy 79 B7
- Papeete** *capital* of French Polynesia 127 H4
- Paphos** Cyprus var. Pafos 98 C5
- Papua** *province* Indonesia prev. Irian Jaya 121 H4
- Papua New Guinea** *country* Pacific Ocean 126
- Paracel Islands** *disputed territory* Asia 120 D1
- Paragua** *river* Venezuela 41 E3
- Paraguay** *country* South America 44
- Paraguay** *river* C South America 38 C4 44 B2
- Parakou** Benin 57 F4
- Paramaribo** *capital* of Suriname 41 G2
- Paraná** Argentina 46 D4
- Paraná** *river* C South America 46 D3
- Paranaíba** Brazil 43 G2
- Paraparaumu** New Zealand 132 D4
- Pardubice** Czech Republic Ger. Pardubitz 81 B5
- Pardubitz** see Pardubice
- Parepare** Indonesia 121 E4
- Paris** *capital* of France 72 C3
- Paris** Texas, USA 29 G2
- Parma** Italy 78 B3
- Pärnu** Estonia Rus. Pyarnu, prev. Pernov, Ger. Pernau 88 C2
- Páros** *island* Greece 87 D6
- Pasadena** California, USA 27 C7
- Pasadena** Texas, USA 29 G4
- Passo Fundo** Brazil 44 D3
- Pasto** Colombia 40 B4
- Patagonia** *region* S South America 47 C6
- Pathein** Myanmar prev. Bassein 118 A4
- Patna** India 117 F3
- Patos, Lagoa das** *lagoon* Brazil 44 D4
- Pátra** Greece 87 B5
- Pattani** Thailand 119 C7
- Pattaya** Thailand 119 C5
- Patuca** *river* Honduras 34 D2
- Pau** France 73 B6
- Pavlodar** Kazakhstan 96 C4
- Pavlograd** see Pavlohrad
- Pavlohrad** Ukraine Rus. Pavlograd 91 G3
- Paysandú** Uruguay 44 B4
- Pazardzhik** Bulgaria prev. Tatar Pazardzhik 86 C2
- Pearl** *river* SE USA 30 C3
- Peawanuck** Canada 20 C2
- Peć** see Pejë
- Pechora** *river* Russian Federation 92 D3
- Pecos** Texas, USA 29 E3
- Pecos** *river* SW USA 28 D2
- Pécs** Hungary Ger. Fünfkirchen 81 C7
- Pegasus Bay** *bay* New Zealand 133 C5
- Pegu** see Bago
- Peipsi** Järv see Peipus, Lake
- Peipus, Lake** *lake* Estonia/Russian Federation Est. Peipsi Järv, Rus. Chudskoye Ozero 88 D2
- Peiraías** Greece var. Piraiévs, Eng. Piraeus 87 C5
- Pejë** Kosovo prev. Peć 83 D5
- Pekalongan** Jawa, Indonesia 120 C4
- Pekanbaru** Indonesia 120 B3
- Peking** see Beijing
- Pelagie, Isola** *island* Italy 79 B8
- Peloponnes** see Pelopónnisos

Pelopónnisos — Ploiești

- Pelopónnisos** *peninsula* Greece
Eng. Peloponnes 87 B5
- Pelotas** Brazil 44 C4
- Pelotas river** Brazil 44 C3
- Pematangsiantar** Indonesia 120 B3
- Pemba island** Tanzania 51 E5
- Pendleton** Oregon, USA 26 C2
- Pennines** *hills* England, UK 70 D4
- Pennsylvania state** USA 23 E3
- Penong** Australia 131 A6
- Penonomé** Panama 35 F5
- Penrhyn atoll** Cook Islands 125 F3
- Penrhyn Basin** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 135 E2
- Pensacola** Florida, USA 30 D3
- Penza** Russian Federation 93 B5
- Penzance** England, UK 71 C7
- Peoria** Illinois, USA 22 B4
- Percival Lakes** *lakes* Australia 128 C4
- Pereira** Colombia 40 B3
- Périgueux** France 73 B5
- Perm'** Russian Federation *prev.* Molotov 93 D5 96 B3
- Pernau** see Pärnu
- Pernik** Bulgaria *prev.* Dimitrovo 86 C2
- Pernov** see Pärnu
- Perpignan** France 73 C6
- Persian Gulf** *sea feature* Arabian Sea var. The Gulf 122 B2
- Perth** Australia 129 B6
- Perth** Scotland, UK 70 C3
- Perth Basin** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 E6
- Peru** C South America 42
- Peru-Chile Trench** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 135 G3
- Perugia** Italy 78 C4
- Pescara** Italy 78 D4
- Peshawar** Pakistan 116 C1
- Petah Tikva** Israel 101 A5
- Peterborough** England, UK 71 E6
- Peterborough** Canada 20 D5
- Peter the First Island** *island* Antarctica 136 A4
- Petra** see Wādī Mūsā
- Petrich** Bulgaria 86 C3
- Petroaleksandrovsk** see To'rtko'i
- Petrograd** see St Petersburg
- Petropavlovsk** Russian Federation 96 C4
- Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy** Russian Federation 97 H3
- Petrozavodsk** Russian Federation 92 B3
- Pevek** Russian Federation 97 G1
- Pforzheim** Germany 77 B6
- Phangan, Ko** *island* Thailand 119 C6
- Philadelphia** Pennsylvania, USA 23 F4
- Philippine Basin** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 124 B1
- Philippine Trench** *undersea feature* Philippine Sea 124 A2
- Philippines** *country* Asia 121
- Philippine Sea** Pacific Ocean 121 F1 124 A1
- Philippopolis** see Plovdiv
- Phnom Penh** *capital of* Cambodia 119 D6
- Phoenix** Arizona, USA 28 B2
- Phoenix Islands** *island group* Kiribati 127 F3
- Phöngsali** Laos 118 C3
- Phuket** Thailand 119 B7
- Phuket, Ko** *island* Thailand 119 B7
- Phumĭ Sâmrăōng** Cambodia 119 D5
- Piacenza** Italy 78 B2
- Piatra-Neamț** Romania 90 C3
- Piave** *river* Italy 78 C2
- Picton** New Zealand 133 C5
- Pielinen lake** Finland 66 E4
- Pierre** South Dakota, USA 25 E3
- Piesťany** Slovakia *Ger.* Pistyan, Hung. Pöstyén 81 C6
- Pietermaritzburg** South Africa 60 D4
- Pihkva Järv** see Pskov, Lake
- Pila** Poland *Ger.* Schneidemühl 80 C3
- Pilar** Paraguay 44 B3
- Pilchilemu** Chile 46 B4
- Pilcomayo river** C South America 44 B2 46 D2
- Pilsen** see Plzeň
- Pinar del Rio** Cuba 36 A2
- Píndos** *mountain range* Greece *Eng.* Pindus Mountains 86 A4
- Pindus Mountains** see Píndos
- Pine Bluff** Arkansas, USA 30 B2
- Pine Creek** Australia 128 E2
- Pinega** *river* Russian Federation 92 C3
- Pineiós** *river* Greece 86 B4
- Pines, Akrotirio** *coastal feature* Greece 86 C4
- Ping, Mae Nam** *river* Thailand 118 C4
- Pinsk** Belarus *Pol.* Pińsk 89 B4
- Piraeus** see Peiraias
- Piraiévs** see Peiraías
- Pisa** Italy 78 B3
- Pisco** Peru 42 B4
- Pishpek** see Bishkek
- Pistyan** see Piešťany
- Pitcairn Islands** *external territory* UK, Pacific Ocean 125 G4
- Piteå** Sweden 66 D4
- Pitești** Romania 90 C4
- Pittsburgh** Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4
- Piura** Peru 42 A2
- Pivdennyy Bug** *river* Ukraine 91 E3
- Plasencia** Spain 74 D3
- Plata, Rio de la** *river* Argentina/Uruguay var. River Plate 44 B5 46 D4
- Plate, River** see **Plata, Rio de la**
- Platte** *river* C USA 25 E4
- Plattensee** see Balaton
- Plenty, Bay of** *bay* New Zealand 132 E3
- Prelev** Bulgaria 86 C1
- Plock** Poland 80 D3
- Ploiești** Romania 90 C4

Plovdiv — Príncipe

- Plovdiv** Bulgaria *Gk.*
Philippopolis 86 C2
- Plungė** Lithuania 88 B4
- Plymouth** *capital of* Montserrat
37 G3
- Plymouth** England, UK
71 C7
- Plzeň** Czech Republic *Ger.*
Pilsen 81 A5
- Po river** Italy 78 B2
- Pocatello** Idaho, USA 26 E4
- Po Delta wetland** Italy 78 C3
- Podgorica** *capital of*
Montenegro 83 C5
- Pohnpei Island** *island*
Micronesia 126 C2
- Pointe-Noire** Congo 59 B6
- Poitiers** France 72 B4
- Poland country** E Europe 80-81
- Polatsk** Belarus 89 D5
- Pol-e Khomrī** Afghanistan
105 E4
- Poltava** Ukraine 91 F2
- Poltoratsk** see Aşgabat
- Polynesia** *region* Pacific Ocean
127
- Pomeranian Bay** *bay* Germany/
Poland 80 B2
- Pompano Beach** Florida, USA
31 F5
- Ponca City** Oklahoma, USA
29 G1
- Pondicherry** India 115 E2
- Ponta Grossa** Brazil 44 D2
- Ponteveda** Spain 74 C1
- Pontianak** Indonesia 120 C4
- Poona** see Pune
- Poopó, Lake** *lake* Bolivia 42 C5
- Popayán** Colombia 40 B3
- Poprad** Slovakia *Ger.*
Deutschendorf 81 D5
- Porbandar** India 116 B4
- Pori** Finland 67 D5
- Porsgrunn** Norway 67 B6
- Portalegre** Portugal 74 C3
- Port Angeles** Washington, USA
26 A1
- Port Arthur** Texas, USA 29 H4
- Port Augusta** Australia
131 B6
- Port-au-Prince** *capital of* Haiti
36 D3
- Port Blair** India 115 G2
- Port Douglas** Australia 130 D3
- Port Elizabeth** South Africa
60 D5
- Port-Gentil** Gabon 59 A6
- Port Harcourt** Nigeria 57 F5
- Port Hardy** Canada 18 D5
- Port Harrison** see Inukjuak
- Port Hedland** Australia 128 B4
- Portland** Australia 131 B7
- Portland** Maine, USA 23 G2
- Portland** Oregon, USA 26 B2
- Port Lincoln** Australia 131 A6
- Port Louis** *capital of* Mauritius
61 H4
- Port Macquarie** Australia
131 E6
- Port Moresby** *capital of* Papua
New Guinea 126 B3
- Porto** Portugal Eng. Oporto
74 C2
- Porto Alegre** Sao Tome and
Principe 44 D4
- Port-of-Spain** *capital of*
Trinidad & Tobago 37 G5
- Porto-Novo** *capital of* Benin
57 F5
- Porto Velho** Brazil 42 C3
- Portoviejo** Ecuador 40 A4
- Port Said** see Bür Sa'íd
- Portsmouth** England, UK
71 D7
- Port Sudan** Sudan 54 C3
- Portugal country** SW Europe 74
- Port-Vila** *capital of* Vanuatu
126 D5
- Porvenir** Chile 47 B7
- Posadas** Argentina 46 E3
- Posen** see Poznań
- Poste-de-la-Baleine** see
Kuujjuarapik
- Pöstyén** see Piešťany
- Potenza** S Italy 79 D5
- P'ot'i** Georgia 99 E2
- Potosí** Bolivia 42 C5
- Potsdam** Germany 76 D4
- Póvoa de Varzim** Portugal
74 C2
- Powder river** N USA 24 C2
- Powell, Lake** *lake* SW USA
24 B5
- Poza Rica** Mexico 33 F4
- Poznań** Poland *Ger.* Posen
80 C3
- Pozo Colorado** Paraguay 44 B2
- Pozsony** see Bratislava
- Prag** see Prague
- Prague** *capital of* Czech
Republic Cz. Praha, Ger. Prag
81 B5
- Praha** see Prague
- Praia** *capital of* Cape Verde
56 A3
- Prato** Italy 78 B3
- Pratt** Kansas, USA 25 E5
- Preschau** see Prešov
- Prescott** Arizona, USA 28 B2
- Presidente Prudente** Brazil
44 D2
- Prešov** Slovakia *Ger.* Eperies,
var. Preschau, Hung. Eperjes
81 D5
- Prespa, Lake** *lake* SE Europe
83 D6 86 A3
- Presque Isle** Maine, USA
23 G1
- Pressburg** see Bratislava
- Preston** England, UK 71 D5
- Pretoria** *capital of* South Africa
see Tshwane 60 D4
- Préveza** Greece 86 A4
- Prijedor** Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 B3
- Prilep** Macedonia 83 E5
- Prince Albert** Canada 19 F5
- Prince Edward Island** *province*
Canada 21 F4
- Prince Edward Islands** *island*
group South Africa 123 A7
- Prince George** Canada 19 E5
- Prince of Wales Island** *island*
Canada 19 F2
- Prince Rupert** Canada 18 D4
- Princess Charlotte Bay** *bay*
Australia 130 C2
- Princess Elizabeth Land** *region*
Antarctica 136 C3
- Príncipe** *island* Sao Tome &
Príncipe 59 A5

