

ATLAS

4TH EDITION

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, Compass 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

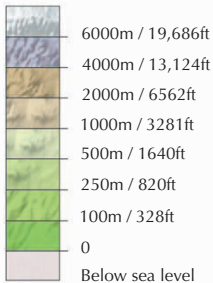
ISBN: 978-1-4053-5039-6

Printed and bound in Singapore by Star Standard

Discover more at
www.dk.com

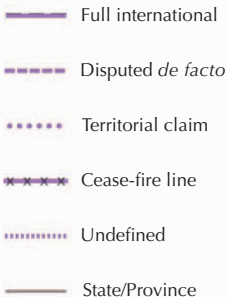
Key to map symbols

ELEVATION



- ▲ Mountain
- Depression

BORDERS



DRAINAGE FEATURES



SETTLEMENTS

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

COMMUNICATIONS



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 Faso	182
Burma	<i>see Myanmar</i>
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

Sweden	329
Switzerland	330
Syria	331

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

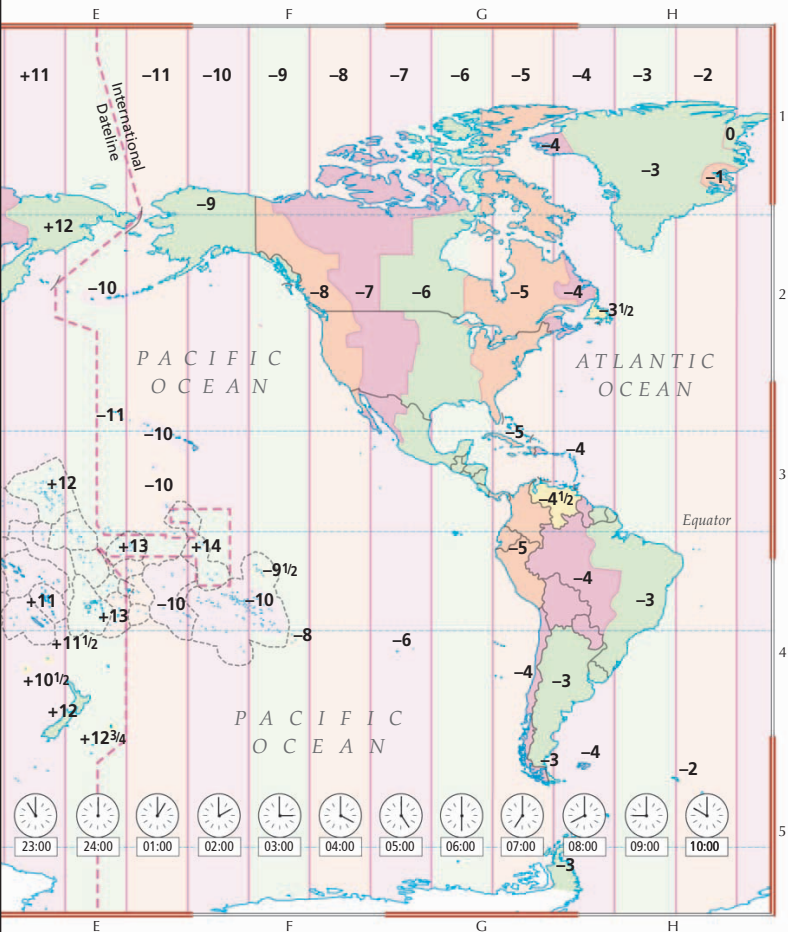
Zambia	358
Zimbabwe	359

The Political World









The world's regions





Western Canada & Alaska



USA: The Northeast

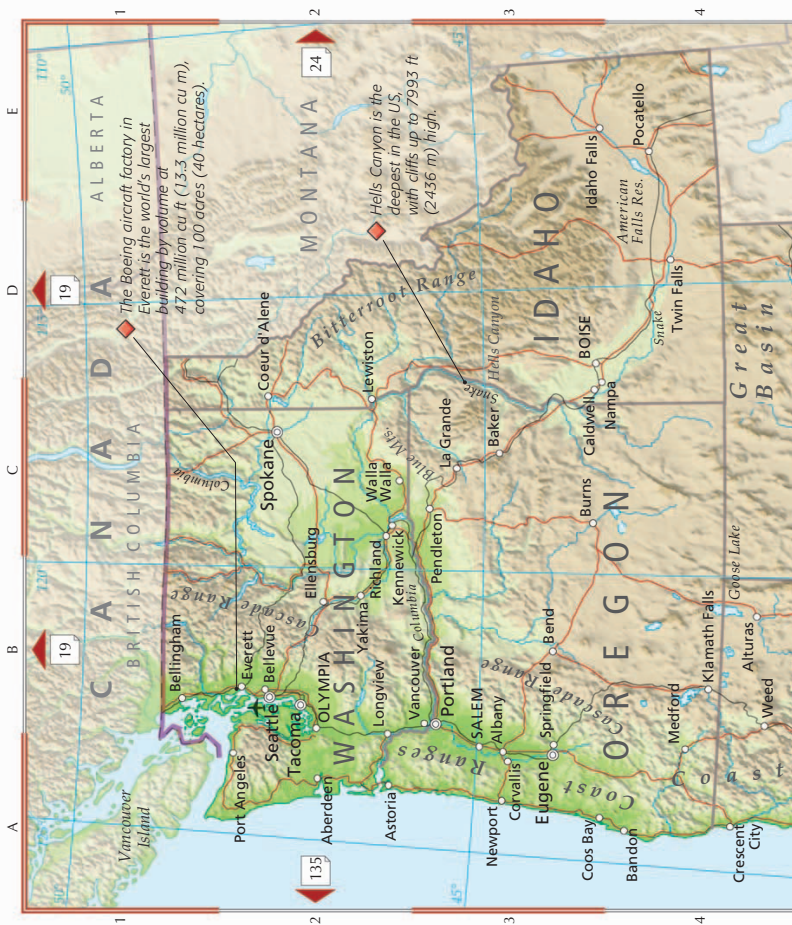




USA: Central States



USA: The West



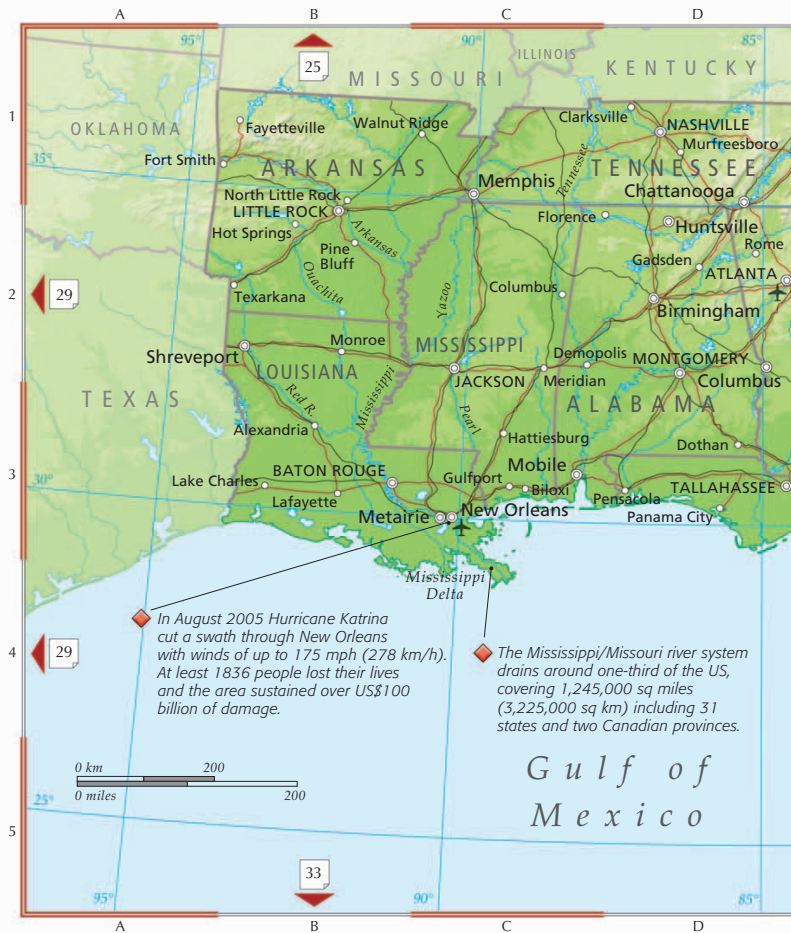


USA: The Southwest





USA: The Southeast





Mexico



Central America



◆ For many years it was thought that the sharks in Lake Nicaragua were a unique freshwater species. However, research has shown that they are in fact Bull Sharks that have swum 120 miles (190 km) up the San Juan River from the Caribbean Sea.

◆ The strongest living creature is the Rhinoceros Beetle, found in the jungles of Costa Rica. It can support up to 850 times its own body weight, equivalent to a human carrying about 70 tons (tonnes).