Pripet — Quezaltenango

Pripet river Belarus/Ukraine
90 C1

Pripet Marshes wetlands
Belarus/Ukraine 90 C1

Priština capital of Kosovo
83 D5

Prizren Kosovo 83 D5

Prome see Pyay

Prossnitz see Prostějov

Prostějov Czech Republic Ger.
Prossnitz 81 C5

Provence region France 73 D6

Providence Rhode Island, USA
23 G3

Providencia, Isla de island
Colombia 35 E3

Provo Utah, USA 24 B4

Prudhoe Bay Alaska, USA
18 D2

Przheval'sk see Karakol

Pskov Russian Federation
92 A4

Pskov, Lake lake Estonia/
Russian Federation Est.
Pihkva Järv, Rus. Pskovskoye
Ozero 88 D3

Pskovskoye Ozero
see Pskov, Lake

Ptich' see Ptisch

Ptisch river Belarus Rus. Ptich'
89 D6

Pucallpa Peru 42 B3

Puebla Mexico 33 F4

Pueblo Colorado, USA 22 D4

Puerto Aisén Chile 47 B6

Puerto Barrios Guatemala
34 C2

Puerto Carreño Colombia
40 D2

Puerto Cortés Honduras
34 C2

Puerto Deseado Argentina
47 C6

Puerto Maldonado Peru
42 C4

Puerto Montt Chile 47 B5

Puerto Natales Chile 47 B7

Puerto Plata Dominican
Republic 37 E3

Puerto Princesa Philippines
120 E2

Puerto Rico external territory
USA, West Indies 37 F3

Puerto San Julián Argentina
47 C7

Puerto Suárez Bolivia 42 D4

Puerto Vallarta Mexico 32 D4

Pula Croatia 82 A3

Pune India prev. Poona 114 C1

Puno Peru 42 C4

Punta Arenas Chile prev.
Magallanes 47 B7

Puntarenas Costa Rica 34 D4

Purmerend Netherlands
68 C3

Purus river Brazil/Peru 42 C3

Pusan South Korea 110 E4

Putrajaya capital of Malaysia
120 B3

Putumayo river NW South
America 38 B3

Pyapon Myanmar 118 B4

Pyarnu see Pärnu

Pyay Myanmar prev. Prome
118 A4

Pyongyang capital of North
Korea 110 E4

Pyramid Lake lake Nevada,
USA 27 C5

Pyrenees mountain range SW
Europe 62 C4

Q

Qaanaaq Greenland var. Thule
64 D1

Qābatiya West Bank 101 D7

Qaidam Pendi basin China
108 D4

Qalqilya West Bank 101 D7

Qamdo China 108 D5

Qandahār see Kandahār

Qaqortoq Greenland 64 C4

Qara Qum see Karakumy

Qarshi see Karshi

Qasigiannguit Greenland 64 C3

Qatar country SW Asia 103 D5

Qattara Depression see

Qaṭṭārah, Munkhafad al

Qaṭṭārah, Munkhafad al desert
basin Egypt Eng. Qattara

Depression 54 A1

Qeqertarsuaq Greenland 64 B3

Qeqertarsuaq island Greenland
64 B3

Qian see Guizhou

Qilian Shan mountain range
China 108 A4

Qimusuériarsuaq bay

Greenland 64 C2

Qinā Egypt 54 B2

Qingdao China 110 D4

Qinghai province China var.
Chinghai, Koko Nor, Qing,
Tsinghai 108 D4

Qinghai Hu lake China var.
Koko Nor 108 D4

Qingzang Gaoyuan plateau
China Eng. Plateau of Tibet
110 A4

Qiong see Hainan

Qiqihar China 110 D3

Qira China 108 B4

Qitai China 108 C3

Qom Iran var. Kum 102 C3

Qondūz river Afghanistan
105 E4

Qondūz see Kondoz

Qo'qon Uzbekistan prev.
Kokand, var. Khokand,
105 E2

Quba Azerbaijan Rus. Kuba
99 H2

Québec Canada 21 E4

Québec province Canada
20 D3

Queen Charlotte Islands
islands Canada 18 D4

Queen Charlotte Sound sea
feature Canada 18 D5

Queen Elizabeth Islands
islands Canada 19 F1

Queensland state Australia
130 C4

Queenstown New Zealand
133 B6

Quelimane Mozambique
61 E3

Querétaro Mexico 33 E4

Quetta Pakistan 116 B2

Quezaltenango Guatemala
34 B2

Quibdó — Rimah, Wādī

Quibdó Colombia 40 B2
 Quimper France 72 A3
 Quy Nhơn Vietnam 119 E5
 Qing see Qinghai
 Quito capital of Ecuador 40 A4
 Qūrghonteppa Tajikistan Rus.
 Kurgan-Tynbe 105 E3
 Qyteti Stalin see Kučově

R

Raab see Győr
 Raab see Rába
 Rába river Austria/Hungary
 Ger. Raab 81 C7
 Rabat capital of Morocco
 52 C2
 Race, Cape coastal feature
 Canada 21 H4
 Rach Gia Vietnam 119 D6
 Radom Poland 80 D4
 Radviliškis Lithuania 88 C4
 Ragusa Italy 79 D7
 Rahimyār Khān Pakistan
 116 C3
 Raipur India 117 E5
 Rājahmundry India 115 E1
 Rājasthān state India 116 C3
 Rājkot India 116 C4
 Rājshāhī Bangladesh 117 G4
 Rakaiā river New Zealand
 133 C6
 Rakvere Estonia Ger.
 Wesenberg 88 D2
 Raleigh North Carolina, USA
 31 F1
 Raílak Chain islands Marshall
 Islands 126 D1
 Râmnici Vâlcea Romania prev.
 Rîmnicu Vilcea 90 B4
 Ramallah West Bank 101 D7
 Ramree Island island Myanmar
 118 A3
 Rancagua Chile 46 B4
 Rāñchi India 117 F4
 Randers Denmark 67 A7
 Rangiōra New Zealand 133 C6
 Rangitikei river New Zealand
 132 D4

Rangoon see Yangon
 Rankin Inlet Canada 19 G3
 Rapid City South Dakota, USA
 24 D3
 Rarotonga island Cook Islands
 127 G5
 Rasht Iran 102 C3
 Ratak Chain islands Marshall
 Islands 126 D1
 Ratchaburi Thailand 119 C5
 Rat Islands island group
 Alaska, USA 18 A2
 Raukumara Range mountain
 range New Zealand 132 E3
 Rauma Finland 67 D5
 Ravenna Italy 78 C3
 Rāwālpindi Pakistan 116 C1
 Rawson Argentina 47 C6
 Razgrad Bulgaria 86 D1
 Reading England, UK 71 D6
 Rebecca, Lake lake Australia
 129 C6
 Rebun-tō island Japan 112 D1
 Rechytsa Belarus 89 D7
 Recife Brazil 43 H3
 Recklinghausen Germany
 76 G4
 Red Deer Canada 19 E5
 Redding California, USA
 27 B5
 Red River river S USA 30 B3
 Red River river China/ Vietnam
 118
 Red Sea Indian Ocean 122 A3
 Reefton New Zealand 133 C5
 Regensburg Germany 77 C5
 Reggane Algeria 52 D3
 Reggio di Calabria Italy 79 D6
 Reggio nell' Emilia Italy 78 B3
 Regina Canada 19 F5
 Rehoboth Namibia 60 C4
 Reichenberg see Liberec
 Reid Australia 129 D6
 Reims France Eng. Rheims
 72 D3
 Reindeer Lake lake Canada
 17 C4
 Reni Ukraine 90 D4
 Rennes France 72 B3
 Reno Nevada, USA 27 B5
 Resistencia Argentina 46 D3
 Reșița Romania 90 B4
 Resolute Canada 19 F2
 Réunion external territory
 France, Indian Ocean 123 B5
 Reus Spain 75 G2
 Reutlingen Germany 77 B6
 Revel see Tallinn
 Revel see Tallinn
 Revillagigedo, Islas island
 Mexico 32 B4
 Rey, Isla del island Panama
 35 F5
 Reykjavík capital of Iceland
 65 E5
 Reynosa Mexico 33 E2
 Rēzekne Latvia Ger. Rositten,
 Rus. Rezhitsa 88 D4
 Rezhitsa see Rēzekne
 Rheims see Reims
 Rhine river W Europe 62 D3
 Rhode Island state USA 23 G3
 Rhodes see Ródos
 Rhodope Mountains mountain
 range Bulgaria/Greece Gr.
 Orosírá Rodópis, Bul.
 Despotovo Planina 86 C3
 Rhône river France/Switzerland
 62 C4
 Ribeirão Preto Brazil 45 E1
 Riberalta Bolivia 42 C3
 Ribnița Moldova 90 D3
 Richfield Utah, USA 24 B4
 Richland Washington, USA
 24 C2
 Richmond Kentucky, USA 22 C5
 Richmond New Zealand 133 C5
 Richmond Virginia, USA 23 E5
 Richmond Range mountain
 range New Zealand 133 C5
 Ricobayo, Embalse de reservoir
 Spain 74 D2
 Riga capital of Latvia Latv. Rīga
 88 C3
 Riga, Gulf of sea feature
 Baltic Sea 88 C3
 Riihimäki Finland 67 D5
 Rijeka Croatia It. Fiume 82 A3
 Rimah, Wādī ar dry
 watercourse Saudi Arabia
 103 B5

Rimini — Saint-Brieuc

Rimini Italy 78 C3
Rîmnicu Vilcea see
 Râmnici Vâlcea
Riobamba Ecuador 40 A4
Rio Branco Brazil 42 C3
Río Cuarto Argentina 46 C4
Rio de Janeiro Brazil 45 F2
Río Gallegos Argentina 47 C7
Rio Grande Brazil 44 D4
Rio Grande river N America
 16 B6
Rio Grande Rise undersea
 feature Atlantic Ocean 49 C6
Río Verde Mexico 33 E3
Rishiri-tō island Japan 112 D1
Rivas Nicaragua 34 D3
Rivera Uruguay 44 C4
Riverside California, USA 27 C8
Riverton New Zealand 133 A7
Rivne Ukraine *Rus.* Rovno 90 C2
Riyadh capital of Saudi Arabia
Ar. Ar Riyād 103 C5
Rize Turkey 99 E2
Rkiz Mauritania 56 C3
Road Town capital of British
 Virgin Islands 37 F3
Roanne France 73 D5
Roanoke Virginia, USA 23 E5
Roanoke river SE USA 31 G1
Robinson Range mountain
 range Australia 129 B5
Rochester Minnesota, USA
 25 F3
Rochester New York, USA
 23 E3
Rockford Illinois, USA 22 B3
Rockhampton Australia 130 D4
Rock Island Illinois, USA 22 B3
Rock Springs Wyoming, USA
 24 C3
Rockstone Guyana 41 G2
Rocky Mountains mountain
 range Canada/USA 18-19 D4
Rodez France 73 C6
Ródhos see Ródos
Ródhos island Greece var.
Ródhos, Eng. Rhodes 87 E6
Ródos Greece *Eng. Rhodes*
 87 E6
Rodosto see Tekirdağ

Roeselare Belgium 69 A5
Roma Australia 131 D5
Roma see Rome
Romania country SE Europe 90
Rome capital of Italy *It. Roma*
 78 C4
Rome Georgia, USA 30 D2
Rønne Denmark 67 B8
Ronne Ice Shelf ice feature
 Antarctica 136 B3
Roosendaal Netherlands 68 C4
Rosario Argentina 46 D4
Roseau capital of Dominica
 37 G4
Rosenau see Rožňava
Rositten see Rěžekne
Ross Ice Shelf ice feature
 Antarctica 136 B4
Ross Sea Antarctica 136 B4
Rostak see Ar Rustāq
Rostock Germany 76 C2
Rostov-na-Donu Russian
 Federation 96 A3
Roswell New Mexico, USA
 28 D2
Rotorua New Zealand 132 D3
Rotorua, Lake lake New
 Zealand 132 D3
Rotterdam Netherlands 68 C4
Rouen France 72 C3
Rovaniemi Finland 66 D3
Rovno see Rivne
Rovuma river Mozambique/
 Tanzania 61 F2
Roxas City Philippines 121 E2
Rožňava Slovakia *Ger.*
Rosenna, Hung. Rozsnyó
 81 D6
Rozsnyó see Rožňava
Ruatoria New Zealand 132 E3
Ruawai New Zealand 132 D2
Rudny Kazakhstan 96 C4
Rudolf, Lake see Lake Turkana
Rügen headland Germany
 76 D2
Rukwa, Lake lake Tanzania
 55 B7
Rumbek Sudan 55 B5
Rundu Namibia 60 C3
Ruoqiang China 108 C3
Ruse Bulgaria 86 D1
Russian Federation country
 Europe/Asia 92-93 96-97
Rust'avi Georgia 99 F2
Rutland Vermont, USA 23 F2
Rutog China 108 B4
Rwanda country C Africa 55
Ryazan' Russian Federation
 93 B5 96 B3
Rybinskoye Vodokhranilishche
Reservoir Russian Federation
Eng. Rybinsk Reservoir 92 B4
Rybnik Poland 81 C5
Ryūkyū-rettō island group
 Japan 113 A8
Ryukyu Trench Undersea
 feature East China Sea
 134 B2
Rzeszów Poland 81 E5
Saale river Germany 76 C4

S

Saarbrücken Germany 77 A5
Saare see Saaremaa
Saaremaa island Estonia var.
Saare, Sarema, Ger. Ösel, var.
Oesel 88 C2
Šabac Serbia 82 C3
Sabadell Spain 75 G2
Sabah cultural region Borneo
 120 D3
Sab'atayn, Ramlat as desert
Yemen 103 C7
Sabhā Libya 53 F3
Sabzevār Iran 102 D3
Sacramento California, USA
 27 B6
Şa'dah Yemen 103 B6
Sado island Japan 112 C4
Safi Morocco 52 B2
Saginaw Michigan, USA 22 C3
Sahara desert N Africa 50 B3
Sahel region W Africa 50 B3
Saïda Lebanon anc. Sidon 100 B4
Saidpur Bangladesh 117 G3
Saigon see Hồ Chi Minh
Saimaa lake Finland 67 E5
Saint-Brieuc France 72 A3

Saint Catherines — Sangir, Kepulauan

- Saint Catherines Canada** 20 D5
Saint-Chamond France 73 D5
St Christopher & Nevis see **St Kitts & Nevis**
St Cloud Minnesota, USA 25 F2
St-Denis capital of Réunion 61 H4
Saintes France 72 B5
Saint-Étienne France 73 D5
Saint George Australia 131 D5
St. George's capital of Grenada 37 G5
St Helena external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 49 D5
St Helier capital Jersey 71 D8
Saint-Jean, Lake lake Canada 21 E4
Saint John Canada 21 F4
St John's country capital Antigua and Barbuda 37 G3
Saint John's Canada 21 H3
St Joseph Missouri, USA 25 F4
St Kitts & Nevis country West Indies var. **St Christopher & Nevis** 37
St-Laurent-du-Maroni French Guiana 41 H2
Saint Lawrence river Canada 21 E4
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of sea feature Canada 21 F3
St. Lawrence Island *island* Alaska, USA 18 C2
Saint-Lô France 73 B3
Saint Louis Senegal 56 B3
St Louis Missouri, USA 25 G4
St Lucia country West Indies 37
Saint-Malo France 72 B3
Saint-Nazaire France 72 B4
Saint Paul Minnesota, USA 25 F2
St-Paul, île *island* French Southern and Antarctic Territories 123 C6
St Peter Port capital of Guernsey 71 D8
St Petersburg Russian Federation Rus. Sankt-Peterburg, prev. Leningrad, Petrograd 92 B3 96 B2
St Petersburg Florida, USA 31 E4
Saint Pierre & Miquelon *external territory* France, Atlantic Ocean 21 G4
St Vincent, Cape see **São Vicente, Cabo de**
St Vincent & The Grenadines country West Indies 37
Saipan island country capital Northern Mariana Islands 124 B1
Sakakah Saudi Arabia 102 B4
Sakakwea, Lake lake North Dakota, USA 24 D2
Sakarya see **Adapazarı**
Sakhalin island Russian Federation 97 H4
Sal *island* Cape Verde 56 A2
Salado river Argentina 46 C3
Şalālah Oman 103 D6
Salamanca Spain 74 D2
Sala y Gómez island Chile, Pacific Ocean 135 F4
Saldus Latvia Ger. Frauenburg 88 B3
Salekhard Russian Federation 96 D3
Salem India 114 D2
Salem Oregon, USA 26 A3
Salerno Italy 79 D5
Salerno, Golfo di *sea feature* Italy 79 D5
Salihorsk Belarus Rus. Soligorsk 89 C6
Salima Malawi 61 E2
Salinas California, USA 27 B6
Salisbury England, UK 71 D7
Salisbury Island *island* Canada 20 D1
Salonica see **Thessaloniki**
Salso river Italy 79 C7
Salt see **As Salt**
Salta Argentina 46 C2
Saltillo Mexico 33 E2
Salt Lake City Utah, USA 24 B4
Salto Uruguay 44 B4
Salton Sea *lake* California, USA 27 D8
Salvador Brazil 43 G4
Salween river SE Asia 111 A6
Salzburg Austria 77 D6
Salzgitter Germany 76 C4
Samara Russian Federation 93 C6 96 B3
Samarinda Indonesia 121 E4
Samarkand Uzbekistan 104 D2
Sambre river Belgium 69 B7
Samoa country Pacific Ocean 127 F4
Samobor Croatia 82 B3
Sámos island Greece 87 D5
Samothrace see **Samothráki**
Samothráki island Greece Eng. Samothrace 86 D3
Samsun Turkey 98 D2
Samui, Ko *island group* Thailand 119 C6
San river Poland 81 E5
Saña Peru 42 A3
Sana *capital* of Yemen var. Ṣan'ā 103 B7
Sanandaj Sinneh, Iran 102 C3
San Andrés, Isla de *island* Colombia 35 E3
San Angelo Texas, USA 29 F3
San Antonio Chile 46 B4
San Antonio Texas, USA 29 F4
San Antonio river S USA 29 G4
San Antonio Oeste Argentina 47 C5
Sanāw Yemen 103 C6
San Bernardino California, USA 27 C7
San Carlos Uruguay 44 C5
San Carlos de Bariloche Argentina 47 B5
San Clemente Island *island* W USA 27 C8
San Cristóbal Venezuela 40 C2
San Diego California, USA 27 C8
Sandwich Island see **Efate**
San Fernando Trinidad & Tobago 37 G5
San Fernando Venezuela 40 D2
San Fernando de Noronha *island* Brazil 43 H2
San Francisco California, USA 27 B6
Sangir, Kepulauan *island group* Indonesia 121 F3

San Ignacio — Saurimo

- San Ignacio** Belize 34 C1
San Joaquin Valley valley W USA 27 B6
San José capital of Costa Rica 34 D4
San Jose California, USA 27 B6
San José del Guaviare Colombia 40 C3
San Juan Argentina 46 B3
San Juan river Costa Rica/ Nicaragua 34 D4
San Juan capital of Puerto Rico 37 F3
San Juan Bautista Paraguay 44 B3
San Juan de los Morros Venezuela 40 D1
Sankt Martin see Martin
Sankt-Peterburg see St Petersburg
Sankt Pölten Austria 77 E6
Şanlıurfa Turkey prev. Urfa 98 E4
San Lorenzo Honduras 34 C3
San Luis Potosí Mexico 33 E3
San Marino country S Europe 78 C3
San Matías, Golfo sea feature Argentina 39 C6
San Miguel El Salvador 34 C3
San Miguel de Tucumán Argentina 46 C3
San Nicolas Island island W USA 27 B8
San Pedro Sula Honduras 34 C2
San Remo Italy 78 A3
San Salvador capital of El Salvador 34 C3
San Salvador de Jujuy Argentina 46 C2
San Sebastián Spain Bas. Donostia 75 E1
Santa Ana El Salvador 34 B2
Santa Ana California, USA 27 C8
Santa Barbara California, USA 27 B7
Santa Catalina Island island W USA 27 C8
Santa Clara Cuba 36 B2
Santa Cruz Bolivia 42 D4
Santa Cruz California, USA 27 B6
Santa Cruz Islands *island group* Solomon Islands 126 C4
Santa Fe Argentina 46 D3
Santa Fe New Mexico, USA 28 D2
Santa Maria Brazil 44 C4
Santa Marta Colombia 40 C1
Santander Spain 75 E1
Santanilla, Islas *islands* Honduras 35 E1
Santarém Brazil 43 E2
Santarém Portugal 74 C3
Santaren Channel *Channel* Bahamas 36 C2
Santa Rosa Argentina 47 C4
Santa Rosa California, USA 27 A6
Santa Rosa de Copán Honduras 34 C2
Santa Rosa Island *island* W USA 27 B8
Santiago *island* Cape Verde 56 A3
Santiago capital of Chile 46 B4
Santiago Dominican Republic 37 E3
Santiago Panama 35 F5
Santiago de Compostela Spain 74 C1
Santiago de Cuba Cuba 36 C3
Santiago del Estero Argentina 46 C3
Santo Antão *island* Cape Verde 56 A2
Santo Domingo capital of Dominican Republic 37 E3
Santo Domingo de los Colorados Ecuador 40 A4
Santoríni *island* Greece 87 D6
Santos Brazil 45 E2
São Borja Brazil 44 C3
São Francisco river Brazil 43 G3
São José do Rio Preto Brazil 44 D1
São Luís Brazil 43 G2
São Nicolau *island* Cape Verde 56 A2
Saône river France 72 D4
São Paulo Brazil 43 F5 45 E2
São Tomé capital of São Tome & Príncipe 59 A5
São Tomé *island* São Tome & Príncipe 59 A5
São Tome & Príncipe country W Africa 59
São Vicente *island* Cape Verde 56 A2
São Vicente, Cabo de coastal feature Portugal Eng. Cape St Vincent 74 B4
Sapele Nigeria 57 F5
Sapporo Japan 112 D2
Saragossa see Zaragoza
Sarajevo capital of Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C4
Sarandë Albania 83 D6
Saransk Russian Federation 93 B5
Saratov Russian Federation 93 B6
Sarawak state Malaysia 120 D3
Sardegna *island* Italy Eng. Sardinia 79 A5
Sardinia see Sardegna
Sarema see Saaremaa
Sargasso Sea Atlantic Ocean 48 B4
Sargodha Pakistan 116 C2
Sarh Chad 58 C4
Sārī Iran 102 D3
Saruhan see Manisa
Sasebo Japan 113 A6
Saskatchewan province Canada 19 F5
Saskatchewan river Canada 19 F5
Saskatoon Canada 19 F5
Sassandra River Côte d'Ivoire 56 D5
Sassari Italy 79 A5
Satu Mare Romania 90 B3
Saudi Arabia country SW Asia 102-103
Sault Sainte Marie Canada 20 C4
Sault Sainte Marie Michigan, USA 22 C1
Saurimo Angola 60 C2