The Caribbean





South America



Northern South America





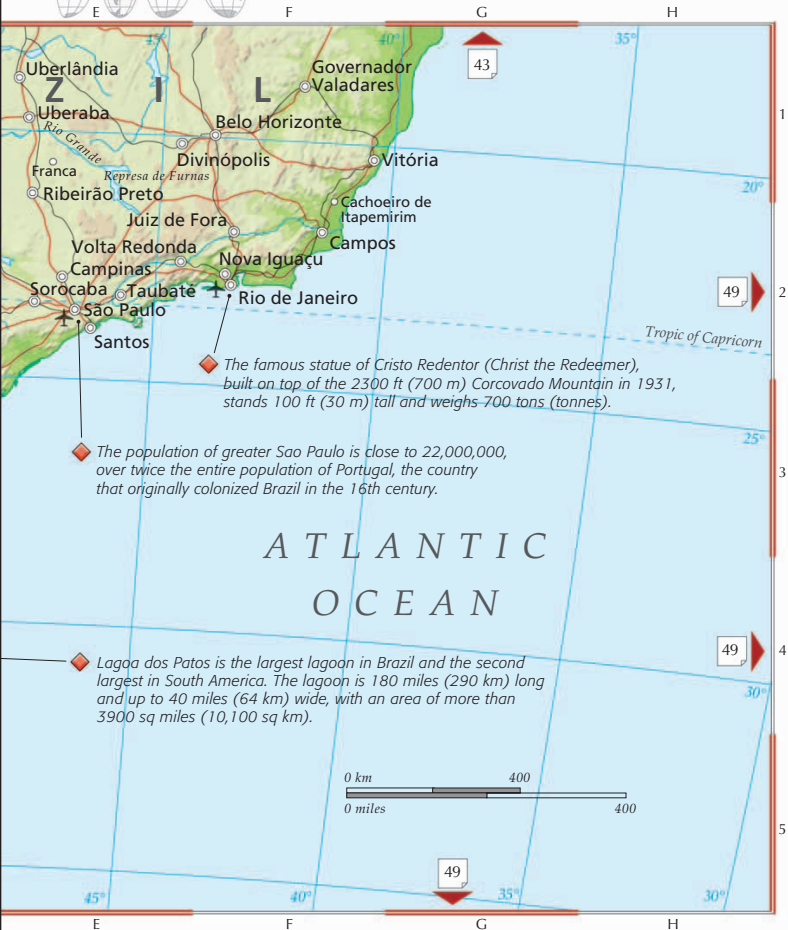
Peru, Bolivia & North Brazil





Paraguay, Uruguay & South Brazil





Southern South America





The Atlantic Ocean











Southern Africa





Europe







The Low Countries



The British Isles



France, Andorra & Monaco

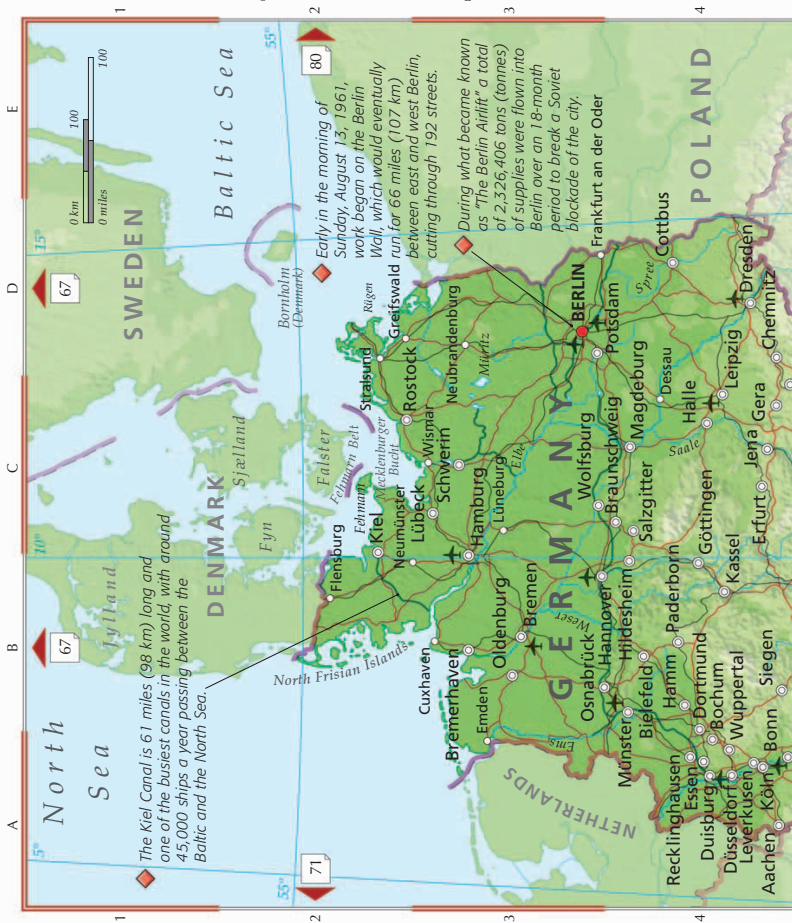


Spain & Portugal





Germany & The Alpine States









Central Europe



Southeast Europe





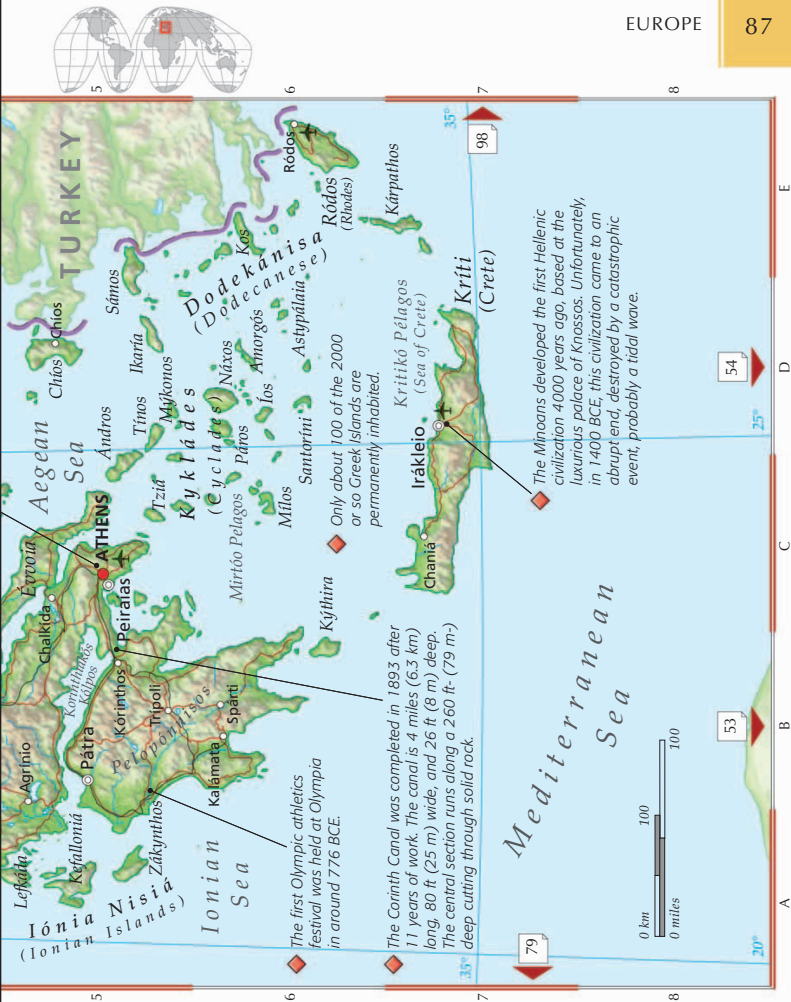
The Mediterranean





Bulgaria & Greece

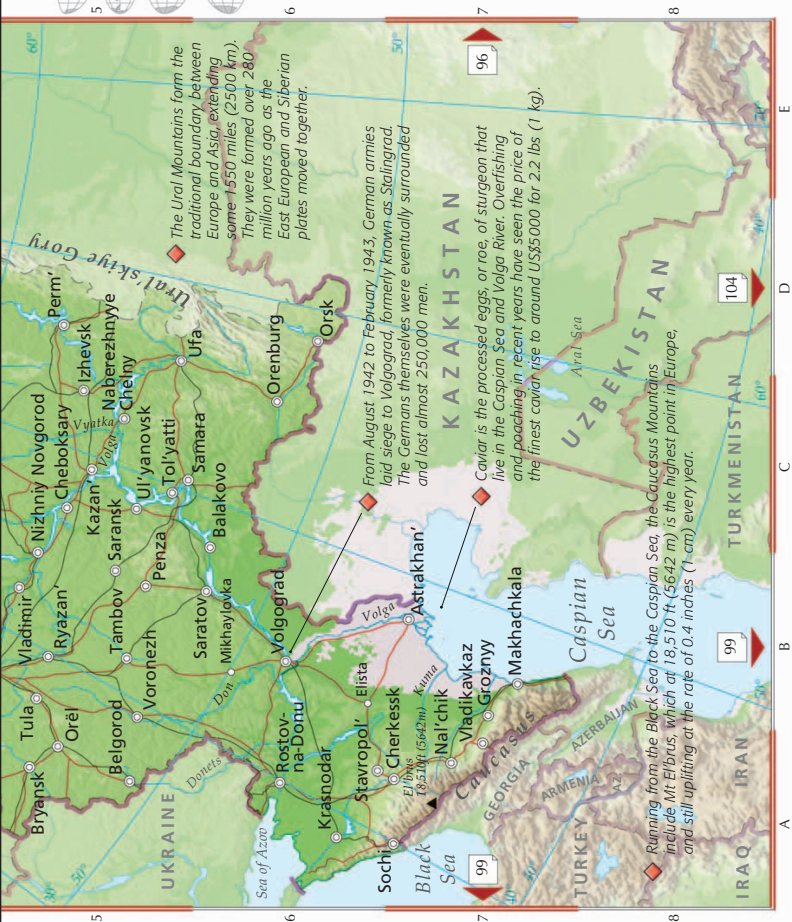






European Russia







Russia & Kazakhstan

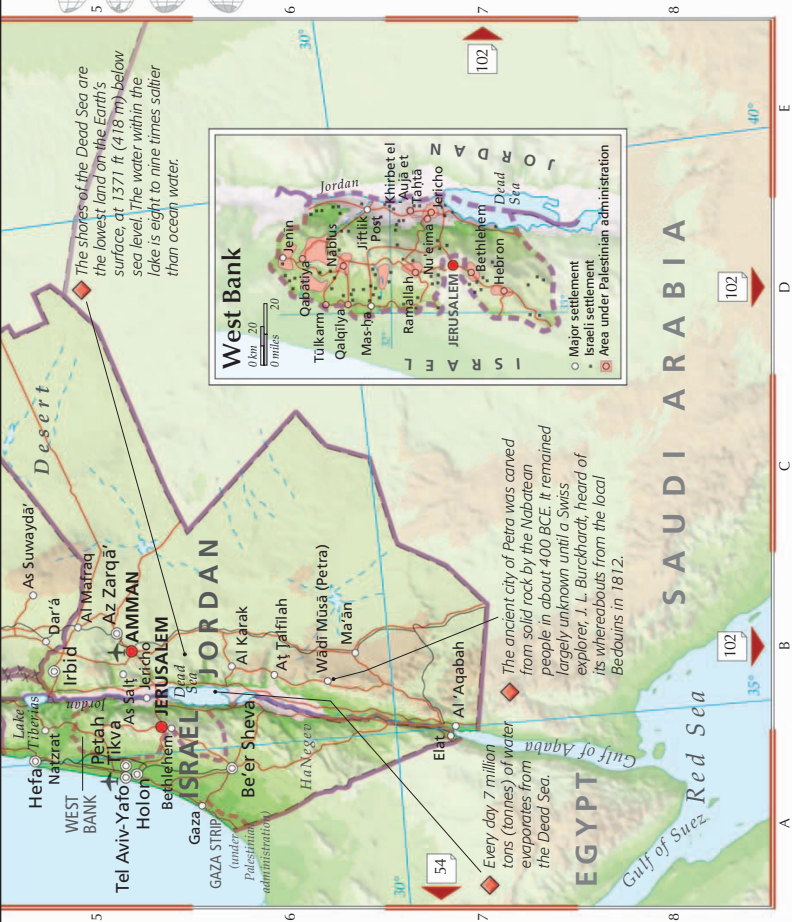




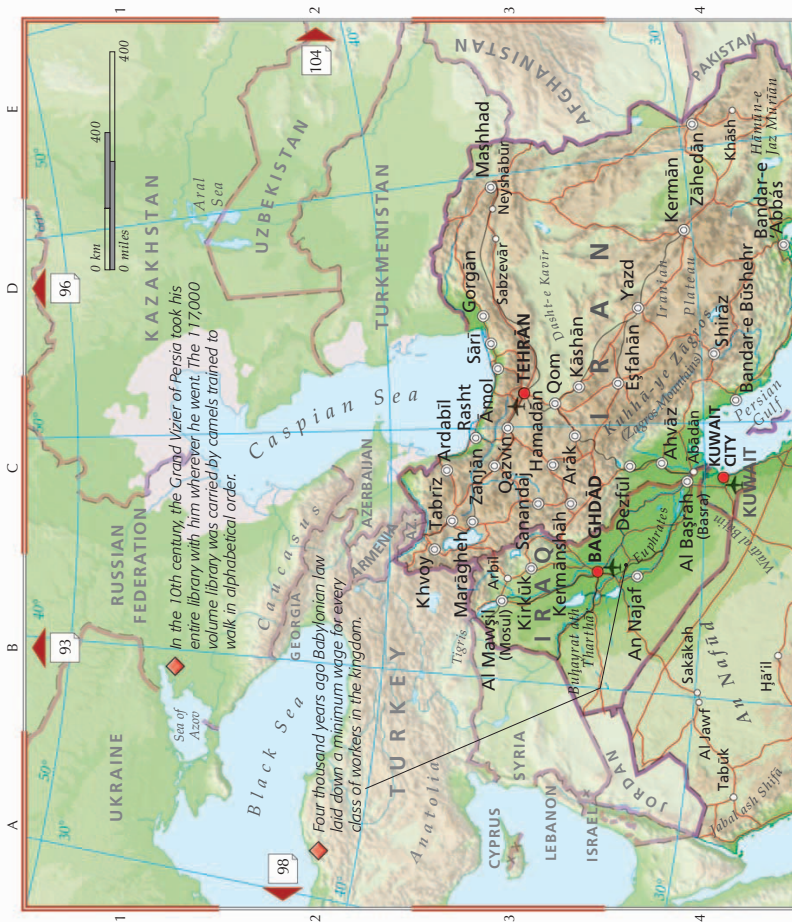
Turkey & the Caucasus







The Middle East



Central Asia





South & East Asia





Western China & Mongolia







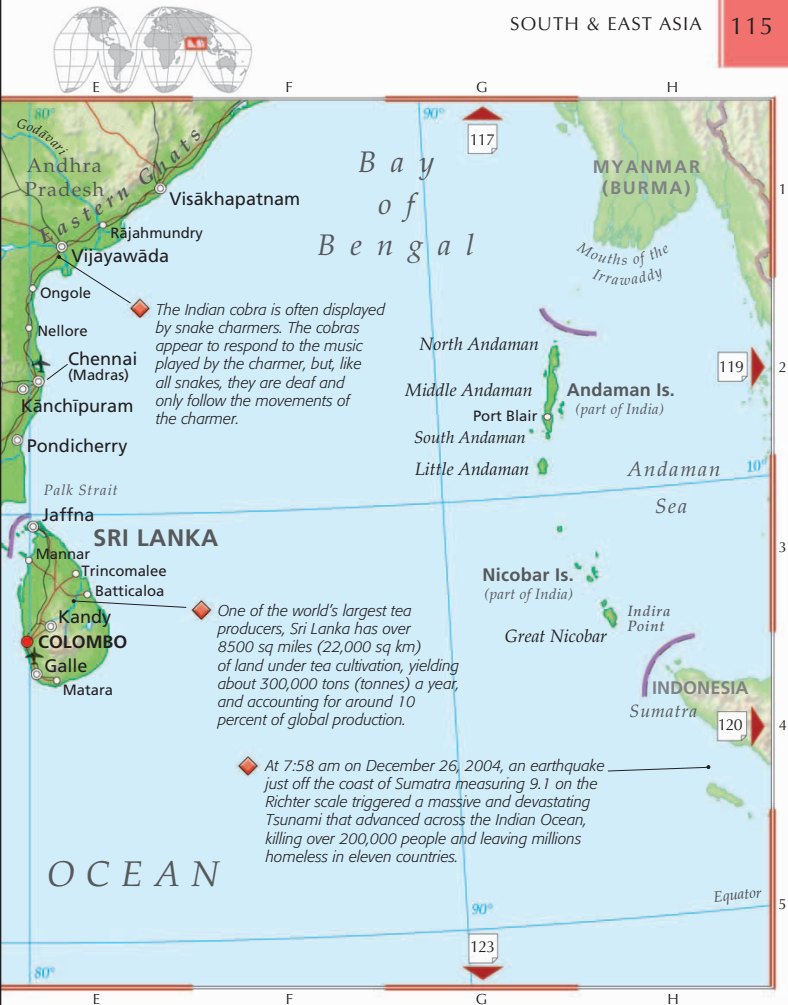
Japan





Southern India & Sri Lanka





North India & Pakistan





Aksai Chin
(administered by China,
claimed by India)

Demchok/Dêmqog
(administered by China,
claimed by India)

◆ The northern ranges of the Himalayas contain the highest mountains in the world, with average heights of more than 23,000 ft (7000 m) and many peaks higher than 26,000 ft (8000m).

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

◆ The Kingdom of Bhutan is the only country in the world to measure the happiness of its citizens.

Arunachal Pradesh
(claimed by China)

Mount Everest
29,035ft (8850m)

Bareilly
Uttar Pradesh
Lucknow
Kānpur
Vārānasi
Allahābād
Jabalpur
Raipur
Warangal

KATHMANDU
Gangtok
BIRĀTNĀGAR
Saidpur
Patna
Ganges
Jamalpur
Rājshāhi
Dhanbād
Rānchi
Bengal
Kolkata
(Calcutta)

THIMPHU
BHUTAN
Guwāhātī
Dispur
Kohīma
Sylhet
Imphāl
Tropic of Cancer

Yamuna
Bihār
West Bengal
Orissa
Eastern Ghats
Godāvari
Mahanadi
Cuttack
Visākhatnam

BANGLADESH
DHAKA
Comilla
Khulna
Chittagong
Mouths of the Ganges

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

MYANMAR
(BURMA)

Bay of Bengal

Mainland Southeast Asia





Maritime Southeast Asia





The Indian Ocean



Australasia & Oceania





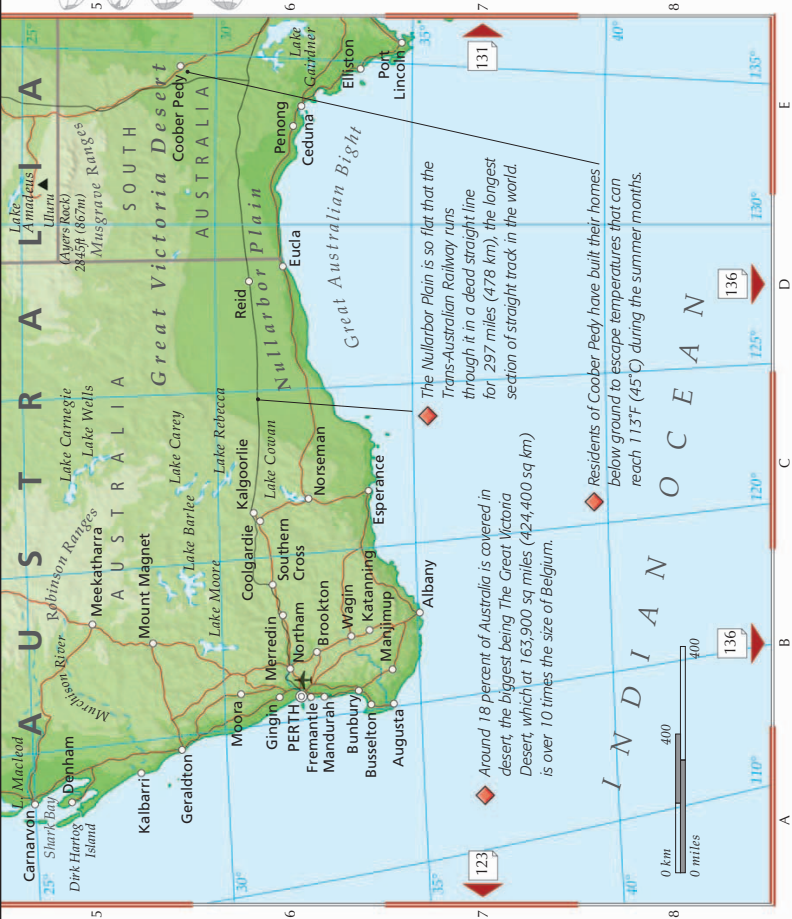
The Southwest Pacific





Western Australia





Eastern Australia





New Zealand

A B C D E

127

127

1 127 135 2 131 3 4

T a s m a n
S e a

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

Three Kings Islands

North Cape

Great Exhibition Bay

Te Kao

Kaitaia

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.

Paihia

Kaikohe

Whangarei

Ruawai

Warkworth

Hauraki Gulf

Great Barrier Island

Whitianga

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.

Takapuna

Auckland

Waiuku

Paeroa

Bay of Plenty

East Cape

Hamilton

Cambridge

Rotorua

Te Kuiti

North Taranaki Bight

Taupo

Lake Taupo

Gisborne

Wairoa

Stratford

Napier

Hastings

Waipawa

Wanganui

Palmerston North

Woodville

Levin

Cape Turnagain

NEW ZEALAND

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

South Taranaki Bight

Hawera

Taihape

Wanganui

Palmerston North

Woodville

Levin

Cape Turnagain

Cape Farewell

Tasman Bay

Paraparaumu

Masterton

Harakeke Bay

Hastings

Waipawa

Wanganui

Palmerston North

Woodville

Levin

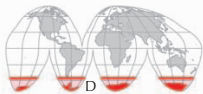
Cape Turnagain

The Pacific Ocean





Antarctica





Arctic



The world factfiles





North & Central America



**POLITICAL FACTFILE**

TOTAL AREA:
816,571 sq miles
(21,021,940 sq km)



TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:
23



TOTAL POPULATION:
536.1 million



LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:
Mexico City, Mexico 22.9 million



COUNTRY WITH HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY:
Barbados 1542 people per sq mile
(595 people per sq km)



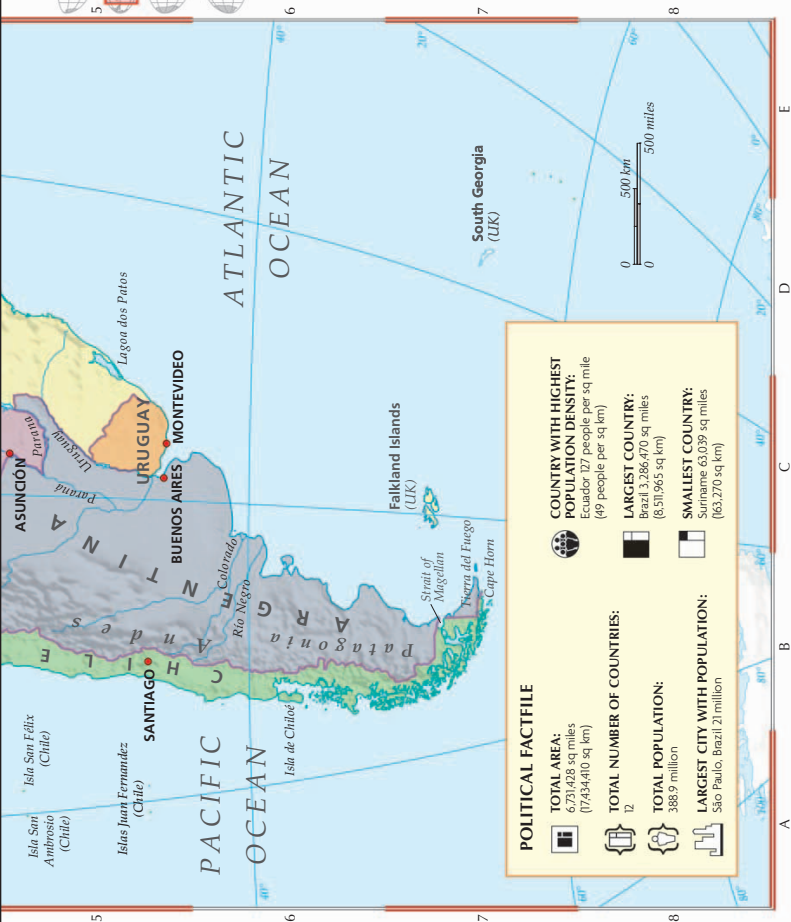
LARGEST COUNTRY:
Canada 3,855,171 sq miles
(9,984,670 sq km)




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

South America






POLITICAL FACTFILE

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


 **TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:**
12


 **TOTAL POPULATION:**
388.9 million

 **LARGEST CITY WITH POPULATION:**
São Paulo, Brazil 21 million



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

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

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





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)

1

40°

2

3

4

5

REYKJAVÍK

ICELAND

Faeroe Islands
(Denmark)

Shetland Islands

Outer
HebridesBritish
Isles

IRELAND

DUBLIN

UNITED
KINGDOM

LONDON

Channel Is.
(UK)

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS

PARIS

FRANCE

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG

Bay of Biscay

Loire

Rhine

Garonne

Ebro

Tagus

Guadalquivir

Gibraltar

(UK)

Ceuta
(Spain)Melilla
(Spain)

Balearic Islands

Sardinia

Corsica

Mediterranean

AFRICA

Arctic Circle

Norwegian
SeaNorth
Sea

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

AMSTERDAM

NETH.

THE HAGUE

GERMANY

BERLIN

PRAGUE

CZECH REPUBLIC

VIENNA

AUSTRIA

SLOVENIA

LIUBLJANA

CROATIA

ZAGREB

SARAJEVO

BOSNIA & HERZ.

ITALY

ROME

VATICAN CITY

Sicily

MALTA

VALLETTA

ATLANTIC
OCEANMadeira
(Portugal)Canary Islands
(Spain)

PORTUGAL

LISBON

MADRID

ANDORRA

MONACO

SAN MARINO

ITALY

ROME

VATICAN CITY

Sicily

MALTA

VALLETTA

A

B

C

D







Australasia & Oceania





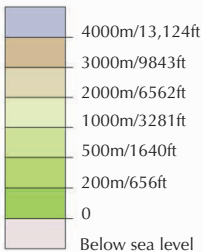
Key to factfile maps

FOREWORD

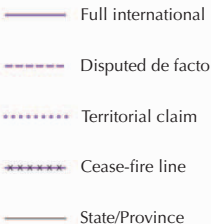
This factfile is intended as a guide to a world that is continually changing as political fashions and personalities come and go. Nevertheless, all the material in these factfiles has been researched from the most up-to-date and authoritative sources to give an incisive portrait of the geographical,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

KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

ELEVATION



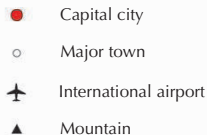
BORDERS



DRAINAGE FEATURES



SYMBOLS



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.

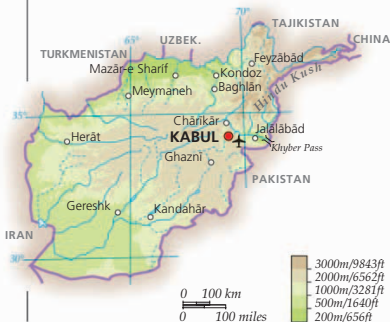


THE ECONOMY

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: Afghan = 100 pul

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, Shqipërisë, 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.

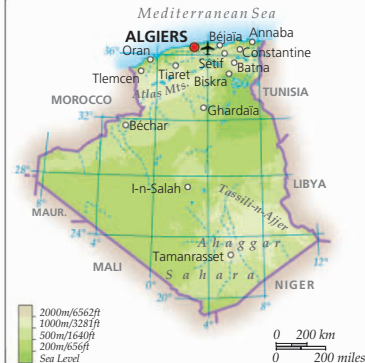


THE ECONOMY

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).

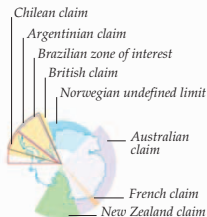


PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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:



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*



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Argentina

DATE OF FORMATION: 1816

CAPITAL: Buenos Aires

POPULATION: 40.3 million

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

DENSITY: 38 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Spanish*, Italian, Amerindian languages

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Argentine peso = 100 centavos



Armenia



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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



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



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Armenia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Yerevan

POPULATION: 3.08 million

TOTAL AREA: 11,506 sq. miles
(29,800 sq. km)

DENSITY: 268 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Armenian*, Azeri, Russian

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Dram = 100 luma

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.

INSIGHT: Sydney has the world's largest suburban area, a conurbation so vast that the city is twice as large as Beijing and six times the size of Rome



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 Naxçivan exclave south of Armenia. Flat, low-lying terrain on the coast of the Caspian Sea.



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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



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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Azerbaijan

DATE OF FORMATION: 1991

CAPITAL: Baku

POPULATION: 8.83 million

TOTAL AREA: 33,436 sq. miles
(86,600 sq. km)

DENSITY: 264 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Azeri*, Russian

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: New manat = 100 gopik

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*



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Bahrain

DATE OF FORMATION: 1971

CAPITAL: Manama

POPULATION: 791,500

TOTAL AREA: 239 sq. miles
(620 sq. km)

DENSITY: 2899 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Mixed monarchical-
parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Bahraini dinar = 1000 fils

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 Lukashenko 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.



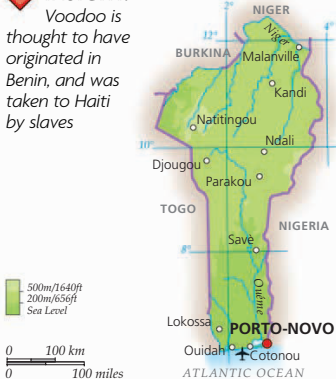
THE ECONOMY

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



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



Bolivia

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



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.



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%

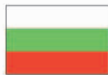
GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

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



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Cameroon

DATE OF FORMATION: 1960

CAPITAL: Yaoundé

POPULATION: 19.5 million

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

DENSITY: 109 people per sq. mile

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: CFA franc = 100 centimes

Canada



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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

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.

INSIGHT: *The Magnetic North Pole, where the dipping needle of a compass stands still, migrates across northern Canada*



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.



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.

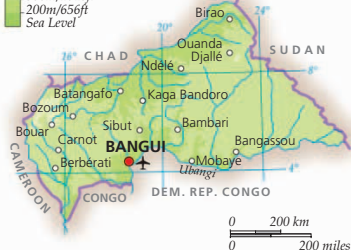


THE ECONOMY

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 Touhou 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

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.



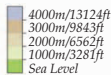
THE ECONOMY

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

China



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



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



Congo, (DRC)

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, Bribri, Cabecar

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: C.R. colón = 100 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.



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.



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.

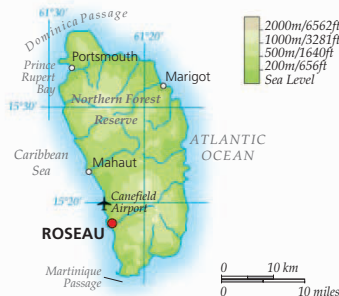


THE ECONOMY

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 transshipment 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.

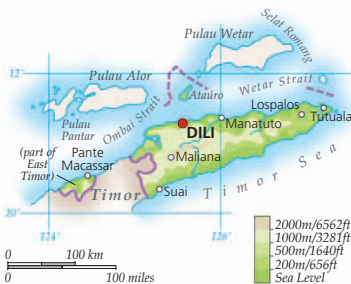


THE ECONOMY

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



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

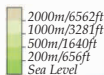
Equatorial Guinea is the only Spanish-speaking country in Africa. Río Muni is sparsely populated and most people there are Fang, an ethnic group also found in Cameroon and northern Gabon. Bioko is populated by Bubi and a minority of Creoles known as Fernandinos. Tensions between the two territories have 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

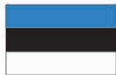
RELIGIONS: Christian 45%, Muslim 45%, other 10%

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.

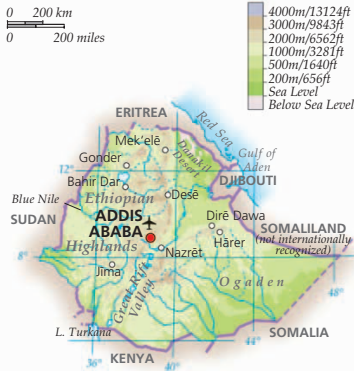


INSIGHT: *King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba are said to have founded the Kingdom of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) c. 1000 BCE*



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1896

CAPITAL: Addis Ababa

POPULATION: 82.8 million

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

DENSITY: 193 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Amharic*, Tigrinya, other

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Ethiopian birr = 100 cents

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.



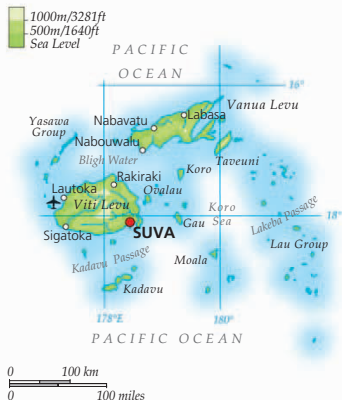
INSIGHT: Both Fijians and Indians

practice fire-walking; Indians walk on hot embers, Fijians on heated stones



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Fiji Islands

DATE OF FORMATION: 1970

CAPITAL: Suva

POPULATION: 849,200

TOTAL AREA: 7054 sq. miles
(18,270 sq. km)

DENSITY: 120 people per sq. mile

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Transitional regime

CURRENCY: Fiji dollar = 100 cents



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.



THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Finland has Europe's largest inland waterway system



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Finland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1917

CAPITAL: Helsinki

POPULATION: 5.33 million

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

DENSITY: 45 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Finnish*, Swedish*, Sámi

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

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



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: French Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 987

CAPITAL: Paris

POPULATION: 62.3 million

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

DENSITY: 294 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: French*, Provençal, other

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

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

GOVERNMENT: Mixed presidential–parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



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.

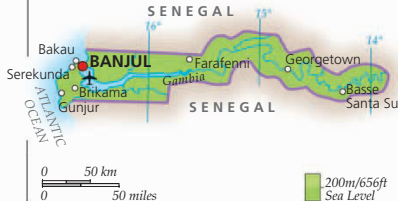


THE ECONOMY

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



Georgia

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



Ghana

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



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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



THE ECONOMY

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

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



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.

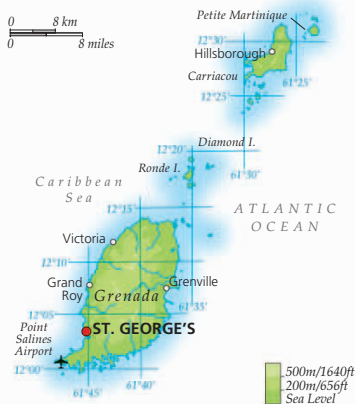


INSIGHT: Known as “the spice island of the Caribbean,” it is the world’s second-largest nutmeg producer



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.



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*



THE ECONOMY

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



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Guatemala

DATE OF FORMATION: 1838

CAPITAL: Guatemala City

POPULATION: 14 million

TOTAL AREA: 42,042 sq. miles
(108,890 sq. km)

DENSITY: 335 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Quiché, Mam, Cakchiquel, 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.



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*



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)

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 *garifuna* (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*



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*, Garifuna, 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 geysir is taken from Geysir (the "gusher") in southwest Iceland*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Iceland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1944

CAPITAL: Reykjavik

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



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 in the north.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of India

DATE OF FORMATION: 1947

CAPITAL: New Delhi

POPULATION: 1.2 billion

TOTAL AREA: 1,269,338 sq. miles
(3,287,590 sq. km)

DENSITY: 1044 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Hindi*, English*, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, other

RELIGIONS: Hindu 81%, Muslim 13%, Christian 2%, Sikh 2%, other 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%


GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

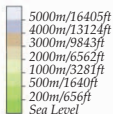
CURRENCY: Indian rupee = 100 paise

THE ECONOMY

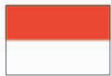
One of Asia's fastest-growing economies. Protectionism has given way to free-market economics. Tea, gems,

textiles exported. High-tech industries, outsourcing center. Success of "Bollywood" films. Cheap labor. Huge market, held back by poverty.

 **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

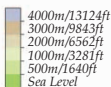
CURRENCY: Rupiah = 100 sen

political elite to suppress local cultures have been vigorously opposed, especially by the Aceh of northern Sumatra, and the Papuans. Religious and interethnic hostility is a problem, with clashes between Christians and Muslims in many areas, and discrimination against ethnic Chinese leading to mob attacks on their businesses. Gender equality is enshrined in law; women are active in public life.

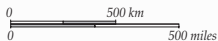


THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: Indonesia has a very youthful population: almost 30% of its people are under 15 years of age



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*



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*

**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.

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Ireland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1922

CAPITAL: Dublin

POPULATION: 4.52 million

TOTAL AREA: 27,135 sq. miles
(70,280 sq. km)

DENSITY: 170 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, Irish Gaelic*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%,
other and nonreligious 9%,
Anglican 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Irish 99%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary
system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Created as a new state in 1948, Israel lies on the eastern Mediterranean. The current phase of the Palestinian intifada (armed struggle) against Israeli occupation began in 2000.



GEOGRAPHY

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



CLIMATE

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



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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

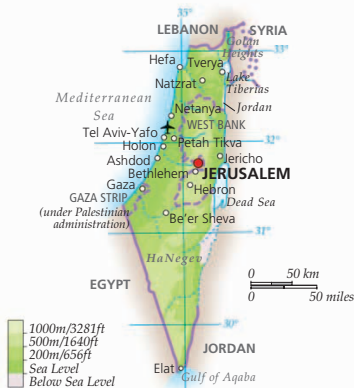


THE ECONOMY

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



INSIGHT: All Jews worldwide have the right to Israeli citizenship



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

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 Apennines 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

**THE ECONOMY**

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

**FACTFILE**

OFFICIAL NAME: Italian Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1861

CAPITAL: Rome

POPULATION: 59.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 116,305 sq. miles
(301,230 sq. km)

DENSITY: 527 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Italian*, German, French, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 85%, other and nonreligious 13%, Muslim 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Italian 94%, other 4%, Sardinian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents



Jamaica

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.

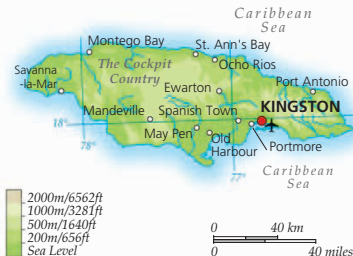


THE ECONOMY

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.

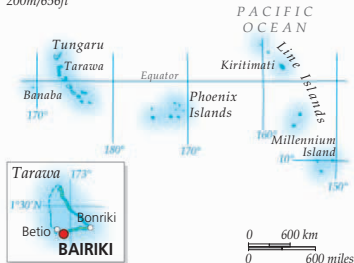


THE ECONOMY

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 \$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



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DATE OF FORMATION: 1948

CAPITAL: Pyongyang

POPULATION: 23.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 46,540 sq. miles
(120,540 sq. km)

DENSITY: 514 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Korean*, Chinese

RELIGIONS: Government-controlled religions include Chondogyo, Buddhism, and Christianity

ETHNIC MIX: Korean 100%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: N. Korean won = 100 chon



South Korea

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 Koreans 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.



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.



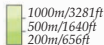
INSIGHT: *The UN administered Kosovo in 1999–2008 after NATO*

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 Iraq 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



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



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Liberia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1847

CAPITAL: Monrovia

POPULATION: 3.96 million

TOTAL AREA: 43,000 sq. miles
(111,370 sq. km)

DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Kpelle, Vai, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Kissi, Gola, Loma, English*

RELIGIONS: Christian 68%, traditional beliefs 18%, Muslim 14%

ETHNIC MIX: Indigenous tribes (16 main groups) 95%, 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.

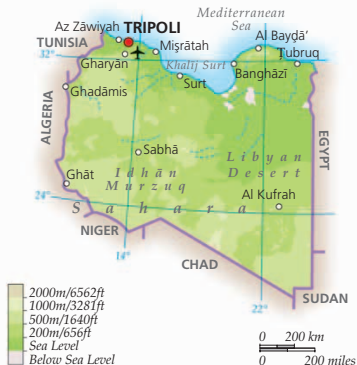


THE ECONOMY

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.

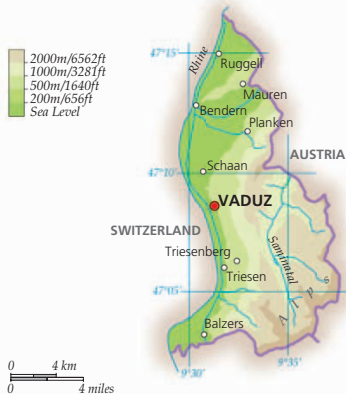


INSIGHT: *Women in Liechtenstein obtained the vote only in 1984*



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: Luxembourger 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)*



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%

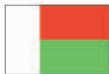
ETHNIC MIX: Macedonian 64%, Albanian 25%,
other 5%, Turkish 4%, Serb 2%

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.



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*



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The key distinction is between Malays (Bumiputras, literally “sons of the soil”) and the Chinese, who traditionally controlled most economic activity. Since the 1970s, Malays have been favored for education and jobs, in order to address this imbalance.



THE ECONOMY

Successful industrial base include manufacturing and heavy industry. Tourism is a major earner. Leading producer of palm oil, tin, and tropical hardwoods.

FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Federation of Malaysia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1963

CAPITAL: Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya

POPULATION: 27.5 million

TOTAL AREA: 127,316 sq. miles
(329,750 sq. km)

DENSITY: 217 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bahasa Malaysia*, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English

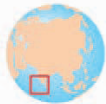
RELIGIONS: Muslim 53%, Buddhist 19%, Chinese faiths 12%, other 9%, Christian 7%

ETHNIC MIX: Malay 50%, Chinese 25%, indigenous tribes 11%, other 14%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Ringgit = 100 sen

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.



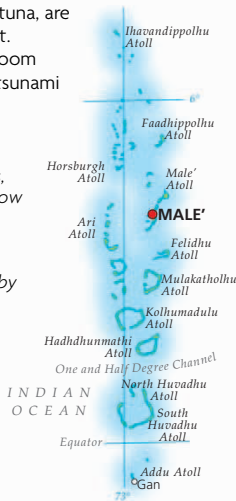
THE ECONOMY

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%, Senufu 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.

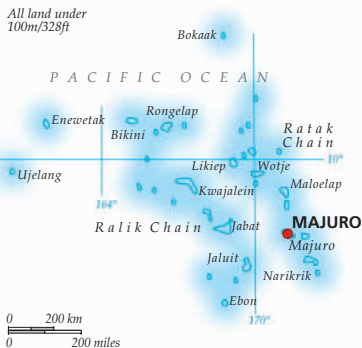


INSIGHT: In 1954, Bikini Atoll was the site for the testing of the largest US H-bomb – the 18–22 megaton Bravo



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.



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

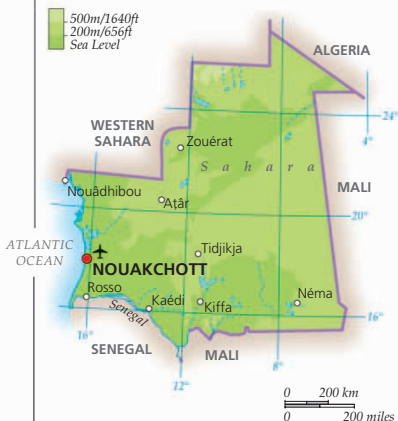
The majority Maures control political and economic life. Family solidarity among nomadic peoples is particularly strong. Ethnic tension centers on the oppression of the sizable black minority by Maures. Tens of thousands of blacks are estimated to be in illegal slavery.

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 seabords 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*



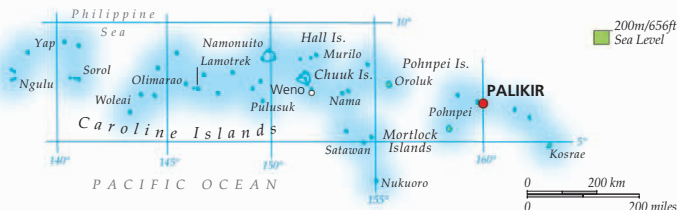
PEOPLE & SOCIETY

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.

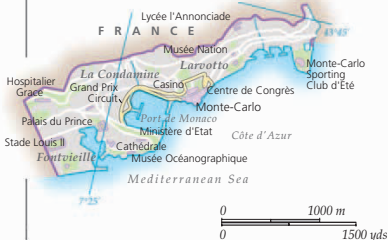


THE ECONOMY

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 mōngö



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"*



THE ECONOMY

Tourism (along Adriatic) drives growth. Bauxite reserves, aluminum industry. Economy dominated by black market; cigarette smuggling is rife. Return of foreign aid and investment. The 2007 accord with the EU is the first step toward eventual accession.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Montenegro

DATE OF FORMATION: 2006

CAPITAL: Podgorica

POPULATION: 624,200

TOTAL AREA: 5332 sq. miles
(13,812 sq. km)

DENSITY: 117 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Montenegrin*, Serbian, Albanian

RELIGIONS: Orthodox Christian 74%, Muslim 18%, Catholic 4%, other 4%

ETHNIC MIX: Montenegrin 43%, Serb 32%, other 12%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Euro = 100 cents

Morocco



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: *Karuein 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.



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.

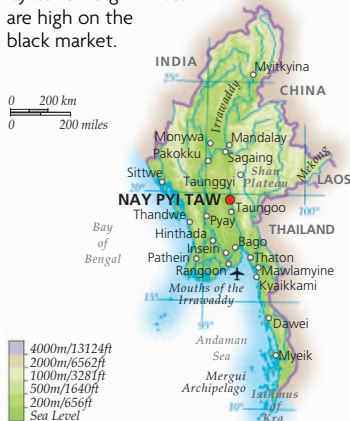


INSIGHT: Myanmar is one of the world's biggest teak exporters, though reserves are diminishing rapidly



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

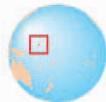
RELIGIONS: Christian 90%, traditional beliefs 10%

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



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 n'eghirren, 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%, Djermas 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.



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.



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 baisa

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**

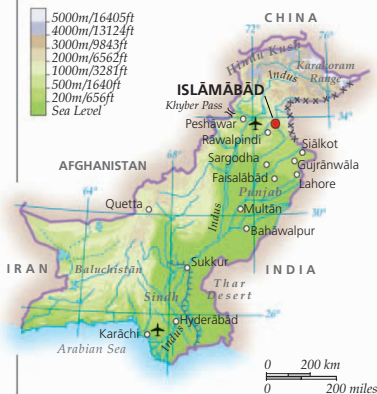
Punjabis dominate government and the army. Tensions with minority groups, exacerbated by the vast gap between rich and poor. Strong family ties permeate politics and business. Relations with India are tense over Kashmir. Islamist taliban insurgency in tribal areas on Afghan border: in 2009, fighting 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.

**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



Philippines



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.



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.

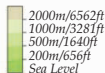


INSIGHT: *Mass "People Power" demonstrations have brought down two presidents, in 1986 and 2001*



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*

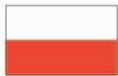
RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, other 3%

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 Bialowieza Forest straddling the Poland–Belarus border*



THE ECONOMY

Foreign investment reflects the country's large potential market. Rapid privatization. Heavy industries dominate, though services growing. Plans to join euro in 2012.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Poland

DATE OF FORMATION: 1918

CAPITAL: Warsaw

POPULATION: 38.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 120,728 sq. miles
(312,685 sq. km)

DENSITY: 324 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Polish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%, other and nonreligious 5%, Orthodox Christian 2%

ETHNIC MIX: Polish 97%, other 2%, Silesian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Zloty = 100 groszy



Portugal

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. Qataris were once nomadic Bedouins, but since the advent of oil wealth, most now live in Doha and its suburbs, leaving the north dotted with abandoned villages. Women enjoy relative freedom; most wear the veil.



INSIGHT: *There are twice as many men as women in Qatar*



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.



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

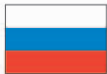
RELIGIONS: Romanian Orthodox 87%, Roman Catholic 5%, Protestant 4%, other 2%, Greek Orthodox 1%, Uniate 1%

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*



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*



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.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

DATE OF FORMATION: 1979

CAPITAL: Kingstown

POPULATION: 109,200

TOTAL AREA: 150 sq. miles (389 sq. km)

DENSITY: 834 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, English Creole

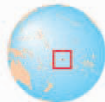
RELIGIONS: Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, other 12%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 77%, Mixed race 16%, other 3%, Carib 3%, Asian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: East Caribbean dollar = 100 cents

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%,
Eurasian (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 Apennines, 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

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.

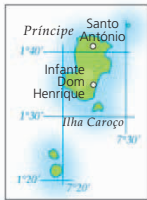
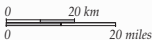
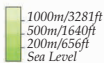


INSIGHT: *The population is entirely of immigrant descent: the islands were uninhabited when colonized in 1470*



THE ECONOMY

Cocoa provides 95% of export earnings. Coconuts, pepper, coffee also farmed. Tourism potential. Offshore oil may come onstream in 2012.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

DATE OF FORMATION: 1975

CAPITAL: São Tomé

POPULATION: 162,800

TOTAL AREA: 386 sq. miles (1001 sq. km)

DENSITY: 439 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Portuguese Creole, Portuguese*

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 84%, other 16%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 90%, Portuguese and Creole 10%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Dobra = 100 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-Sa'ud family has had absolute rule since 1932. With the support of the religious establishment, it controls all political life.



THE ECONOMY

Vast oil and natural gas reserves. A third of workers are foreign. Attractive jobs for young Saudis are scarce, however.

INSIGHT: *Three million Muslims a year make the haj (pilgrimage) to the holy city of Mecca. Only practicing Muslims are allowed inside the city*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

DATE OF FORMATION: 1932

CAPITALS: Riyadh

POPULATION: 25.7 million

TOTAL AREA: 756,981 sq. miles
(1,960,582 sq. km)

DENSITY: 32 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic

RELIGIONS: (Native population) Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 15%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 72%, foreign (mostly S or SE Asian) 20%, Afro-Asian 8%

GOVERNMENT: Monarchy

CURRENCY: Saudi riyal = 100 halalat

Senegal



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 intermarriage 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.

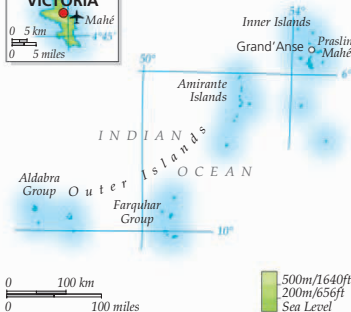
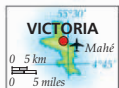


INSIGHT: *The Seychelles' unique species include the coco-de-mer palm, which produces the world's largest seeds*



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

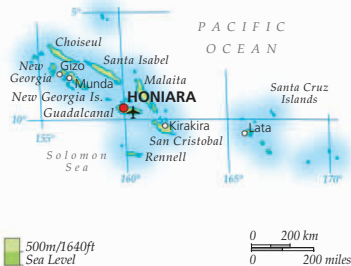
Almost all Solomon Islanders are Melanesian. Tensions are regional; Guadalcanal natives (Isatabu) fought against immigrant Malaitan workers in the 1998–2000 conflict, displacing thousands and ruining the economy. In 2003, Australian-led peacekeepers arrived to try to restore the rule of law. Outlying 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.

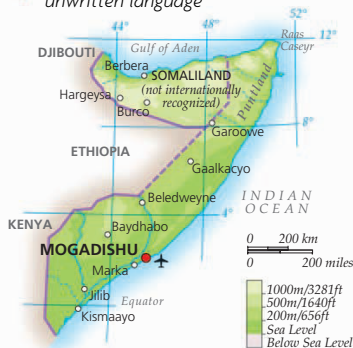


THE ECONOMY

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, Somali 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. Semi-arid 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.