Sava — Shikoku

- Sava river** SE Europe 82 C3
Savannah Georgia, USA 31 F3
Savannah river SE USA 31 E2
Savissivik Greenland 64 C2
Savona Italy 78 A3
Savu Sea sea Indonesia 120 E5
Sawhāj Egypt var. Sohāg 54 B2
Şawqirah Oman 103 D6
Sayāt Turkmenistan 104 D3
Sayhūt Yemen 103 D7
Saynshand Mongolia 109 E2
Say 'un Yemen 103 C6
Scandinavia geophysical region Europe 48 D2
Schaffhausen Switzerland 77 B6
Schaulen see Šiauliai
Schefferville Canada 21 E2
Scheldt river W Europe 69 B5
Schiernonnikoog island Netherlands 68 D1
Schneidemühl see Pila
Schwäbische Alb mountains Germany 77 B6
Schwarzwald Forested mountain region Germany Eng. Black Forest 77 B6
Schwerin Germany 76 C3
Scilly, Isles of islands UK 71 B7
Scotia Sea Atlantic Ocean 136 A1
Scotland national region UK 70
Scottsbluff Nebraska, USA 24 D3
Scottsdale Arizona, USA 28 B2
Scranton Pennsylvania, USA 23 F3
Scutari, Lake lake Albania/Montenegro 83 C5
Seddon New Zealand 133 C5
Seattle Washington, USA 26 B2
Ségou Mali 56 D3
Segovia Spain 75 E2
Segura river Spain 75 E4
Seikan Tunnel tunnel Japan 112 D3
Seinäjoki Finland 67 D5
Seine river France 72 C3
Selfoss Iceland 65 E5
Semara see Smara
Semarang Indonesia 120 D4
Semipalatinsk Kazakhstan 96 D4
Sendai Japan 112 D4
Senegal country W Africa 56
Senegal river Africa 56 C3
Sēn, Stōeng river Cambodia 119 D5
Seoul capital of South Korea Kor. Sōul 110 E4
Sept-Îles Canada 21 F3
Seraing Belgium 69 D6
Seram, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F4
Serbia country SE Europe 82 D3
Serdar Turkmenistan prev. Gyzylarbat, prev. Kizyl-Arvat 104 B2
Serhetabat Turkmenistan prev. Gushgy, Kushka 104 C4
Serov Russian Federation 96 C3
Serpent's Mouth, The sea feature Trinidad & Tobago/Venezuela Sp. Boca de la Serpiente 41 F1
Serra do Mar mountains Brazil 44 D3
Sérres Greece 86 C3
Setesdal valley Norway 67 A6
Sétif Algeria 53 E1
Setúbal Portugal 74 C4
Seul, Lake lake Canada 20 A3
Sevana Lich lake Armenia 99 G2
Sevastopol' Ukraine 91 F5
Severn river Canada 20 B3
Severn river England/Wales, UK 71 D6
Severnaya Dvina river Russian Federation Eng. Northern Dvina 92 C3
Severnaya Zemlya island group Russian Federation 137 H3
Sevilla Spain Eng. Seville 74 D4
Seville see Sevilla
Seychelles country Indian Ocean 61 122 B4
Seyðhifjörður Iceland 65 E4
Seýdi Turkmenistan prev. Neftezavodsk 104 D2
Seyhan see Adana
Sfax Tunisia 53 F2
's-Gravenhage capital of Netherlands Eng. The Hague 68 B3
Shaan see Shaanxi
Shaanxi province China var. Shaan, Shan-hsi, Shaanxi Sheng, Shensi, Shensi 111 C5
Shaanxi Sheng see Shaanxi
Shache China 108 A3
Shackleton Ice Shelf ice feature Antarctica 136 D3
Shandong province China var. Lu, Shantung 110 D4
Shanghai China 111 D5
Shangrao China 111 D6
Shan-hsi see Shaanxi
Shannon river Ireland 71 B5
Shan Plateau upland Myanmar 118 B3
Shantou China 111 D6
Shantung see Shandong
Sharjah see Ash Shāriqah
Shawnee Oklahoma, USA 29 G2
Shdanov see Mariupol'
Shebeli river Ethiopia/Somalia 55 D5
Sheberghān Afghanistan 104 D3
Sheffield England, UK 71 D5
Shengking see Liaoning
Shenking see Liaoning
Shensi see Shaanxi
Shensi see Shaanxi
Shenyang China 110 D3
Sherbrooke Canada 21 E4
Sheridan Wyoming, USA 22 C2
's-Hertogenbosch Netherlands 68 C4
Shetland islands Scotland, UK 70 D1
Shevchenko see Aktau
Shihezi China 108 C2
Shijiazhuang China 110 C4
Shikoku island Japan 113 B6

Shikoku Basin — Sodankylä

- Shikoku Basin** *undersea feature* Philippine Sea 134 B2
- Shikotan** *island* Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E2
- Shikarpur** Pakistan 116 B3
- Shimonoseki** Japan 113 A5
- Shinano-gawa** *river* Japan 112 C4
- Shingū** Japan 113 C5
- Shinyanga** Tanzania 55 B7
- Shiquanhe** see *Gar Shirāz* Iran 102 D4
- Shkodër** Albania 83 D5
- Shostka** Ukraine 91 E1
- Shreveport** Louisiana, USA 30 A2
- Shrewsbury** England, UK 71 D6
- Shumen** Bulgaria 86 D2
- Shymkent** Kazakhstan *prev.* Chimkent 96 B5
- Šiauliai** Lithuania Ger. Schaulen 88 B4
- Šibenik** Croatia 82 B4
- Siberia** *region* Russian Federation 97 E3
- Siberut, Pulau** *island* Indonesia 120 B4
- Sibiu** Romania 90 B4
- Sibolga** Indonesia 120 B3
- Sibu** Malaysia 120 C3
- Sibut** Central African Republic 58 C4
- Sibuyan Sea** *sea* Philippines 121 E2
- Sichuan** *province* China *var.* Chuan, Ssu-ch'uan, Szechwan 111 B5
- Sichuan Pendi depression** China 111 B5
- Sicilia** *island* Italy Eng. Sicily 79 C7
- Sicily, Strait of** *sea feature* Mediterranean Sea 79 B7
- Sicily** see *Sicilia*
- Sidi Bel Abbès** Algeria 52 D1
- Sidon** see *Saïda*
- Siednesibirskoye Ploskogor'ye plateau** Russian Federation Eng. Central Siberian Plateau 97 E3
- Siegen** Germany 76 B4
- Siena** Italy 78 B3
- Sierra Leone** *country* W Africa 56
- Sierra Madre del Sur** *mountain range* Mexico 33 E5
- Sierra Madre Occidental** *mountain range* Mexico var. Western Sierra Madre 17 B6
- Sierra Madre Oriental** *mountain range* Mexico var. Eastern Sierra Madre 32 D2
- Sierra Nevada** *mountain range* Spain 75 E4
- Sierra Nevada** *mountain range* W USA 27 B6
- Sighișoara** Romania 90 C4
- Siglufjördhur** Iceland 65 E4
- Siguiri** Guinea 56 D4
- Siirt** Turkey 99 F3
- Siling Co** *lake* China 108 C5
- Silkeborg** Denmark 67 A7
- Sillein** see *Žilina*
- Šilutė** Lithuania 88 B4
- Simeuleul, Pulau** *island* Indonesia 120 A3
- Simferopol'** Ukraine 91 F5
- Simpson Desert** *desert* Australia 130 C4
- Sinai** *desert* Egypt 54 B1
- Sincelejo** Colombia 40 B1
- Sines** Portugal 74 B4
- Singapore** *country* SE Asia 120
- Singapore capital of** Singapore 120 C3
- Sinkiang** see *Xinjiang* Uygur Zizhiqū
- Sinnamary** French Guiana 41 H2
- Sinop** Turkey 98 D2
- Sint-Niklaas** Belgium 69 B5
- Sintra** Portugal 74 B3
- Sion** Switzerland 77 B7
- Sioux City** Iowa, USA 25 F3
- Sioux Falls** South Dakota, USA 25 E3
- Siracusa** Italy Eng. Syracuse 79 D7
- Siret** *river* Romania/Ukraine 90 C4
- Sirikit Reservoir** *Reservoir* Thailand 118 C4
- Sirte, Gulf of** *see* *Surī, Khalīj*
- Sisak** Croatia 82 B3
- Sisimiut** Greenland 64 C3
- Sittoung** *river* Myanmar 118 B4
- Sittwe** Myanmar *prev.* Akyab 118 A3
- Sivas** Turkey 98 D3
- Sjælland** *island* Denmark 67 B7
- Skagerrak** *sea feature* Denmark/Norway 67 A6
- Skellefteå** Sweden 66 D4
- Skopje** *capital of* Macedonia 83 E5
- Skövde** Sweden 67 B6
- Skovorodino** Russian Federation 97 F4
- Skye** *island* Scotland, UK 70 B3
- Slavonski Brod** Croatia 82 C3
- Sligo** Ireland 71 B5
- Sliven** Bulgaria 86 D2
- Slonim** Belarus 89 C6
- Slovakia** *country* C Europe 81
- Slovenia** *country* SE Europe 77
- Slov'yans'k** Ukraine 91 G3
- Stupsk** Poland Ger. Stolp 78 C2
- Slutsk** Belarus 89 C6
- Smallwood Reservoir** *reservoir* Canada 21 E3
- Smara** Western Sahara *var.* Semara 52 B3
- Smederevo** Serbia 82 D3
- Smolensk** Russian Federation 92 A4
- Smyrna** see *İzmir*
- Snake river** NW USA 26 D4
- Snowdonia** *mountains* Wales, UK 71 C5
- Sobradinho, Represa de Reservoir** Brazil 43 G3
- Sochi** Russian Federation 93 A7 96 A3
- Société, îles de la** *islands* French Polynesia Eng. Society Islands 127 H4
- Society Islands** *see* *Société, îles de la*
- Socotra** *see* *Suquutrā*
- Sodankylä** Finland 66 D3

Sofia — Sri Lanka

- Sofia** capital of Bulgaria var.
Sofija, Bul. Sofiya 86 C2
- Sofija** see Sofia
- Sofiya** see Sofia
- Sognefjorden** inlet Norway
67 A5
- Sohâg** see Sawhâj
- Sokhumi** Georgia Rus. Sukhumi
99 E1
- Sokodé** Togo 57 E4
- Sokoto** Nigeria 57 F3
- Sokoto** river Nigeria 57 F3
- Solapur** India 116 D5 114 D1
- Sol, Costa del coastal region**
Spain 75 E5
- Soligorsk** see Salihorsk
- Solomon Islands** country Pacific
Ocean 126
- Solomon Islands** island group
PNG/Solomon Islands 124 C3
- Solomon Sea** Pacific Ocean
126 B3
- Somalia** country E Africa 54-55
- Somali Basin** undersea feature
Indian Ocean 122 A4
- Somaliland** Disputed territory
E Africa 55 D5
- Sombor** Serbia 82 C3
- Somerset Island** island Canada
19 F2
- Somme** river France 72 C3
- Somoto** Nicaragua 34 D3
- Songea** Tanzania 55 C8
- Songkhla** Thailand 119 C7
- Sonoran Desert** see Altar,
Desierto de
- Sopron** Hungary Ger.
Ödenburg 81 B6
- Soria** Spain 75 E2
- Sorocaba** Brazil 43 F5 45 E2
- Sorong** Indonesia 124 G4
- Sotavento, Ilhas de** island
group Cape Verde var.
Leeward Islands 56 A3
- Sôr** Lebanon anc. Tyre 100 A4
- Sousse** Tunisia 53 F1
- South Africa** country southern
Africa 60-61
- South America** 38-39
- Southampton** England, UK
71 D7
- Southampton Island** island
Canada 17 G3
- South Andaman** island India
115 G2
- South Australia** state Australia
131 A5
- South Australian Basin**
undersea feature Southern
Ocean 124 B5
- South Bend** Indiana, USA 22 C3
- South Carolina** state USA 31 F2
- South Carpathians** see Carpații
Meridionali
- South China Sea** Pacific Ocean
119 E7
- South Dakota** state USA
24-25 E3
- South East Point** coastal/
feature Australia 131 C7
- Southeast Indian Ridge**
undersea feature Indian
Ocean 123 E6
- Southeast Pacific Basin**
undersea feature Pacific
Ocean 135 E5
- Southend-on-Sea** England, UK
71 E6
- Southern Alps** mountain range
New Zealand 133 B6
- Southern Cook Islands** islands
Cook Islands 127 G5
- Southern Cross** Australia
129 B6
- Southern Ocean** ocean 123 D7
- Southern Upland** mountain
range Scotland, UK 70 C4
- South Fiji Basin** undersea
feature Pacific Ocean
124 D4
- South Geomagnetic Pole** pole
Antarctica 136 C3
- South Georgia** external
territory UK, Atlantic Ocean
136 A1
- South Indian Basin** undersea
feature Indian Ocean 123 E7
- South Island** island New
Zealand 133 D5
- South Korea** country E Asia
110-111
- South Orkney Islands** islands
Antarctica 136 A2
- South Pole ice feature**
Antarctica 136 B3
- South Sandwich Islands**
external territory UK,
Atlantic Ocean 136 A1
- South Shetland Islands** islands
Antarctica 136 A2
- South Taranaki Bight** bight
New Zealand 132 C4
- South Uist** island UK 70 B3
- South West Cape headland**
New Zealand 133 A8
- Southwest Indian Ridge**
undersea feature Indian
Ocean 123 B6
- Southwest Pacific Basin**
undersea feature Pacific
Ocean 125 F4
- Soweto** South Africa 60 D4
- Spain** country SW Europe 74-75
- Sparks** Nevada, USA 27 B5
- Sparta** see Spárti
- Spartanburg** South Carolina,
USA 31 E2
- Spárti** Greece Eng. Sparta
87 B6
- Spencer Gulf** gulf Australia
131 B6
- Spitsbergen** island Svalbard
65 F2
- Split** Croatia 82 B4
- Spokane** Washington,
USA 26 C2
- Spratly Islands** islands South
China Sea 120 D2
- Spree** river Germany 76 D4
- Springfield** Illinois, USA 22 B4
- Springfield** Massachusetts,
USA 23 G3
- Springfield** Missouri, USA
23 F5
- Springfield** Oregon, USA
26 A3
- Srebrenica** Bosnia &
Herzegovina 82 C4
- Srednesibirskoye Ploskogor'ye**
var. Central Siberian Uplands,
Eng. Central Siberian Plateau.
mountain range Russian
Federation 97 E3
- Sri Lanka** country S Asia prev.
Ceylon 115