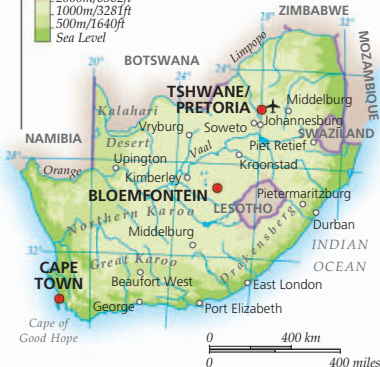


INSIGHT: *Over the last century, South Africa has produced over half of the world's gold*



THE ECONOMY

Africa's largest, most developed economy. Leading mineral producer, notably metals, diamonds, coal. Tourism is also key. Wealth gap has widened: jobs, housing, and better access to basic services are needed to fight poverty.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of South Africa

DATE OF FORMATION: 1934

CAPITAL: Tshwane / Pretoria; Cape Town; Bloemfontein

POPULATION: 50.1 million

TOTAL AREA: 471,008 sq. miles (1,219,912 sq. km)

DENSITY: 106 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: English*, isiZulu*, isiXhosa*, Afrikaans*, 7 other official languages*

RELIGIONS: Christian 68%, animist and traditional beliefs 29%, other 3%

ETHNIC MIX: Black 79%, White 10%, Mixed race 9%, Asian 2%

GOVERNMENT: Presidential system

CURRENCY: Rand = 100 cents

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.

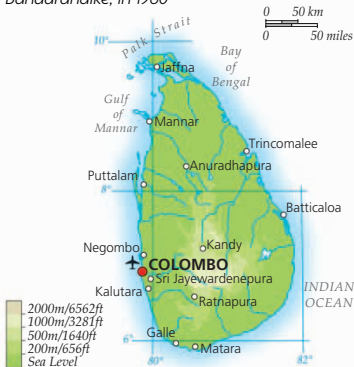


THE ECONOMY

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.

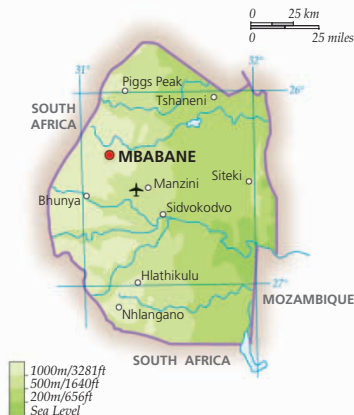


INSIGHT: Polygamy is practiced in Swaziland – when King Sobhuza died in 1982, he left 100 widows



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.



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, SKF, 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.

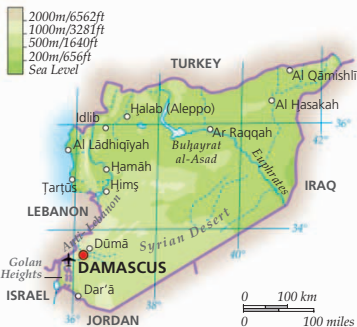


THE ECONOMY

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*



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Syrian Arab Republic

DATE OF FORMATION: 1941

CAPITAL: Damascus

POPULATION: 21.9 million

TOTAL AREA: 71,498 sq. miles
(184,180 sq. km)

DENSITY: 308 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Arabic*, French, Kurdish, Armenian, Circassian, Assyrian, other

RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 74%, other Muslim 16%, Christian 10%

ETHNIC MIX: Arab 89%, Kurd 6%, other 3%, Armenian, Turkmen, Circassian 2%

GOVERNMENT: One-party state

CURRENCY: Syrian pound = 100 piastres

Taiwan



The republic of Taiwan (formerly Formosa) is on an island 80 miles (130 km) off the southeast coast of mainland China, which still considers it to be a renegade province.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountain region covers two-thirds of the island. Highly fertile lowlands and coastal plains.



CLIMATE

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.

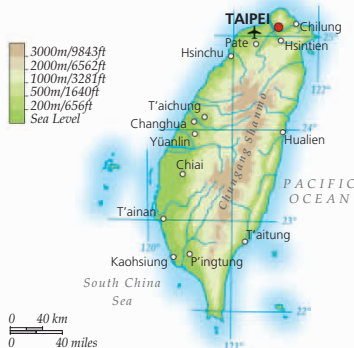


THE ECONOMY

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. Semi-arid 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.

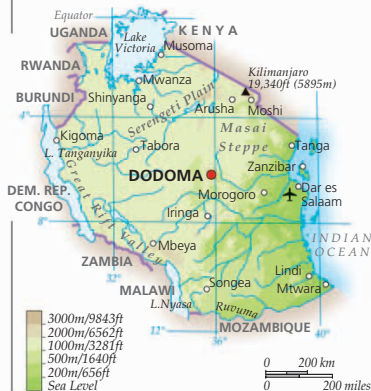


INSIGHT: At 19,340 ft (5895 m), Kilimanjaro in northeast Tanzania is Africa's highest mountain



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.

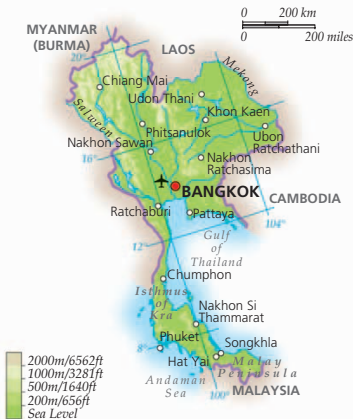


INSIGHT: *Thailand, meaning “land of the free,” is the only SE Asian nation never to have been colonized*



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.

**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

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.

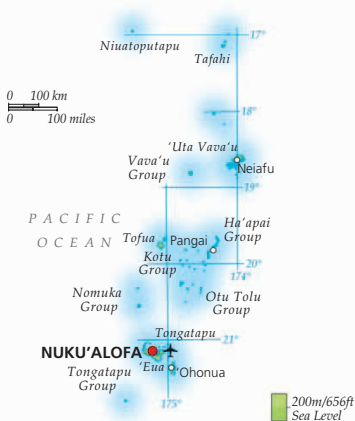


INSIGHT: *Unique in the Pacific, Tonga was never brought under foreign rule*



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**

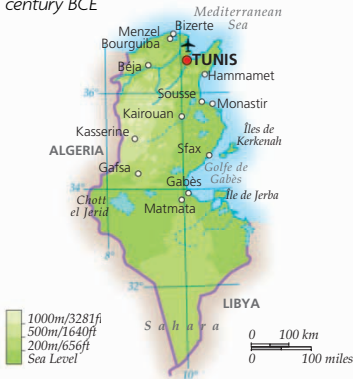
The population is almost entirely of Arab-Berber descent, with Jewish and Christian minorities. Many still live in extended family groups, in which three or four generations are represented. Women have better rights than in most other Arab countries and make up over 30% of the workforce. Parliamentary 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. Inland 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%

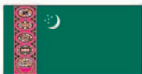
GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

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: Ashgabat

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

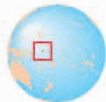
RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim 87%, Orthodox Christian 11%, other 2%

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.

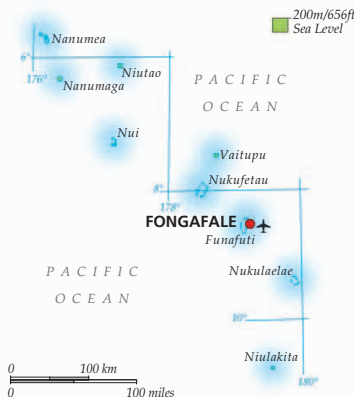


INSIGHT: Low-lying Tuvalu, like the Maldives, is set to disappear with rising sea levels



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 Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

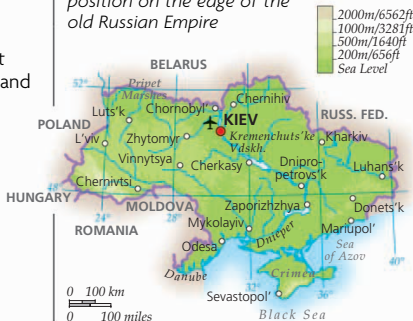


THE ECONOMY

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 kopykas



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

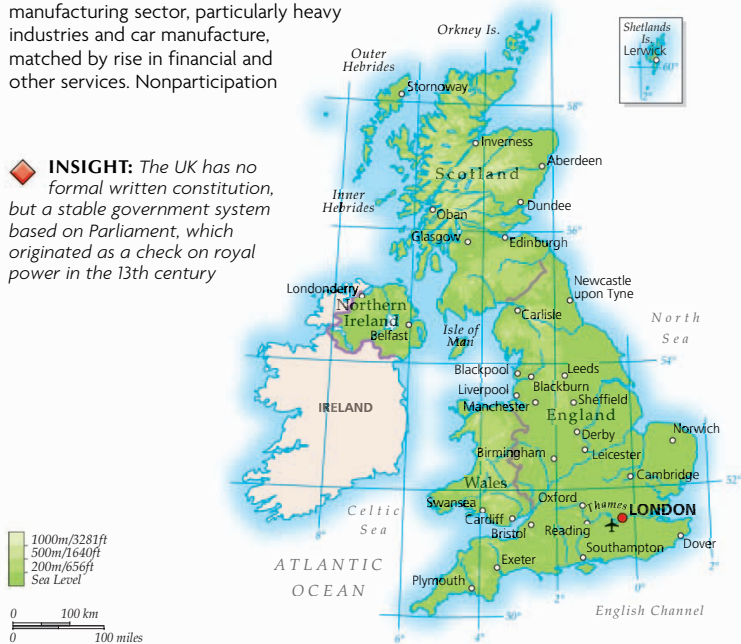
CURRENCY: Pound sterling = 100 pence

\$ 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

◆ 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*

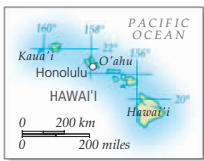
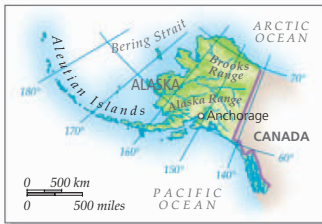
in euro threatens former status as EU's largest recipient of inward investment, and has prompted some major investors to close UK factories. High levels of government, corporate, and consumer debt: institutional vulnerability to 2007–2008 global downturn. Bank bailouts and stimulus packages pushed the government's finances further into the red.



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

Uruguayans are largely second- or third-generation Italians or Spaniards. Wealth derived from cattle ranching enabled the country to establish the first welfare state in South America. Despite economic decline since the 1950s, a large, if less prosperous, middle class remains. Though a Roman Catholic country, Uruguay is liberal in its attitude to religion and all forms are tolerated.



THE ECONOMY

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*



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



Vanuatu

An archipelago of 82 islands and islets in the South Pacific, Vanuatu was ruled jointly by the UK and France from 1906 until independence in 1980. Politics is democratic but volatile.



GEOGRAPHY

Mountainous and volcanic, with coral beaches and dense rainforest. Cultivated land along the coasts.



CLIMATE

Tropical. Temperatures and rainfall decline from north to south.



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Indigenous Melanesians form a majority. Ni-Vanuatu culture is traditional; local social and religious customs are strong, despite centuries of missionary influence. Subsistence farming and fishing are the main activities. 80% of the population lives on the 12 main islands. Women have lower social status than men and payment of bride-price is common.

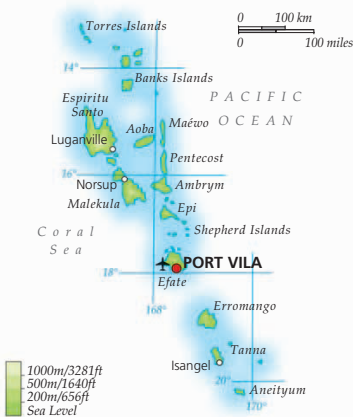


INSIGHT: With 105 indigenous tongues, Vanuatu has the world's highest per capita density of languages



THE ECONOMY

Reliant on aid. Main export is copra; diversifying into beef, timber, kava. Tourism. Offshore banking: rules tightened after international pressure.



FACTFILE

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Vanuatu

DATE OF FORMATION: 1980

CAPITAL: Port Vila

POPULATION: 239,800

TOTAL AREA: 4710 sq. miles
(12,200 sq. km)

DENSITY: 51 people per sq. mile

LANGUAGES: Bislama*, English*, French*

RELIGIONS: Presbyterian 37%, other 25%, Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 15%, traditional beliefs 8%

ETHNIC MIX: Melanesian 98%, European 1%, other 1%

GOVERNMENT: Parliamentary system

CURRENCY: Vatu = 100 centimes

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)



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 hao = 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.

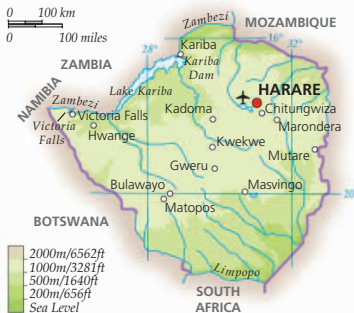


THE ECONOMY

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 Margreth I of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave the Faeroese control over all their internal affairs. Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380. Denmark remains responsible for the island's foreign affairs.

Overseas territories

Faeroe Islands *Ref: 65 F5*



STATUS: External territory

CLAIMED: 1380

CAPITAL: Tórshavn

POPULATION: 49,000

AREA: 540 sq miles (1399 sq km)

Greenland *Ref: 64 D3*



STATUS: External territory

CLAIMED: 1380

CAPITAL: Nuuk

POPULATION: 57,500

AREA: 836,109 sq miles (2,166,086 sq km)

FRANCE

France has developed economic ties with its *Territoires d'Outre-Mer*, thereby stressing interdependence over independence. Overseas *départements*, officially part of France, have their own governments. Territorial *collectivités* and overseas *territoires* have varying degrees of autonomy.

Clipperton Island *Ref: 135 F3*

STATUS: Dependency of French Polynesia

CLAIMED: 1935

CAPITAL: Not applicable

POPULATION: None

AREA: 3.4 sq miles (9 sq km)

French Guiana *Ref: 41 H3*

STATUS: Overseas department

CLAIMED: 1817

CAPITAL: Cayenne

POPULATION: 221,500

AREA: 35,135 sq miles (91,000 sq km)

French Polynesia *Ref: 127 H4*

STATUS: Overseas country

CLAIMED: 1843

CAPITAL: Papeete

POPULATION: 264,000

AREA: 1608 sq miles (4165 sq km)

Guadeloupe *Ref: 37 G4*

STATUS: Overseas department

CLAIMED: 1635

CAPITAL: Basse-Terre

POPULATION: 441,000

AREA: 687 sq miles (1780 sq km)

Martinique *Ref: 37 G4*

STATUS: Overseas department

CLAIMED: 1635

CAPITAL: Fort-de-France

POPULATION: 402,000

AREA: 425 sq miles (1100 sq km)

Mayotte *Ref: 61 G2*

STATUS: Territorial collectivity

CLAIMED: 1843

CAPITAL: Mamoudzou

POPULATION: 194,000

AREA: 144 sq miles (374 sq km)

New Caledonia *Ref: 126 D5*

STATUS: Overseas territory

CLAIMED: 1853

CAPITAL: Nouméa

POPULATION: 249,000

AREA: 7347 sq miles (19,100 sq km)

Réunion *Ref: 61 H4*

STATUS: Overseas department

CLAIMED: 1638

CAPITAL: Saint-Denis

POPULATION: 827,000

AREA: 970 sq miles (2500 sq km)

Overseas territories

St Pierre & Miquelon *Ref: 21 G4*

STATUS: Territorial collectivity

CLAIMED: 1604

CAPITAL: Saint-Pierre

POPULATION: 6125

AREA: 93 sq miles (242 sq km)

Wallis & Futuna *Ref: 127 E4*

STATUS: Overseas territory

CLAIMED: 1842

CAPITAL: Mata'Utu

POPULATION: 13,484

AREA: 106 sq miles (274 sq km)

NETHERLANDS

The country's two remaining territories were formerly part of the Dutch West Indies. Both are now self-governing, but the Netherlands remains responsible for their defense.

Aruba *Ref: 37 E5*



STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands
CLAIMED: 1634

CAPITAL: Oranjestad

POPULATION: 103,000

AREA: 75 sq miles (194 sq km)

Netherlands Antilles *Ref: 37 E5*



STATUS: Autonomous part of the Netherlands
CLAIMED: 1816

CAPITAL: Willemstad

POPULATION: 184,000

AREA: 371 sq miles (960 sq km)

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's government has no desire to retain any overseas territories. However, the economic weakness of Tokelau, Niue, and the Cook Islands has forced it to remain responsible for their foreign policy and defense.

Cook Islands *Ref: 127 G4*



STATUS: Associated territory
CLAIMED: 1901

CAPITAL: Avarua

POPULATION: 19,500

AREA: 91 sq miles (235 sq km)



Niue *Ref: 127 F5*
STATUS: Associated territory

CLAIMED: 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*



STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1898

CAPITAL: Hagåtña
 POPULATION: 178,000
 AREA: 212 sq miles (549 sq km)

Jarvis Island *Ref: 127 G2*

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1856
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 1.7 sq miles (4.5 sq km)

Johnston Atoll *Ref: 125 E1*

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1858
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 1 sq mile (2.8 sq km)

Kingman Reef *Ref: 127 F2*

STATUS: Administered territory
 CLAIMED: 1856
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 0.4 sq miles (1 sq km)

Midway Islands *Ref: 134 D2*

STATUS: Administered territory
 CLAIMED: 1867
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

Navassa Island *Ref: 36 D3*

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1856
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 2 sq miles (5.2 sq km)

Northern Mariana Islands *Ref: 124 C1*



STATUS: Commonwealth territory
 CLAIMED: 1947

CAPITAL: Saipan
 POPULATION: 86,600
 AREA: 177 sq miles (457 sq km)

Palmyra Atoll *Ref: 127 G2*

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1898
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: None
 AREA: 5 sq miles (12 sq km)

Puerto Rico *Ref: 37 F3*



STATUS: Commonwealth territory
 CLAIMED: 1898

CAPITAL: San Juan
 POPULATION: 4 million
 AREA: 3515 sq miles (9104 sq km)

Virgin Islands *Ref: 37 F3*



STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1917

CAPITAL: Charlotte Amalie
 POPULATION: 108,500
 AREA: 137 sq miles (355 sq km)

Wake Island *Ref: 124 D1*

STATUS: Unincorporated territory
 CLAIMED: 1898
 CAPITAL: Not applicable
 POPULATION: 200
 AREA: 2.5 sq miles (6.5 sq km)

International organizations

This listing provides acronym definitions for the main international organizations concerned with worldwide economics, trade, and defense, plus an indication of membership.

ASEAN

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ESTABLISHED: 1967

MEMBERS: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

CIS

Commonwealth of Independent States

ESTABLISHED: 1991

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., Slvka., Slvna., 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, Río, Rio

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. Vodokhovysheche (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.*
 Bezmeın, Büzmeýın
 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 Ḥabı*
 103 D5
Abuja *capital of* Nigeria
 57 G4
Abū Ḥabı *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
Adapazarı Turkey *var.* Sakarya
 98 B2
Ad Dahnā' *desert* Saudi Arabia
 103 C5
Ad Dakhla Western Sahara
 52 A4
Ad Dawḥah *see* Doha
Addis Ababa *capital of* Ethiopia
Amh. Adis Abeba 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.* Aigaío Pélagos, *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
Agrinio Greece 87 B5
Aguarico *river* Ecuador/Peru
 40 B4
Aguascalientes Mexico 32 D4
Ahaggar mountains Algeria
var. Hoggar 53 E4
Ahmadābād India 116 C4
Ahvāz Iran 102 C4
Ahvenanmaa *see* Åland
Aigaio Pélagos *see* Aegean Sea
Aintab *see* Gaziantep
Air, 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
Akchār *desert* Mauritania
 56 C2
AKimiski Island *island* Canada
 20 C3
Akita Japan 112 D3
Akjoujt Mauritania 56 C2
Akmola *see* Astana
Akrolinsk *see* Astana
Akpatok Island *island* Canada
 21 E1
Akra Kanestron *see* Palióuri,
 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** Iraq var. Basra 102 C4
- Al Bayḍā'** 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
- Alexandroupoli** 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 Hufūf** Saudi Arabia 103 C5
- Alicante** Spain Cat. Alacant 75 F4
- Alice Springs** Australia 130 A4
- Al Iskandariyah** Egypt *Eng.* Alexandria 54 B1
- Al Ismā'īliya** Egypt *Eng.* Ismalia 54 B1
- Al Jawf** Saudi Arabia 102 B4
- Al Jazīrah** *region* Iraq/Syria 100 E2
- Al Jizah** Egypt var. El Gīza 54 B1
- Al Karak** Jordan 101 B6
- Al Khalīl** see Hebron
- Al Khārijah** Egypt var. El Khārga 54 B2
- Al Khums** Libya 53 F2
- Al Khurṭūm** see Khartoum
- Alkmaar** Netherlands 68 C2
- Al Kufrah** Libya 53 H4
- Al Lādhiqiyah** Syria *Eng.* Latakia 100 B3
- Allahābād** India 117 E4
- Allenstein** see Olsztyn
- 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 Mawṣil** Iraq *Eng.* Mosul 102 B3
- Almelo** Netherlands 68 E3
- Almeria** 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 Qunayṭirah** 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 Uqsur** 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-Ōshima** *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
- Ambato** 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
- Amindivi Islands** *island group* India 114 C2
- Amirante Islands** *island group* Seychelles 61 H1
- Amman** *capital of* Jordan 101 B5
- Ammassalik** Greenland var. Angmagssalik 64 D4

Ammochostos — Arad

- Ammochostos** see Gazimağusa
Âmol Iran 102 C3
Amorgos 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.* Angora 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
Anncy 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
Antsirañana 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
Aoukâr 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.* Khalij al 'Aqabah 101 A8
'Aqabah, Khalij al see Aqaba, Gulf of
Āqchah Afghanistan *var.* Āqcheh 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** Asia/Australasia 126 A4
- Araguaia river** Brazil 43 F3
- Arāk** Iran 102 C3
- Araks** see Aras
- Arak's** see Aras
- Aral Sea inland sea** Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan 94 C3
- Araouane** Mali 57 E2
- Ararat, Mount peak** Turkey var. Great Ararat, *Turk.* Büyükağrı 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
- Armidade** Australia 131 D5
- Arnhem** Netherlands 68 D4
- Arnhem Land region** Australia 128 E2
- Arno river** Italy 78 B3
- Arnan island** Scotland, UK 70 C4
- Ar Raqqah** Syria 100 C2
- Arras** France 72 C3
- Ar Riyāḍ** 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, Buḥayrat 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 Shāriqah** United Arab Emirates *Eng.* Sharjah 103 D5
- Asia** 94-95 106-107
- Asmara capital of** Eritrea *Amh.* Asmera 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, Buḥayrat 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'** Russian Federation 93 B7
- Astypálaia island** Greece 87 D6
- Asunción capital of** Paraguay 44 B3
- Aswān** Egypt 54 B2
- Asyūṭ** Egypt 54 B2
- Atacama Desert desert** Chile 46 B2
- Atamyrat** prev. Kerki. Turkmenistan 104 D3
- Aṭār** 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
- Athina** see Athens
- Athinai** 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

Aṭ Ṭā'if — Balabac Strait

- Aṭ 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
Aydın 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'zâz 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
Bačka Topola Serbia 82 D3
Bacău Romania 90 C4
Badajoz Spain 74 C4
Baden Switzerland 77 E6
Bādiyat ash Shām see Syrian Desert
Baffin Bay *sea feature* Atlantic Ocean 48 B1
Baffin Island *island* Canada 19 G2
Bafing *river* Africa 56 C3
Bafoussam Cameroon 58 B4
Bagdad see Baghdad
Bagé Brazil 44 C4
Baghdad *capital of* Iraq *var.* Bagdad, *Ar.* Baghdād 102 B3
Baghdād see Baghdad
Baghlān Afghanistan 105 E3
Bago Myanmar *prev.* Pegu 118 B4
Bagoé *river* Côte d'Ivoire/Mali 56 D4
Baguio Philippines 121 E1
Bahamas *country* West Indies, Atlantic Ocean 36
Baharden see Baharly
Baharly Turkmenistan *prev.* Baharden, Bāherden, Bakharden, Bakherden 104 B3
Bahāwalpur Pakistan 116 C3
Bāherden see Baharly
Bahía Blanca Argentina 47 C5
Bahía, Islas de la *islands* Honduras 34 D2
Bahir Dar Ethiopia 54 C4
Bahrain *country* SW Asia 103 C5
Baia Mare Romania 90 B3
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
Bakı see Baku
Baku *capital of* Azerbaijan *Az.* Bakı, *var.* Bakı 99 H2
Baky see Baku
Balabac Strait *sea feature* South China Sea/Sulu Sea 120 D2

- Ba'labakk** see Baalbek
- Balakovo** Russian Federation 93 C6
- Bälä Morghäb** 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 'Abbäs** Iran 102 D4
- Bandar-e Büshehr** 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
- Banghāzi** Libya *Eng.* Benghazi 53 G2
- Bangka, Palau** *island* Indonesia 120 C4
- Bangkok** *capital of* Thailand *Th.* Krung Thep 119 C5
- Bangladesh** *country* S Asia 117
- Bangor** Northern Ireland, UK 71 B5
- Bangor** Maine, USA 23 G2
- Bangui** *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
- Baranowicze** see Baranavichy
- Barbados** *country* West Indies 37 H4
- Barbuda** *island* Antigua & Barbuda 37 G3
- Barcaldine** Australia 130 C4
- Barcelona** Spain 75 G2
- Barcelona** Venezuela 41 E1
- Barcolod City** Philippines 121 E2
- Bareilly** India 117 E3
- Barentsburg** Svalbard 65 F2
- 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 B 5
- Barlee Range** *mountain range* Australia 128 B4
- Barnaui** Russian Federation 96 D4
- Barnstaple** England, UK 71 C7
- Barquisimeto** Venezuela 40 D1
- Barra** *island* Scotland, UK 70 B3
- Barranquilla** Colombia 40 B1
- Barrier Range** *mountain range* Australia 131 C5
- Barrow** *river* Ireland 71 B6
- Barstow** California, USA 27 C7
- Bartang** *river* Tajikistan 105 F3
- Bartica** Guyana 41 G2
- Baruun-Urt** Mongolia 109 F2
- Barwon River** *river* Australia 131 D5
- Barysaw** Belarus *Rus.* Borisov 89 D5
- Basarabasca** Moldova 90 D4
- Basel** Switzerland 77 B6
- Basra** see Al Başrah

- 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
Bättdämbäng Cambodia 119 D5
Bath England, UK 71 D6
Bathurst Canada 21 F4
Bathurst Island *island* Australia
 128 D2
Bathurst Island *island* Canada
 19 F2
Bätin, Wādī al *dry watercourse*
 Asia 102 C4
Batman Turkey *var.* İluh 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
Bayramaly Turkmenistan
 104 C3
Bayrūt 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, Bayrūt 100 B4
Beja Portugal 74 C4
Béjaïa Algeria 53 E1
Bek-Budi see Karshi
Békécsaba Hungary 81 D7
Belarus *country* E Europe *var.*
 Belorussia 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
Bellinghausen 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
Beloye More Arctic Ocean
Eng. White Sea 63 F1
Belyy, 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 Banghāzi
Bengkulu Indonesia 120 B4
Benguela Angola 60 B2
Beni *river* Bolivia 42 C4
Benidorm Spain 75 F4
Beni-Mellel Morocco 52 C2
Benin *country* N Africa *prev.*
 Dahomey 57
Benin, Bight of *sea feature* W
 Africa 57 F5
Benin City Nigeria 57 F5
Beni Suef see Bani Suwayf
Ben Nevis *mountain* Scotland,
 UK 70 C3
Benue *river* Cameroon/Nigeria
 57 G4
Beograd see Belgrade
Berat Albania 83 D6
Berbera Somalia 54 D4
Berbérati Central African
 Republic 58 C5
Berdyans'k Ukraine 91 G4
Bereket 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 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
- Bezmejn** 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-Biala
- Bielsko-Biala** Poland *Ger.* Biellitz-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 Mogrein** Mauritania 56 C1
- Birsens** see Biržai
- Biržai** Lithuania *Ger.* Birsens 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
- Blagoveshchensk** Russian Federation 97 G4
- Blanca, Bahia** 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
- Bobruysk** 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** 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** 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
Bosporus sea feature Turkey *Türk.* Istanbul 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
Brăila 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 72 A3
Brezhnev see Naberezhnyye 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.* Brünn 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
Brux 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 *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.* Usumbura 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
BūrSa'id Egypt *Eng.* Port Said 54 B1
Burtnieku 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* Istanbul

C

Caazapá Paraguay 44 C3
Cabanatuan Philippines 121 E1
Cabimas Venezuela 40 C1
Cabinda *exclave* 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 Qāhīrah, *var.* El Qāhira 54 B1
Čakovec Croatia 82 B2
Calabar 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

Caniapiscou — Chāgai Hills

- Caniapiscou river** Canada 21 E2
Caniapiscou, Réservoir
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
Cần Thơ Vietnam 119 D6
Canton Ohio, USA 22 D4
Canton see Guangzhou
Cape Basin undersea feature
Atlantic Ocean 49 D6
Cape Town South Africa 60 C5
Cape Verde country Atlantic
 Ocean 56 A2
Cape Verde Basin undersea
feature Atlantic Ocean 48 C4
Cape York Peninsula peninsula
 Australia 124 B3
Cap-Haïtien Haiti 36 D3
Capri, Isola di island Italy 79 D5
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
Carnavon 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
Caroní river Venezuela 41 F2
Carpathian Mountains
mountain range E Europe
var. Carpathians 63 E4
Carpathian 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 Makrān Range
mountains Pakistan 116 A3
Central Pacific Basin undersea
feature Pacific Ocean 125 E1
Central Russian Upland upland
 Russian Federation 94 B3
Central Siberian Plateau see
 Srednesibirskoye
 Ploskogor'ye
Central Siberian Uplands
 see Srednesibirskoye
 Ploskogor'ye
Central, Sistema mountain
range Spain 74 D3
Cephalonia see Kefalloniá
Ceram Sea Sea Indonesia
 121 F4
Cernăuți see Chernivtsi
Cēsis Latvia *Ger. Wenden* 88 C3
České Budějovice Czech
 Republic *Ger. Budweis* 81 B5
Ceuta external territory Spain,
 N Africa 52 C1
Cévennes mountains France
 73 C6
Ceylon see Sri Lanka
Ceylon Plain undersea feature
Indian Ocean 122 C4
Chad country C Africa 58
Chad, Lake lake C Africa
 58 B3
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
- Chañaral** 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
- Chārīkār** Afghanistan 105 E4
- Chärjew** *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
- Cheboygan** 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
- Chekiang** *see* Zhejiang
- Cheleken** *see* Hazar
- Cheylabinsk** 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
- Chindwin** *river* Myanmar 118 A2
- Chinghai** *see* Qinghai
- Chingola** Zambia 60 D2
- Chinook Trough** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 134 D1
- Chíos** Greece 87 D5
- Chíos** *island* Greece *prev.* Khíos 87 D5
- Chirchik** Uzbekistan *Uzb.* Chirchiq 105 E2
- Chirchiq** *see* Chirchik
- Chiriquí, Golfo de** *sea feature* Panama 35 E5
- Chişinău** *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'ongjin** 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.* Chui 44 C5
- Cienfuegos** Cuba 36 B2
- Cieza** Spain 75 F4
- Cilacap** Indonesia 120 C5
- Cincinnati** Ohio, USA 22 C4
- Ciudad Bolívar** Venezuela 41 E2
- Ciudad del Este** Paraguay 44 C3
- Ciudad de México** *see* Mexico City
- Ciudad Guayana** Venezuela 41 E2
- Ciudad Juárez** Mexico 32 C1
- Ciudad Obregón** Mexico 32 B2
- Ciudad Ojeda** Venezuela 40 C1
- Ciudad Real** Spain 75 E3
- Ciudad Valles** Mexico 33 E3
- Ciudad Victoria** Mexico 33 E3
- Clarence river** New Zealand 133 C5
- Clarion Fracture Zone** *tectonic feature* Pacific Ocean 125 G1
- Clarksville** Tennessee, USA 30 D1
- Clearwater** Florida, USA 31 E4
- Clermont** Australia 130 D4
- Clermont-Ferrand** France 73 C5
- Cleveland** Ohio, USA 22 D3
- Clipperton Fracture Zone** *tectonic feature* Pacific Ocean 125 G2
- Clipperton Island** *external territory* France, Pacific Ocean 135 F3
- Cloncurry** Australia 130 C3
- Clovis** New Mexico, USA 29 E2
- Cluj-Napoca** Romania 90 B3
- Clutha river** New Zealand 133 B7
- Coast Ranges** *mountain range* W USA 26 A5
- Coats Island** *island* Canada 20 C1
- Coats Land** *physical region* Antarctica 136 B2
- Coatzacoalcos** Mexico 33 G4
- Cobán** Guatemala 34 B2
- Cochabamba** Bolivia 42 C4
- Cochin** India *see* Kochi 114 D3
- Cochrane** Canada 20 C4
- Cochrane** Chile 47 B6
- Coco river** Honduras/Nicaragua 34 D2
- Cocos Basin** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 122 D4
- Cocos Islands** *external territory* Australia, Indian Ocean 122 D5
- Cod, Cape** *coastal feature* NE USA 23 G3
- Coeur d'Alene** Idaho, USA 26 C2
- Coffs Harbour** Australia 131 E6
- Coihaique** Chile 47 B6
- Coimbatore** India 114 D3
- Coimbra** Portugal 74 C3
- Colchester** England, UK 71 E6
- Colmar** France 72 E4
- Cologne** *see* Köln
- Colombia** *country* N South America 40-41
- Colombo** *capital of* Sri Lanka 115 E4
- Colón** Panama 35 F4
- Colón, Archipiélago de** *see* Galapagos Islands
- Colorado state** USA 24 C4
- Colorado river** USA 16 B5
- Colorado river** Argentina 47 C5
- Colorado Plateau** *upland region* S USA 28 B1
- Colorado Springs** Colorado, USA 24 D4
- Columbia** South Carolina, USA 31 F2
- Columbia river** NW USA 26 C1
- Columbus** Georgia, USA 30 D3
- Columbus** Mississippi, USA 30 C2
- Columbus** Nebraska, USA 25 E4
- Columbus** Ohio, USA 22 D4
- Comayagua** Honduras 34 C2
- Comilla** Bangladesh 117 G4
- Communism Peak** *peak* Tajikistan *Rus.* Pík Kommunizma, *prev.* Stalin Peak, Garmo Peak 105 F3
- Como, Lago di** *lake* Italy 78 B2
- Comodoro Rivadavia** Argentina 47 C6

- Comoros** *country* Indian Ocean 61
- Conakry** *capital of* Guinea 56 C4
- Concepción** Chile 47 B5
- Concepción** Paraguay 44 B2
- Conchos** *river* Mexico 32 C2
- Concord** New Hampshire, USA 22 G2
- Concordia** E Argentina 46 D3
- Congo** *country* C Africa 59
- Congo** *river* C Africa *var.* Zaire 51 C5
- Congo Basin** *drainage basin* C Africa 59 C5
- Congo, Democratic Republic of** *country* C Africa 59
- Connecticut** *state* USA 23 G3
- Constance, Lake** *river* C Europe 77 B6
- Constantine** Algeria 53 E1
- Constantinople** *see* İstanbul
- Constanța** Romania 90 D5
- Cooper 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* Kugluktuk
- 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 Kólpós
- 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* Kritis
- 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** *undersea 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
- Czשtochowa** Poland *Ger.* Tשhenstochau 80 C4
- Człuchów** 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
Đakovo 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 Nẵng Vietnam 119 E4
Dandong China 110 D4
Daneborg Greenland 65 E3
Danghara Tajikistan 105 E3
Danmarksstrædet see Denmark Strait
Danube *river* C Europe 63 E4
Danville Virginia, USA 23 E5
Danzig see Gdańsk
Danzig, Gulf of 76 C2 *Gulf* 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.* Dünaburg, *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 Baḥr al Mayyit, *Bahrat* Lūt, *Heb.* Yam HaMelah 101 B5
Death Valley *valley* W USA 27 C6
Deatnu *river* Finland/Norway 66 D2
Debrecen Hungary *prev.* Debreczen, *Ger.* Debreczin 81 D6
Debreczen see Debrecen
Debreczin see Debrecen
Decatur Illinois, USA 22 B4
Deccan *plateau* India 106 B3 115 D1
Dečín Czech Republic *Ger.* Tetschen 80 B4
Dej Romania 90 B3
Delaware state USA 23 F4
Delémont Switzerland 77 A7
Delft Netherlands 68 C4
Delfzijl Netherlands 68 E1
Delhi India 116 D3
Del Rio Texas, USA 29 F4
Demchok *disputed region* China/India *var.* Dêmqog 108 B4
Demopolis Alabama, USA 30 C2
Dêmqog see Demchok
Denali see Mount McKinley
Denham Australia 129 A5
Den Helder Netherlands 68 C2
Denizli Turkey 98 B4
Denmark *country* NW Europe 67
Denmark Strait *sea feature* Greenland/Iceland *var.* Danmarksstrædet 65 D4
Denpasar Indonesia 120 D5
Denton Texas, USA 29 G2
Denver Colorado, USA 24 D4
Dera Ghāzi Khān 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
Dezful Iran 102 C3
Dhaka *capital of* Bangladesh *var.* Dacca 117 G4

- Dhanbād** India 117 F4
Dhrepanon, Akra see Drépano, Akrotirio
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 (Dolgan-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
Dimitrovo 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
Dnipropetrovs'k Ukraine 91 F3
Dobele Latvia *Ger.* Doblen 88 C3
Doberai, Jazirah *Peninsula* Indonesia 121 G4
Doblen see Dobele
Doboj Bosnia & Herzegovina 82 C3
Dobrich Bulgaria 86 E1
Dodecanese see Dodekánisa
Dodekánisa *islands* Greece *Eng.* Dodecanese 87 E6
Dodge City Kansas, USA 25 E5
Dodoma *capital of* Tanzania 55 C7
Doğu Karadeniz Dağları *mountains* Turkey *var.* Anadolu Dağları 99 E2
Doha *capital of* Qatar *Ar.* Ad Dawḥah 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
Douham 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 Akra 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
Druskenikė see Druksininkai
Druksininkai Lithuania *Pol.* Druksieniki 89 B5
Dubayy United Arab Emirates 103 D5
Dubăsari 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
Dzauzhikav *see* Vladikavkaz
Dzhalal-Abad Kyrgyzstan *Kir.*
 Jalal-Abad 105 F2
Dzhabul *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 Indiaman 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 Fāshir
 54 A4
El Geneina Sudan 54 A4
Elgin Scotland, UK 70 C3
El Giza *see* Al Jizah
El Ħank *cliff* Mauritania 56 D1
Elista Russian Federation 93 B6
El Khalīl *see* Hebron
El Khārga *see* Al Khārijah
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 Mreyyē *desert* Mauritania
 56 D2
El Obeid Sudan 54 B4
El Paso Texas, USA 28 D3
El Puerto de Santa María Spain
 74 D5
El Qāhira *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 *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

Ernākulam 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

Eşfahan 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

Estelí Nicaragua 34 D3

Estevan Canada 19 F5

Estonia country E Europe
88 D2

Ethiopia country E Africa 54-55

Ethiopian Highlands upland
E Africa 50 D4

Etna, Mount peak Sicily, Italy
79 D7

Etosha Pan salt basin Namibia
60 C3

Euda 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

Évoia 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.* Føroyar, *Dan.*
Færøerne 65 F5

Faerøerne see Faeroe Islands

Faguibine, Lac lake Mali 57 E3

Fairbanks Alaska, USA 18 D3

Fairlie New Zealand 133 B6

Faisalābād Pakistan 116 C2

Faizabad see Feyzābād

Falkland Islands external
territory UK, Atlantic Ocean
47 D7

Fallon Nevada, USA 27 C5

Falun Sweden 67 C6

Famagusta see Gazimağusa

Farafangana Madagascar 61 G4

Farāh Afghanistan 104 C5

Farasān, Jazā'ir island group
Saudi Arabia 103 B6

Farwell, Cape headland New
Zealand 132 C4

Farwell, Cape see Nunap Isua

Farghona see Farg'ona

Farg'ona 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

Fdérík 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
Figueres 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
Focșani 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-Iosifa, Zemlya *islands*
 Russian Federation *Eng.*
 Franz Josef Land 137 G4
Franz Josef Land see Frantsa-
 Iosifa, Zemlya
Fraser Island *island* Australia
 130 E4
Frauenburg see 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 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
Fukuji 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
Galicía *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
Gāncā Azerbaijan *Rus.* Gyandzha, *prev.* Kirovabad, Yelisavetpol 99 G2
Gand see Gent
Gander Canada 21 H3
Gandia Spain 75 F3
Ganges *river* S Asia 116 F4
Ganges Fan *Undersea feature* Bay of Bengal 122 D3
Ganges, Mouths of the *wetlands* Bangladesh/India 117 G4
Gangtok India 117 G3