Srinagarind Reservoir — Swaziland

- Srinagarind Reservoir Reservoir**
Thailand 119 C5
- Srpska, Republika republic**
Bosnia and Herzegovina
82 C3
- Ssu-ch'uan** see Sichuan
- Stalinabad** see Dushanbe
- Stalingrad** see Volgograd
- Stalin Peak** see Communism Peak
- Stalinsk** see Novokuznetsk
- Stambul** see İstanbul
- Stanley capital of Falkland Islands** 47 D7
- Stanleyville** see Kisangani
- Stara Planina** see Balkan Mountains
- Stara Zagora** Bulgaria 86 D2
- Starbuck Island** *island* Kiribati 125 F2
- Stavanger** Norway 67 A6
- Stavropol'** Russian Federation 93 A7 96 A3
- Steinamanger** see Szombathely
- Steinkjer** Norway 66 B4
- Stepanakert** see Xankändi
- Stettin** see Szczecin
- Stewart Island** *island* New Zealand 133 A8
- Štip** Macedonia 83 E5
- Stirling** Scotland, UK 70 C4
- Stockholm capital of Sweden** 67 C6
- Stockton** California, USA 27 B6
- Stöng Treng** Cambodia 119 D5
- Stoke-on-Trent** England, UK 71 D6
- Stolp** see Ślupsk
- Storfjorden** *fjord* Norway 65 F2
- Stornoway** Scotland, UK 70 B2
- Stralsund** Germany 76 D2
- Stranraer** Scotland, UK 70 C4
- Strasbourg** France Ger.
Strassburg 72 E4
- Stratford** New Zealand 132 D4
- Stratford-upon-Avon** England, UK 71 D6
- Stratonice** Czech Republic 81 A5
- Stromboli** *island* Italy 79 D6
- Struma** see Stymonas
- Strumica** Macedonia 83 E5
- Strymonas** *river* Bulgaria/
Greece var. Struma 86 C3
- Studholme** New Zealand 133 B6
- Stuhlweissenburg** see
Székesfehérvár
- Stuttgart** Germany 77 B6
- Subotica** Serbia 82 D2
- Suceava** Romania 90 C3
- Sucre** *capital of* Bolivia 42 C5
- Sudan country** NE Africa 54-55
- Sudbury** Canada 20 C4
- Sudd region** Sudan 55 B5
- Sudeten mountains** Central Europe var. Sudetes, Sudetic Mountains, Cz./Pol. Sudety 81 B5
- Sudetes** see Sudeten
- Sudetic Mountains** see Sudeten
- Sudety** see Sudeten
- Suez** see As Suways
- Suez, Gulf of** sea feature Red Sea 101 A8
- Suez Canal** *canal* Egypt Ar. Qanāt as Suways 54 B1
- Şuhār** Oman 103 D5
- Sühbaatar** Mongolia 109 E1
- Suhl** Germany 76 C5
- Sukabumi** Indonesia 120 C5
- Sukhumi** see Sokhumi
- Sukkur** Pakistan 116 B3
- Sula, Kepulauan** *island group* Indonesia 121 F4
- Sulawesi** *island* Indonesia Eng. Celebes 121 E4
- Sulu Archipelago** *island group* Philippines 121 E3
- Sülüktü** see Sulyukta
- Sulu Sea** Pacific Ocean 121 E2
- Sulyukta** Kyrgyzstan Kir.
Sülüktü 105 E2
- Sumatra** *island* Indonesia 120 B4
- Sumba, Selat** *island* Indonesia 121 E5
- Sumbawanga** Tanzania 55 B7
- Sumbe** Angola 60 B2
- Sumgait** see Sumqayıt
- Sumqayıt** Azerbaijan Rus.
Sumgait 99 H2
- Sumy** Ukraine 91 F1
- Sunda, Selat** *strait* Indonesia 120 D5
- Sunderland** England, UK 70 D4
- Sundsvall** Sweden 67 C5
- Suntar** Russian Federation 97 F3
- Sunyani** Ghana 57 E4
- Superior** Wisconsin, USA 22 A1
- Superior, Lake** lake Canada/
USA 16 C5
- Suquṭrā** *island* Yemen var.
Socotra 103 D7 122 B3
- Şūr** Oman 103 E5
- Surabaya** Indonesia 120 D5
- Surakarta** Indonesia 120 D5
- Sūrat** India 116 C5
- Surat Thani** Thailand 119 C6
- Sûre** *river* W Europe 69 D7
- Surfers Paradise** Australia 131 E5
- Surinam** see Suriname
- Suriname country** NE South America var. Surinam 41
- Surkhob** *river* Tajikistan 105 E3
- Surt** Libya var. Sidra 53 G2
- Surt, Khalīj** *sea feature*
Mediterranean Sea Eng. Gulf of Sirte, Gulf of Sidra 85 E4
- Surtsey** *island* S Iceland 65 E5
- Susanville** California, USA 27 B5
- Suways, Qanāt as** see Suez Canal
- Suva** *capital of* Fiji 127 E4
- Svalbard** *external territory* Norway, Arctic Ocean 65 G2
- Sway Riēng** Cambodia 119 D6
- Sverdlovsk** see Yekaterinburg
- Svetlogorsk** see Svetlahorsk
- Svyataya Anna Trough** undersea feature Kara Sea 137 H4
- Svetlahorsk** Belarus Rus.
Svetlogorsk 89 D6
- Swakopmund** Namibia 60 B3
- Swansea** Wales, UK 71 C6
- Swaziland country** southern Africa 61

Sweden — Tarbes

- Sweden country N Europe** 66-67
Sweetwater Texas, USA 29 F3
Swindon England, UK 71 D6
Switzerland country C Europe 77
Sydney Australia 131 D6
Sydney Canada 21 G4
Syeverodonets'k Ukraine 91 G1
Syktvykar Russian Federation 92 D4 96 C3
Sylhet Bangladesh 117 G4
Syracuse see Siracusa
Syracuse New York, USA 23 E3
Syr Darya river C Asia 104 D1
Syria country SW Asia 100-101
Syrian Desert desert SW Asia 'Ar. Bādiyat ash Shām 101 C5
Szczecin Poland Ger. Stettin 80 B3
Szczeciński, Zalew bay Germany/Poland 80 A2
Szechwan see Sichuan
Szeged Hungary Ger. Szegedin 81 D7
Szegedin see Szeged
Székesfehérvár Hungary Ger. Stuhlweissenburg 81 C6
Székzárd Hungary 81 C7
Szolnok Hungary 81 D6
Szombathely Hungary Ger. Steinamanger 81 B6
-
- T**
- Tabariya, Bahrat** see Tiberius, Lake
Tábor Czech Republic 81 B5
Tabora Tanzania 55 B7
Tabriz Iran 102 C2
Tabuaeran island Kiribati 127 G2
Tabuk Saudi Arabia 102 A4
Tacloban Philippines 120 F2
Tacna Peru 42 C4
Tacoma Washington, USA 26 B2
Tacuarembó Uruguay 44 C4
Tadmur see Tudmur
Taegu South Korea 110 E4
Taejön South Korea 110 E4
Tafassāsset, Ténéré du desert Niger 57 G2
Taguatinga Brazil 43 F3
Tagus river Portugal/Spain Port. Tejo, Sp. Tajo 74 C3
Tahiti island French Polynesia 127 H5
Tahoe, Lake lake W USA 27 B5
Tahoua Niger 57 F3
T'aichung Taiwan 111D6
Taieri 129 New Zealand 133 B7
Taihape New Zealand 132 D4
T'ainan Taiwan 111 D6
Taipei capital of Taiwan 111 D6
Taiping Malaysia 120 B3
Taiwan country E Asia prev. Formosa 111
Taiwan Strait sea feature East China Sea/South China Sea var. Formosa Strait 111 D7
Taiyuan China 110 C4
Ta'izz Yemen 103 B7
Tajikistan country C Asia 105
Tajo see Tagus
Takapuna New Zealand 132 D2
Takla Makan see Taklimakan Shamo
Taklimakan Shamo desert region China var. Takla Makan 108 B3
Talamanca, Cordillera de mountains Costa Rica 35 E4
Talas Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Talaud, Kepulauan island group Indonesia 121 F3
Talca Chile 46 B4
Talcahuano Chile 46 B4
Taldykpoigan Kazakhstan 96 C5
Tallahassee Florida, USA 30 D3
Tallinn capital of Estonia prev. Revel, Ger. Reval, Rus. Tallin 88 D2
Talsen see Talsi
Talsi Latvia Ger. Talsen 88 B3
Tamale Ghana 57 E4
Tamanrasset Algeria 53 E4
Tambo Australia 130 C4
Tambov Russian Federation 93 B5
Tamil Nādu state India 114 D2
Tampa Florida, USA 31 E4
Tampere Finland 67 D5
Tampico Mexico 33 F3
Tamworth Australia 131 D6
Tanami Desert desert Australia 128 E3
Tananarive see Antananarivo
Tanega-shima island Japan 113 B7
Tanga Tanzania 55 C7
Tanganyika, Lake lake E Africa 51 D5
Tanger Morocco var. Tangiers 52 C1
Tanggula Shan mountain range China 108 C4
Tangiér see Tanger
Tangra Yumco lake China 108 B5
Tangshan China 110 D4
Tanimbar Islands see Tanimbar, Kepulauan
Tanimbar, Kepulauan island group Indonesia Eng. Tanimbar Islands 121 F5
Tanjungkarang see Bandar Lampung
Tan-Tan Morocco 52 B3
Tanzania country E Africa 55
Taoudenni Mali 57 E2
Tapa Estonia Ger. Taps 88 D2
Tapachula Mexico 33 G5
Tapajós river Brazil 43 E2
Taps see Tapa
Tarābulus see Tripoli, Lebanon
Tarābulus al-Gharb see Tripoli, Libya
Taranto Italy 79 E5
Taranto, Golfo di sea feature Mediterranean Sea 79 E5
Tarapoto Peru 42 B2
Tarawa island Kiribati 127 E2
Taraz Kazakhstan prev. Dzhambul, Zhambyl 96 C5
Tarbes France 73 B6

Tarcoola — The Valley

- Tarcoola** Australia 131 A5
Târgoviște Romania prev.
 Tîrgoviște 90 C4
Târgu Mureș Romania prev.
 Tîrgu Mureș 90 C4
Tarija Bolivia 42 C5
Tarim Basin basin China
 108 B3
Tarim He river China 108 B3
Tarn river France 73 C6
Tarnów Poland 81 D5
Tarragona Spain 75 G2
Tarsus Turkey 98 D4
Tartu Estonia prev. Yur'yev, var.
 Yurev, Ger. Dorpat 88 D3
Tarțus Syria 100 B3
Tashauz see Daşoguz
Tashkent capital of Uzbekistan
 var. Taškent, Uzb. Toshkent
 105 E2
Taškent see Tashkent
Tasman Bay inlet New Zealand
 132 C4
Tasmania state Australia
 131 C8
Tasman Basin undersea feature
 Tasman Sea 124 D5
Tasman Plateau undersea
 feature Pacific Ocean 124 C5
Tasman Sea Pacific Ocean
 134 C4
Tassili-n-Ajjer desert plateau
 Algeria 53 E4
Tatabánya Hungary 81 C6
Tatar Pazardzhik see
 Pazardzhik
Taubaté Brazil 43 F5 45 E2
Taumarunui New Zealand
 132 D3
Taunggyi Myanmar 118 B3
Taunton England, UK 71 D7
Taupo New Zealand 132 D3
Taupo, Lake lake New Zealand
 132 D3
Tauragė Lithuania 88 B4
Tauranga New Zealand 132 D3
Taurus Mountains mountain
 range Turkey see Toros
 Dağları 94 D4
Tavoy see Dawei
Tawau Malaysia 120 D3
Taymyr, Ozero lake Russian
 Federation 97 E2
Taymyr, Poluostrov peninsula
 Russian Federation Eng.
 Taymyr Peninsula 97 E2
Taymyr Peninsula see Taymyr,
 Poluostrov
Tbilisi capital of Georgia Geor.
 T'bilisi, prev. Tiflis 99 F2
Te Anau New Zealand
 133 A7
Te Anau, Lake lake New
 Zealand 133 A7
Tedzhen see Tejen
Tegal Indonesia 120 C5
Tegucigalpa capital of
 Honduras 34 C2
Teheran see Tehrân
Tehrân capital of Iran prev.
 Teheran 102 C3
Tehuacán Mexico 33 F4
Tehuantepec, Golfo de sea
 feature Mexico 33 G5
Tejen Turkmenistan prev.
 Tedzhen 104 C3
Tejo see Tagus
Te Kao New Zealand 131 C1
Tekirdağ Turkey It. Rodosto
 98 A2
Te Kuiti Waikato, New Zealand
 132 D3
Tel Aviv-Yafo Israel 101 A5
Teles Pires river Brazil 43 E3
Tell Atlas plateau Africa 84 C3
Telschen see Telšiai
Telšiai Lithuania Ger. Telschen
 88 B4
Temuco Chile 47 B5
Ténéré physical region Niger
 57 G2
Tenerife island Spain 52 A3
Tennant Creek Australia 130 A3
Tennessee state USA 30 D1
Tennessee river SE USA 31 C1
Tepelenë Albania 83 D6
Tepic Mexico 32 D4
Teplice Czech Republic Ger.
 Teplice, prev. Teplice-Šanov,
 Ger. Teplice-Schönau 80 A4
Teplice-Šanov see Teplice
Teplice see Teplice
Teplitz see Teplice
Teplitz-Schönau see Teplice
Teraina island Kiribati 127 G2
Teresina Brazil 43 G2
Termez Uzbekistan 105 E3
Terneuzen Netherlands 69 B5
Terni Italy 78 C4
Ternopil' Ukraine Rus.
 Ternopol' 90 C2
Ternopol' see Ternopil'
Terrassa Spain 75 G2
Terre Haute Indiana, USA 22 B4
Terres Australes et
 Antarctiques Françaises
 see French Southern and
 Antarctic Territories
Terschelling island Netherlands
 68 C1
Teruel Spain 75 F3
Teseney Eritrea 54 C4
Tessalit Mali 57 E2
Tete Mozambique 61 E3
Tétouan Morocco 52 C1
Tetovo Macedonia 83 D5
Tetschen see Děčín
Tevere river Italy 78 C4
Texas state USA 28-29 F3
Texarkana Arkansas, USA
 30 A2
Texas City Texas, USA 29 G4
Texel island Netherlands 68 C2
Thailand country SE Asia 118-
 119
Thailand, Gulf of sea feature
 South China Sea 119 C6
Thames river England, UK 71 D6
Thar Desert desert India/
 Pakistan 116 C3
Tharthār, Buhayrat ath lake
 Iraq 102 B3
Thásos island Greece 86 C3
Thaton Myanmar 118 B4
Theiss see Tisza
Thermaic Gulf see Thermaikós
 Kólpos
Thermaikós Kólpos sea feature
 Greece Eng. Thermaic Gulf
 86 B4
Thessaloníki Greece var.
 Salónica 86 B3
The Valley dependent territory
 capital Anguilla 37 G5

Thimphu — Tottori

- Thimphu** capital of Bhutan 117 G3
- Thionville** France 72 E3
- Thiruvananthapuram** India see Trivandrum 114 D3
- Thompson** Canada 19 F4
- Thorn** see Toruń
- Thorshavn** see Tórshavn
- Thracian Sea** Greece Gk. Thrákikó Pélagos 86 D3
- Thrakikó Pélagos** see Thracian Sea
- Three Kings Islands** island group New Zealand 132 C1
- Thule** see Qaanaaq
- Thunder Bay** Canada 20 B4
- Thuner See** lake Switzerland 77 B7
- Thurso** Scotland, UK 70 C2
- Tianjin** China var. Tientsin 110 D4
- Tiberias, Lake** lake Israel var. Sea of Galilee, Heb. Yam Kinneret, Ar. Bahrat Tabariya 101 B5
- Tibesti** mountains Chad/Libya 50 C3
- Tibet autonomous region** China Chin. Xizang 108 C5
- Tibet, Plateau of** see Qingzang Gaoyuan
- Tienen** Belgium 69 C6
- Tien Shan** mountain range C Asia 105 G2
- Tientsin** see Tianjin
- Tierra del Fuego** island Argentina/Chile 47 C8
- Tiflis** see Tbilisi
- Tighina** Moldova prev. Bender 90 D4
- Tigris** river SW Asia 94 B4
- Tijuana** Mexico 32 A1
- Tiki Basin** undersea feature Pacific Ocean 135 E3
- Tiksi** Russian Federation 97 F2
- Tilburg** Netherlands 68 C4
- Timaru** New Zealand 133 B6
- Timișoara** Romania 90 A4
- Timmins** Canada 20 C4
- Timor** island Indonesia 121 F5
- Timor Sea** Indian Ocean 121 F5
- Tindouf** Algeria 52 B3
- Tíno斯 island** Greece 87 D5
- Tirana** capital of Albania 83 D6
- Tiraspol** Moldova 90 D4
- Tırkıvişte** see Târgovişte
- Tîrgu Mureş** see Târgu Mureş
- Tirol** region Austria var. Tyrol 77 C7
- Tiruchirappalli** India 114 D3
- Tisa** see Tisza
- Tisza** river E Europe Ger. Theiss, Cz./Rom./Scr. Tisa 81 D6
- Titicaca, Lake** lake Bolivia/Peru 42 C4
- Tlemcen** Algeria 52 D2
- Toamasina** Madagascar 61 G3
- Toba, Danau** lake Indonesia 120 B3
- Tobago** island Trinidad and Tobago 37 G5
- Toba Kākar Range** mountains Pakistan 116 B2
- Tobruk** see Ṭubruq
- Tocantins** river Brazil 43 F3
- Tocopilla** Chile 46 B2
- Togo** country W Africa 57 E4
- Tokat** Turkey 98 D3
- Tokelau** external territory New Zealand, Pacific Ocean 127 F3
- Tokmak** Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
- Tokuno-shima** island Japan 113 A8
- Tokushima** Japan 113 B5
- Tokyo** capital of Japan 113 D5
- Toledo** Spain 75 E3
- Toledo** Ohio, USA 22 C3
- Toledo Bend Reservoir** Reservoir S USA 29 H3
- Toliara** Madagascar 61 E3
- Tol'yatti** prev. Stavropol' Russian Federation 93 C5
- Tomakomai** Japan 112 D2
- Tombouctou** Mali 57 E3
- Tombua** Angola 60 B2
- Tomini, Gul** of sea feature Indonesia 121 E4
- Tomsk** Russian Federation 96 D4
- Tonga** country Pacific Ocean 127
- Tongatapu** island Tonga 125 E3
- Tongking, Gulf of** sea feature South China Sea var. Gulf of Tonkin 111 B7
- Tongliao** China 109 G2
- Tongtian He** river China 108 C4
- Tonkin, Gulf of** see Tongking, Gulf of
- Tônlé Kông** river Cambodia/Vietnam 118 E5
- Tônlé Sap** lake Cambodia 115 D5
- Tonopah** Nevada, USA 27 C6
- Toowoomba** Australia 131 D5
- Topeka** Kansas, USA 25 F4
- Top Springs** Australia 130 A3
- Torino** Italy Eng. Turin 78 A2
- Tornio** Finland 66 D4
- Tornionjoki** river Finland/Sweden 66 D3
- Toronto** Canada 20 D5
- Toros Dağları** mountain range Turkey Eng. Taurus Mountains 98 C4
- Torre del Greco** Italy 79 D5
- Torrens, Lake** lake Australia 131 B5
- Torreón** Mexico 32 D2
- Torres Strait** sea feature Arafura Sea/Coral Sea 126 B4
- Torrington** Wyoming, USA 24 D3
- Tórshavn** capital of Faeroe Islands Dan. Thorshavn 65 F5
- To'rtko'**l Uzbekistan prev. Petroaleksandrovsk, prev. Turtkul', Uzb. Türkül 104 C2
- Tortoise Islands** see Galapagos Islands
- Tortosa** Spain 75 F2
- Toruń** Poland Ger. Thorn 80 C3
- Toscana** region Italy Eng. Tuscany 78 B3
- Toscano, Archipelago** island group Italy 78 B4
- Toshkent** see Tashkent
- Tottori** Japan 113 B5

Touggourt — Turku

- Touggourt** Algeria 53 E2
Toulon France 73 D6
Toulouse France 73 B6
Toungoo Myanmar 118 B4
Tournai Belgium 69 B6
Tours France 72 C4
Townsville Australia 130 D3
Toyama Japan 112 C4
Tozeur Tunisia 53 E2
Trâblous see Tripoli, Lebanon
Trabzon Turkey Eng. Trebizond 99 E2
Tralee Ireland 71 A6
Trang Thailand 119 C7
Transantarctic Mountains
mountain range Antarctica 136 B3
Transylvania region Romania 90 B3
Transylvanian Alps see Carpaṭii Meridionali
Trapani Italy 79 C6
Traralgon Australia 131 C7
Trasimeno, Lago Lake Italy 78 C4
Traverse City Michigan, USA 22 C2
Travis, Lake lake Texas, USA 29 F4
Trebinje Bosnia & Herzegovina 83 C5
Trebizond see Trabzon
Trelew Argentina 47 C6
Trenčín Slovakia Ger. Trentschin Hung. Trencsén 81 C6
Trencsén see Trenčín
Trento Italy Ger. Trident 78 C2
Trenton New Jersey, USA 23 F4
Trentschin see Trenčín
Tres Arroyos Argentina 47 D5
Trevi Italy 78 C2
Trient see Trento
Trieste Italy 78 D2
Tríkala Greece 86 B4
Trincomalee Sri Lanka 115 E3
Trindade external territory Brazil, Atlantic Ocean 49 C6
Trinidad Bolivia 42 C4
Trinidad Uruguay 44 B5
Trinidad island Trinidad & Tobago 38 C2
Trinidad & Tobago country West Indies 37 G5
Trípoli Greece 87 B5
Tripoli Lebanon var. Trâblous, Tarâbulus 100 B4
Tripoli capital of Libya Ar. Tarâbulus al-Gharb 53 F2
Tristan da Cunha external territory UK, Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Trivandrum India see Thiruvananthapuram 114 D3
Trnava Slovakia Ger. Tyrnau, Hung. Nagyszombat 81 C6
Trois-Rivières Canada 21 E4
Trollhättan Sweden 67 B6
Tromsø Norway 66 C2
Trondheim Norway 66 B4
Trondheimsfjorden inlet Norway 66 B4
Troyes France 72 D4
Trujillo Honduras 34 D2
Trujillo Peru 42 A3
Tsarigrad see İstanbul
Tschenstochau see Częstochowa
Tselinograd see Astana
Tsetserleg Mongolia 108 D2
Tshikapa Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C7
Tshwane capital of South Africa see Pretoria 60 D4
Tsinghai see Qinghai
Tsumeb Namibia 60 C3
Tushima island Japan 113 A5
Tuamotu Fracture Zone tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 H3
Tuamotu Islands island group French Polynesia 125 G3
Tubmanburg Liberia 56 C4
Tubruq Libya Eng. Tobruk 53 H2
Tucson Arizona, USA 28 B3
Tucupita Venezuela 41 F1
Tucuruí, Represa de Reservoir Brazil 43 F2
Tudmur Syria var. Tadmur, Eng. Palmyra 100 C3
Tuguegarao Philippines 121 E1
Tuktoyaktuk Canada 137 E2
Tula Russian Federation 93 B5 96 A3
Tulancingo Mexico 33 E4
Tulcán Ecuador 40 B4
Tulcea Romania 90 D4
Tulkarm West Bank 101 D7
Tully Australia 130 D3
Tulsa Oklahoma, USA 29 G1
Tundzha river Bulgaria 86 D2
Tungaru island group Kiribati prev. Gilbert Islands 127 E2
Tunis capital of Tunisia 53 F1
Tunisia country N Africa 53 F2
Tunja Colombia 40 C2
Tupiza Bolivia 42 C5
Turan Lowland lowland Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan var. Turan Plain, Rus. Turanskaya Nizmennost' 104 C2
Turan Plain see Turan Lowland
Turanskaya Nizmennost' see Turan Lowland
Turčiansky Svatý Martin see Martin
Turin see Torino
Turkana, Lake lake Ethiopia/Kenya var. Lake Rudolf 50 D4 55 C5
Turkey country SW Asia 98-99
Türkmenabat Turkmenistan prev. Chardzhew, prev. Chardzhou, prev. Leninsk, Turkm. Chärjew 104 D3
Türkmenbaşy Turkmenistan prev. Krasnovodsk 104 A2
Turkmenistan country C Asia 104
Turks & Caicos Islands external territory UK, West Indies 37
Turku Finland 67 D5