Gansu *province* China *var.* Gan, Kansu 111 B5
Gao Mali 57 E3
Gaoual Guinea 56 C4
Gar China *var.* Shiquanhe 108 A4
Garagum Kanaly canal *Turkmenistan prev.* Karakumskiy Kanal 104 C3
Garagum desert Turkmenistan *var.* Kara Kum, Karakumy 104 C2
Garda, Lago di *lake* Italy 78 B2
Gardiz Afghanistan 105 E4
Garissa Kenya 55 C6
Garmo Peak see Communism Peak
Garonne *river* France 73 B5
Garoo Somalia 55 E5
Garoua Cameroon 58 B4
Gary Indiana, USA 22 B3
Gaspé Canada 21 F4
Gastonia North Carolina, USA 31 E1
Gävle Sweden 67 C5
Gaya India 117 F4
Gaza Gaza Strip 101 A6
Gazandzhyk see Bereket
Gazanlyk 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
Gökdepe see Gökdepe
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
- Ghazni** 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
- Glendale** Montana, USA 24 D2
- Gliwice** Poland *Ger.* Gleiwitz 81 C5
- Gloucester** England, UK 71 D6
- Glubokoye** see Hlybokaye
- Gobi desert** China/Mongolia 108 D3
- Godāveri river** India 106 B3 115 E1
- Godoy Cruz** Argentina 46 B4
- Godthåb** see Nuuk
- Godwin Austin, Mount** see K2
- Goïânia** 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 Kuldiga
- Golmud** China 108 D4
- Goma** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E6
- Gomel' see** Homyl'
- 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 Nizhny Novgorod
- Gorlovka** see Horlivka
- Gorontalo** Indonesia 121 E4
- Gorzów Wielkopolski** Poland *Ger.* Landsberg 80 B3
- Gospić** 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
- Govi Altayn Nuruu mountain range** Mongolia 109 E3
- Goza 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 Kavar, 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
- Grimby** 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
- Grosskanizsa** see Nagykanizsa
- Groznyy** 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
- Guadalquivir 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 do sea feature** Ecuador/Peru 40 A5
- Guernsey island** Channel Islands 71 D8
- Güney Dogu Toroslar mountain range** SE Turkey 99 F3
- Guiana Highlands upland** N South America 38 C2
- Guider** Cameroon 58 B4
- Guimarães** Portugal 74 C2
- Guinea country** W Africa 56
- Guinea, Gulf of sea feature** Atlantic Ocean 49 D5
- Guinea-Bissau country** W Africa 56
- Guiyang** China 111 B6
- Guizhou province** China var. Kuei-chou, Kweichow, Qian 111 B6

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
Gunnbjörn 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
Guwāhātī India 117 G3
Guyana country NE South America 41
Gwalior India 116 D3
Gyandzha see Gäncä
Gyangzê China 108 C5
Győr 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
Haḍramawt 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
Hajdarken see Khaydarkan
Hakodate Japan 112 D3
Ḥalab Syria 100 B2
Ḥalāniyāt, Juzur al Island group Oman 103 D6
Halden Norway 67 B6
Halfmoon Bay New Zealand 133 A7
Halifax Canada 21 F4
Halle Germany 76 C4
Hallein Austria 77 D7
Halls Creek Australia 128 D3
Halmahera, Pulau island Indonesia 121 F3
Halmahera Sea Sea Indonesia 121 F4
Halmstad Sweden 67 B7
Hamada Japan 113 B5
Hamadān Iran 102 C3
Ḥamāh Syria 100 B3
Hamamatsu Japan 113 C5
Hamar Norway 67 B5
Hamburg Germany 76 C3
Hämeenlinna Finland 67 D5
HaMelah, Yam see Dead Sea
Hammersley Range mountain range Australia 128 B4
Hamhūng 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
Ḥaraḍ Yemen 103 C5
Harare capital of Zimbabwe 61 E3
Harbin China 110 E3
Hargeysa Somalia 55 D5
Hari river Indonesia 120 B4
Harirūd river C Asia 104 D4
Harper Liberia 56 D5
Harrisburg Pennsylvania, USA 23 E4
Harstad Norway 66 C2
Hartford Connecticut, USA 23 G3
Har Us Nuur lake Mongolia 108 C2
Hasselt Belgium 69 D5
Hastings New Zealand 132 E4
Hastings Nebraska, USA 24 E4
Hatay see Antakya
Hatteras, Cape coastal feature North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Hattiesburg Mississippi, USA 30 C3
Hat Yai Thailand 119 C7
Haugesund Norway 67 A6
Hauraki Gulf gulf New Zealand 132 D2
Havana capital of Cuba *Sp.* La Habana 36 B2
Havelock North Carolina, USA 31 G1
Havre Montana, USA 24 C1
Havre-Saint-Pierre Canada 21 F3
Hawaii state USA 135 E2
Hawaiian Islands islands USA 125 F1
Hawaiian Ridge undersea feature Pacific Ocean 134 D2
Hawera New Zealand 132 D4
Hawke Bay bay New Zealand 132 E4

- Hawliër** 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, Ji; *prev.* Chihli
110 C4
- Hebron** West Bank *var.*
Al Khalil, El Khalil, *Heb.*
Hebron 101 D7
- Heerenveen** Netherlands 68 D2
- Heerlen** Netherlands 69 D6
- Hefa** Israel *prev.* Haifa 101 A5
- Hefei** China 111 D5
- Hei** see Heilongjiang
- Heidelber** 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
- Herât** Afghanistan 104 C4
- Hermansverk** 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
- Hîmş** 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 Hūdāydh
- 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
- Holguin** Cuba 36 C2
- Holland** see Netherlands
- Hollabrunn** Austria 77 E6
- Holon** Israel 101 A5
- Holyhead** Wales, UK 71 C5
- Hombori** Mopti, Mali 57 E3
- Homyel'** Belarus *Rus.* Gomel'
89 E7
- Honan** see Henan
- Honduras** *country* Central
America 34-35
- Honduras, Gulf of sea feature**
Caribbean Sea 34 C2
- Honefoss** 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
- Hoşa** 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
-
- I**
-
- Iași** Romania 90 D3
Ibadan Nigeria 57 F4
Ibagué Colombia 40 B3
Ibarra Ecuador 40 A4
Iberian Peninsula peninsula
 SW Europe 84 B3
Ibérico, Sistema Mountain
range Spain 75 F2
Ibiza island Spain *Cat.* Eivissa
 75 G4
Ica Peru 42 B4
İçel see Mersin
Iceland country Atlantic Ocean
 65 E4
Idaho state USA 26
Idaho Falls Idaho, USA 26 E3
Idfü Egypt 54 B2
Idlib Syria 100 B2
Ieper Belgium *Fr.* Ypres 69 A6
- Ifôghas, Adrar des upland** Mali
var. Adrar des Iforas 57 F2
Iforas, Adrar des see Ifôghas,
 Adrar des
Iglau see Jihlava
Iglesias Italy 79 A5
Iguaçu River Argentina/Brazil
 44 C3
Iguídi, 'Erg desert Algeria/
 Mauritania 56 D1
Ihavananthapuram island
 Maldives 114 C4
Ihosal Madagascar 61 G4
Iisalmi Finland 66 E4
IJssel river Netherlands 68 D3
IJsselmeer lake Netherlands
prev. Zuider Zee 68 D2
Ikaria island Greece 87 D5
Iki island Japan 113 A6
Ilagan Philippines 121 E1
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
Iluh 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-Sākāne, 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
Irákleio 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
Irtys River Asia 94 C3
Iruña see Pamplona
Ishim River Kazakhstan/Russian Federation 94 C3
Isiro Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E5
Iskenderun Turkey *Eng.* Alexandretta 98 D4
Iskür river Bulgaria 86 C1
Iskür, Yazovir Reservoir Bulgaria 86 C2
Islay island Scotland, UK 70 B4
Islāmābād capital of Pakistan 116 C1
Ismaila see Al Ismā'īliya
Isnā Egypt 54 B2
İsparta Turkey 98 B4
Israel country SW Asia 100-101
Issyk-Kul, Ozero lake Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
İstanbul Turkey *var.* Stambul, *prev.* Constantinople, Byzantium, *Bul.* Tsarigrad 98 B2
İstanbul Boğazi see Bosphorus
Itabuna Brazil 43 G4
Itagüí Colombia 40 B2
Italy country S Europe 78-79
Ittoqqortoormiit Greenland 65 E3
Iturup island Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1
Ivanhoe Australia 131 C6
Ivano-Frankivsk Ukraine 90 C2
Ivanovo Russian Federation 92 B4
Ivittuut Greenland 64 B4
Ivory Coast see Côte d'Ivoire
Ivujivik Canada 20 D1
Iwaki Japan 112 D4
Izabal, Lago de lake Guatemala 34 C2

Izhevsk Russian Federation 93 C5 96 B3
İzmir Turkey *prev.* Smyrna 98 A3
İzmit Turkey *var.* Kocaeli 98 B2
Izu-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 Dzhahal-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, Jinīn; *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.* Jedda 103 A5
Jiftlik Post West Bank 101 D7
Jihlava Czech Republic *Ger.* Iglau 81 B5
Jilin province China *var.* Chi-lin, Girin, Ji, Kirin 110 E3
Jilin China 110 E3
Jima Ethiopia 55 C5
Jin see Shanxi

Jinan China 111 C4
 Jingdezhen China 111 D5
 Jinhua China 111 D5
 Jining see Ulan Qab
 Jinotega Nicaragua 34 D3
 Jinsha Jiang river China 108 D5
 Jinzhou China 110 D4
 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. Jutland 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
 Kābol see Kabul
 Kabul capital of Afghanistan
Per. Kabol 105 E4
 Kachch, Gulf of sea feature
 Arabian Sea 116 B4
 Kachch, Rann of wetland India/
 Pakistan var. Rann of Kutch
 116 B4
 Kadugli Sudan 54 B4
 Kaduna Nigeria 57 G4
 Kaédi Mauritania 56 C3
 Kāghet 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
 Kainiji 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 Vodokhovyshe
 Reservoir Ukraine 91 F3
 Kalahari Desert desert
 southern Africa 60 C4
 Kalamariá Greece 86 C3
 Kalámata Greece 87 B6
 Kalāt 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.
 Kalinkovichy 89 D7
 Kalinkovichy 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 Qānishlī
 Kamloops Canada 19 E5
 Kampala capital of Uganda
 55 B6
 Kāmpóng Cham Cambodia
 119 D6
 Kāmpóng Chhnāng Cambodia
 119 D5
 Kāmpóng Saôm Cambodia
 119 D6
 Kāmpôt 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** Afghanistan
var. Qandahār 104 D5
- Kandi** Benin 57 F4
- Kanivs'ke Vodokhovyschke**
Reservoir Ukraine 91 E2
- Kandy** Sri Lanka 115 E3
- Kanestron, Ákra** see Palióúri, Akrotírio
- Kangaroo Island** *island*
Australia 131 B7
- Kangertittivaq** *region*
Greenland 64 E3
- Kangikajik** *headland*
Greenland 65 E4
- Kanjža** 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
- Karāchi** Pakistan 116 B4
- Karaganda** Kazakhstan 96 C4
- Karakol** Kyrgyzstan *prev.*
Przheval'sk 105 G2
- Kara Kum** see Garagum
- Karakumskiy Kanal** see Garagum
- 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's'ka 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
- Karnātaka** *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
- Kāshān** 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
- Kazanlúk** 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 Klang
- Kelmė** 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
- Köneurgench** see Kōneürgench
- 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.*
Bākhtarān 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
Khankendy see Xankändi
Kharkiv Ukraine *Rus.* Khar'kov 91 G2
Khar'kov see Kharkiv
Khartoum *capital of* Sudan *var.* Al Khurṭūm 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
Khodzhen 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
Houribga Morocco 52 C2
Khudzhand see Khūjand
Khūjand Tajikistan *var.* Khodzheut, 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
Kiklādhes 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
Kirkūk Iraq 102 B3
Kirkwall Scotland, UK 70 C2
Kirman see Kermān
Kirov Russian Federation 92 C4 96 B3
Kirovabad see Gāncā
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
Kitchner 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
Knin 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 Cochín 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'ky Pivostri

- 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
- Kolya** *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
- Köneürgenç** Turkmenistan *prev.* Kunya-Urgench, *prev.* Këneürgenç 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
- Konya** 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** *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
- Kórinthos** Greece *Eng.* Corinth 87 B5
- Kóriyama** Japan 113 D4
- Korla** China 108 C3
- Korosten'** Ukraine 90 D1
- Kortrijk** Belgium 69 A6
- Kos** *island* Greece 87 E6
- Kosciusko, Mount** *peak* Australia 131 D7
- Košice** Slovakia *Ger.* Kaschau, *Hung.* Kassa 81 D6
- Köslin** see Koszalin
- Kosovo** *country* SE Europe 83 D5
- Kosovska Mitrovica** see Mitrovicë
- Kosrae** *island* Micronesia 126 C2
- Kossou, Lac de** *lake* Côte d'Ivoire 56 D4
- Kostanay** Kazakhstan *var.* Kustanay 96 C4
- Kostyantynivka** Ukraine 91 G3
- Koszalin** Poland *Ger.* Köslin 80 B2
- Kota** India 116 D4
- Kota Bharu** Malaysia 120 B3
- Kota Kinabalu** Malaysia 120 D3
- Kotka** Finland 67 E5
- Kotlas** NW Russia 92 C4
- Kotuy** *river* Russian Federation 95 E2
- Koudougou** Burkina 57 E4
- Kourou** French Guiana 41 H2
- Kousséri** Cameroon 58 B3
- Kouvola** Finland 67 E5
- Kovel'** Ukraine 90 C1
- Kovno** see Kaunas
- Kowno** see Kaunas
- Kozáni** Greece 86 B4
- Kozhikode** India *see* Calicut 114 D2
- Kra, Isthmus of** *coastal feature* Myanmar/Thailand 119 B6
- Kragujevac** Serbia 82 D4
- 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
- Kriti** *island* Greece *Eng.* Crete 87 C7
- Kritikó Pélagos** *see* Crete, Sea of
- Krivoy Rog** *see* Kryvyy Rih
- Krk** *island* Croatia 82 A3
- Kroonstad** South Africa 60 D4
- Krottingen** *see* Kretinga
- Krung Thep** *see* Bangkok
- Kruševac** Serbia 83 E4
- Kružné Hory** *see* Erzgebirge
- Krychaw** Belarus *Rus.* Krichev 89 E6
- Kryms'ky Pivostri** *peninsula* Ukraine *var.* Crimea 90 F4

- Kryvyy Rih** Ukraine *Rus.* Krivoy Rog 91 E3
- Kuala Lumpur** *capital of* Malaysia 120 B3
- Kuala Terengganu** Malaysia 120 B3
- Kuang-tung** see *Guangdong*
- Kuantan** Malaysia 120 C3
- Kuba** see *Quba*
- Kuching** Malaysia 120 C3
- Kuçovë** Albania *prev.* Qyteti Stalin 83 D6
- Kudus** Indonesia *prev.* Koedoes 120 D5
- Kuei-chou** see *China Guizhou*
- Kugluktuk** Canada *prev.* Coppermine 19 E3
- Kuito** Angola 60 C2
- Kuldīga** Latvia *Ger.* Goldingen 88 B3
- Kullorsuaq** Greenland 64 C2
- Külob** Tajikistan *Rus.* Kulyab 105 E3
- Kulyab** see *Külob*
- Kum** see *Qom*
- Kuma river** Russian Federation 93 B7
- Kumamoto** Japan 113 B6
- Kumanovo** Macedonia 83 E5
- Kumasi** Ghana 57 E5
- Kumayri** see *Gyumri* 99 F2
- Kumo** Nigeria 57 G4
- Kumon Range** *mountain range* Myanmar 118 B1
- Kunashir island** Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E1
- Kunduz** see *Kondoz*
- Kunja-Urgenç** see *Köneürgenç*
- 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 *Qırghonteppe*
- Kurile Islands** *islands* Pacific Ocean 112 E1
- Kurile Trench** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 134 C2
- Kurnool** India 114 D2
- Kushiro** Japan 112 E2
- Kushka** see *Serhetabat*
- Kustanay** see *Kostanay*
- Kütahya** Turkey *prev.* Kutaiah 98 B3
- Kutaiah** see *Kütahya*
- K'ut'aisi** Georgia 99 F2
- Kutch, Rann of** see *Kachch, Rann of*
- Kuujuuaq** Canada 21 E2
- Kuujuuarapik** 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
- Kwangju** South Korea 111 E4
- Kwango river** Dem. Rep. Congo 59 C7
- Kwangtung** see *Guangdong*
- Kweichow** see *Guizhou*
- Kykládes island group** Greece *prev.* Kikládhes, *Eng.* Cyclades 87 D6
- Kyrenia** see *Girne*
- Kyrgyzstan** *country* C Asia *var.* Kirghizia 105
- Kýthira island** Greece 87 B6
- Kyushu-Palau Ridge** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 124 B1
- Kyyiv** see *Kiev*
- Kyyivs'ke Vodoshkovyshche** *Reservoir* Ukraine 91 E1
- Kyôto** Japan 113 C5
- Kyûshû 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 *Laylá*
- Lajes** Brazil 44 D3
- Lake Charles** Louisiana, USA 30 B3
- Lake District** *region* England, UK 71 C5
- Lakewood** Colorado, USA 24 D4
- Lakshadweep** *island group* India *Eng.* Laccadive Islands 114 B2
- La Ligua** Chile 46 B4
- La Louvière** Belgium 69 B6
- Lambaré** Paraguay 44 B3

- Lambaréné** Gabon 59 B6
Lamia 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 Son Vietnam 118 D3
Länkärän 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
Lapte 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
Lärkäna Pakistan 116 B3
Larnaka Cyprus var. Larnaka, Larnax 98 C5
Larnaka see Larnaka
Larnax see Larnaka
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. Legaspi 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 Limnos
Lena river Russian Federation 97 F3
Leninabad see Khújand
Leninakan see Gyumri
Leningrad see St Petersburg
Leninsk see Türkmenabat
Lenkoran' see Länkärän
León Mexico 33 E4
León Nicaragua 34 C3
León Spain 74 D1
Léopoldville see Kinshasa
Lepele' see Lyepyel'
Le Puy France 73 C5
Lérída 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
Lhazë China 108 C4
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat var. Hospitalet. Spain 75 G2
Liao see Liaoning
Liaoning province China var. Liao, Shengking; *hist.* Fengtien, Shengking. 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
- Limnos** *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
- Londrina** Brazil 44 D2
- Long Beach** California, USA
27 C8
- Long Island** *island Bahamas*
34 D2
- Long Island** *island NE USA*
23 G3
- Longreach** Australia 130 C4
- Long Strait** *Strait Russian Federation* 95 H2
- Longview** Texas, USA 29 G3
- Longview** Washington, USA
26 B2
- Longyearbyen** Svalbard 65 F2
- Lop Nur** *lake China* 108 C3
- Lorca** Spain 75 E4
- Lord Howe Island** *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* Wodzisław 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** Ukraine 91 F2
Lubumbashi Dem. Rep. Congo 59 E8
Lucapa Angola 60 C1
Lucena Philippines 120 E2
Lučeneč 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
Lyepyel' Belarus *Rus.* Lepel' 89 D5
Lyon France 73 D5
Ljublina see Lublin
-
- M**
-
- Ma'a'n** 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 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, Strait of 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
Mahārāshtra state India 116 D5
Mahé island Seychelles 61 H1
Mahilyow Belarus *Rus.* Mogilëv 89 E6
Mährisch-Ostrau see Ostrava
Maicao Colombia 40 C1
Maiduguri Nigeria 57 H4
Maimana see Meymaneh
Maine state USA 23 G1
Maine, Gulf of gulf USA 23 G2
Mainz Germany 77 B5
Maio island Cape Verde 56 A3
Maiz, Islas del islands Nicaragua 35 E3
Majorca see Mallorca
Majuro island Marshall Islands 126 D1
Makarska Croatia 82 B4
Makarov Basin undersea feature Arctic Ocean 137 G3
Makassar Indonesia prev. Ujungpandang 121 E4
Makassar Strait strait Indonesia 120 D4
Makeyevka see Makiyivka
Makhachkala 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, Réservoir** *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** *inlet* 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
- Mārgow, Dasht-e** *desert* Afghanistan 104 C5
- Mariana Trench** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 124 B1 126 B1
- Marías, Islas** *islands* Mexico 32 C4
- Maribor** Slovenia 77 E7
- Marie Byrd Land** *region* Antarctica 136 B4
- Mariehamn** Finland 67 D6
- Marjampolė** 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/Surinam 41 H3
- Marquesas Fracture Zone** *tectonic feature* Pacific Ocean 125 G3
- Marquesas Islands** *island group* French Polynesia *Fr.* Îles Marquises 125 G3

- Marquette** Michigan, USA 22 B1
- Marquisas, Îles** see Marquesas Islands
- Marrakech** Morocco *Eng.* Marrakesh 52 C2
- Marrowah** Australia 131 C8
- Marree** Australia 131 B5
- Marsala** Italy 79 C6
- Marseille** France 73 D6
- Marshall Islands** *country* Pacific Ocean 126-127
- Martin** Slovakia *prev.* Turčianský Svätý Martin, Ger. Sankt Martin, Hung. Turócszentmárton 81 C5
- Martinique** *external territory* France, West Indies 37
- Mary** Turkmenistan *prev.* Merv 104 C3
- Maryborough** Australia 131 E5
- Maryland** state USA 23 F4
- Masai Steppe** *grassland* Tanzania 55 C7
- Mascarene Basin** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Mascarene Islands** *island group* Indian Ocean 61 H4
- Mascarene Plain** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Mascarene Plateau** *undersea feature* Indian Ocean 123 B5
- Maseru** *capital of* Lesotho 60 D4
- Mas-ha** Bank 101 D6
- Mashhad** Iran *var.* Meshed 100 E3
- Masindi** Uganda 55 B6
- Mašīrah, Jazīrat** *Island* Oman 103 E6
- Mašīrah, Khalij** *bay* Oman 103 E6
- Mason City** Iowa, USA 25 F3
- Masqaṭ** 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
- Matthorn** *peak* Italy/Switzerland 77 B7
- Maturin** Venezuela 41 E1
- Maun** Botswana 60 D3
- Mauritania** *country* W Africa 56
- Mauritius** *country* Indian Ocean 61 H4 123 B5
- Mawlamyine** Myanmar *prev.* Moulmein 118 B4
- Mayaguana** *island* Bahamas 36 D2
- Mayfield** New Zealand 133 C6
- Mayotte** *external territory* France, Indian Ocean 61 G2
- Mayyit, Al Baḥr** al see Dead Sea
- Mazār-e Sharīf** Afghanistan 104 D3
- Mazatlán** Mexico 32 C3
- Māžeikiai** 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
- Mbuji-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
- Megisti** *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 Klaipėda
- Memel** see Neman
- Memphis** Tennessee, USA 30 C1
- Mendaña Fracture Zone** *tectonic feature* Pacific Ocean 135 G3
- Mende** France 73 C6
- Mendeleyev Ridge** *undersea feature* Arctic Ocean 137 G2
- Mendocino Fracture Zone** *tectonic feature* Pacific Ocean 134 D2
- Mendoza** Argentina 46 B4
- Menengyin 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
- Mikhaylovka** 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.*
Mingechaur 99 G2
- Mingechaur** 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
- Mirtóo Pelagos sea feature**
Mediterranean Sea 87 C6
- Miskitos Cayos islands**
Nicaragua 35 E2
- Miskolc** Hungary 81 D6
- Miṣrāṭah** 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
- Mitilini** Greece 86 D4
- Mito** Japan 112 D4

- Mitrović** Kosovo *prev.*
Kosovska Mitroviča 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*
- Modriča** Bosnia & Herzegovina
82 C3
- Mogadiscio** see *Mogadishu*
- Mogadishu** *capital of* Somalia
Som. Muqdisho, *It.*
Mogadiscio 55 D6
- Mogilëv** see *Mahilyov*
- 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 *Maladzyechna*
- Molodeczno** see *Maladzyechna*
- 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
- Moorehead** 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.* Brūx
80 A4
- Mostaganem** Algeria 52 D1
- Mostar** Bosnia & Herz. 82 C4
- Mosul** see *Al Mawşil*
- Motril** Spain 75 E5
- Motueka** New Zealand 133 C5
- Moulines** 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** 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 Không 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.
 Masqaţ 103 E5
Musgrave Ranges mountain
range Australia 129 D5
Musters, Lago lake Argentina
 46 C6
Mu Us Shadi Desert China
 109 E3
Mvonioälv river Finland/
 Sweden 66 D3
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.* Nābulus,
Heb. Shekhem 101 D6
Nābulus see Nablus
Nacala Mozambique 61 F2
Naga Philippines 120 E2
Nagano Japan 112 C4
Nagasaki Japan 113 A6
Nāgercoil India 114 D3
Nagorno-Karabakh region
 Azerbaijan 99 G2
Nagoya Japan 113 C5
Nāgpur 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
Nāned 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, *Rus.*
 Narvskiy Zaliv 88 E2

- 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
Nāšir, Buḥeiret see Nasser, Lake
Nassau capital of Bahamas 36 C1
Nasser, Lake reservoir Egypt var. Nāšir, Buḥeiret 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.* Novopolotsk 89 D5
Navassa Island *external territory* USA, West Indies 36 D3
Navoiy Uzbekistan *Uzb.* Nawoly 104 D2
Nawāshāh Pakistan 116 B3
Nawoly see Navoiy
Naxçıvan Azerbaijan *Rus.* Nakhichevan' 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 Seydi
Negelē Ethiopia 55 C5
Negev see HaNegev
Negro, Río river Argentina 47 C5
Negro, Río river Brazil/Uruguay 44 C4
Negro, Río 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 Noteč
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 Banská Bystrica
Neutra see Nitra
Nevada state USA 26-27
Nevers France 72 C4
Nevehir 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 Novosibirskiy Ostrova
New South Wales state Australia 131 C6
New York state USA 23 F3
New York New York, USA 23 F3
New Zealand country Pacific Ocean 132-133
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. Lefkosia, Turk. Lefkoşa 98 C5
Nicoya, Peninsula de peninsula Costa Rica 34 D4
Niemen see Neman
Nieuw Amsterdam Suriname 41 H2
Nigde Turkey 98 D4
Niger country W Africa 57
Niger river W Africa 56-57 D3
Niger, Mouths of the delta Nigeria 57 F5
Nigeria country W Africa 57
Niigata Japan 112 C4
Nijmegen Netherlands 68 D4
Nikolayev see Mykolayiv
Nikopol' Ukraine 91 F3
Nile river N Africa 54 B3
Nile Delta wetlands Egypt 54 B1
Nimes France 73 D6
Ninetyeast Ridge undersea feature Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ningbo China 111 D5
Ningxia autonomous region China 110-111 B4
Nior 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
Nizhny Novgorod Russian Federation prev. Gor'kiy 93 C5 96 B3
Nkongsamba Cameroon 58 B4
Norak Tajikistan 105 E3
Nord Greenland 65 E2
Nordauslandet island Svalbard 65 G1
Norfolk Virginia, USA 23 F5
Norfolk Island external territory Australia, Pacific Ocean 124 D4
Nori'Isk 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 Vóreis 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
Noteč river Poland Ger. Netze 80 C3
Nottingham England, UK 71 D6
Nottingham Island island Hudson Strait 20 D1
Nouâdhibou Mauritania 56 B2
Nouakchott capital of Mauritania 56 B2

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
Novosibirskiy Ostrova islands Russian Federation *Eng.* New Siberian Islands 95 F1
Novo Urgench see Urgench
Novyy Margilan see Farg'ona
Nsanje Malawi 61 E3
Nsawam Ghana 57 E5
Nubian Desert *desert* Sudan 54 B3
Nu'eima West Bank 101 D7
Nuevo Laredo Mexico 33 E2
Nuku'alofa *capital of Tonga* 127 F5
Nukus Uzbekistan 104 C2
Nullarbor Plain *region* Australia 129 D6
Nunap Isua Island *coastal region* Greenland *var.* Uummannaruaq *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
Nyainqentanglha Shan *mountain range* China 108 D5

Nyala Sudan 54 A4
Nyasa, Lake *lake* E Africa 51 D5
Nyeri Kenya 55 C6
Nyima China 108 C4
Nyiregyháza Hungary 81 E6
Nyitra see Nitra
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
Ogbomoshó Nigeria 57 F4
Ogden Utah, USA 24 B3
Ogdensburg New York, USA 23 F2
Oger see Ogrer
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
Okāra Pakistan 116 C2
Öland island Sweden 67 C7
Olavarría Argentina 46 D4
Olbia Italy 79 B5
Oldenburg Germany 76 B3
Oleksandriya Ukraine *Rus.* Aleksandriya 91 E3
Oleniĭk Russian Federation 97 E3
Ölgii Mongolia 108 C2
Olhão Portugal 74 C4
Olita see Alytus
Olmalıq see Almalyk
Olmütz see Olomouc
Olomouc Czech Republic *Ger.* Olmütz 81 C5
Olstzyn 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
Orël Russian Federation 83 A5
Orem Utah, USA 24 B4
Orenburg Russian Federation
 93 C6 96 B4
Orense see Ourense
Orestiáda Greece 86 D3
Orinoco river Colombia/
 Venezuela 41 E3
Oriстано Italy 79 A5
Orkney islands Scotland, UK
 70 C2
Orlando Florida, USA 31 E4
Orléans France 72 C4
Örnköldsvik 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
Ósaka Japan 113 C5
**Osborn Plateau undersea
 feature** Indian Ocean 123 C5
Ösel see Saaremaa
Osh Kyrgyzstan 105 F2
Oshawa Canada 20 D5
Oshkosh Wisconsin, USA 22 B2
Osijek Croatia 82 C3
Oslo capital of Norway 67 B6
Osmaniye Turkey 98 D4
Osnabrück Germany 76 B3
Osorno Chile 47 B5
Oss Netherlands 68 D4
Ossora Russian Federation
 97 H2
Ostend see Oostende
Östersund Sweden 67 C5
Ostrava Czech Republic *Ger.*
 Mährisch-Ostrau, *prev.*
 Moravská Ostrava 81 C5
Ostrołęka Poland 80 D3
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
 Poland 80 D4
Ōsumi-shotō island group
 Japan 113 A7
Otago Peninsula peninsula
 New Zealand 133 B7
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
Ouéso Congo 59 C5
Oujda Morocco 52 D2
Oulu Finland 66 D4
Oulu river Finland 66 D4
Oulujärvi lake Finland 66 E4
Ounasjoki river Finland
 66 D3
Our river W Europe 69 E7
Ourense Spain *Cast.* Orense
 74 C2
Ourinhs 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** 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
- País 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
- Palióúri, Akrotirio** *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
- Pānāji** 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
- Patheingyi** Myanmar *prev. Bassein* 118 A4
- Patna** India 117 F3
- Patos, Lagoa dos** *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
- Peč** 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
- Peiraia** 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
- Peloponnese** see Pelopónnisos

Pelopónnisos — Ploiești

- Pelopónnisos peninsula** Greece
Eng. Peloponnese 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
- Pennine 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^o** Russian Federation *prev.*
Molotov 93 D5 96 B3
- Pernau** see Pärnu
- Pernik** Bulgaria *prev.* Dimitrov
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
- Peshāwar** 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
- Petroaleksandrovska** see
To'rtko'l
- Petrograd** see St Petersburg
- Petrovavlovsk** Russian
Federation 96 C4
- Petrovavlovsk-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
- Phôngsali** Laos 118 C3
- Phuket** Thailand 119 B7
- Phuket, Ko island** Thailand
119 B7
- Phumi Sāmraoṅ** 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
- Piešťany** Slovakia *Ger.* Píšťan,
Hung. Pöstyén 81 C6
- Pietermaritzburg** South Africa
60 D4
- Pihkva Järv** see Pskov, Lake
- Piła** 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
- Pindos 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
- Pineios 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 Peiraías
- 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
- Pleven** Bulgaria 86 C1
- Plock** Poland 80 D3
- Ploiești** Romania 90 C4

- Plovdiv** Bulgaria *Gk.*
Philippopolis 86 C2
- Plungė** Lithuania 88 B4
- Plymouth** *capital of* Montserrat
37 G3
- Plymouth** England, UK
71 C7
- Pišeň** 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 Khomri** Afghanistan
105 E4
- Poltava** Ukraine 91 F2
- Poltoratsk** *see* Aşgabat
- Polynesia** *region* Pacific Ocean
127
- Pomeranian Bay** *bay* Germany/
Poland 80 B2
- Pompano Beach** Florida, USA
31 F5
- Ponca City** Oklahoma, USA
29 G1
- Pondicherry** India 115 E2
- Ponta Grossa** Brazil 44 D2
- Pontevedra** Spain 74 C1
- Pontianak** Indonesia 120 C4
- Poona** *see* Pune
- Poopó, Lake** *lake* Bolivia 42 C5
- Popayán** Colombia 40 B3
- Poprad** Slovakia *Ger.*
Deutschendorf 81 D5
- Porbandar** India 116 B4
- Pori** Finland 67 D5
- Porsgrunn** Norway 67 B6
- Portalegre** Portugal 74 C3
- Port Angeles** Washington, USA
26 A1
- Port Arthur** Texas, USA 29 H4
- Port Augusta** Australia
131 B6
- Port-au-Prince** *capital of* Haiti
36 D3
- Port Blair** India 115 G2
- Port Douglas** Australia 130 D3
- Port Elizabeth** South Africa
60 D5
- Port-Gentil** Gabon 59 A6
- Port Harcourt** Nigeria 57 F5
- Port Hardy** Canada 18 D5
- Port Harrison** *see* Inukjuak
- Port Hedland** Australia 128 B4
- Portland** Australia 131 B7
- Portland** Maine, USA 23 G2
- Portland** Oregon, USA 26 B2
- Port Lincoln** Australia 131 A6
- Port Louis** *capital of* Mauritius
61 H4
- Port Macquarie** Australia
131 E6
- Port Moresby** *capital of* Papua
New Guinea 126 B3
- Porto** Portugal *Eng.* Oporto
74 C2
- Porto Alegre** Sao Tome and
Príncipe 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* Būr Sa'īd
- Portsmouth** England, UK
71 D7
- Port Sudan** Sudan 54 C3
- Portugal** *country* SW Europe 74
- Port-Vila** *capital of* Vanuatu
126 D5
- Porvenir** Chile 47 B7
- Posadas** Argentina 46 E3
- Posen** *see* Poznań
- Poste-de-la-Baleine** *see*
Kuujuarapik
- 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** Ptsich
- Ptsich 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
- Qasigiannqut** Greenland 64 C3
- Qatar country** SW Asia 103 D5
- Qattara Depression** see Qaṭṭārah, Munkhafaḍ al
- Qaṭṭārah, Munkhafaḍ al desert basin** Egypt *Eng.* Qattara Depression 54 A1
- Qeqertarsuaq** Greenland 64 B3
- Qeqertarsuaq island** Greenland 64 B3
- Qilian** see Guizhou
- Qilian Shan mountain range** China 108 A4
- Qimusserarsuaq 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
- Queensdown** New Zealand 133 B6
- Quelimane** Mozambique 61 E3
- Querétaro** Mexico 33 E4
- Quetta** Pakistan 116 B2
- Quezaltenango** Guatemala 34 B2

Quibdó Colombia 40 B2
 Quimper France 72 A3
 Quy Nhon Vietnam 119 E5
 Qing see Qinghai
 Quito *capital of* Ecuador 40 A4
 Qūrhonteppa Tajikistan *Rus.*
 Kurgan–Tynbe 105 E3
 Qyteti Stalin see Kuçovë

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
 Rahīmīyār Khān Pakistan
 116 C3
 Raipur India 117 E5
 Rājahmundry India 115 E1
 Rājasthān state India 116 C3
 Rājkot India 116 C4
 Rājshāhi Bangladesh 117 G4
 Rakaia *river* New Zealand
 133 C6
 Rakvere Estonia *Ger.*
 Wesenberg 88 D2
 Raleigh North Carolina, USA
 31 F1
 Ralik Chain *islands* Marshall
 Islands 126 D1
 Râmnicu Vâlcea Romania *prev.*
 Rimnicu Vilcea 90 B4
 Ramallah West Bank 101 D7
 Ramree Island *island* Myanmar
 118 A3
 Rancagua Chile 46 B4
 Rānchi India 117 F4
 Randers Denmark 67 A7
 Rangiora New Zealand 133 C6
 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
 Rāwalpindi Pakistan 116 C1
 Rawson Argentina 47 C6
 Razgrad Bulgaria 86 D1
 Reading England, UK 71 D6
 Rebecca, Lake *lake* Australia
 129 C6
 Rebun-tō *island* Japan 112 D1
 Rechytsa Belarus 89 D7
 Recife Brazil 43 H3
 Recklinghausen Germany
 76 G4
 Red Deer Canada 19 E5
 Redding California, USA
 27 B5
 Red River *river* S USA 30 B3
 Red River *river* China/ Vietnam
 118
 Red Sea Indian Ocean 122 A3
 Reefton New Zealand 133 C5
 Regensburg Germany 77 C5
 Reggane Algeria 52 D3
 Reggio di Calabria Italy 79 D6
 Reggio nell' Emilia Italy 78 B3
 Regina Canada 19 F5
 Rehoboth Namibia 60 C4
 Reichenberg see Liberec
 Reid Australia 129 D6
 Reims France *Eng.* Rheims
 72 D3
 Reindeer Lake *lake* Canada
 17 C4
 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
 Reval see Tallinn
 Revel see Tallinn
 Revillagigedo, *Isas island*
 Mexico 32 B4
 Rey, Isla del *island* Panama
 35 F5
 Reykjavik *capital of* Iceland
 65 E5
 Reynosa Mexico 33 E2
 Rēzekne Latvia *Ger.* Rositten,
Rus. Rezhitsa 88 D4
 Rezhitsa see Rēzekne
 Rheims see Reims
 Rhine *river* W Europe 62 D3
 Rhode Island state USA 23 G3
 Rhodes see Ródos
 Rhodope Mountains *mountain*
range Bulgaria/Greece *Gk.*
 Orosirā Rodópis, *Bul.*
 Despotó 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 Italy 78 C3
Rimnicu Vilcea see Râmnicu 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
Río Grande Brazil 44 D4
Río Grande river N America 16 B6
Río 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 Riyāḍ 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
Ródos *island* Greece *var.* Ródhos, *Eng.* Rhodes 87 E6
Ródos Greece *Eng.* Rhodes 87 E6
Rodosto see Tekirdağ
Roeselare Belgium 69 A5
Roma Australia 131 D5
Roma see Rome
Romania *country* SE Europe 90
Rome *capital of* Italy *It.* Roma 78 C4
Rome Georgia, USA 30 D2
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 Rēzekne
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.* Rosenau, *Hung.* Rozsnyó 81 D6
Rozsnyó see Rožňava
Ruatoria New Zealand 132 E3
Ruawai New Zealand 132 D2
Rudnyy 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, Saarema, *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
Sabzevar Iran 102 D3
Sacramento California, USA 27 B6
Ša'dah Yemen 103 B6
Sado *island* Japan 112 C4
Safi Morocco 52 B2
Saginaw Michigan, USA 22 C3
Sahara *desert* N Africa 50 B3
Sahel *region* W Africa 50 B3
Saïda Lebanon *anc.* Sidon 100 B4
Saidpur Bangladesh 117 G3
Saigon see Hồ Chí Minh
Saimaa *lake* Finland 67 E5
Saint-Brieuc France 72 A3