Turnagain, Cape — Uvs Nuur

Turnagain, Cape headland New Zealand 132 E4
Turnhout Belgium 69 C5
Turnu Severin see Drobeta-Turnu Severin
Turócszentmárton see Martin
Turpan China 108 C3
Turtkul' see To'rtko'l
Türkül see To'rtko'l
Tuscany see Toscana
Tuvalu country Pacific Ocean 127
Tuxtla Mexico 33 G5
Tuz Gölü lake Turkey 98 C3
Tuzla Bosnia & Herz. 82 C3
Tver' Russian Federation 92 B4
Twin Falls Idaho, USA 26 D4
Tyler Texas, USA 29 G3
Tyre see Soûr
Tyrnau see Trnava
Tyrol see Tirol
Tyrhenian Sea Mediterranean Sea 78 C6
Tyup Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
Tziá island Greece prev. Kéa 87 C5

U

Ubangi river C Africa 59 C5
Uberaba Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
Uberlândia Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
Ubon Ratchathani Thailand 119 D5
Ucayali river Peru 42 B3
Uchkuduk Uzbekistan Uzb. Uchquduq 104 D2
Uchquduq see Uchkuduk
Udine Italy 78 C2
Udon Thani Thailand 118 C4
Uele river Dem. Rep. Congo 58 D5
Ufa Russian Federation 96 B3
Uganda country E Africa 55
Úige Angola 60 B1
Ujungpandang see Makassar

Ukhta Russian Federation 92 D4
Ukiah California, USA 27 A5
Ukmergė Lithuania 88 C4
Ukraine country E Europe 90-91
Ulaanbaatar see Ulan Bator
Ulaangom Mongolia 108 C2
Ulan Bator capital of Mongolia var. Ulaanbaatar 109 E2
Ulanhad see Chifeng
Ulan Qab China var. Jining 109 F3
Ulan-Ude Russian Federation 97 E4
Ullapool Scotland, UK 70 C3
Ulm Germany 77 C6
Ulster region Ireland/UK 71 B5
Ulungur Hu lake China 108 C2
Uluru peak Australia var. Ayers Rock 129 E5
Ul'yanovsk Russian Federation 93 C5
Umeå Sweden 66 D4
Umnak Island island Alaska, USA 18 B3
Una river Bosnia & Herzegovina/Croatia 82 B3
Unalaska Island island Alaska, USA 18 B3
Ungava, Péninsule d' peninsula Canada 20 D1
Ungava Bay sea feature Canada 21 E1
United Arab Emirates country SW Asia 103 D5
United Kingdom country NW Europe 70-71
United States of America country North America 16-17
Uppsala Sweden 67 C6
Ural river Kazakhstan/Russian Federation 96 B4
Ural Mountains mountain range Russian Federation var. Ural'skiy Khrebet, Ural'skiye Gory 92-93
Ural'sk Kazakhstan 96 B3
Ural'skiy Khrebet see Ural Mountains
Ural'skiye Gory see Ural Mountains
Urfa see Şanlıurfa
Urganch see Urgench
Urgench Uzbekistan prev. Novo Urgench, Uzb. Urganch 104 C2
Urosevac see Ferizaj
Üroteppa Tajikistan 105 E2
Uruapan Mexico 33 E4
Uruguiana Brazil 44 B4
Uruguay country SE South America 44
Uruguay river S South America 46 D3
Urumchi see Ürümqi
Ürümqi China prev. Urumchi 108 C3
Usa river Russian Federation 92 D3
Uşak Turkey prev. Ushak 98 B3
Ushak see Uşak
Ushuaia Argentina 47 C8
Ust'-Chaun Russian Federation 97 G1
Ustica, Isola de island Italy 79 C6
Ústí nad Labem Czech Republic 44
Ger. Aussig 80 A4
Ust'-Kamchatsk Russian Federation 97 H2
Ust'-Kamenogorsk Kazakhstan 96 D5
Ustyurt Plateau upland Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan 104 B1
Usumacinta river Guatemala/Mexico 34 B1
Usumbura see Bujumbura
Utah state USA 24 B4
Utena Lithuania 88 C4
Utica New York, USA 23 F2
Utrecht Netherlands 68 C3
Uttar Pradesh state India 117 E3
Uummannaarsuaq see Nunap Isua
Uvs Nuur lake Mongolia 108 C2

Uyo — Vila Nova de Gaia

Uyo Nigeria 57 G5
 Uyuni Bolivia 43 C5
Uzbekistan country C Asia 104-105
Uzhgorod see Uzhhorod
Uzhhorod Ukraine Rus.
 Uzhgorod 90 B2

V

Vaal river South Africa 60 D4
 Vaasa Finland 67 D5
Vadodara India 116 C4
Vaduz capital of Liechtenstein 77 B7
Vág see Váh
Váh river Slovakia Ger. Waag, Hung. Vág 81 C6
Valdés, *Península* peninsula Argentina 47 C5
Valdez Alaska, USA 18 D3
 Valdivia Chile 47 B5
 Valdosta Georgia, USA 31 E3
 Valence France 73 D5
 Valencia Spain 75 F3
 Valencia Venezuela 40 D1
 Valencia region Spain 75 F3
 Valera Venezuela 40 C1
 Valga Estonia Ger. Walk 88 D3
 Valladolid Spain 74 D2
 Valledupar Colombia 40 C1
 Vallenar Chile 46 B3
 Valletta capital of Malta 79 C8
 Valley, The capital of Anguilla 37 G3
 Valmiera Latvia Ger. Wolmar 88 C3
 Valparaíso Chile 46 B4
 Van Turkey 99 F3
 Van, Lake see Van Gölü
 Vanadzor Armenia prev. Kirovakan 99 F2
 Vancouver Canada 19 E5
 Vancouver Washington, USA 26 B2
Vancouver Island island Canada 18 D5
 Vänern lake Sweden 67 B6

Vangaindrano Madagascar 61 G4
Van Gölü lake Turkey Eng. Lake Van 99 F3
 Vantaa Finland 67 D5
Vanua Levu island Fiji 127 E4
Vanuatu country Pacific Ocean 134
Värānasi India 117 E3
Varaždin Croatia 82 B2
Vardar river Greece/Macedonia prev. Axios 83 E6
Vardø Norway 66 E2
 Varkaus Finland 67 E5
 Varna Bulgaria 86 E2
Västerås Sweden 67 C6
Vatican City country S Europe 78 C4
Vättern lake Sweden 67 B6
Vava'u Group island group Tonga 127 F4
Vawkavysk Belarus Rus. Volkovysk, Pol. Wolkowysk 89 B5
Växjö Sweden 67 C7
Vaygach, Ostrov island Russian Federation 92 E3
Veles Macedonia 83 E5
Velikaya river Russian Federation 95 G2
Velikiye Luki Russia Federation 92 A4
Velikiy Novgorod Russia Federation 92 B4 96 B2
Velingrad Bulgaria 86 C2
Vellore India 114 D2
Venezia Italy Eng. Venice 78 C2
Venezuela country N South America 40-41
Venezuela, Gulf of sea feature Caribbean Sea 40 C1
Venice see Venezia
Venice, Gulf of sea feature Adriatic Sea 78 C2
Venlo Netherlands 69 D5
Venta river Latvia/Lithuania 88 B3
Ventspils Latvia Ger. Windau 88 B3
Vera Argentina 46 D3
Veracruz Mexico 33 F4
Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet mountain range Russian Federation Eng. Verkhoyansk Range 97 F3
Verkhoyansk Range see Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet
Vermont state USA 23 F2
Vernon Texas, USA 29 F2
Véroia Greece 86 B3
Verona Italy 78 C2
Versailles France 72 C3
Verviers Belgium 69 D6
Vesoul France 72 D4
Veszprém Hungary Ger. Veszprim 81 C7
Veszprém see Veszprém
Viana do Castelo Portugal 74 C2
Viareggio Italy 78 B3
Vicenza Italy 78 C2
Vichy France 73 C5
Victoria state Australia 131 C7
Victoria Canada 18 D5
Victoria capital of Seychelles 61 H1
Victoria Texas, USA 29 G4
Victoria river Australia 128 D3
Victoria, Lake lake E Africa var. Victoria Nyanza 55 B6
Victoria Falls waterfall Zambia/Zimbabwe 51 C6
Victoria Island island Canada 19 F2
Victoria Land region Antarctica 137 C4
Victoria Nyanza see Victoria, Lake
Vidin Bulgaria 86 B1
Viedma Argentina 47 C5
Vienna capital of Austria Ger. Wien 77 E6
Vientiane capital of Laos 118 C4
Vietnam country SE Asia 118-119
Vigo Spain 74 C2
Vijayawāda India 115 E1
Vila Nova de Gaia Portugal 74 C2

Vila Real — Walla Walla

Vila Real Portugal 74 C2
 Viliya see Neris
 Viljandi Estonia Ger. Fellin
 88 D2
 Villach Austria 77 D7
 Villahermosa Mexico 33 G4
 Villa Mercedes Argentina
 46 C4
 Villarrica peak Chile 39 B6
 Villavicencio Colombia 40 C3
 Villeurbanne France 73 D5
 Vilna see Vilnius
 Vilnius capital of Lithuania Pol.
 Wilno, Ger. Wilna, Rus. Vilna
 89 C5
Viña del Mar Chile 46 B4
 Vinh Vietnam 118 D4
 Vinnitsa see Vinnytsya
Vinnytsya Ukraine Rus.
 Vinnytsia 90 D2
Virgin Islands external territory
 USA, West Indies 37 F3
 Virginia Minnesota, USA 25 F2
 Virginia state USA 22-23
 Virovitica Croatia 82 C3
 Virtsu Estonia Ger. Werder
 88 C2
Visakhapatnam India 117 E5
 Visalia California, USA 27 C7
 Visby Sweden 67 C7
Viscount Melville Sound sea
 feature Arctic Ocean 19 F2
 Viseu Portugal 74 C3
 Vistula see Wisla
 Vitebsk see Vityebsk
 Viterbo Italy 78 C4
 Viti Levu *island* Fiji 127 E4
 Vitim river Russian Federation
 95 E3
 Vitória Brazil 43 G5 45 G1
 Vitória da Conquista Brazil
 43 G4
 Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain 75 E1
 Vityebsk Belarus Rus. Vitebsk
 88 E5
 Vjosës, Lumi i river Albania
 83 D6
Vladikavkaz Russian Federation
 prev. Ordzhonikidze,
 Dzaudzhikau 93 B7

Vladimir Russian Federation
 93 B5
Vladimirovka see
 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Vladivostok Russian Federation
 97 G5
Vlieland *island* Netherlands
 68 C1
Vlissingen Netherlands
 Eng. Flushing 69 B5
Vlorë Albania 83 D6
Vojvodina region Serbia
 82 D3
Volga river Russian Federation
 96 A3
Volgograd Russian Federation
 prev. Stalingrad 93 B6, 96 A3
Volkovysk see Vawkavysk
Vologda Russian Federation
 96 B2
Vólos Greece 86 B4
Volta river Ghana 57 E4
Volta, Lake lake Ghana 57 E4
Volta Redonda Brazil 45 E2
Vóreies Sporádes *island group*
 Greece Eng. Northern
 Sporades 86 C4
Vorkuta Russian Federation
 92 E3 96 C2
Vormsi *island* Estonia Ger.
 Worms, Swed. Ormsö
 88 C2
Voronezh Russian Federation
 93 B5
Võru Estonia Ger. Werro 88 D3
Vosges mountain range France
 72 E4
Vostochno-Sibirsksye More
 Arctic Ocean Eng. East
 Siberian Sea 137 G2
Vostok Island *island* Kiribati
 127 H4
Vrangel'ya, Ostrov *island*
 Russian Federation Eng.
 Wrangel Island 97 G1
Vratsa Bulgaria 86 C2
Vršac Serbia 82 D3
Vukovar Croatia 82 C3
Vulcano, Isola *island* Italy
 79 D6
Vyatka river Russian Federation
 93 C5

W

Wa Ghana 57 E4
Waag see Váh
Waal river Netherlands 68 D4
Wabash river C USA 22 B4
 Waco Texas, USA 29 G3
Waddeneilanden *island group*
 Netherlands Eng. West
 Frisian Islands 68 C1
Waddenzee sea feature
 Netherlands 68 D1
Wadi Halfa Sudan 54 B3
Wādi Müsā Jordan var. Petra
 101 B6
Wad Medani Sudan 54 B4
Wagga Wagga Australia
 131 C6
Wagin Australia 129 B6
Wahai Indonesia 121 F4
Wahibah, Ramlat Āl Desert
 Oman 103 E5
Waiau river New Zealand
 133 A7
Waipawa New Zealand
 132 E4
Wairau river New Zealand
 133 C5
Wairoa New Zealand 132 E3
Waitaki river New Zealand
 133 B6
Waiuku New Zealand 132 D3
Wakatipu, Lake lake New
 Zealand 133 D7
Wakayama Japan 113 C5
Wake Island atoll Pacific Ocean
 124 D1
Wake Island US unincorporated
 territory Pacific Ocean
 134 C2
Wakkanaï Japan 112 D1
Walbrzych Poland Ger.
 Waldenburg 80 B4
Waldenburg see Walbrzych
Wales national region UK Wel.
 Cymru 71
Walgett Australia 131 D5
Walk see Valga
Walla Walla Washington, USA
 26 C2