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
- Sakakawa, 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
- Şalâlah** 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
- Salzburger** 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.* Şan'a' 103 B7
- Şanadaj** *Sinnéh.* 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
Santorini 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 Sao Tome
 & Príncipe 59 A5
São Tomé island Sao Tome &
 Príncipe 59 A5
Sao Tome & Principe country
 W Africa 59
São Vicente island Cape
 Verde 56 A2
São Vicente, Cabo de coastal
 feature Portugal Eng. Cape
 St Vincent 74 B4
Sapele Nigeria 57 F5
Sapporo Japan 112 D2
Saragossa see Zaragoza
Sarajevo capital of Bosnia &
 Herzegovina 82 C4
Sarandë Albania 83 D6
Saransk Russian Federation
 93 B5
Saratov Russian Federation
 93 B6
Sarawak state Malaysia 120 D3
Sardegna island Italy Eng.
 Sardinia 79 A5
Sardinia see Sardegna
Sarema see Saaremaa
Sargasso Sea Atlantic Ocean
 48 B4
Sargodha Pakistan 116 C2
Sarh Chad 58 C4
Sāri 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 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.* Sohāj 54 B2
Şawqirah Oman 103 D6
Saýat Turkmenistan 104 D3
Sayhūt Yemen 103 D7
Saynshand Mongolia 109 E2
Say 'ün 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
Schiermonnikoog island
 Netherlands 68 D1
Schneidemühl see Pila
Schwäbische Alb *mountains*
 Germany 77 B6
Schwarzwald *Forested*
mountain region Germany
Eng. Black Forest 77 B6
Schwerin Germany 76 C3
Scilly, Isles of *islands* UK 71 B7
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
Sên, Stœng river Cambodia
 119 D5
Seoul *capital of* South Korea
Kor. Söul 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
Seúblal 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
- Seydhisfjörður** Iceland
 65 E4
Seydi Turkmenistan *prev.*
 Neftezavodsk 104 D2
Seyhan see Adana
Sfax Tunisia 53 F2
's-Gravenhage *capital of*
 Netherlands *Eng.* The Hague
 68 B3
Shaan see Shaanxi
Shaanxi province China *var.*
 Shaan, Shan-hsi, Shaanxi
 Sheng, Shenshi, Shensi
 111 C5
Shaanxi Sheng see Shaanxi
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
Shenshi see Shaanxi
Shensi see Shaanxi
Shenyang China 110 D3
Sherbrooke Canada 21 E4
Sheridan Wyoming, USA 22 C2
's-Hertogenbosch Netherlands
 68 C4
Shetland islands Scotland, UK
 70 D1
Shevchenko see Aktau
Shihezi China 108 C2
Shijiazhuang China 110 C4
Shikoku *island* Japan 113 B6

Shikoku Basin — Sodankylä

- Shikoku Basin** *undersea feature* Philippine Sea 134 B2
- Shikotan island** Japan/Russian Federation (disputed) 112 E2
- Shikārpur** Pakistan 116 B3
- Shimonoseki** Japan 113 A5
- Shinano-gawa river** Japan 112 C4
- Shingū** Japan 113 C5
- Shinyanga** Tanzania 55 B7
- Shiquanhe** see Gar
- Shīrāz** 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
- Siberul, Pulau island** Indonesia 120 B4
- Sibi** 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
- Siglufjörður** Iceland 56 E4
- Sigüiri** Guinea 56 D4
- Siirt** Turkey 99 F3
- Siling Co lake** China 108 C5
- Silkeborg** Denmark 67 A7
- Sillein** see Žilina
- Šilutė** Lithuania 88 B4
- Simeulue, 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 Zizhiqu
- Sinamary** 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 Surt, Khalij
- Sisak** Croatia 82 B3
- Sisimiut** Greenland 64 C3
- Sittoung river** Myanmar 118 B4
- Sittive** 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
- Ślupsk** 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 Suqutrâ
- Sodankylä** Finland 66 D3

- 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
- Solâpur** 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
- Souâr** 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
- Southeast-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 Istanbul
- Stanley** *capital of Falkland
Islands* 47 D7
- Stanleyville** see Kisangani
- Stara Planina** see Balkan
Mountains
- Stara Zagora** Bulgaria 86 D2
- Starbuck Island** *island* Kiribati
125 F2
- Stavanger** Norway 67 A6
- Stavropol'** Russian Federation
93 A7 96 A3
- Steinamanger** see Szombathely
- Steinkjer** Norway 66 B4
- Stepanakert** see 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
- Stöeng Treng** Cambodia 119 D5
- Stoke-on-Trent** England, UK
71 D6
- Stolp** see Slupsk
- Storfjorden** *fjord* Norway
65 F2
- Stornoway** Scotland, UK 70 B2
- Stralsund** Germany 76 D2
- Stranraer** Scotland, UK 70 C4
- Strasbourg** France *Ger.*
Strasbourg 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
- Šuḥār** 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 Sumqayit
- Sumqayit** Azerbaijan *Rus.*
Sumgait 99 H2
- Summy** 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
- Suqatrá** *island* Yemen *var.*
Socotra 103 D7 122 B3
- Šūr** Oman 103 E5
- Surabaya** Indonesia 120 D5
- Surakarta** Indonesia 120 D5
- Sürat** India 116 C5
- Surat Thani** Thailand 119 C6
- Süre** *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, Khalij** *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
- Svay Riëng** Cambodia 119 D6
- Sverdlovsk** see Yekaterinburg
- Svetlogorsk** see Svyetlahorsk
- Svyataya Anna Trough**
undersea feature Kara Sea
137 H4
- Svyetlahorsk** Belarus *Rus.*
Svetlogorsk 89 D6
- Swakopmund** Namibia 60 B3
- Swansea** Wales, UK 71 C6
- Swaziland** *country* southern
Africa 61

- Sweden** *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
- Syktyvkar** 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. Bādiyāt 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
- Szekszárd** 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
- Tabūk** 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
- Taejón** South Korea 110 E4
- Tafassâset, 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 111 D6
- Taieri** 129 New Zealand 133 B7
- Taihape** New Zealand 132 D4
- T'ainan** Taiwan 111 D6
- Taipei** *capital of* Taiwan 111 D6
- Taipng** 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
- Taldykoigan** 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
- Tangiers** 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
- Tapá** Estonia *Ger. Taps* 88 D2
- Tapachula** Mexico 33 G5
- Tapajós** *river* Brazil 43 E2
- Taps** see Tapa
- Ṭarābulus** see Tripoli, Lebanon
- Ṭarābulus 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
- Ṭarṭus** Syria 100 B3
- Tashauz** *see* Daşoguz
- Tashkent** *capital of* Uzbekistan
var. Taškent, Uzb. Toshkent
105 E2
- Taşkent** *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.*
Teplitz, *prev.* Teplice-Šanov,
Ger. Teplitz-Schönau 80 A4
- Teplice-Šanov** *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, Buḥayrat** *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
- Thessaloniki** Greece *var.*
Salonica 86 B3
- The Valley** *dependent territory*
capital Anguilla 37 G5

- 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.* Thrakikó 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.* Bendery 90 D4
- Tigris river** SW Asia 94 B4
- Tijuana** Mexico 32 A1
- Tiki Basin** *undersea feature* Pacific Ocean 135 E3
- Tiksi** Russian Federation 97 F2
- Tilburg** Netherlands 68 C4
- Timaru** New Zealand 133 B6
- Timișoara** Romania 90 A4
- Timmins** Canada 20 C4
- Timor** *island* Indonesia 121 F5
- Timor Sea** Indian Ocean 121 F5
- Tindouf** Algeria 52 B3
- Tinos** *island* Greece 87 D5
- Tirana** *capital of* Albania 83 D6
- Tiraspol** Moldova 90 D4
- Tirgoviște** *see* Târgoviște
- Tirgu Mureș** *see* Târgu Mureș
- Tirol** *region* Austria *var.* Tyrol 77 C7
- Tiruchchirappalli** India 114 D3
- Tisa** *see* Tisza
- Tisza** *river* E Europe *Ger.* Theiss, *Cz./Rom./ISCr.* 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* Tjūbrūq
- 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
- Tomboutou** Mali 57 E3
- Tombua** Angola 60 B2
- Tomini, Gul of** *sea feature* Indonesia 121 E4
- Toms** 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
- Tónle Kông** *river* Cambodian/Vietnam 118 E5
- Tónle Sap** *lake* Cambodia 119 D5
- Tonopah** Nevada, USA 27 C6
- Toowoomba** Australia 131 D5
- Topeka** Kansas, USA 25 F4
- Top Springs** Australia 130 A3
- Torino** Italy *Eng.* Turin 78 A2
- Tornio** Finland 66 D4
- Tornionjoki** *river* Finland/Sweden 66 D3
- Toronto** Canada 20 D5
- Toros Dağları** *mountain range* Turkey *Eng.* Taurus Mountains 98 C4
- Torre del Greco** Italy 79 D5
- Torrens, Lake** *lake* Australia 131 B5
- Torreón** Mexico 32 D2
- Torres Strait** *sea feature* Arafura Sea/Coral Sea 126 B4
- Torrington** Wyoming, USA 24 D3
- Tórshavn** *capital of* Faeroe Islands *Dan.* Thorshavn 65 F5
- To'rtko'l** Uzbekistan *prev.* Petroaleksandrovsk, *prev.* Turtkul', *Uzb.* Türtkül 104 C2
- Tortoise Islands** *see* Galapagos Islands
- Tortosa** Spain 75 F2
- Toruń** Poland *Ger.* Thorn 80 C3
- Toscana** *region* Italy *Eng.* Tuscany 78 B3
- Toscana, 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 Carpații Meridionali
Trapani Italy 79 C6
Traralgon Australia 131 C7
Trasimeno, Lago *Lake* Italy 78 C4
Traverse City Michigan, USA 22 C2
Travis, Lake *lake* Texas, USA 29 F4
Trebinje Bosnia & Herzegovina 83 C5
Trebizond see Trabzon
Trelew Argentina 47 C6
Trenčín Slovakia *Ger.* Trentschin *Hung.* Trencsén 81 C6
Trencsén see Trenčín
Trento Italy *Ger.* Trient 78 C2
Trenton New Jersey, USA 23 F4
Trentschin see Trenčín
Tres Arroyos Argentina 47 D5
Treviso Italy 78 C2
Trient see Trento
Trieste Italy 78 D2
Trikala Greece 86 B4
Trincomalee Sri Lanka 115 E3
Trindade *external territory* Brazil, Atlantic Ocean 49 C6
Trinidad Bolivia 42 C4
Trinidad Uruguay 44 B5
Trinidad island Trinidad & Tobago 38 C2
Trinidad & Tobago country West Indies 37 G5
Tripoli Greece 87 B5
Tripoli Lebanon *var.* Trâblous, *Ĵarâbulus* 100 B4
Tripoli capital of Libya *Ar.* *Ĵarâbulus 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 Czeszochowa
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
Tsushima island Japan 113 A5
Tuamotu Fracture Zone
tectonic feature Pacific Ocean 125 H3
Tuamotu Islands *island group* French Polynesia 125 G3
Tubmanburg Liberia 56 C4
Ţubruq 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
Tŭlkarm West Bank 101 D7
Tully Australia 130 D3
Tulsa Oklahoma, USA 29 G1
Tundzha river Bulgaria 86 D2
Tungaru island group Kiribati *prev.* Gilbert Islands 127 E2
Tunis *capital of* Tunisia 53 F1
Tunisia country N Africa 53 F2
Tunja Colombia 40 C2
Tupiza Bolivia 42 C5
Turan Lowland
lowland Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan *var.* Turan Plain, *Rus.* Turanskaya Nizmennost' 104 C2
Turan Plain see Turan Lowland
Turanskaya Nizmennost' see Turan Lowland
Turčianský Svätý Martin see Martin
Turin see Torino
Turkana, Lake *lake* Ethiopia/Kenya *var.* Lake Rudolf 50 D4 55 C5
Turkey country SW Asia 98-99
Türkmenabat Turkmenistan *prev.* Chardzhev, *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** *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
- Türtkül** 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 Soür
- Tyrnau** see Trnavá
- Tyrol** see Tirol
- Tyrrhenian Sea** Mediterranean Sea 78 C6
- Tyup** Kyrgyzstan 105 G2
- Tziá** *island* Greece *prev.* Kéa 87 C5
-
- U**
-
- Ubangi river** C Africa 59 C5
- Uberaba** Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
- Überlândia** Brazil 43 F5, 45 E1
- Ubón 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
- Uíge** Angola 60 B1
- Ujungpandang** see Makassar
- Ukhta** Russian Federation 92 D4
- Ukiah** California, USA 27 A5
- Ukmergė** Lithuania 88 C4
- Ukraine** *country* E Europe 90-91
- Ulaanbaatar** see Ulan Bator
- Ulaangom** Mongolia 108 C2
- Ulan Bator** *capital of* Mongolia *var.* Ulaanbaatar 109 E2
- Ulanhad** see Chifeng
- Ulan Qab** China *var.* Jining 109 F3
- Ulan-Ude** Russian Federation 97 E4
- Ullapool** Scotland, UK 70 C3
- Ulm** Germany 77 C6
- Ulster** *region* Ireland/UK 71 B5
- 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 Uzenb, *Uzb.* Urganch 104 C2
- Urosevac** see Ferizaj
- Ürotepá** Tajikistan 105 E2
- Uruapan** Mexico 33 E4
- Uruguaiana** Brazil 44 B4
- Uruguay** *country* SE South America 44
- Uruguay river** S South America 46 D3
- Urumchi** see Ürümqi
- Ürümqi** China *prev.* Urumchi 108 C3
- Usa** *river* Russian Federation 92 D3
- Uşak** Turkey *prev.* Uşak 98 B3
- 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 *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
- Uummannarsuaq** 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
Vārānasi 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
Värnerås Sweden 67 C6
Vatican City *country* S Europe
 78 C4
Vättern lake Sweden 67 B6
Vava'u Group *island group*
 Tonga 127 F4
Vawkavysk Belarus *Rus.*
Volkovysk, Pol. Wołkowysk
 89 B5
Växjö Sweden 67 C7
Vaygach, Ostrov *island* Russian
 Federation 92 E3
Veles Macedonia 83 E5
Velikaya river Russian
 Federation 95 G2
Velikiye Luki Russian
 Federation 92 A4
Velikiy Novgorod Russian
 Federation 92 B4 96 B2
Velingrad Bulgaria 86 C2
Vellore India 114 D2
Venezia Italy *Eng. Venice*
 78 C2
Venezuela *country* N South
 America 40-41
Venezuela, Gulf of sea *feature*
 Caribbean Sea 40 C1
Venice *see* Venezia
Venice, Gulf of sea *feature*
 Adriatic Sea 78 C2
Venlo Netherlands 69 D5
Venta river Latvia/Lithuania
 88 B3
Ventspils Latvia *Ger. Windau*
 88 B3
Vera Argentina 46 D3
Veracruz Mexico 33 F4
Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet
mountain range Russian
 Federation *Eng. Verkhoyansk*
 Range 97 F3
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
Veszprim *see* Veszprém
Viana do Castelo Portugal
 74 C2
Viareggio Italy 78 B3
Vicenza Italy 78 C2
Vichy France 73 C5
Victoria *state* Australia 131 C7
Victoria Canada 18 D5
Victoria *capital of* Seychelles
 61 H1
Victoria Texas, USA 29 G4
Victoria river Australia 128 D3
Victoria, Lake *lake* E Africa *var.*
Victoria Nyanza 55 B6
Victoria Falls waterfall Zambia/
 Zimbabwe 51 C6
Victoria Island *island* Canada
 19 F2
Victoria Land *region* Antarctica
 137 C4
Victoria Nyanza *see*
 Victoria, Lake
Vidin Bulgaria 86 B1
Viedma Argentina 47 C5
Vienna *capital of* Austria
Ger. Wien 77 E6
Vientiane *capital of* Laos
 118 C4
Vietnam *country* SE Asia
 118-119
Vigo Spain 74 C2
Vijayawāda India 115 E1
Vila Nova de Gaia Portugal
 74 C2

W

- 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.* Vinnitsa 90 D2
Virgin Islands *external territory* USA, West Indies 37 F3
Virginia Minnesota, USA 25 F2
Virginia state USA 22-23
Virovitica Croatia 82 C3
Virtsu Estonia *Ger.* Werder 88 C2
Visākhapatnam India 117 E5
Visalia California, USA 27 C7
Visby Sweden 67 C7
Viscount Melville Sound *sea feature* Arctic Ocean 19 F2
Viseu Portugal 74 C3
Vistula see Wisła
Vitebsk see Vitsyebsk
Viterbo Italy 78 C4
Viti Levu *island* Fiji 127 E4
Vitim *river* Russian Federation 95 E3
Vitória Brazil 43 G5 45 G1
Vitória da Conquista Brazil 43 G4
Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain 75 E1
Vitsyebsk Belarus *Rus.* Vitebsk 88 E5
Vjosës, Lumi i *river* Albania 83 D6
Vladikavkaz Russian Federation *prev.* Ordzhonikidze, Dzauzhikau 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-Sibirskoye More Arctic Ocean *Eng.* East Siberian Sea 137 G2
Vostok Island *island* Kiribati 127 H4
Vrangel'ya, Ostrov *island* Russian Federation *Eng.* Wrangel Island 97 G1
Vratsa Bulgaria 86 C2
Vršac Serbia 82 D3
Vukovar Croatia 82 C3
Vulcano, Isola *island* Italy 79 D6
Vyatka *river* Russian Federation 93 C5
- 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
Wādī Mūsā 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
Wakkanai 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** *island* Chile 47 B7
- Wells, Lake** *lake* Australia 129 C5
- Wels** Austria 77 D6
- Wenden** see Cesis
- Wenzhou** China 111 D6
- Werder** see Virtus
- Werro** see Vöru
- Wesenberg** see Rakvere
- Wesser** *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 Beloye More
- White Volta** *river* Burkina / Ghana 57 E4
- Whitianga** New Zealand 132 E3
- Whitney, Mount** *peak* W USA 27 C6
- Whitsunday Group** *island group* Australia 130 D3
- Whyalla** Australia 131 B6
- Wichita** Kansas, USA 25 E5
- Wichita Falls** Texas, USA 29 F2
- Wicklow Mountains** *mountains* Ireland 71 B5
- Wien** see Vienna
- Wiener Neustadt** Austria 77 E6
- Wiesbaden** Germany 77 B5
- Wight, Isle of** *island* England, UK 71 D7
- Wilcanna** 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

X

Windsor Canada 20 C5
Windward Islands see
 Barlavento, Ithas 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
Wisla river Poland *Ger.*
 Weichsel, *Eng.* Vistula
 63 E3 80 D4
W.J. van Blommesteinmeer
Reservoir Suriname
 41 H3
Włodawek Poland 80 C3
Wodzisław 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 Vormsi
Wołkowysk 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

Xaignabouli Laos *prev.* Muang
 Xainabouri 118 C3
Xalapa Mexico *var.* Jalapa
 118 C3
Xai-Xai Mozambique 61 E4
Xalapa Mexico 33 F4
Xam Nua Laos 118 D3
Xankāndi 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
Xinxing China 110 C4
Xixón see Gijón
Xizang Zizhiqu see Tibet
Xuzhou China 111 D5

Y

Yafran Libya 53 F2
Yakima Washington, USA 26 B2
Yaku-shima island Japan 113 B7
Yakutsk Russian Federation
 97 F3
Yala Thailand 119 C7
Yalong Jiang river China 111 A5
Yalta Ukraine 91 F5
Yamaguchi Japan 113 B5
Yambio Sudan 55 B5
Yambol Bulgaria 86 D2
Yamdena, Pulau island
 Indonesia 121 G5
Yamoussoukro *capital of* Côte
 d'Ivoire 56 D5

Yamuna river India 117 E3
Yana river Russian Federation
 95 F2
Yangon Myanmar *Eng.*
 Rangoon 118 B4
Yangtze see Chang Jiang
Yaoundé *capital of* Cameroon
 59 B5
Yap island Micronesia 126 A1
Yap Trench undersea feature
 Philippine Sea 124 B2
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 Gāncā
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
Yenakiyev Ukraine 91 G3
Yengisar China 108 A3
Yenisey river Russian
 Federation 96 D3
Yerevan *capital of* Armenia
var. Erevan, Jerevan, *Eng.*
 Erivan 99 F2
Yevpatoriya Ukraine 91 F4
Yinchuan China 110 B4
Yining China 108 B2
Yogyakarta Indonesia 120 D5
Yokohama Japan 113 D5
Yopal Colombia 40 C2
York England, UK 71 D5
York, Cape headland Australia
 130 C1
Yorkton Canada 19 F5
Youngstown Ohio, USA 22 D3
Ypres see Ieper
Yu see Henan
Yuba City California, USA
 27 B5

Yucatan Channel — 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
- Zāgros, 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
- Zákynthos** see Zákynthos
- Zákynthos** *island* Greece *prev.* Zákynthos 87 A5
- Zalaegerszeg** Hungary 81 B7
- Zambezi** Zambia 60 D2
- Zambezi river** southern Africa 60 D3
- Zambia** *country* southern Africa 60-61
- Zamboanga** Philippines 120 E3
- Zamora** Spain 74 D2
- Zanda** Xizang Zizhiqu, W China 108 B4
- Zanjān** Iran 102 C3
- Zanzibar** Tanzania 55 C7
- 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 *Res.* 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 *Res.* Zhitomir 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