Wallis & Futuna — Windorah

- Wallis & Futuna external territory** France, Pacific Ocean 127 E4
- Walnut Ridge** Arkansas, USA 30 B1
- Walvis Bay** Namibia 60 B4
- Walvis Ridge** undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
- Wan** see Anhui
- Wanaka** New Zealand 133 B6
- Wanaka, Lake** lake New Zealand 133 B6
- Wandel Sea** Arctic Ocean 137 G4
- Wanganui** New Zealand 132 D4
- Wanlaweyn** Somalia 55 D6
- Warangal** India 117 E5
- Warkworth** New Zealand D2
- Warrnambool** Australia 131 C7
- Warsaw** capital of Poland. *Pol.* Warszawa, Ger. Warschau 80 D3
- Warschau** see Warsaw
- Warszawa** see Warsaw
- Warta** river Poland. Ger. Warthe 80 C4
- Warthe** see Warta
- Wash, The** inlet England, UK 71 E5
- Washington** state USA 26
- Washington, D.C.** capital of USA 23 E4
- Waterford** Ireland 71 B6
- Watertown** New York, USA 23 E2
- Watertown** South Dakota, USA 25 E2
- Wau** Sudan 55 B5
- Waukegan** Illinois, USA 22 B3
- Wawa** Canada 20 C4
- Weddell Plain** undersea feature Atlantic Ocean 136 B2
- Weddell Sea** Antarctica 136 A2
- Weichsel** see Wisla
- Weissenstein** see Paide
- Wellesley Islands** island group Australia 130 B3
- Wellington** capital of New Zealand 133 D5
- Wellington, Isla** Chile 47 B7
- Wells, Lake** lake Australia 129 C5
- Wels** Austria 77 D6
- Wenden** see Cēsis
- Wenzhou** China 111 D6
- Werder** see Virtsu
- Werro** see Võru
- Wesenberg** see Rakvere
- Weser** river Germany 76 B3
- Wessel Islands** island group Australia 130 B2
- West Antarctica** region Antarctica 134 B3
- West Bank** disputed territory SW Asia 101 A5
- West Bengal** state India 117 F4
- Western Australia** state Australia 128-129
- Western Dvina** river E Europe Bel. Dzvina, Ger. Düna, Latv. Daugava, Rus. Zapadnaya Dvina 88 C4
- Western Ghats** mountain range India 106 B3, 114 C1
- Western Isles** see Outer Hebrides
- Western Sahara** region occupied by Morocco N Africa 52 A3
- Western Sierra Madre** see Sierra Madre Occidental
- Westerschelde** inlet Netherlands 69 B5
- West Falkland** island Falkland Islands 47 D7
- West Frisian Islands** see Waddeneilanden
- West Indies** island group North America 48 A4
- West Palm Beach** Florida, USA 31 F4
- Westport** New Zealand 133 C5
- West Siberian Plain** see Zapadno-Sibirskaya Ravnina
- West Virginia** state USA 22-23
- Wetar Strait** sea feature Indonesia 121 F5
- Wexford** Ireland 71 B6
- Whakatane** New Zealand 132 E3
- Whangarei** New Zealand 132 D2
- Wharton Basin** undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 D5
- Wheeling** Ohio, USA 22 D4
- Whitehorse** Canada 18 D4
- White Nile** river Sudan 55 B5
- White Sea** see Belye More
- White Volta** river Burkina / Ghana 57 E4
- Whitianga** New Zealand 132 E3
- Whitney, Mount** peak W USA 27 C6
- Whitsunday Group** island group Australia 130 D3
- Whyalla** Australia 131 B6
- Wichita** Kansas, USA 25 E5
- Wichita Falls** Texas, USA 29 F2
- Wicklow Mountains** mountains Ireland 71 B5
- Wien** see Vienna
- Wiener Neustadt** Austria 77 E6
- Wiesbaden** Germany 77 B5
- Wight, Isle of** island England, UK 71 D7
- Wilcannia** Australia 131 C6
- Wilhelm, Mount** peak Papua New Guinea 126 B3
- Wilja** see Neris
- Wilkes Land** region Antarctica 137 C4
- Willemstad** Netherlands Antilles 37 E5
- Williamsport** Pennsylvania, USA 23 E3
- Williston** North Dakota, USA 24 D1
- Wilmington** Delaware, USA 23 F4
- Wilmington** North Carolina, USA 31 G2
- Wilna** see Vilnius
- Wilno** see Vilnius
- Windau** see Ventspils
- Windhoek** capital of Namibia 60 C3
- Windorah** Australia 130 C4

Windsor — Yuba City

X

- Xaignabouli** Laos *prev.* Muang Xainabouri 118 C3
Kalapa Mexico var. Jalapa 118 C3
Xai-Xai Mozambique 61 E4
Kalapa Mexico 33 F4
Xam Nua Laos 118 D3
Xankändi Azerbaijan *Rus.* Khankendy, *prev.* Stepanakert 99 G2
Xánthi Greece 86 C3
Xiamen China 111 D6
Xi'an China 111 B5
Xiang see Hunan
Xianggang see Hong Kong
Xiao Hinggan Ling *mountain range* China 110 D2
Xilinhot China 109 F2
Xingu river Brazil 43 E2
Xingxingxia China 108 D3
Xining China 109 E4
Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu *autonomous region* China var. Sinkiang 108 B3
Xinxiang China 110 C4
Xixón see Gijón
Xizang Zizhiqu see Tibet
Xuzhou China 111 D5
-

Y

- Windsor** Canada 20 C5
Windward Islands see Barlavento, Ilhas de
Winisk river Canada 20 B3
Winnemucca Nevada, USA 27 C5
Winnipeg Canada 19 G5
Winnipeg, Lake lake Canada 19 G5
Winston-Salem North Carolina, USA 31 F1
Winton Australia 130 C4
Wisconsin state USA 22 B2
Wismar Germany 76 C3
Wista river Poland Ger. Weichsel, Eng. Vistula 63 E3 80 D4
W.J. van Blommesteinmeer Reservoir Suriname 41 H3
Włodzawek Poland 80 C3
Włodzisław Śląski Poland Ger. Loslau 81 C5
Wolfsburg Germany 76 C3
Wollongong Australia 131 D6
Wolmar see Valmiera
Woods, Lake of the lake Canada/USA 20 A3
Woodville New Zealand 132 D4
Worcester England, UK 71 D6
Worcester Massachusetts, USA 23 G3
Worms see Wormsi
Wólkowysk see Vawkavysk
Wrangel Island see Vrangel'ya, Ostrov
Wrocław Poland Ger. Breslau 80 C4
Wuday 'ah Saudi Arabia 103 C6
Wuhai China var. Haibowan 109 E3
Wuhan China 111 C5
Wuliang Shan *mountain range* China 111 A6
Wuppertal Germany 76 A4
Würzburg Germany 77 C5
Wuxi China 111 D5
Wyndham Australia 128 D3
Wyoming state USA 24 C3

- Yamuna** river India 117 E3
Yana river Russian Federation 95 F2
Yangon Myanmar Eng. Rangoon 118 B4
Yangtze see Chang Jiang
Yaoundé *capital of* Cameroon 59 B5
Yap *island* Micronesia 126 A1
Yap Trench *undersea feature* Philippine Sea 124 B2
Yaqui river Mexico 32 B2
Yarmouth Canada 21 F4
Yaroslavl' Russian Federation 96 B2
Yazd Iran 102 D4
Yazoo river SE USA 30 C2
Yecheng China 108 A3
Yekaterinburg Russian Federation *prev.* Sverdlovsk 96 C3
Yelisavetpol see Gängä
Yellowknife Canada 19 E4
Yellow River see Huang He
Yellow Sea Pacific Ocean 110-111
Yellowstone river NW USA 24 C2
Yemen country SW Asia 103 C7
Yenakiyeve Ukraine 91 G3
Yengisar China 108 A3
Yenisey river Russian Federation 96 D3
Yerevan *capital of* Armenia var. Erevan, Jerevan, Eng. Erivan 99 F2
Yevpatoria Ukraine 91 F4
Yinchuan China 110 B4
Yining China 108 B2
Yogyakarta Indonesia 120 D5
Yokohama Japan 113 D5
Yopal Colombia 40 C2
York England, UK 71 D5
York, Cape *headland* Australia 130 C1
Yorkton Canada 19 F5
Youngstown Ohio, USA 22 D3
Ypres see leper
Yu see Henan
Yuba City California, USA 27 B5

Yucatan Channel — Zwolle

Yucatan Channel *channel*
Caribbean Sea 36 A2
Yucatan Peninsula *peninsula*
Mexico 33 H4
Yue see Guangdong
Yueyang China 111 C5
Yukon river Canada/USA 18 C2
Yukon Territory *territory*
Canada 18 D3
Yuma Arizona, USA 28 A3
Yun see Yunnan
Yunnan province China var.
Yun, Yun-nan 111 B6
Yun-nan see Yunnan
Yurev see Tartu
Yur'yev see Tartu
Yushu China 108 D4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Russian
Federation var. Vladimirovka
97 H4
Yverdon Switzerland 77 A7

Z

Zacapa Guatemala 34 C2
Zacatecas Mexico 32 D3
Zadar Croatia 82 A4
Zagreb capital of Croatia 80 B3
Zāğros, Kuhhā-ye *mountain range* Iran/Iraq 102 D4
Zāhedān Iran 102 E4
Zahlé Lebanon 100 B4
Zaire country see Dem. Rep. Congo
Zaire river see Congo
Zaječar Serbia 82 E4
Zákinthos see Zákynthos
Zákynthos island Greece prev.
Zákynthos 87 A5
Zalaegerszeg Hungary 81 B7
Zambezi Zambia 60 D2
Zambezi river southern Africa
60 D3
Zambia country southern Africa 60-61
Zamboanga Philippines 120 E3
Zamora Spain 74 D2
Zanda Xizang Zizhiqū, W China
108 B4

Zanjān Iran 102 C3
Zanzibar Tanzania 55 C7
Zaozhuang China 111 D5
Zapadnaya Dvina see Western Dvina
Zapadno-Sibirskaya Ravnina
Eng. West Siberian Plain.
Plain Russian Federation
96 C3
Zapala Argentina 47 B5
Zaporizhzhya Ukraine Rus.
Zaporozh'ye 91 F3
Zaporozh'ye see Zaporizhzhya
Zarafshon Uzbekistan 104 D2
Zaragoza Spain *Eng.* Saragossa
75 F2
Zaranj Afghanistan 104 C5
Zaria Nigeria 57 G4
Zaysan, Ozero lake Kazakhstan
94 D3
Zeebrugge Belgium 69 A5
Zenica Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C4
Zeravshan river C Asia 105 E3
Zeya river Russian Federation
95 F3
Zhambyl see Taraz
Zhdanov see Mariupol'
Zhe see Zhejiang
Zhejiang province China var.
Che-chiang, Chekiang, Zhe
111 D5
Zhengzhou China 111 C5
Zhezkazgan Kazakhstan prev.
Zdhezkazgan 96 C4
Zhitomir see Zhytomyr
Zhlobin Belarus 89 D6
Zhodzina Belarus 89 D5
Zhytomyr Ukraine Rus.
Zhitoimir 90 D2
Zibo China 110 D4
Zielona Góra Poland Ger.
Grünberg in Schlesien 80 B5
Zigong China 111 B6
Žilina Slovakia Hung. Zsolna,
Ger. Sillein 81 C5
Zimbabwe country southern Africa 60-61
Zinder Niger 57 C3
Zoetermeer Netherlands 68 C4
Zomba Malawi 61 E2

Zonguldak Turkey 98 C2
Zouérat Mauritania 56 C1
Zrenjanin Serbia 82 D3
Zsolna see Žilina
Zug Switzerland 77 B7
Zuider Zee see IJsselmeer
Zürich Switzerland *Eng.* Zurich
77 B6
Zurich see Zürich
Zürichsee lake Switzerland
77 B7
Zuwārah Libya 53 F2
Zvornik Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C3
Zwedru Liberia 56 D5
Zwickau Germany 76 D4
Zwolle Netherlands 68 D3